

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN. No. 47. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1809. ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

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 wait for de Pot Luck."
QUIZ.

AMERICAN OCHRES.—Edward Mott
& Co. of Philadelphia, at a very considerable
expense and labor have, from the several
distances of 63, 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 in-
comparable shining blacking.

The different shades of yellow ochre
the brightest of which is declared by
judges, to be very little, if at all, in-
ferior to the imported spruce yellow.
From these three others they make by
calcination, three shades of red or
Spanish brown—a native orange—a
native amber, and a tone yellow—a
very rich and delicate color.

All of the above colors they have
ready for sale, at prices so low, that
they trust to the quantity sold, for re-
muneration (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
manufacture, to claim their counte-
nance and support, they have had
painted three panels of twelve com-
partments 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 produc-
tions.—One of which panels is de-
posited at the Coffee house, one at Peale's
Museum, and one at the manufactory
in Moravian alley.

The different printers through-
out 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 representa-
tives of the U. S. relative to the let-
ter of Mr. Canning, published in our
paper of the 20th ult.

Mr. Key. To consider the late pub-
lication as the most direct and insidi-
ous 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 administra-
tion or of the British government. It
came not from us: it must have pro-
ceeded 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 pub-
lic; that one might have been confront-
ed 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. What-
ever difference of political opinion may
exist between us on some points, I re-
spect the administration on the whole,
and every honest man of every political
opinion must side with me. 2ndly.
There is an insinuation that the Presi-
dent of the United States had only per-
mitted our minister at London *indirectly*,
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 prob-
ably 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 protect-
ing the true interests of the country.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, To wit, January Court, 1809.

William Ruth, Complainant,
against
Jane Lemen, widow and relief of
John Lemen, deceased, and Alex-
ander Lemen, Jane Toulerton,
Wm. Lemen, Eliz. Lemen, Van-
zey Lemen, Orange Lemen, Van-
devur Lemen, and Morgan Lemen,
children and heirs of said
John Lemen, deceased, and Wm.
Lemen, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Wm. Lemen, jun-
ior, 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 common-
wealth, upon the motion of the com-
plainant, by his counsel, it is ordered
that he do appear here on the second
Tuesday in March next, and answer
the bill of the complainant, and that a
copy of this order be forthwith inserted
in the Farmer's Repository, for two
months successively, and published at
the door of the court house of this
county.

A Copy, Teste,
GEO. HITE, C. J. c.

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

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

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

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 cus-
tom. Ladies riding dresses made in
any fashion desired.
Charlestown, Oct. 28, 1808.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber liv-
ing in Battle Town, about the 28th
of December last,
A DARK BROWN HORSE,
fourteen hands high, a natural pacer,
thood 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 gen-
tlemen'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 liv-
ing near Charlestown, Jefferson coun-
ty.
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 ad-
ditional wagon loads, which will be
sold at six dollars for 12 lbs.
G. & J. HUMPHREYS.
Charlestown, Jan. 18, 1809.

JEFFERSON, ff. February Court, 1809.

John Homer, Junr. complainant,
AGAINST
Philip Briscoe, John Briscoe and
William Cameron, defendants.
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Philip Briscoe not
having entered his appearance agree-
ably to the act of assembly and the
rules of this court, and it appear-
ing to the satisfaction of the court that
he is not an inhabitant of this common-
wealth, on the motion of the com-
plainant 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, be-
longing to the said Philip Briscoe, un-
til the further order of this court, and
that a copy of this order be forthwith
published in some convenient news pa-
per for two months successively, and
published at the door of the court house
of this county.

A Copy, Teste,
GEO. HITE, C. J. c.

Nail Manufactory.
THE subscriber respectfully informs
the public in general, and his
friends in particular, that he has re-
commenced the above business at the
corner house lately occupied as a store
by Davenport and Wille, in Charles-
town. He returns his sincere thanks
to former customers for past favours,
and solicits a renewal of their patron-
age. He constantly keeps ready made
a complete assortment of Nails, Floor-
ing 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 Tues-
day 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 bedstead,
a carriage and harness, a number of
books, and some other articles, at a
credit of nine months—bonds with ap-
proved 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 pro-
duce them to me properly proven, as
I am determined to close the accounts
as soon as possible.
TH. HAMMOND, Admr.
February 3, 1809.

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Jef-
ferson county, Va. a negro man,
who calls himself WILL; about 24
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 mark'd
with the whip. Had on a blue round-
about, 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, Vir-
ginia, and says he has been run away
ever since last spring. If not taken
out he will be disposed of as the law
directs.

Wm. MALIN, Jailor.
Charlestown, February 3, 1809.

Wanted on hire,

A good plantation Negro Man—As
soon as woman who can spin.
Wm. H. HARDING.
January 24, 1809.

Clover Seed.

Fifty bushels of good clover seed,
grown in Franklin county, Pennsylv-
ania, will be for sale, on the 12th of
February next, at Benjamin Bled'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 Charle-
town, Jefferson, and the neighboring
counties, that he has opened a shop op-
posite 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, gen-
tlemen's natural Spring Wigs, &c. be-
ing supplied with a large quantity of
hair of different colours, for that pur-
pose. 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 gen-
tlemen at a distance who chuse to
send him with their custom, in the ab-
sence of business, will please to send
a sample of their hair, and they will
be waited upon by their humble ser-
vant.
C. G. R.
Charlestown, Oct. 28, 1808.

Information Wanted.

MR. WILLIAM GIRD, the friend
of Mr. Dennis O'Neal and Mrs.
Shylack is informed, that upon applica-
tion to the office of the National Intelli-
gencer in the city of Washington, he
will hear something very interesting to
his happiness. Any person possessing
any information of this gentleman's re-
sidence, 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.

Execution Law.

AN ACT
Concerning Executions, and for other
purposes.

[Passed Jan. 31 1809.]

1. BE it enacted by the General As-
sembly, That the defendant or defend-
ants shall have power to stay execu-
tion 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 judg-
ment hereafter to be rendered, or with-
in sixty days from the commencement
of this act, as to any judgment or de-
cree heretofore rendered, bond with
sufficient security, payable to the plain-
tiff, or plaintiffs, his, her or their exe-
cutors, administrators or assigns, in
double the amount of the demand, con-
ditioned to pay the principal and inter-
est; 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 pro-
ceedings on such distress, by giving
like bond with sufficient security, to
the sheriff or other officer levying the
same, payable to the landlord, his exe-
cutors, 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 corpora-
tion in which the distress shall have
been made, within thirty days there-
after.

3. And be it further enacted, That
no execution shall issue upon any re-
plevy bond, bond given for property
sold on twelve months credit, or for-
feited 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 of-
fice of the court which by law now is,
or hereafter shall be authorized to en-
force the payment of such bond, within
sixty days after the passage of this act,
or before such replevy bond shall be-
come 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 paid in the
same manner as a judgment: Provided,
the bond and security be given for
such purpose before the officer pro-
ceeds to sell.

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

6. And be it further enacted, That
all proceedings shall be suspended un-
on any decree rendered by any court
of chancery for the sale of real or per-
sonal property, and also all proceed-
ings by any trustee on any deed of
trust, may be paid in the same man-
ner as a judgment may be paid 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: Pro-
vided nevertheless, That nothing in
this act contained shall be so construed
as to extend to any deed of trust, mort-
gage, or other lien on real or personal
estate, given or created to indemnify
any person or persons as security,
or to secure the repayment 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 be-
come 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 execu-
tion 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 ex-
pired. The landlord, his executors,
administrators or assigns, shall have
the same remedy against his tenant, his,
her or their executors or adminis-
trators, as to insufficient security, before
the court of that county or corporation
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 prin-
cipal debtor or debtors, his, her
or their executors or adminis-
trators, to give such, he, she or they
shall forfeit the privileges of this act,
and execution may go against the prin-
cipal debtor or debtors, his, her or their
executors or administrators, in favor of
the creditor, and for the relief of the
said original security, who never-
theless shall remain bound to the credi-
tor, in the terms of his, her or their
original contract.

9. And be it further enacted, That
in case any defendant or defendants
shall fail to give such bond and secu-
rity as authorized 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 commis-
sions as heretofore were allowed on
taking replevy bonds, and may issue
his tickets, and have the same remedy
for their collection against such defen-
dant or defendants, as heretofore was
given against the plaintiff in such forth-
coming bonds. And in such case the
said defendant or defendants, the prop-
erty so taken in execution upon his,
her or their producing and delivering
to him a certificate from the clerk issu-
ing such execution, that bond with se-
curity hath been given according to the
provisions of this act.

10. 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 au-
thority of this act, to be paid by the
defendant or defendants executing such
bond, and collected in like manner as
fees for other services.

11. Be it further enacted, That be-
fore 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 accu-
rued upon the judgment, decree, execu-
tion, sale, or other proceeding to be
paid.

12. And be it further enacted, That
in all instances where any person, who,
under the provisions of this act, is au-
thorized to stay proceedings on any
judgment, deed of trust, decree, execu-
tion, distress, or upon any forth-
coming bond, replevy bond taken on
distress for rent, or on levying an exe-
cution, or bond given for property sold
on twelve months credit, by giving

other delinquency whatsoever, or to
any judgment, which hath been, or
shall be obtained by any bank establi-
shed by law, or to any judgment or exe-
cution moved or issued by the Mutual
Assurance Society against fire on the
buildings of the State of Virginia, or
by any body politic or corporate, a-
gainst delinquent subscribers to their
capital stock.

13. 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 judg-
ment or execution may be stayed 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 expira-
tion 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, un-
til the same shall be actually paid.

10. Be it enacted, That such origi-
nal security, his, her or their execu-
tors or administrators, may at any
time, move for counter security in the
same manner, as the securities men-
tioned 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 se-
curity, then execution may immedi-
ately issue against such principal debtor
or debtors, his, her or their executors
or administrators, and his, her or their
legal representatives, in favor of the
creditor, and for the relief of the
said original security, who never-
theless shall remain bound to the credi-
tor, 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 secu-
rity as authorized 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 commis-
sions as heretofore were allowed on
taking replevy bonds, and may issue
his tickets, and have the same remedy
for their collection against such defen-
dant or defendants, as heretofore was
given against the plaintiff in such forth-
coming bonds. And in such case the
said defendant or defendants, the prop-
erty so taken in execution upon his,
her or their producing and delivering
to him a certificate from the clerk issu-
ing such execution, that bond with se-
curity 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 au-
thority 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 be-
fore 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 accu-
rued upon the judgment, decree, execu-
tion, sale, or other proceeding to be
paid.

14. And be it further enacted, That
in all instances where any person, who,
under the provisions of this act, is au-
thorized to stay proceedings on any
judgment, deed of trust, decree, execu-
tion, distress, or upon any forth-
coming bond, replevy bond taken on
distress for rent, or on levying an exe-
cution, 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, exe-
cution, decree, deed of trust, and up-
on every such forthcoming bond, re-
plevy 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 secu-
rity, 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 adminis-
trators, in double the amount of the pur-
chase, conditioned for the payment of
the amount purchased by the purchas-
ers, with interest on so much thereof
as shall be sufficient to satisfy the pur-
chase, payable at the expiration or re-
peal of this act: And the said bond or
bonds shall have the force of a judg-
ment, shall be assignable, and when
due, may be proceeded on as twelve
months replevy bonds may be proceed-
ed 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 conse-
quence 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 hold-
ing 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 ex-
piration 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 deb-
tors, his, her or their executors or ad-
ministrators, in double the amount of
such excess, conditioned for the pay-
ment thereof, which bond shall have
the force of a judgment, and at the ex-
piration of this act, the same proceed-
ings 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 hun-
dred and eight, shall be, from the same
date, hereby repealed, except in such
cases as may be otherwise specially
provided.

18. This act shall continue in force
until the rising of the next General As-
sembly.

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 jories and their ad-
herents 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 repre-
sented in the tory papers. We are still
quiet; and the war against govern-
ment is a mere war of words. The ris-
tence is only on paper."

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Feb. 6.

Several petitions having been presented, in addition to those heretofore stated, against the mode in which the late election in the State of Massachusetts was conducted—

Mr. Bacon, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House do carry to the Senate the several memorials from sundry citizens of the State of Massachusetts, remonstrating against the mode in which the appointment of Electors for President and Vice President has been proceeded to on the part of the Senate and House of Representatives of said State as irregular and unconstitutional, and praying for the interference of the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States for the purpose of preventing the establishment of so dangerous a precedent.

The resolution was agreed to, 51 to 24.

Repeal of the Embargo, &c.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Durell on Saturday, and referred to the committee of the whole on Mr. Nicholas's resolutions:

Resolved, That the United States will consider any capture and condemnation of merchant vessels of the U. States owned wholly by a citizen or citizens thereof, and engaged in lawful commerce, by an armed vessel sailing under a belligerent flag, and acting by and under authority of orders, decrees, or edicts violating the lawful commerce or neutral rights of the U. States as a declaration of war on the part of that government to which said belligerent flag shall belong, and in whose courts such condemnation shall be had.

Resolved, That the President of the U. States, on being satisfactorily informed as aforesaid, be requested, forthwith, to recall from such belligerent State, by & under whose authority such capture and condemnation shall be made, such resident minister or ministers of the U. States as may reside at the government thereof.

Wednesday, Feb. 8.

Mr. Nicholas offered the following order:

Ordered, That a message be sent to the Senate to inform them that this House is now ready to attend them in opening the certificates and counting the votes of President and V. President of the U. S. in pursuance of the resolution of the two Houses of Congress of the 7th inst. and that the Clerk of the House do go with the said message.

The time for counting the votes having arrived, the members of the Senate, preceded by their Sergeant at Arms, entered the Representatives' chamber, Mr. Milledge, the President pro tempore, took the Speaker's chair, and the members took their seats on the right hand of the chair. The tellers were ranged in front, and the Clerks of each House on the right and left of the tellers. The President of the Senate opened the electoral returns, one copy of which was handed to the teller of the Senate (Mr. S. Smith) who read it; the tellers of the House, Messrs. Nicholas and Van Dyke, comparing the duplicate returns handed to them.

When this business, which occupied about two hours, was concluded, the Tellers handed their report to the President of the Convention; who was proceeding to read it.

When Mr. Hillhouse observed that the returns from one of the States appeared to be defective, the governor's certificate not being attached to it. He thought that this might be as proper a time to notice it as any. Nothing farther being said on the subject, however, the President of the Senate read the following statement of the votes, as reported by the tellers:

Recapitulation of the votes of the Electors for President of the U. States.
James Madison 122 votes.
Charles C. Pinckney 47
George Clinton 6

For Vice-President of the United States.

George Clinton	113
Rufus King	47
John Langdon	9
James Madison	3
James Monroe	3

The President of the Senate, pursuant to the joint resolution of the two Houses of the 7th inst. then announced the state of the votes to both Houses of Congress, and declared "That James Madison was duly elected President of the United States for four years, to commence on the fourth day of March next; and that George Clinton was duly elected Vice-President of the United States for the like term of four years to commence on the said fourth day of March next.

The members of the Senate then retired in the same order in which they entered.

Thursday, February 9.

A motion was made by Mr. Taylor that the committee of the whole house to whom was referred on the 26th and 31st of December last, a bill to interdict the commercial intercourse between the U. S. and G. Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes; and a resolution proposed by Mr. Rhea, (of Tennessee) on the same subject, be discharged from the consideration thereof.

Resolved in the affirmative.

It was then moved to refer the bill to the committee who reported it, and carried 61 to 41.

Mr. W. Alston moved that the committee which now has under consideration the resolutions offered by Messrs. Nicholas, Bacon and Durell be discharged from the further consideration of them, and that they be referred to the same committee to whom the non-intercourse bill was just referred.

The question was taken on discharging the committee from the further consideration of them at half past 5 o'clock & carried—yeas 65—nays 55.

Mr. W. Alston then moved to commit the bill on the subject of non-intercourse was referred.

This motion was opposed by Messrs. Randolph, Lyon, Van Home, Bacon, Gardiner, Quincy and Milnor; and supported by Messrs. Taylor, W. Alston and Holland.

The motion was carried by Yeas and Nays, 55 to 36.

The effect of this day's vote, is to refer to the committee on our foreign relations, composed of Messrs. G. W. Campbell, Nicholas, Bacon, Taylor, Fisk, J. Montgomery, Mumford, Champion and Porter, the several propositions for the repeal of the embargo, for arming the merchant vessels, for non-intercourse, for excluding armed vessels from our waters, and for declaring the first capture made in violation of the neutral rights of the U. S. to be a declaration of war, &c. with leave to report by bill.

Saturday, Feb. 11.

Mr. Nicholas, from the committee on our foreign relations (Mr. G. W. Campbell being detained from his seat by illness) reported a bill interdicting commercial intercourse between the United States and G. Britain and France, and for other purposes. The bill was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole on Tuesday next.

[This bill provides for a repeal of the embargo, except so far as relates to Great Britain and France, on the 4th day of March next, repealing almost entirely the provisions of the embargo laws affecting the coasting trade; and for a total non-importation from G. Britain and France, to commence on the 20th of May. It also excludes from the waters of the U. States all armed vessels after the 4th of March next.]

Mr. Love after a few prefatory remarks, offered the following resolution, which was referred to a select committee with leave to report by bill or otherwise:

Resolved, That the laws of the several States shall be regarded as the rules of proceeding on judgments and executions in the courts of the United States, except where the laws of the U. S. shall otherwise provide.

SENATE, February 8.

Mr. Giles submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the several laws laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. States, be repealed on the 4th day of March next, except as to Great Britain and France, and their dependencies; and that provision be made by law for prohibiting all commercial intercourse with those nations and their dependencies, and the importation of any article into the United States, the growth, produce or manufacture of either of the said nations, or the dominions of either of them.

Mr. Giles also submitted the following motion for consideration:

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law for interdicting all foreign armed ships from the waters of the U. S.

DELAWARE LEGISLATURE.

In the House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, the following resolutions were adopted, Feb. 1st.

Whereas the measures pursued by the government of the United States, have justly excited considerable interest in the United States, and silence on our part might be construed into an approbation of those measures—Therefore,

1. Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, that we cannot approve the policy of those measures that have annihilated the commerce of the United States, and brought distress and ruin on our own citizens, while at the same time they have done no injury to the enemies of our country; that we cannot approve the policy of an administration that does not act with impartiality and sincerity towards all foreign nations.

2. Resolved, That the people of the United States have a right freely to navigate the ocean, and to carry on a fair and honest commerce, and that we highly disapprove a policy that relinquishes those rights or dares not defend them.

3. Resolved, That we consider the embargo as a war measure, worse than futile; as a measure injurious to ourselves, destructive to the best interests of our country, and evidently intended to be partial in its operation against the belligerent nations; and that it becomes the United States, a great and gallant nation, to defend its rights in a manly, open and efficient manner.

4. Resolved, That we consider the act to enforce and make more effectual an act, entitled, "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto," approved on the 9th January, 1809, by the President of the United States, as an invasion of the liberty of the people, and the constitutional sovereignty of the State governments.

5. Resolved, That it will be dangerous to the freedom of these States, to place at the disposal of the President of the United States a standing army of 50,000 volunteers.

6. Resolved, That in our opinions, the present embarrassed and unhappy situation of our country, might have been avoided, if the administration had pursued the wise and prudent policy of the IMMORTAL WASHINGTON.

7. Resolved nevertheless, That we have the fullest confidence that the patriotism of the good people of the United States will induce them to submit to unwise and arbitrary laws, rather than resort to violence; and that they will use the remedy pointed out by the constitution for the evils under which they suffer, rather than jeopardize the union of the States, and the independence of their country, by an open opposition to the laws.

8. Resolved also, That the legislature and people of the State of Delaware feel no foreign partiality, and that they will defend their country from the aggression of every foreign foe.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Senate.—Thursday, Feb. 2.

The committee on the several Memorials from the people of a number of towns in this State, praying the interposition of the legislature in their behalf, in the present situation of our public affairs, made a report in part.

After an able and highly interesting preamble, the committee recommended the passing the following resolves and act.

RESOLVES.

Resolved, That the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 9th day of January, in the present year, for enforcing the act laying an embargo, and the several acts supplementary thereto, is, in the opinion of the legislature, in many respects unjust, oppressive and unconstitutional, and not legally binding on the citizens of this State. But notwithstanding this opinion, in order finally to secure a certain and permanent relief, it is earnestly recommended to all parties aggrieved by the operation of this act, to abstain from forcible resistance, and to apply for their remedy, in a peaceable manner, to the laws of the commonwealth.

Resolved, That a suitable remonstrance be prepared, and immediately forwarded to the Congress of the U. States from this legislature, expressing their opinions and feelings, on the several subjects of complaint, contained in the said petitions, and particularly urging the repeal of the said act of Congress, passed on the 9th day of January last.

Resolved, That the legislature of this commonwealth will zealously cooperate with any of the other States, in all legal and constitutional measures for procuring such amendments to the constitution of the U. States, as shall be judged necessary to obtain protection and defence for commerce, and to give to the commercial States their fair and just consideration in the government of the union; and for affording permanent security as well as present relief, from the oppressive measures under which they now suffer.

Resolved, That the hon. the President of the Senate and the hon. the Speaker of the House of Representatives, be requested to transmit a copy of this report, and the resolutions thereon, to the legislatures of such of our sister States, as manifest a disposition to concur with us in measures to rescue our common country from impending ruin, and to preserve inviolate the union of the States.

THE ACT.

An act to secure the people of this commonwealth against unreasonable arbitrary & unconstitutional searches in their dwelling houses.

Whereas it is declared and provided in and by the fourteenth article of the declaration of rights of the inhabitants of Massachusetts, "that every subject has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and seizures of his person, his house, his papers and possessions, and that all warrants are contrary to this right, if the cause or foundation of them is not previously supported by oath or affirmation."

And whereas, it is also provided in and by the fourth article of the amendments to the constitution of the United States, that the right of the people to be secure in their houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants 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 it being the duty of the legislature to protect the citizens of this State against the infringements of their essential rights, and to provide effectually for the punishment of those who violate them:

Therefore—

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, and by the authority of the same, That if any person or persons, after the passing of this act, in contempt and violation of the said provisions in the declaration of rights and constitution aforesaid, shall enter any dwelling house of any citizen of this commonwealth, situate within the same, in the DAY to search the same house for any specie or any articles of domestic growth, produce or manufacture, under pretence of any authority whatsoever, without or against the consent of the owner of such dwelling house, and not having a warrant therefor, supported by oath or affirmation, and issued by a magistrate having competent authority to issue the same, every person so offending shall be adjudged

to be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof in the Supreme Judicial Court, be sentenced by said Court to pay a fine to the use of the Commonwealth, not exceeding the sum of dollars, and to suffer imprisonment in the common jail of the county in which the conviction may be, for a term of time not exceeding months, for either of the said punishments, according to the circumstances and aggravation of said offence.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons, after the passing of this act, in contempt and violation of the said provisions in the declaration of rights and constitution, aforesaid, shall enter any dwelling house of any citizen of this commonwealth, situate within the same, in the N-I-T time, being armed with any offensive or deadly weapon, to search the same house for any specie, or any articles of domestic growth, produce or manufactures, under pretence of any authority whatsoever, without or against the consent of the owner of such dwelling house, and not having a warrant therefor, supported by oath or affirmation and issued by a magistrate, having competent authority to issue the same, every person so offending, shall be adjudged to be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof, in the Supreme Judicial Court, be sentenced by said Court, to pay a fine to the use of the Commonwealth, not exceeding the sum of dollars, and to suffer imprisonment in the common jail in the county in which the conviction may be, for a term of time not exceeding months, or either of the said punishments, according to the circumstances and aggravation of said offence—Provided however, that nothing in this act shall be construed to affect, or in any manner impair the remedy which any person might have had for damages in a civil action, if this act had not been passed.

The Senate ordered 500 copies of the report, &c. to be printed, together with the new embargo law.

CHARLES TOWN, February 17.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress to his friend in this country, dated February 11, 1809.

"The embargo will be raised on the fourth of March, except as to England and France and their dependencies; and as to them a non-intercourse law will be passed. A bill to this effect was reported, read and referred to a committee of the whole house to day, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next."

The nomination of General Dearborn as Collector of the port of Boston, has been approved by the Senate—Yeas 25—Nays 7.

A Providence paper of Saturday the 4th inst. informs, that

It is false that any portion of the militia have been ordered out to enforce the embargo law, and that the whole story of their refusing to fire, and the people cutting a brig out of the ice, is a base and wicked federal fabrication, to excite the citizens; in other parts of the union, to a violation of the laws.

It is also false that the Collector of the port of Providence has resigned, as stated in a letter said to be "dated Providence, January 23, 1809" and also stated in the N. York Evening Post, under the assuming title of an "extract of a letter dated Providence, January 20, 1809." The truth is that the collector did on the 23d of January, make representations to the commander in chief, which induced the latter to issue orders to a brigade of militia, to hold themselves in readiness to enforce the laws, but it was not necessary to order them.

From the National Intelligencer.

The following is extracted from a letter dated, Richmond; February 6th, from a respectable mercantile house to a member of Congress; to place the genuineness of which beyond all question,

the original is left at the office of the N. Intelligencer and will be shewn to any person on application. Those, who avow such sentiments, ought to be known and marked; the finger of scorn should be pointed at them; and in proportion to the tolerance of the laws should be the energy of public opinion.

Your esteemed favor of the 3rd was received this morning. We hope that the repeal of the embargo laws will be followed by letters of marque and reprisal and not by arming our merchantmen. If we are to have war let us have it from the proper source, and with that power which has done us the greatest injury; never put it in the power of the merchants of this country to involve us in a war, whose late conduct has shown that they are quite destitute of principle. If you doubt this, read the following extract of a letter from a merchant of Philadelphia to us, and then say if the peace of this country ought to be entrusted to such people.

"I should be happy to hear from you before the separation talked of takes place. The Potomac is to divide between us and the N—g—roes. I am sorry you are on the negro side.

"You will soon see in the newspapers resolutions past here, that will 'make the Palace V—g—n—bds * tremble.' The letter from which this extract is taken is from a Mr. John Grant and bears date the 27th last month.

"We have no doubt but this is the file in which these people continually address each other, this Mr. Grant happened to mistake his man and is caught."

* Presumed to mean vagabonds.

EXTRACT—DATED, "Washington, Feb. 3, 1809.

"The dispatches for Europe are large and will not be ready, I believe, for six or seven days yet. It is said that Lieut. Reed, of the navy, now in your city, and Mr. Coles, are to be the bearers of the dispatches. The house of representatives have agreed to repeal the embargo on the 4th of March; Mr. Randolph has moved to substitute, in the place of the remainder of Mr. Nicholas's resolution, a provision authorizing merchant vessels to arm against any search or seizure under the orders or decrees, which, in all probability, will be agreed to, about 70 to 50, and Mr. Randolph will be again in the majority, as he has evinced a strong disposition to be, in a speech of 2½ hours to-day.

"Mr. J. Q. Adams is come here to attend the supreme court, and a considerable number of strangers on the like business; but as people are always ready to gulp down the marvellous, a thousand stories were circulated on these arrivals, something like the stories circulated at Naples when Vesuvius rumbles—the only lava running here is the froth or salted of British corruption, with a small discolouring of domestic treason and sedition."

Aurora.

Extract of a letter, dated Liverpool, Nov. 29, received at New-York.

"On the 26th instant an American schooner arrived here, said to be from New-York, loaded with 400 bbls. turpentine & 41 bales cotton; she brought one of the owners out, who I understand is a Mr. Marshall, a Scotch gentleman; but as she is without papers, the captain of the Princess frigate seized her yesterday, and she will probably be condemned as a Droite of Admiralty. I understand the American consul has taken cognizance of this breach of the laws of his country, and that the American minister has been made acquainted with the fact—I think the schooner's name is the Jane. Be so good as to publish in the newspapers for the information of gentlemen who are disposed to evade the measures government has resorted to, that all such vessels will be seized, and that they are liable to be condemned."

Captain Little, who arrived here yesterday in 20 days from St. Kitts, informs, that intelligence was received there previous to his sailing, that the British expedition had raised the siege of Martinique, and were going to winter at Barbadoes."

New-York paper.

A letter was received in town yesterday from Antigua, dated the 11th of

January, 1809, which states, that five French frigates had recently arrived at Martinique, and two at Guadaloupe, from France, full of troops and provisions. New-York paper Feb. 9.

Baltimore, Feb. 4.

We confidently flatter, from the best authority, and to their honor be it spoken, that the merchants of Baltimore, without even a solitary exception, have complied with all the provisions of the last supplementary act of the Embargo.

Norfolk, Jan. 30.

General Wilkinson landed at Fort Nelson on Saturday last from Annapolis, which place he left on Tuesday last in the sch'r. Wolf, capt. Jones, in which vessel (we learn) he immediately proceeds to Charleston on his route to New Orleans. On the general's coming up the river a federal salute was fired by fort Nelson.—Yesterday he visited this borough, where he was received amidst the acclamations of thousands, and the discharges of cannon by capt. Neill's and Pollard's artillery companies.

The Ohio river in the last days of December rose to the height of 55 feet. From the partial accounts received, the destruction of property is apprehended to have been dreadful. It has never risen so high during the winter, and but in a single instance for twenty years during the spring.

The federalists make a great noise about the poverty of the treasury. If they will reflect how many millions of acres of land the United States own, they will find there is nothing to fear on the score of money. Louisiana alone would furnish funds enough for a twenty years war, if war should occur.

Rogue caught by a Rogue.

In, or about Harpwell, in the district of Maine, from undoubted authority we state, that three embargo breakers were out-witted, by employing a Captain of one of their smuggling vessels, a character suited to the occasion who, after performing the unlawful voyage with a cargo of eighteen thousand five hundred dollars, returned, and refused to know the original owners.—Good encouragement for law breakers. Columbian Detector.

From an English paper by the Packet.

Extract of a letter from an English officer, dated November 8th, at Miranda, in Spain.—"You need not be under any apprehension for our forces in Spain, we have not been within 200 miles of any fighting, and shall soon return to our ships."

The editor of the El Mississippi, a Spanish paper, printed at New-Orleans, makes the following observations on Bonaparte's constitution for Spain.

"We do not think it worth while to publish the new constitution of Spain, because it appears too ridiculous to hear scoundrels talking about equity, usurpers about justice, tyrants about clemency, and liars about truth. The commencement is sufficient to disgust any one—'Joseph Napoleon by the grace of God, king of Spain and the Indies.' Of what God? Say rather by the frauds, robberies and crimes of his brother—by the weakness of Charles—by the credulity of Ferdinand, and the vile parasites that surrounded and betrayed him, or by the ridiculous coronation of the officious Bishop of Burgos."

"We shall publish in lieu of this constitution an account of the glorious battles which the patriots of Spain have fought and won; and should they continue to be successful (which we ardently desire) this celebrated constitution may be returned to the 'pigeon hole' from which it was probably taken; whilst regenerated Spain, by the religion and the laws of her ancestors will again take her high rank among the independent nations of the world covered with fame and glory."

The King of England has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Francis Nathaniel Burton, to be Lieutenant Governor of the province of Lower Canada, in America.

Price of flour in Alexandria on Monday last, 6 dollars 12½ cents per barrel.

Married, on Thursday the ninth instant by the rev. Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Thomas Smallwood to Mrs. Elizabeth Johnston, all of this town.

Died, on Tuesday the 7th instant, at Shepherdstown, Mrs. Mark, of Frederickburg, formerly a resident of this county.

NOTICE.

THOSE citizens of Jefferson county who are opposed to the continuance of the Embargo, are respectfully requested to meet at the house of Philip Sluitt, in Shepherdstown, on Thursday the 23d instant.

February 16, 1809.

Recantation.

WHEREAS in consequence of various supposed provocations, I have been induced at sundry times to utter and publish severe and unmerited strictures on the conduct and character of my late partner Mr. John Lisle, of this city—I now feel myself called upon in justice to that gentleman, and in conformity with the advice of my friends, thus to avow my regret at having been instrumental to the injury of his feelings or character.

MACALL MEDFORD.

Witness
GEORGE RUNDLE.
Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1809.

IN consequence of the above recantation, and the solemn declaration of Macall Medford that he is unable to discharge the monies I claim of him, I have agreed to discontinue the pursuit of said claims and my intention of prosecuting him for a libel.

JOHN LISLE, late
JOHN LISLE, jun.
Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1809.

BOATING FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

THE subscribers having made arrangements for boating flour and other produce, are now ready to receive and forward immediately any articles intended for Georgetown, City of Washington or Alexandria. They have determined to use every exertion to have flour delivered in as nice order as when waggoned. The freight to Alexandria, including all charges, will be 95 cents per barrel—to Georgetown or the Commercial Company in the City of Washington, 86 cents, payable on delivery of the produce. As the price of flour is now up, and the river in good order for boating, gentlemen having flour ready would do well to send it on immediately.

JOHN WAGER, & Co.
Harper's Ferry, Feb. 15, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Flagg, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber as soon as possible, and all those who have claims against said estate are desired to exhibit them properly proven, as it is necessary that the affairs of the estate should be settled.

M. RANSON, Adm'or.
February 17, 1809.

Estray Colt.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, some time in May or June last.

A SORREL STUD COLT, three years old next spring, flaxen mane and tail, a small star and snip on his nose, and a black spot on the near hind leg above the ham joint. Appraised to 15 dollars.

ADAM S. DANDRIDGE.
Bower Plantation,
Jefferson Co. Feb. 17, 1809.

WANTED,

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

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1809.

No. 48.

ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

THE LADIES

Fashionable Mode of Shopping.

Here comes Miss Lighthouse and her taffy sifter; Jack, off the counter, wait upon the ladies.

Show 'em what they call for, tell the price of each piece? Do your best to please 'em.

Have you any cambricks, that are yard and half wide?

What's the price of that tape-striped dimity?

Three and sixpence, madam—'Let me see a better— Give me a pattern.

Have you any stockings, very nice with lac'd clocks?

What are these apron sirs?—'Madam, they are eight shillings?—

I'm sure I saw much better, for only six, at Drapers; They will not answer.

I'll look, sir, at that lustring!—is eight and six the lowest?

I'll give you seven shillings!— That's less than what it cost ma'm,

I'll give you seven-and-sixpence!—'Madam, you may take it!—

I'll call again, sir.'

The house of a clergyman, in the vicinity of Islington, England, was lately broke open and plundered. The robbers, on taking leave, wrote on a piece of paper which lay on a desk— "Watch as well as pray."

ECCENTRICK ADVERTISE- MENT.

There is a paper printed (occasionally) in Salem, called "The Fool," from which the following is taken:

Dr. Botherum Smokum, having quitted his former profession of chimney-sweeping, now carries on the business of inventing and preparing his much-approved mineral, vegetable, & animal-go-to-bed-ical, get-up-ical, got-sea-ical, and lay-at-home-ical Medicines.

His patent cut-and-thrust phlebotomizing emetic, cathartic, and diuretic double distilled and double barrelled fire and brimstone cordials. An amiable, interesting, pleasing and agreeably innocent, unmedicated sudorific, nephritic, antihelmintic, narcotick, tonic, stimulant, alterant, atringent, stomachick, bellyachick, diaphoretick, aperient, emollient, carminative, sedative, rubefacient, antispasmodick, pedicular, crural, and femoral emmenagogue. It is a sovereign, specific, and instantaneous remedy for distempers: acute, chronick, nervous, general, local, real, and imaginary, and epidemick disorders; for gunshot wounds, simple and compound fractures, casualties of all kinds and sudden death. It operates equally on the body, mind, estate real and personal, and the place of residence of the patient. It is an efficacious and safe cosmetic, removing the pernicious petroleum from the cuticle, and rendering it clear and smooth to a fault. It clears the bile & gallrick juice from the brain, and induces a calm train of ideas. It removes obstructions in the capillary tubes, viz. the thoracic duct, esophagus, cæcum, &c. &c. It extirpates the spinal marrow, which is the cause of such frequent and fatal complaints. It dissipates adipose tumours and premature births, and is an effectual preventive against old age. It assists Nature in her attempts at amputation in disorders of the head and pluck. From its dyptic qualities it is eminently useful in promoting excessive hemorrhages, by which surgical operations of all kinds become quite unnecessary. By rinsing the mouth daily with this cordial, the epiglottis becomes firmly fixed in its socket, and carious teeth adhere closely to the metastasis, by which means deglutition and chyfication progress regularly. The muscles which become flaccid by use are reformed to an ossified state, as well as the arterial system. Applied to the eyes it removes the three humours and eradicates the optic nerve; and in disorders of the ears it is useful in perforating the tympanum. In extreme watchfulness and nervous irritability, it induces a permanent and un-

interrupted sleep. In sudden attacks from the enemy's cavalry, it brings on an instantaneous coma which may save the patient's life—From its drying qualities it is useful in cases of drowning; and hanging yields to its elevating stimulus.

Price ten dollars per bottehum. To prevent counterfeits, every bottle is wrapped in a twenty dollar bill of Detroit bank. By this means a great saving is made by those who purchase by the dozen.

House of Entertainment.

THE subscriber hereby informs the citizens of Jefferson county, and the public in general, that he 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.

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.

BAR-IRON.

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

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

FOR SALE,
A Family of Negroes.

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

JOSEPH CRANE,
January 13, 1809.

Jefferson, ff.
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 agreeably 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, Teste,
GEO. HITE, c. j. c.

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.

JAMES BULGER,
January 27, 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 round about, 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.

For Sale,
A YOUNG HEALTHY
Negro Woman,

who is an excellent house servant. Inquire of the Printers.
Jan. 13, 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.

Benjamin Eagins,
TAYLOR,

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

Charlestown, Oct. 28, 1808.

Information Wanted.

MR. WILLIAM GIRD, the friend of Mr. Dennis O'Neal and Mrs. Shylcock 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.

Nail Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has commenced the above business at the corner house lately occupied as a store by Davenport and Willet, in Charlestown. He returns his sincere thanks to former customers for past favours, 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.

Three cents per pound,
Will be given for clean linen and cotton rags, at this office.

MARTHA FLAGG,
Charlestown, Feb. 3, 1809.

BLANK DEEDS
For sale at this office.

PREMIUMS, AT ARLINGTON,

On the 29th of April, 1809.

FOR the Finest Top Lamb of one year old—Silver Cup or Sixty Dollars.

FOR the two Finest Ewe Lambs—Silver Cup or Forty Dollars.

To him (being a native American) who shall clip a Fleece in the best manner after the English fashion, by shearing round the body—Five Dollars.

MANUFACTURES.

FOR the best five yards of Cotton Cloth mixed with Silk, provided the Silk shall be derived from articles of dress which have been worn out, or from old umbrellas, &c.—Cloth to be yard wide—Fifteen Dollars.

FOR the best five yards of Flannel, yard wide, to have been spun on a wheel and woven in a family—Fifteen Dollars.

FOR the best Blanket, two yards long and yard and an half wide—Ten Dollars.

FOR the best pair of Knit Woollen Stockings, large size and colored—Five Dollars.

FOR a ball of Wool weighing one pound, and spun to the greatest fineness on a wheel, the quality to be ascertained by weighing any ten yards in the ball—Five Dollars.

The adjudgment of a premium will in all cases constitute a purchase. The materials must be of the growth or produce of the U. States, and the manufacturers exclusively American.

Four judges will be appointed, two on behalf of the parties at large, and two by the proprietor.

The show will commence on the 29th of April, at 12 o'clock, if fair; if not, the first of May.

The Exhibition will continue four hours, during which time a fair will be held for the sale of such articles as may be refused a premium, if agreeable to the candidates.

Gentlemen who received tickets to the last meeting, are expected to attend, with such others as may be desirous of promoting or assisting the objects of the institution.

All persons who may attend, are particularly requested to appear attired, in some article of DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE, however small.

Arlington, 8th Feb. 1809.

Stray Colt.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, some time in May or June last.

A SORREL STUDD COLT, three years old next spring, flaxen mane and tail, a small star and snip on his nose, and a black spot on the near hind leg above the ham joint. Appraised to 15 dollars.

ADAM S. DANRIDGE,
Bower Plantation,
Jefferson Co. Feb. 17, 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.

Recantation:

WHEREAS in consequence of various supposed provocations, I have been induced at sundry times to utter and publish severe and unmerited criticisms on the conduct and character of my late partner Mr. John Lisle, of this city—I now feel myself called upon in justice to that gentleman, and in conformity with the advice of my friends, thus to avow my regret at having been instrumental to the injury of his feelings or character.

MACALL MEDFORD,
Witness
GEORGE RUNDLE,
Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1809.

IN consequence of the above recantation, and the solemn declaration of Macall Medford that he is unable to discharge the monies I claim of him, I have agreed to discontinue the pursuit of said claims, and my intention of prosecuting him for a libel.

JOHN LISLE,
late
JOHN LISLE, jun.
Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Flagg, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber as soon as possible, and all those who have claims against said estate are desired to exhibit them properly proven, as it is necessary that the affairs of the estate should be settled.

M. RANSON, Adm'r.
February 17, 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 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.

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.

WANTED,

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

November 18, 1808.

PATRIOTISM OF NEW-YORK.

On the 31st day of January Mr. De Witt Clinton introduced the following resolutions into the senate of New-York, and they were by that body adopted unanimously, Mr. Hopkins, the only federal member, having made a curious mistake. They were under discussion in the assembly on the first of February; when, it is said, they would undoubtedly pass. The spirit of these resolutions is upright and ardent, and they will be read by every real American with pleasure.

RESOLUTIONS.
"In Senate, Jan. 31st, 1809.

"WHEREAS, The unjust and multiplied aggressions of the belligerent nations upon our national rights; their obstinate refusal to render justice and to listen to the most fair, friendly, impartial and pacific overtures; and their unrelenting perseverance in a system of violence, rapacity and insult, have rendered it the peculiar and incumbent duty of all good citizens, attached to the rights and honor of their country, to bury in oblivion all internal difference, and to rally round the standard of the government in opposition to the unjust pretensions, and atrocious outrages of foreign powers.

And whereas, in defiance of every dictate of patriotism and every consideration of duty, the most unremitted and reprehensible attempts are making, with uncommon industry and malignity, and by every art of misrepresentation, to enfeeble and destroy the exertions of the general government in vindicating our national rights and honor, by endeavoring to alienate the affections of the people, by opposing the authority of the laws, and by menacing a dismemberment of the union; and the legislature deeming it an indispensable obligation, at this critical and eventful period, to discountenance these daring and factious proceedings, and to bear testimony against the insolent encroachments of foreign nations, and being fully satisfied that the conduct of the national government has been calculated to secure the resources, to preserve the peace, to maintain the honor, and to promote the interest of this country:

"Therefore—(if the honorable the assembly concur herein.)

"Resolved, That we repose full confidence in the wisdom, patriotism and integrity of the national administration; and that we will, at every hazard, and to the full extent of our faculties, support them against the unjust attempts of foreign powers; and if a state of peace shall be no longer a state of honor, and a continuance of aggressions shall render an appeal to the sword inevitable, we pledge our lives and our fortunes in defence of the just rights of our injured country.

"Resolved, That we consider the union of the states as the palladium of our national safety, the guarantee of our national prosperity, and the pledge of our national glory; and every attempt to violate or sever the ties which bind the confederated states together, ought to receive the most pointed reprobation, and the most decided abhorrence. And we earnestly exhort the good citizens of this state to be vigilant and active in discountenancing and suppressing all combinations and attempts to evade and violate the laws, to detract from the authority of the government, and to impair the stability of the union; and we solemnly conjure them, by the sacred principles of liberty and patriotism, to prepare themselves for the crisis which is probably approaching, and to be ready to co-operate with each other, and with the constituted authorities, in resisting and repelling the audacious aggressions of foreign nations.

"Resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the president of the United States as the sense of this state, and that our senators and representatives in congress be, and hereby are requested to use every exertion to put the United States in the best condition of defence, so that we may be fully prepared to meet the dangers which menace the peace of our country.

"By Order,
"S. VISSCHER, Clerk."

Important News.

The British ship Matilda, arrived at New York, in 18 days from St. John's, Antigua, brings London papers to the 28th of December, and Antigua papers to the 24th of January, containing news from Lisbon, to the 10th of December.

It is reported by a passenger in the brig Matilda from Antigua, that on the 20th of January, a dispatch was received from Admiral Cochrane, stating that sir John Moore, with an army of 36,000 men, had attacked the French in the environs of Madrid and completely routed them, with great slaughter on both sides. The English lost 4000 killed.

It is further stated, that a French 50 gun ship with 500 troops and 1700 barrels of flour was captured after a severe engagement, going into Guadalupe, by the British frigates Jason and Cleopatra.

The London papers have contradictory reports about Bonaparte; one day he is said to be at Paris, and the next at Madrid.

Bassaterre, St. Christopher, Jan. 17.

A few hours previous to this paper's going to press, we were politely favored by the following communication from a gentleman—

"The Ring Dove sloop of war, arrived at Barbadoes on the 11th instant from Lisbon, which port she left on the 10th December, brings the melancholy account of the French army having entered Madrid, early in Dec. after completely vanquishing the Spanish army under Gen. Blake and Palafox, and that sir John Moore was within a day's march with 36,000 British troops.

A French line of battle ship and two frigates, left France on the 28th November, with supplies and troops for Martinique. Sir A. Cochrane has also positive information of 5 French ships having left France with troops and supplies, which the admiral is daily expecting to meet off Martinique.

The Portuguese, with 2000 men, have taken possession of Cayenne.

The troops from Halifax, under sir Geo. Prevost, have received orders to prepare to proceed to Bermuda, where they are to winter, and from thence to return to Halifax. And it is said that some of the troops had actually embarked when the last accounts were received from Barbadoes.

London, Dec. 10.—A Sunday paper says, some ministerial changes are spoken of. The Duke of Portland, Mr. Ganning and Mulgrave, it is said, are to retire. Lord Chatham, it is added, is to be removed to the Treasury, and Lord Melville has been offered a seat in the Cabinet.

Mr. Shaw, the messenger, left London on the 10th of Dec. with dispatches for Paris.

Accounts from Sweden were unfavorable since the rupture of the armistice, the Russians pushed forward with such an overwhelming superiority of force, that all the gallant efforts of the Swedes have been fruitless.

Dutch letters received in England state, on the authority of accounts from Paris, that the answer of the British government to the overtures from