

# Farmer's Repository.

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

For the FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

### EPITAPH.

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

### SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

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

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

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

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

March 6. Mr. Pearson, from the committee to whom was referred the letter signed Valentine Kettering, made report; and the same was read, as follows, to wit: The committee appointed to hear the communication of Valentine Kettering, relative to his cure of the bite of a mad animal, Report: That they conferred with the said Kettering on that subject, who informed them, that he uses the Herb called Red Chick-weed, which, when ripe, or in full bloom, he gathers, and dries in the shade, reduces it to a powder, and gives a small table-spoonful at one time, to a grown person, in beer or water, in weight one drachm and one scruple; for a child, an equal dose, but given at three different times, or it may be eaten on bread with butter,

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

He assures us he has given it to persons many weeks after they were bitten, and never knew it fail; and never gives more than a single dose, unless to children, as above. He further says, it is an excellent cure for cuts and wounds, on the human body. When green, maul it, drop of the juice into the wound, and bind the Herb, so maul'd, on; and that the proper time to sow the seed, is about the first of April, and should be sown thin.

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

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

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

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

Extract from the Journal, GEO. BRYAN, C. S.

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

I am, Sir your friend, SAMUEL MACLAY, Speaker of Senate.

Mr. Valentine Kettering, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania.

### Nail Manufactory.

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

GEORGE WARK, Charlestown, October 21, 1808.

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

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this office.

### Beware of a Swindler.

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

E. PATCHELL, Pittsburgh, Jan. 4, 1809.

### Benjamin Egins, TAYLOR,

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

Charlestown, Oct. 28, 1808.

### WANTED,

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

November 18, 1808.

Jefferson, ff. February Court, 1808.

John Horner, Jno. complainant, AGAINST Philip Briscoe, John Briscoe and William Cameron, defendants, In CHANCERY.

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

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

### List of Letters.

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

A. John Anderson, for G. Fry.

B. George Barnett, Mr. Beecher, 2 letters, Z. Buckmaster, Rachel Brown, Mason Bennett.

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

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

E. John English.

F. William P. Flood, David Fry, 2.

G. John Grove, John Grantham, John Gardner.

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

J. Hannah Janney, Rebecca Janney, Hamilton Jefferson.

K. Gerstham Keys, James Kersey.

L. George Lafferty, Henry Lee, Mrs. Clarica Larue, Thomas Likens, Lancelot Lee.

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

N. Depaw Noyvienn, Francis O'Neal.

O. James Offutt, David Osbourne.

R. Mr. Russell, Charles Ridgely, Geo. Riley, Christian Rifford, Geo. Rockingham, James Robardet.

S. William Snickers, Isaac S. Swearingen, Robert Shirley, John Saunders, North and Smallwood, Jacob Swisher, Magnus P. Strubling, 2, Daniel Sullivan, Robert T. Stubblefield, Elizabeth Strider, John Spangler, Seth Smith, James Simpson, John Sinclair, Benjamin Simmons.

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

W. John Ware, Samuel Warrin, Thomas Wilson, Samuel Williams, 3, Andrew Woods.

Y. John Young.

J. HUMPHREYS, January 1, 1809.

From the New York Evening Post, of January 15, 1809.

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

The following is the official account.

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

On motion of Judge Pendleton,

The hon. Egbert Benson, esq. was chosen chairman, and Edward Dunscomb, esq. secretary.

Mr. Pendleton, in behalf of the committee appointed to prepare and submit to their fellow citizens, certain resolutions for their consideration, in the present alarming crisis of our affairs, informed the meeting that the committee was prepared to report:

Ordered, on motion, the same be received and read, and thereupon the following resolutions were read:

Resolved, That it is always the right of the people, and in times of imminent danger, their indispensable duty, peaceably to assemble and declare their opinions upon the measures of government, and the state of public affairs.

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

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

pel first aggressions with spirit, than by a tame and submissive acquiescence to invite a repetition of injuries and insults.

Resolved, That if the like conduct had been pursued by the present administration on the promulgation of the decree of Berlin, the consequences would in all probability, have been the same; and the national interests would have been prompted and the national honor preserved.

Resolved, That the acts of congress laying a permanent embargo, are repugnant to the habits and injurious to the welfare of the people; not to be justified by the state of public affairs, and inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution.

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

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

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

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

act with the utmost caution and moderation, and to abstain from every thing that might endanger the peace and safety of the country, or put the union of the States in jeopardy.

Resolved, That it be recommended to our fellow-citizens throughout this State, peaceably to assemble in their several counties, to take into consideration the alarming crisis of our public affairs, to unite with us in our endeavours to obtain a redress of grievances, and by averting the calamities which threaten our beloved country, restore it to that elevated prosperity and honor which it enjoyed under our immortal WASHINGTON.

EGBERT BENSON, Chairman, EDWARD DUNSCOMB, Secy.

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

Pub. Adv.

### Foreign Intelligence.

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

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

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

The accounts of military operations in Spain are confused. Of those however, received, the following is a comprehensive sketch.

On the 2nd of December the following bulletin was published at London:

"It appears by dispatches received from Corunna, dated the 22d, and from San Vincente de la Barquera, dated the 19th ult. that the account of General Blake being defeated is confirmed. He was engaged in continual actions from the 4th till the 13th. On the 11th the Asturias having been worsted in the left, the French got possession of a height which covered the road on which they retreated, and they were thrown into great confusion, and General Blake retired to Reynoso; but a French column appearing upon this road from Burgos, he retreated by Solo to San Vincente de la Barquera. There upon the 17th, he collected near 20,000 of his troops, and the Marquis de la Romana had taken

the command, and they would soon be in a state of advance again.

"The French had occupied St. Andero and St. Antonia—the former on the 16th, and the latter on the 20th. But by the exertions of Gen. Leith, all the provisions, ammunition and stores sent by this country had been removed.

"It appears that part of the army at Estremadura, had been defeated near Burgos by the French; but there are no accounts of their having advanced beyond it. General Moore arrived on the 10th at Salamanca—General Baird was at Altorgo."

The following letter, dated Portsmouth, December 1, gives a statement of subsequent events:

"This afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the Bonne Citoyenne sloop of war, arrived from Corunna, from whence she sailed on Saturday last, bringing accounts from general Blake's army up to the 24th ultimo.

"The dispatches she has brought will be found to relate to several most dreadful battles between the armies of Marshal Ney and Gen. Blake. The marquis Romana's troops (from the Baltic) by advancing too far ahead of gen. Blake's army, were severely defeated; one of the regiments of Catalonia has been cut to pieces.

"The fighting on both sides was most obstinate and desperate. The marquis of Romana's cavalry was preserved. In the last attack, Blake repulsed the French with considerable loss. He is now at Cinto, about 40 miles north of St. Andero, with 25,000 men. The communication between him and the centre army, under Callano, is cut off, the French army being between them, whose head quarters are at Valladolid. There are many fears for the safety of the centre army. The Prince of Peace's party in Spain is very strong, and the patriotic cause looks desponding. Sir David Baird was at Altorgo, with his army, and Sir John Moore at Salamanca. They have not been engaged."

In addition to the above, says a London paper, we have to state, that this day an officer from Oporto arrived in Downing Street, with dispatches. He came over in the Bonne Citoyenne. He touched at Corunna on his passage home, and sailed again from that place on the morning of the 20th ultimo. At that time no news of importance had been received there of a subsequent date, to that which we yesterday communicated. After quitting Corunna, the Bonne Citoyenne fell in with the Minerva frigate, which had been cruising to the eastward, the captain of which stated, that the French had attacked the marquis de la Romana; and general Blake in the strong positions which he had taken at St. Vincente de la Barquera, that the battle was most obstinately contested, but at length the French were defeated with very great loss, and the Spanish army were, in consequence of this success, about to advance.

There is no intelligence from the Spanish armies of the centre and the right, except that contained in the following article:

London, Dec. 4. Our information as to gen. Blake's force (now commanded by the marquis de la Romana) may be deemed official, as far as it goes, being derived from a statement which capt. Thompson of the Bonne Citoyenne, received from capt. Hawkins, of the Minerva. That relative to the central army communications from Madrid, which is furnished by a Spanish gentleman of great respectability, now resident in that capital. In this correspondence, which will be read with much interest, will be found the first accounts of operations of the Spanish army of the centre. These, it appears, have been attended with con-



plete success; the passage of the Elbro has been forced at three points, and the strong French position of Caparao, with the heights around it taken. The final result of this general action is not yet known. The postscript of the last letter from Madrid informs us that the fighting continued on the 13th, when a courier, who brought the intelligence, the substance of which we have stated, left the army.

**Coruna, Nov. 23.** The sad accounts we received some time ago from Biscay, have been since followed up with a succession of melancholy intelligence. There is not the least doubt, that the enemy have cut off the communication with Madrid, as the mail from thence, due the 21st, has not come in.

The Supreme Junta of government has published an edict, by which leave has been given to all Jesuits to return to Spain.

**Madrid, Nov. 19.** The army of Estremadura was attacked near Burgos, on the 10th inst. On the 11th it was again assailed, but on both days they gave the enemy a warm reception. On the 12th, they were engaged by a prodigious number of horse, by which the French infantry was supported, and the Spaniards not being provided with cavalry, thought it prudent under these circumstances to retire to Aranda.

**LONDON, Nov. 16.**

**Desperate naval action.**—It was stated in our last, that of the French naval force in L'Orient, two frigates had hauled further out than the rest, apparently ready for a push, as it was supposed, for the W. Indies, and that the Amethyst frigate was left to watch them. On Thursday last one of the French frigates made the expected push, and the Amethyst fell in with & engaged her, about three leagues from L'Orient. They fought, muzzle to muzzle, from seven o'clock in the evening until half-past ten, when the enemy struck her colours, after having had her Captain and two Lieutenants killed, and 250 killed & wounded. The Amethyst mounts only 38 guns, the Thetis carries 44. The prize has arrived at Plymouth, under convoy of the Shannon, and the Amethyst was following them into that port. The enemy, besides her complement of men, had 100 soldiers on board, of whom 14 only survived. She was laden with 1000 barrels of flour and a battering train, destined for Martinique. This is one of the most desperate actions that has been fought during the war. The gallant captain Seymour, of the Amethyst, was first lieutenant of the Marlborough, in the glorious action of the first of June, in which he lost his right arm.

**From the Royal Cornwall Gazette.**

The greatest exertions are making to increase the British force in Spain. All the line of battle ships at Plymouth and Portsmouth, are victualing for five months, avowedly for the Spanish coast. Should the worst happen that can happen, these ships will facilitate the escape of the British troops, and such of the Spaniards as wish to escape, while it will rescue from the grip of France, the whole of the Spanish navy. It is at all times sound policy to provide against the worst. But the cause is not therefore to be considered as hopeless. Nothing like it. Another army is to accompany this fleet, from which it is inferred that the plan often recommended, of a floating army is to be adopted, which without the fatigues and privations of a long march, may be conveyed from one side of the peninsula to another, at pleasure; thus constantly threatening and alarming the enemy on his most vulnerable points. This army it is said, will amount to 12000 infantry. In the mean time, the 2d and 4th regiments of heavy dragoons are to embark immediately at Portsmouth, where more than 300 transports are assembled.

**PARIS, November 2.**

On the 5th of July a decree was issued by the Emperor from Bayonne, relative to the extinction of mendicity, prohibiting it throughout the whole extent of the empire, and the beggars in every department are ordered to be arrested, and conveyed to the depots, all mendicants have had a previous notice of three weeks to repair to the depots.

In these depots persons of different sex and age are to be kept apart; and the expense attending them is to be defrayed conjointly out of the public purse, by the departments and the towns. The Prefects of the departments are to address a report to the Minister of the Interior, relative to the amount of the expense attending the establishment, and the presumed number of beggars in each department, the armed force necessary for guarding them, the different labours and occupations in which they are to be employed, and the modes of discipline to which they are to be subjected.

## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

**Monday, Jan. 23.**  
Mr. Macon, from the committee appointed by this House to confer with a committee of the Senate, on the subject of the amendments to the bill for employing seamen, &c. reported, that the conferees had not been able to agree upon any thing; and consequently that he had no proposition to report from that committee.

**Volunteer Troops.**  
On motion of Mr. Nelson, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Basset in the chair, on the bill for raising an additional military force—(the 50,000 volunteer bill).

The blanks having been filled up without opposition, the committee rose and reported the bill.

After a few observations against the bill from Mr. Minor, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by Yeas and Nays, 72 to 45—majority 27.

**Tuesday, Jan. 24.**

After the transaction of some minor business—

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for appropriating sums for fortifications, &c.

Mr. Blount moved to fill the blank for the sum with 450,000 dollars, and read the following estimate of the sums necessary for completing the fortifications in each State for the ensuing year.

For the several works at and near New-Orleans	\$6,000
Do. in the State of Georgia	60,000
South Carolina	30,000
North Carolina	16,000
Virginia	28,000
Maryland	15,000
Delaware	18,000
Pennsylvania	5,000
New-Jersey	14,000
New-York	165,000
Connecticut	24,000
Rhode Island	8,000
Massachusetts including Maine	25,000
New-Hampshire	4,000

Dols. 448,000  
The motion was agreed to, without a division.

Mr. Van Dyke moved to insert at the end of the section which provides for completing the works already commenced, the words "and for erecting such other fortifications as may be deemed necessary." Agreed to without a division.

**Preparations for War.**

Mr. Nicholas said, that there never was a period in any country which more required the union and exertion of all its citizens to extricate it from its difficulties, than the situation of this country required at the present time. The two most powerful nations of the world (said he) are in a state of war against this country. Their aggressions against us have been continued for twelve months; whilst we have used every honorable means in our power to avoid war. I have repeatedly declared my determination never to submit to the wrongs received; that when the embargo failed we must resort to the valor and patriotism of our citizens. Sir, we have too much reason to believe that moment is at hand when nothing else can extricate us from our difficulties. My attention has been particularly called to the necessity of a measure of the sort I am about to propose for the opposition

made to the preparation for war by gentlemen who rely wholly upon the embargo as a coercive measure, and declare that as long as it continues, no preparation should be made with a view to a state of war. If the country remains in a situation unprepared to meet war until the period when every man would be satisfied that the embargo ought to be raised, we shall be compelled to continue it six, eight, or ten months longer till we can prepare for actual war. But, sir, in our preparations, mere defence should not be the sole object. We are the injured party in the contest. This state of things imposes upon us the necessity of being prepared to prosecute the war; because if we seek redress for injury, the mere defence of the country will not answer the purpose—and therefore there is the greater necessity for extensive preparation. After these observations, Mr. N. offered the following resolution, which he moved to refer to a committee of the whole:

Resolved, As the opinion of this House that the U. S. ought not to delay beyond the day of to repeal the embargo laws, and to resume, maintain and defend the navigation of the high seas against any nation or nations having in force edicts, orders or decrees, violating the lawful commerce and neutral rights of the United States.

After a few observations from Mr. Dana, expressive of a wish to see a whole system, and the object of the preparation for war precisely defined, expressing at the same time a desire to give the subject an early consideration, the resolution was made the order of the day for Monday next, in preference to to-day, 53 to 45.

**Wednesday, Jan. 25.**

Mr. Quincy proposed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to lay before this house, all correspondences touching the offers to resign, and the resignation made of his office by Benjamin Lincoln, late collector of the port of Bolton and Charlestown.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the causes which prevented the acceptance of the resignation of Benjamin Lincoln, esq. late collector of the port of Bolton and Charlestown, in the years eighteen hundred and six and eighteen hundred and seven, and into the reasons which have occasioned a postponement of the appointment of a successor; and that they report the result of such enquiry to the house.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to consider the resolutions—yeas 93—nays 24.  
Considerable discussion ensued upon this motion, when the question being put—shall the resolutions pass? It was decided in the negative—yeas 1—nays 117.

The only person who voted for Mr. Quincy's resolution, was Josiah Quincy himself.

It was intimated by Mr. Quincy, in the course of his remarks on his resolutions, that the President had urged Gen. Lincoln to hold the office for Gen. Dearborne till the latter should leave the War Department in March next.

**Thursday, January 26.**

The house took up the message of the Senate, informing the house of their adherence to their amendments to the bill on the subject of the navy.

After some debate the bill was ordered to lie on the table; and

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill originally received from the Senate, for arming, manning, and fitting out all the frigates and armed vessels of the U. States.

On motion of Mr. Dawson, the bill was amended so as to conform to the propositions of the conferees from the Senate (for fitting out four of the frigates, &c.) and the committee rose & reported the bill as amended.

The amendments were agreed to by the house.

Mr. D. R. Williams moved further to amend the bill by adding a clause making it discretionary with the President to send out these vessels. After debate, negatived—yeas 35—nays 78.

The bill was then, after an opposi-

tion by Mr. Macon, and reply by Mr. Lyon, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—yeas 70.

**Friday, Jan. 27.**

Mr. John Morrow presented a petition of James Larkins, of Hampshire county, Virginia, praying the settlement of a claim for making two hundred and thirty nine coats for the use of Col. Maylon's regiment of light dragoons, some time in the years 1780—1782.

Mr. Findley presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of the county of Westmoreland, Pennsylvania, praying for a repeal of the embargo, and war against France—Referred.

Mr. Bacon proposed the following resolution:  
Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law, from and after the day of

next, for authorizing the commanders and crews of merchant vessels of the United States owned wholly by citizens thereof, to oppose and defend against any search, restraint or seizure which shall be attempted upon such vessel, or upon any other vessel owned as aforesaid by the commander or crew of any armed vessel sailing under French or British colors, or acting, or pretending to act, by or under the authority of the French or British governments; and to rebel by force any assault or hostility which shall be made or committed on the part of such French or British vessels, pursuing such attempt—and to subdue and capture the same, and to retake any vessel owned as aforesaid which may have been captured by any vessel sailing under French or British colors, or acting, or pretending to act, by or under authority from the French or British governments.

The said resolution was read and referred to the committee of the whole house to whom was committed on the 24th instant a resolution proposed by Mr. Nicholas, relative to a repeal of the embargo laws, and the resuming, maintaining and defending the navigation of the high seas against any nation or nations, having in force edicts, orders or decrees, violating the lawful commerce and neutral rights of the U. States.

The bill from the senate relative to fitting out the frigates, &c. as modified yesterday, was read a third time and passed—yeas 102—nays 28.

Mr. Otis, secretary to the senate, informed the house that the senate had agreed to the amendments to their bill relative to the fitting out the frigates, &c. so that the bill is now a law, all to the president's signature.

**TOWN MEETING.**

The following are the resolutions agreed upon at the Town Meeting at Philadelphia on the 24th ult. On the same occasion an address to the President of the U. S. was adopted.

Whereas Great Britain and France in their fury to destroy each other, have mutually set at naught the obligations of justice and the law of nations, and by their decrees and orders have annihilated the commerce of neutral nations, and greatly injured the U. States.

And whereas the government of the U. States has, on every occasion, manifested a sincere desire to preserve peace and honest friendship with all nations, by maintaining in all their intercourse the principles of justice and neutrality, and also by a wise and patriotic conduct, have sought to promote the happiness, and preserve the honor, liberty and independence of the people, by whom they were elected.—And whereas, notwithstanding these known and established facts, there are some men so lost to virtue, truth and patriotism, as to advocate the cause of a foreign government, and endeavor to criminate their own—men who by their writings and speeches, and public meetings, are zealous to bring into hatred and contempt our free form of government, and to stir up strife and contention in our land.—Therefore it is the duty of all good citizens, to rally round their government, express their determination to support its laws, and to preserve holy and untouched the band which unites these States.—Therefore be it resolved by the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, in

general town meeting assembled, and it is hereby

Resolved, That these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States—that we will pay millions for defence, rather than one cent for tribute—and that to preserve the freedom and independence so nobly achieved by our gallant forefathers, we will not only pour forth our treasures, but our hearts best blood.

Resolved, That the embargo is a measure of prudence, policy, and patriotism—has our entire approbation, and that in our opinion, had it been rigidly observed, it would have produced all the good hoped for by its friends, and have prevented the necessity of a recurrence to any other means to ensure justice from the belligerent nations.

Resolved, That Congress in their late measures to enforce the embargo law, and to establish a system of non-intercourse between us and our enemies, as well as in making preparation for the defence of the country, and for giving energy to the nation by preparing for war, have done their duty to their constituents.

Resolved, That we will faithfully, and faithfully and willingly obey the laws which the wisdom of Congress has devised, or may devise as means to restore to our country the free navigation of the ocean, and we will cheerfully aid in bringing to justice, any man or men who shall violate such laws; or when we pledge ourselves to be at all times ready to assist the lawful authority of the country, in carrying out to effect the laws.

Resolved, That our government, being a government of the people, it is the duty of every citizen to see that the laws thereof be duly enforced, particularly those which are intended to operate against the enemies of our country; therefore we do declare that every citizen, having a knowledge of a violation of our laws, particularly our embargo laws, and who shall give due information thereof, to the proper officer or officers, so that the offenders may be brought to punishment, merits the thanks of this meeting, and deserves well of his country.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to those members of both Houses of Congress, who constitute the majority that have faithfully discharged their duty, by their unremitting endeavors to promote the best interests of the U. S.

## VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

**January 16.**

Engrossed bills "Appropriating a sum of money for repairing and providing additional furniture for the use of the government of this commonwealth, for other purposes"—"To incorporate a company to establish a bridge from the town of Leesburg, in Loudon county, to the Little River Turnpike."—Were severally read a third time and passed.

A motion was made that the house should come to the following resolution:

Resolved, That be appointed an agent on the part of this commonwealth, to proceed forthwith to the city of Washington, for the purpose of renting to the general government, the armory of this State for years, and disposing of such materials pertaining thereto, as may be conveniently spared: Provided, that any contract made by such agent shall not be obligatory until it receive the approbation of the legislature of this State.

**January 20.**

The bill "to amend the act, entitled in act, to organize and establish a superior court of law in each county of this commonwealth," (which lay on the table, with sundry amendments reported from the committee of the whole on the state of the commonwealth) was taken up, and the said bill amendments further amended at the desks table.

A motion was then made to strike out of the said bill the sixth section as amended, which is in the following words: "Be it further enacted, that the clerks of the county courts shall be the clerks of the circuit courts holden in their counties respectively, except in the counties where district courts

are held, in those, the district court clerks, shall act as clerks of the circuit courts: Provided always, that where the clerk of the county courts shall refuse to perform the duties of clerk of the circuit court, or any judge shall be of opinion, which opinion shall be entered on record, that the clerk of the county is not capable of the duties of his office, such judge may appoint a fit clerk. And provided also that every clerk appointed by virtue of this act, before his appointment shall be effectual, shall enter into bond with approved security and take the oath of office at the next circuit court, in the same manner as provided by the act, to which this is amendatory: and in case of failure, it shall be lawful for such circuit court to appoint some other person to fill such appointment. The said clerks shall pay such portion of their fees into the public treasury, as shall be directed by law: Provided, such portion so paid, shall in no case exceed one of such fee.

And the question being put on the motion to strike out the said section, it passed in the negative—yeas 53—noes 85.

**January 21.**

A bill, "to amend an act, entitled an act, to organize and establish a superior court of law in each county of this commonwealth," which lay on the table with sundry amendments) was taken up by the house.

A motion was made to strike out of the said bill the first and second sections thereof; the first section provides that the General courts shall consist of thirteen judges, and that the state shall be divided into thirteen circuits, the second provides, that if any of the days appointed for holding the said courts shall happen on a Sunday, the court shall be held on the next day.

The question being put on the motion for striking out the said sections, it passed in the negative—yeas 25—noes 133.

**CHARLES TOWN, February 3.**

The rev. Mr. Mines will preach in the court house of this place, on the second Sabbath of this month, at 11 o'clock.

**Extract of a letter from Washington,**

**dated Jan. 23, to a gentleman in this place.**

"Congress will adjourn without providing any further means of national defence than that contemplated by Nelson's volunteer bill, (a very inadequate one) and leave to their successors the question of peace or war. Their hall has become for some days past as a school for billingsgate, in which several of their members, Q. J. and G. figure conspicuously."

**Portuguese Amity.**—By the brig Hamlet, which left St. Salvador in Brazil, 18th Nov. 1808, intelligence is received from Mr. Hill, the American consul at that place, of the friendly intentions which the Prince Regent has reciprocated to the United States, and of his disposition to cultivate with them the most intimate relations of friendship and commerce.

The SENATE have passed, without opposition, the bill for an Extra Meeting of Congress on the 4th Monday in May. It consequently only requires the signature of the President to be a law.

**New York, January 24.**

A letter received in this city by the London, arrived in Hampton Roads, dated 25th November, quotes Wheat at 14s. 8d. to 15s. sterling per bushel, and in great demand, large sales having been made.

**Extract of a letter from Providence,**

**(R. I.) January 20th.**

"This day col. Olney, the collector of this port and brother, have inclosed their commissions and resigned their offices."

The British schr. Swift, Young, has arrived at Reedy island, in the Dela-

ware, from Porto Rico. Capt. Young informs that the British had taken Martinica, with the loss of 730 men. The city of St. Domingo had offered to capitulate to the governor of Porto Rico, and an officer had been dispatched to St. Domingo for that purpose.

**Extract of a letter from Bath, dated Jan. 12.**

"This town has had a meeting, and passed a set of resolutions of a most inflammatory nature. Some of the vessels have made daring escapes to sea, and if they continue, and I fear they will, the consequences will be unpleasant. A brig went to sea a few nights past; she had on board four 6 pounders and 80 men, with muskets; they beat off the revenue cutter and fired into the battery at the mouth of the river; there were no guns mounted on the works, but the soldiers fired about 60 muskets at her. This day at half past 12, the ship Sally, of 330 tons, belonging to Mr. John Richardson, left the town in face of every body, with a stiff north west wind and ebb tide. She was loaded with timber before the embargo. They have set out determined to go to sea, (for Liverpool) and if they are stopped, they are, I am told, determined to burn her. They must pass the fort within a hundred yards, exposed to six 18 and two 44 pounders. We shall hear her fate in about eight hours."

Jonathan H. Hubbard, federal, has been elected a representative of Vermont in Congress, by a majority of 15 votes; and Mr. Chamberlin, likewise federal, in the room of Mr. Fisk, by a majority of 169.

**Shocking Accident by Fire**

**Carlisle, Jan. 25.**

On Saturday the 21st inst. at 10 o'clock at night, a house in the tenure of John Lyle on North Street, in this Borough, took fire; and before it was observed by the neighbours, it was so enveloped in flames that the fire could not be got under; but what made the scene more shocking, was, that both Lyle, and his wife, perished in the flames. How the fire originated is not known, but from the situation the people were in, it is presumed it caught by accident, or inattention, as they were observed in the evening to be much intoxicated, and had quarrelled. Their bones were found one in each corner of the house, at the farther end, and not in the fire room where they had commonly lay and could have been saved, had the people known that they were there; but by the time it was suspected that they might be in the house, the fire had so far advanced that when the window was broken open, in a short time the smoke and flames burst in upon them, so that they could not give any assistance of consequence, nor could they be certain of hearing any noise except of a dog, which was found close by his master, from this circumstance it is supposed that they had been both fast asleep. An old woman who was sleeping in the fire room made her escape through the flames, but was considerably scorched.

The following notice has been issued from the Bolton Naval Office—

**NAVAL OFFICE.**

**Boston, January 19, 1809.**

In consequence of the "disability," of the Collector of this District, and in "defect" of a Deputy, the duties of that principle officer have "devolved" upon the Subscriber by LAW; and the Federal Executive has been of course, notified that I WILL execute those duties with the same conscience which has directed the line of my "explicit" duties under my proper commission—

which bears the seal and signature of WASHINGTON.

I therefore "lose no time" for giving this Public Notice for ALL concerned, and especially for those who are most interested in the Effects of the 1st, 2nd, 3d, 6th and 8th sections of the act of the ninth of this current month—

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." Which present act, it is hoped, "every free

citizen" does or will immediately possess, truly and DULY regard.  
JAMES LOVELL,  
Naval Officer.

**Windsor, (N. J.) January 9.**

Mott and Ledgard, who were indicted for murder in August last, at Burlington, have been convicted of man-slaughter, before the Supreme Court now sitting in that place. Mudgett, one of their accomplices, it is expected, will not be found guilty.

## 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 bedstead, 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.

## 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.

## 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 tables, a careful and sober hostler, &c. the humble 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.

## 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 varn stockings, and an old wool hat. Says he is the property of Robert Hale or Hill, of King and Queen county, Virginia, and says he has been run away ever since last spring. If not taken out he will be disposed of as the law directs.

Wm. MALIN, Jailor.

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 Becler's mill, about 2 miles from Charlestown. Price seven dollars per bushel.

January 27, 1809.



# Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN. No. 4. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1869. ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

[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 beam 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.

GALIC valor scours the plain,  
Heaps of heroes newly slain,  
Eft with martial pride elate,  
Swells 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 *Honesty theory reduced to practice*.—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 in 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 expenses of seeing 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 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 expense 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, Va. February Court, 1868.  
John Horner, Junr. complainant,  
AGAINST  
Philip Briscoe, John Briscoe and William Cameron, defendants.  
In CHANCERY.

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

A Copy, Telf, 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.  
Gerham 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 Ridgely, Geo. Riley, Christian Refford, Geo. Rockingham, James Robardet.

S.  
William Snickers, Isaac S. Swearingen, Robert Shirley, John Saunders, North and Smallwood, Jacob Strider, Magnus P. 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 Turlinger, Rachel Tumelson, John Throckmorton.

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

Y.  
John Young.  
J. HUMPHREYS.  
January 1, 1869.

## 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, 1869.

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, fiord 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, 1869.

## FOR SALE,

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

JOSEPH CRANE.  
January 13, 1869.

## Strayed

From Charlestown mill about the 11th of November 1868, 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, 1869.

## 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 wagon loads, which will be sold at six dollars for 112 lbs.

G. & J. HUMPHREYS.  
Charlestown, Jan. 18, 1869.

## Information Wanted.

MR. WILLIAM GIBB, the friend of Mr. Dennis G. Neal and Mrs. Shylock is informed, that upon application to the office of the National Intelligence 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, 1869.

## 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 Fizzes, 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 choose 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, 1868.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, To wit.

January Court, 1869.  
William Ruth, Complainant,  
against  
Jane Lem-n, widow and relict of John Lemen, deceased, and Alex. Lemen, Jane Toulerton, Wm. Lemen, Eliz. Lemen, Vazey Lemen, Orange Lemen, Vindervur Lemen, and Morgan Lemen, children and heirs of said John Lemen, deceased, and Wm. Lemen, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.  
THE defendant Wm. Lemen, junr. 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, Telf, 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, 1868.

I WISH to receive proposals for cutting and cording for coal wood, a quantity of dead wood, nearly equal to capt. Downey's; and also for handling, 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, 1869.

## 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, 1868.

## For Sale,

A YOUNG HEALTHY Negro Woman,

who is an excellent house servant. Inquire of the Printers.  
Jan. 13, 1869.

## 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, 1868.

## Nail Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has commenced the above business at a store by Dayenport and Willet, in Charles Town. 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, Floor Brads, Springs, &c. which will be sold on the lowest terms, for cash.

GEORGE WARK.  
Charlestown, October 21, 1868.

## WANTED,

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

November 18, 1868.

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

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. Marling's, opposite the Park, on Wednesday, 18th January, 1869.

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 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, combated 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 unparalleled 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 indispensable 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—

Resolved, 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 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 contumacious manner, have manifested a foreign partiality, endeavored to weaken the confidence of the people in our administration, and by encouraging hostile flattery 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 proposals 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 delusive 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 manufactures, 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 inter-meddle 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 government 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 intersecting concerns of our country, and that they continue in session, until the next general meeting of the republicans of this city, when the further 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 Bolton 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 Great 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.

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 government 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 intersecting concerns of our country, and that they continue in session, until the next general meeting of the republicans of this city, when the further 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 Bolton 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 Great 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.

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 government 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 intersecting concerns of our country, and that they continue in session, until the next general meeting of the republicans of this city, when the further 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 Bolton 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 Great 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.

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 government in regard to the belligerent powers.

Resolved, That it be recommended to all the printers in the United States,

## Execution Law.

### AN ACT

Concerning Executions, and for other purposes.

[Passed Jan. 31, 1869.]

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 reply 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 authorized to enforce the payment of such bond, within sixty days after the passage of this act, or before such reply 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 paid 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 reply 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 paid in the same manner 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; 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 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,

## 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, 1869.