

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

VOL. II. CHARLESTOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. No. 94.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1810. PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

JACKSON
COLLECTOR OF FALSEHOOD.
Collector's Office, Norfolk, Dec. 13th, 1809.

Sir,—
Observing that Mr. Jackson, the late British minister, had lodged a formal complaint with the government for an assault offered by the citizens of Hampton, to an officer belonging to the frigate Africaine, and magnifying this insult into a demand for passports of safety for himself and family, I conceived it my duty to make immediate application to the Collector of Hampton, with a request that he would have the facts relative to this transaction fully investigated, and certified. I have this morning received from him the inclosed documents, which I hasten to transmit to you.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with very high respect,
Your obedient servant,
LARKIN SMITH.
The hon. Robert Smith, Secretary of State, Washington.

To David Brodie, Esq. Collector of the Port of Hampton.
HAMPTON, 12th Dec. 1809.

Sir,
I received your note of the 11th inst. respecting the conduct of the British officers from the Africaine frigate while in Hampton.

I consider it an incumbent duty, being thus officially called upon, to give such a narrative of facts as may tend to an elucidation of the conduct of one of the British officers, the effect of which has, I presume, given rise to this enquiry. The day previous to the sailing of the Africaine frigate from Hampton Roads to Annapolis, conveying the late British minister, a few of that ship's officers were on shore at Hampton. Returning home I was informed by the citizens that during my absence one of the officers had in a very disrespectful manner, entered my house and was seen shortly afterwards retiring precipitately. The officer being pointed out to me, I accosted him in presence of the other officers nearly as follows. "You have taken the liberty, Sir, to offer an unprovoked insult by entering my house in a disrespectful manner. What were your motives for such conduct? The rights of the citizens here are held sacred and no man is suffered to infringe them with impunity. You, Sir, have been permitted to walk in our streets unmolested. It is strange considering the political situation of the times, that you should be among the first to insult the citizens of Hampton."

The officer attempted to extenuate the offence by saying that he did not mean an insult. I afterwards left him and the other officers in company with several citizens who were expressing their indignation at his conduct. Shortly after the return of the frigate to Hampton Roads, I received several verbal messages from the same officer, requesting permission to make me a personal apology for recent conduct. I returned him this answer, "that the citizens of Hampton considered the indignity offered to me as a general insult, and that if he wished to apologise to them also through me, I was willing to hear what he had to say on that subject. Accordingly this officer was introduced to me at my office, by the name of Jackson, and after acknowledging that he did enter my house, made the apology required; he then observed that he was fearful upon a future investigation of this subject that he might sustain much injury, as he had reason to expect a public trial on his return to England.

In order to correct misrepresentation, I must here remark, that during the continuance of Mr. Jackson in my house, he was not seen by any of my family, except servants. I am Sir,
With respect, your obt. servant,
ROBERT ARMISTEAD.
Eliz. City and County, to wit.
I do hereby certify that Robert Armistead appeared before me, Charles Jennings, one of the commonwealth's justices of the peace for the said county, and made oath to the truth of the within statement. Given under my hand this 28th day of December 1809.
CHARLES JENNINGS, J. P.

Not long after a commotion in the town of Hampton in consequence of the indiscretion of an officer whose name was Jackson, belonging to the ship Africaine, in entering in a very

disrespectful manner the private dwelling of Mr. Robert Armistead, a citizen of Hampton, I happened on board the said ship; Mr. Jackson, the officer before alluded to, observed to me, that he was desirous of an introduction to Mr. Armistead (whose private sanctuary had thus been violated) for the purpose of expiating his fault by an apology.—Soon after the aforesaid conversation, Mr. Jackson, the officer alluded to, came on shore, and pursuant to his wish I introduced him to Mr. Armistead, whose forgiveness in my presence he asked, as well as the forgiveness through him of the citizens of the town—after which conference with Mr. Armistead, the aforesaid officer accompanied me into the country to a militia muster, where after regaling himself with the persons attending the said muster, he expressed the greatest satisfaction at the civil and hospitable manner in which he had been entertained.

RICHARD H. SMITH.
Richard H. Smith personally appeared before me, Charles Jennings, a justice of the peace for the town of Hampton and county of Elizabeth City, and made oath to the within certificate. Given under my hand this 11th day of December, 1809.
CHARLES JENNINGS, J. P.

From the Norfolk Herald, a Fed. Print.

The only papers which we have observed to justify or palliate the conduct of Mr. Jackson, are, the *Federal Republican*, edited by Jacob Wagner; the *United States Gazette*, by E. Bronson; the *New York Evening Post*, by Wm. Coleman; and the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, by Z. Lewis. The first of those Editors is the man who, Timothy Pickens says, "is fit to be Secretary of State." Had he told us that he was fit to be Secretary of the British Legation, probably more credit would be attached to his recommendation.

The second Editor has been frequently denounced, as a staunch advocate of England, by the Editor of the *Aurora*; and has also declared that he is in the pay of England, without being contradicted.

The third Editor is a Connecticut Lawyer, a man of talents; but, fortunately for us, he uses them to such disadvantage, that he is continually embroiled in political disputes, whereby the party he writes for suffer a loss at every election in that state.

The fourth Editor was formerly a Connecticut Parson, but who, not loving the ways of "pleasantness & peace," chose the ways of this "flowing wilderness" in preference. And now, to review the sentiments of men equally prominent in political discussions, it is with pleasure we notice that Major Jackson and Mr. Relf, of Philadelphia, have boldly stepped forward, in defiance of being accused of giving way to French contamination, and advocated and recommended a support of the proceedings of the Administration towards Mr. Jackson.—These gentlemen are both Federalists. The former bore a distinguished part in our revolutionary war, and was Aid-de-camp to Gen. Washington during a great part of that period; and ever since has devoted his time and talents to the prosperity of his country. Of Mr. Relf we know but little.—The open manner he conducts his paper, and the independent sentiments expressed therein, when the honor of our country has been assailed, warrant us in believing that he is no inconsiderable acquisition towards preserving a unanimity of sentiment, that Mr. Madison is guided by the principles of impartiality with both Belligerents.

NOTICE.
FOR the convenience of those persons who were purchasers at the sale of my father's estate, I have deposited their obligations with Mr. Daugherty. As the estate is indebted, promptness of payment is expected.—Those obligations were due the 25th ult.
Wm. TATE.
December 1, 1809.

A Lad,
Between 12 and 13 years of age, with a tolerable education, would be taken as an apprentice to the Printing business, at this office.
Dec. 22, 1809.

Best Writing Paper
For sale at this Office.

Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber informs the public that he still continues to carry on the above business in Charlestown.—He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for their past support, and hopes by assiduity and attention to merit a continuance of their patronage. He has just received the latest fashions, which will enable him to serve ladies and gentlemen in the first style. Those who may please to favor him with their custom, may rely on having their work executed with punctuality and neatness.
HENRY SKAGGS.
October 26, 1809.

Caution.
WHEREAS my wife Fanny being not willing to dwell with me, without any just cause or provocation; I am therefore under the necessity of cautioning all persons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from this date. All persons are further cautioned against harbouring or employing her on any occasion, as I shall deal with them as the law directs.
JAMES T. POLLOCK.
Jefferson county, Dec. 12, 1809.

Fulling and Dying.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken that new and elegant Fulling Mill, the property of Mr. Benjamin Beeler, three miles from Charlestown, where he intends to carry on the Fulling Business in all its various branches. The mill being erected on a new plan, and water always sufficient, he hopes to give full satisfaction to all those who will favor him with their custom.
SILAS GLASCOCK.
September 22, 1809.

Notice.

THE court of Jefferson county having authorized the subscriber to settle the estate of her late husband, Jehu Lafuels, deceased, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims are desired to exhibit them properly authenticated.
ESTHER LASHELS.
December 22, 1809.

Negroes and Pork!

THE subscriber would hire, for the ensuing year,
20 able Negro Men,
to cut wood, raise or, &c. and wishes to purchase ten thousand weight of good corn fed pork, deliverable at this place, the first week in January, for which cash will be paid at the current price.
F. FAIRFAX.
Shannon Hill, December 11, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE Court of this county have, at their last sessions, (agreeably to the laws of this commonwealth) ordered me to take possession of, and administer the estate of Mary Ridgway, deceased, late of this county. All persons having just claims against the said estate, are requested to exhibit them to me duly authenticated—and all such as are indebted to the same are also requested to make prompt payment, as no indulgence can or will be given.
GEO. NORTH, Sheriff.
Jefferson county, Virginia,
December 14, 1809.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot in Charlestown, on the main street leading to Alexandria. The dwelling house is two stories high, with a good cellar, kitchen, smoke house, and stable. Back land will be taken in part payment for this property, or will be sold very low for cash. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser.
JOHN WARE.
July 21, 1809.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living at Harper's Ferry, about the first of last June, a small black milch COW, about seven years old, midding small crooked horns, no ear mark recollected. The above reward will be given for the above stray, with all reasonable expenses if brought home.
Wm. STEPHENSON.
November 17, 1809.

Look here!

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE partnership of Bell and Fry was dissolved on the 13th inst. by mutual consent. All those indebted to the firm of Bell and Fry, or to Benjamin Bell, on bond, note, or open account, are requested to make immediate payment, as no farther indulgence can be given by B. Bell. As it is his intention to leave the place early in the spring, it is hoped this notice will be particularly attended to. He has some valuable houses and lots in the town of Smithfield, which he will sell low for cash, or trade of almost any kind.
BEN. BELL.
Smithfield, Dec. 19, 1809.

N. B. The business will be carried on as usual by Daniel Fry and Abraham Bell, who has on hand a very extensive assortment of seasonable goods, which they are determined to sell on accommodating terms for cash or produce as will answer the market.
FRY & BELL.

Stevenson & Griffith, TAILORS.

RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Charlestown and its neighborhood, that they have lately commenced the *TAILORING BUSINESS* in Mrs. Frame's house near Mr. Haines' tavern, where they are ready to receive work. They will always be careful to execute their work in the most serviceable and fashionable manner. They are acquainted with the newest fashions, and have no doubt but they shall be able to give full satisfaction to those who will please to favor them with their custom.
CHARLESTOWN, Nov. 17, 1809.

Stray Cows.

STRAYED from the subscribers in October last, two Cows—one black, with a white face—the other red, except some white on one of her hind legs, middle size, about six years old, and both forward with calf. Whoever will give information so that they can be recovered, shall receive **FOUR DOLLARS** reward, or Two Dollars for either.
FRANCIS TILLET,
JOHN YOUNG.
Charlestown, Dec. 21, 1809.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Flying Spring Farm, about a year ago, a Negro Man named **WILL**, about 25 years of age, light complexion, and nearly six feet high. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Charlestown, as he was seen a few days since, at Thornton Washington's quarter, where he has a wife. The above reward will be paid for securing said negro in jail, or delivering him to John Briscoe, esq. near Charlestown.
SAMUEL BRISCOE
November 24, 1809.

Take Notice.

I AM going to move from this place to Battletown, in about ten days from this. All persons indebted to me are requested to call and discharge their respective balances before the ninth instant. If money is not convenient, I will receive merchantable wheat at 25 shillings and six pence per bushel, delivered at Mr. John Downey's or Mr. Samuel M'Pherson's mill. Those persons failing to comply with the above request, may rely on their accounts being put into the hands of proper officers for collection, without discrimination.
JOHN HAYNIE.
Charlestown, Dec. 1, 1809.

To Rent.

THE subscriber will rent the house which Mr. John Haynie occupies, in the back street, (except one small room, which he will occupy as an office.) The lot with all other buildings thereon, will also be rented. Possession will be given on the first of January next.
ROBERT G. LEE.
Charlestown, Dec. 1, 1809.

Blank Deeds

For sale at this office.

RAGS.

The highest price given for clean linen and cotton rags at this Office.

The following is a list of letters remaining in this Post-Office on the first of January, 1810.

- A. John Abraham, Christian Allemon, B. Abraham Buckel, Mary Beabeau, William Butler, John Bell, George Bryant, Walter Baker, (2) George C. Briscoe, Rasmus Bedon, John Branham Bell, who has on hand a very extensive assortment of seasonable goods, which they are determined to sell on accommodating terms for cash or produce as will answer the market. FRY & BELL.

Stevenson & Griffith, TAILORS.

- R. Leonard Y. Davis, James Dunlap, Sarah Dossy, Thomas Dillon, Thomas Dennison. E. Thomas Evans. F. Mrs. Anne Frame, Wm. P. Flood, James S. Ferguson, Samuel French. G. Gabriel Parker T. Greenfield, Henry Garhart, Moses Gibbons, James Glenn, Thomas Goodley, Wm. Gibbs. H. John Haynie, (9) Mary Haines, Thomas Hammond, John Holland, James Hite, Benjamin Hiskett, Susana Howell. I. David Jones, Robert Jonstone. K. Thomas Keyes, Thomas Keyes, Jun. L. Samuel Loudon, Archibald Leach. M. Richard M'Sherry, (2) Henry Miller, Adam Moudy, (2) Amos Mibs, Moses M'Cormick, James M'Maken, 2 William M'Sherry, Jonathan Murphy, Adam Moler, James or Robert Milson.

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CONGRESS.

IN SENATE—Jan. 2.

Mr. Bayard appeared and took his seat. The bill to incorporate religious societies in the district of Columbia was read a second time and ordered to be engrossed.

January 5.
Mr. Giles submitted the following motion.

Resolved, the house of Representatives concurring therein, that a joint committee be appointed to present to the President of the United States the joint resolution of the two Houses respecting the conduct of Francis James Jackson, his Britannic majesty's minister plenipotentiary near the U. States, and that the committee on the part of the Senate consist of members.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, January 2.

Mr. Jenkins appeared and took his seat. Mr. Love presented the petition of the president and directors of the Bank of Alexandria, praying for an extension of the charter of said bank; also the petition of the president and directors of the Bank of Potomac; and the petition of the Union Bank of Georgetown, praying for charters.—Referred to the committee of the district of Columbia.

Mr. Love reported a bill for the improvement of the navigation of the river Potomac (authorising a lottery for the purpose). The bill was twice read and committed to a committee of the whole—52 to 29. The House agreed to its being printed—37 to 34.

Rupture with Mr. Jackson. The House resumed the unfinished business.

Mr. Upham and Mr. Tallmadge spoke in favor of indefinite postponement, and Mr. Alston against it. A motion was made to adjourn, at half past three, and negatived.

Mr. Livermore commenced a speech in favor of indefinite postponement, during which several unsuccessful motions for adjournment were made. When Mr. Livermore concluded, (half past six) the motion for indefinite postponement was negatived—Yeas 44, Nays 73.

And on motion of Mr. Simile, the House adjourned 6 to 40.

Wednesday, Jan. 3.

Mr. Morrow reported a bill supplementary to the act for the relief of the refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova-Scotia.—Twice read and committed.

Mr. Quincy presented the petition of sundry paper-makers, praying for an increase of the duty on imported paper. Read and referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. Witherspoon said he held in his hand the petition of James Dennes, a disabled man, which he begged leave to present. It is (said he) the claim of a man now in your Navy Yard who has had the small pex in the natural way, which has rendered him an object claiming the compassion and aid of this House; one of his eyes is entirely out;—the vision of the other much impaired. If the petition is received and referred, I will, instead of producing documents to support his claim, present his mangled and pitiable face to the committee. The petition was read and referred.

On motion of Mr. M'Kim, Resolved, That the committee of Commerce and Manufactures be instructed to enquire whether any, and if any, what further provisions are necessary more effectually to secure the collection of duties imposed by law on imports, and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The following message was received from the President of the U. States.—
To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States.

The act authorising a detachment of one hundred thousand men from the

militia will expire on the 30th of March next. Its early revival is recommended, in order that timely steps may be taken for arrangements, such as the act contemplated.

Without interfering with the modifications rendered necessary by the defects, or the inefficiency of the laws restrictive of commerce and navigation, or with the policy of disallowing to foreign armed vessels, the use of our waters; it falls within my duty to recommend also, that in addition to the precautionary measure authorised by that act, and to the regular troops, for completing the legal establishment of which enlistments are renewed, every necessary provision may be made, for a volunteer force of twenty thousand men, to be enlisted for a short period, and held in a state of organization and readiness, for actual service, at the shortest warning.

I submit to the consideration of Congress, moreover, the expediency of such a classification and organization of the militia, as will best insure prompt and successive aids, from that source, adequate to emergencies, which may call for them.

It will rest with them also, to determine how far further provision may be expedient, for putting into actual service, if necessary, any part of the naval armament not now employed.

At a period presenting features in the conduct of foreign powers towards the U. States, which impose on them the necessity of precautionary measures involving expense, it is a happy consideration that such is the solid state of the public credit, that reliance can be justly placed, on any legal provision that may be made for resorting to it, in a convenient form, and to an adequate amount.

JAMES MADISON.

On motion of Mr. Dawson so much of the message as relates to the militia, was referred to the committee already appointed on that subject; that part relating to volunteers was referred to the committee on our military establishment; and so much as relates to our finances was referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

Trade to the Baltic Sea. Mr. Burwell said that he had given to the subject of our foreign relations as much consideration as he was capable of doing, and digested some plan which appeared to him best adapted to the present situation of the country. It would be recollected, however, that they had seen in the papers that France either had blockaded or did contemplate the blockade of all the ports not embraced in the British orders; and they had seen in the papers a paragraph intimating that a project existed to close the Northern ports against all vessels but those of France. He conceived it necessary to call for any information which by possibility might be in possession of the Executive on this subject, as such information, if to be obtained, might have some influence upon his mind as to the course proper to be pursued; and therefore moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the U. S. be requested to lay before this House any information he may possess relative to the blockade of the ports of the Baltic by France, and the exclusion of neutral vessels by Russia, Sweden and Denmark.

The motion was agreed to without opposition, and Mr. Burwell and Mr. Gardner appointed a committee to wait on the President accordingly.

Rupture with Mr. Jackson.

The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the resolution from the Senate approving the conduct of the Executive in refusing to receive any further communication from Francis J. Jackson, &c.

The resolution was ordered to be read a third time.

To-morrow was named as the day on which it should be read a third time, and negatived, Yeas 32.

The resolution was then ordered to be read a third time to-day.

Mr. Newton supported and Mr.

Stanley opposed its passage at considerable length. Mr. Findley spoke in favor of it.

Mr. Gardener, after some prefatory remarks, moved that the further consideration of the resolution be postponed to the third Monday in February.

A motion was made to adjourn (4 o'clock) negatived, by Yeas and Nays, 82 to 26.

Mr. Gardener's motion was then negatived, by Yeas and Nays, 39 to 74.

Mr. Taggart commenced a speech against the resolution.

A motion was made to adjourn and negatived by Yeas and Nays, 59 to 15. Immediately after this it appearing that there was not a quorum present.

A motion was made by Mr. Marion to adjourn, (half past five o'clock) and negatived, 40 to 24.

Mr. Macon wished to adjourn to meet again this evening, as gentlemen appeared determined to sit it out.

This motion was not in order. A motion being again made to adjourn, was negatived 42 to 21.

Mr. Fisk moved "that the attendance of the absent members be required forthwith."

Mr. Dana called for the reading of the clause of the constitution and of the rule of the House authorizing such a motion.

Mr. Wilson moved to adjourn. The Yeas and Nays on the motion being required, Mr. W. withdrew the motion.

A quorum now appearing, Mr. Fisk withdrew his motion for compelling the attendance of absent members; and

Mr. Taggart proceeded in his speech, and concluded about half past seven.

Mr. Gardener made a motion to recommit the resolution, and spoke at some length in favor of the motion. His object appeared to be a modification of the language of the resolution.

This motion was negatived—Yeas 45—Nays 71.

Mr. Whitman moved that the House adjourn—(half past eight o'clock) Negatived, 71 to 44.

Mr. Gold and Mr. Macon each spoke against the resolution.

Mr. Gardener moved to adjourn—Negatived, 70 to 41.

Mr. Gardener then (10 o'clock) commenced a speech against the resolution; when he had been speaking near an hour.

A quorum not appearing within the bar, a motion was made by Mr. Lewis to adjourn. Negatived—55 to 34.

Mr. Gardener proceeded. At two o'clock having spoken nearly four hours, he himself moved an adjournment. Negatived—Yeas 75—Nays 33.

Mr. Gardener resumed the floor. The Speaker decided that he had spoken twice to the question, and could not speak again.

Mr. Gardener asked leave to speak a third time, stating at the same time that he did not consider himself as having spoken twice, one time having given way for a motion to adjourn. He waved asking leave, however, and moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject till the second Monday in February. And on this motion he proceeded with his speech; which he concluded about four o'clock, having occupied the floor six hours.

Mr. Sammons spoke in support of the resolution and in reply to Mr. Gardener for about half an hour.

Mr. Potter spoke for half an hour in explanation of his former speech on this subject.

The question was then taken on postponement as moved by Mr. Gardener, and negatived without a division.

And at length, at half past 5 o'clock, the MAIN QUESTION on the final passage of the resolution was taken and CARRIED, 72 to 41. The Yeas and Nays are as follows:—

YEAS.—Messrs. L. J. Alston, W. Alston, Anderson, Bacon, Bard, Bassett, Bibb, Boyd, J. Brown, H. Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Clay, Cobb, Cochran, Cox, Craw-

ford, Cutts, Dawson, Desha, Eppes, Findley, Fisk, Franklin, Garnett, Gardner, Goldson, Goodwyn, Helms, Holland, Howard, Huffy, Jenkins, Johnson, Kenan, Kennedy, Love, Lyle, Marion, M'Keen, M'Kim, Milnor, Montgomery, N. B. Moore, Morrow, Newbold, Newton, Nicholson, J. Porter, P. B. Porter, Rea of Pen. Rhea of Ten. Richards, Roane, Root, Ross, Sage, Sammons, Seaver, Seybert, Smelt, Smilie, G. Smith, Southard, Taylor, Thompson, Tracy, Turner, Weakley, Whitehill, Witherspoon.—72.

NAYS.—Messrs. Blaisdell, Breckenridge, J. C. Chamberlain, W. Chamberlin, Champion, Chittenden, Dana, Davenport, Ely, Emott, Gardner, Gold, Hale, Haven, Hubbard, R. Jackson, Knickerbacker, Lewis, Livermore, Livingston, Maccon, M'Bryde, Moseley, Pearson, Pickman, Pitkin, Potter, Quincy, Stanford, Stanley, Stedman, Stephenson, Sturges, Swoope, Taggart, Tallmadge, Upham, Van Rensselaer, Wheaton, Whitman, Wilson.—41.

[On this vote were absent 27 members, viz. Messrs. Campbell, Clopton, Cook, Christ, Denning, Goldsborough, Gray, Heister, J. G. Jackson, Jones, Key, Lyon, M' Mathews, Miller, T. Moore, Mumford, Nelson, Randolph, Sawyer, Shaw, Sheffey, J. Smith, S. Smith, Troup, Van Dyke, Van Horn and Winn,* of whom those marked (*) have not appeared in their seats during the present Session, and those in *italic* are known to be absent from the city.]

The House then adjourned, at a quarter before six, after a session of *nineteen hours*, during the whole of which time the Speaker presided in the chair with dignity and moderation, to Friday next.

Friday, January 5.

Mr. Vandye appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Poysdras presented the petition of the President and Directors of the Orleans Navigation Company, praying the erection of a light-house.—Referred.

The committee of Public Lands, to whom was referred the petition of Jacob Garrett, made a report in his favor and also reported the following resolution.

Resolved, That from and after the 1st day of June next, any person making application to the register of any of the land offices of the U. States for the purchase of a tract of land, shall produce to him a memorandum in writing stating the number of the section, half section or quarter, as the case may be, and of the township and range for which he shall make application, subscribing his name thereto, which shall be filed and preserved by the register in his office.

The report was agreed to and referred to the committee to bring in a bill.

Saturday, January 6.

Mr. Eppes from the committee of Ways and Means, asked and obtained leave to present a bill to revive and continue in force the first section of an act entitled "An act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the U. S. against the Barbary powers." [This law laying the duty commonly called the Mediterranean fund, expired on the 1st inst. The bill now reported proposes to continue it till the 4th of March 1811.] The bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. Rhea presented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of the territory of Louisiana, praying to be admitted into the second grade of government.—Referred to a select committee.

Mr. Van Horn presented the petition of the President and Directors of the Commercial Company of the city of Washington, praying for an act of incorporation; and also the petition of a number of the inhabitants of Washington county, praying authority to make a road to meet a road in the state of Maryland.—These petitions were referred to the committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Holland moved the following resolution, which was negatived:

Resolved, That the committee of Commerce and Manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of encouraging the manufacturing of iron by making a donation of a certain portion of land to such persons as may erect iron works within the territories of the U. S.

Mr. Basset made the following report:

"The committee appointed on that part of the President's message relat-

ing to the naval establishment, report, in part, that they found that the frigates now in ordinary was the only part of the subject requiring immediate attention. Besides the motives presented in the Secretary's letter for an immediate reparation of those frigates, the eventual situation of our country furnishes a strong inducement to placing those valuable ships in a state to aid in the protection not of our ports only but of those numerous exposed situations on the water with which our country abounds. The committee therefore recommend the following resolution.

Resolved, That the hulls of the frigates now in ordinary ought to be immediately repaired, and that dollars out of any money in the Treasury be appropriated for the same."

[Accompanying this report was a letter of the Secretary of the Navy stating his opinion that the frigates in ordinary do require material repairs; that the increasing injury which will result from their remaining in their present situation may be estimated at 30 per cent. for the first year. The following estimate of the expenses of 'repairs' is also submitted:

* For repairs of vessels now in commission	150,000
* For freight, store-rent & all other contingent expenses	75,000
* For the repair of frigates now lying in ordinary and keeping the gun-boats that are not in service in a state of preservation, etc.	450,000
* For freight and other contingent expenses	100,000

This report was referred to a committee of the whole.

A letter was also laid on the table from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a report on the subject of the "Navy Pension Fund."

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4.

From the Gibraltar Chronicle, received at the office of the Fed. Republican.

GIBRALTAR, Nov. 11.
The following letter and account may be depended upon as perfectly authentic.

OFF ROSAS, Nov. 3.

Dear Sir,
As I shall most likely see you soon, I only inclose you an account of the destruction of three French sail of the line, since which we have destroyed the remainder of the convoy in the Bay of Rosas.

"On the evening of the 22d October a frigate came in to Lord Collingwood's fleet off Cape St. Sebastian, with intelligence that the enemy's fleet was at sea, and very near ours.

"On the morning of the 25d we discovered, from the main top, the enemy's consisting of 37 sail of men of war and transports, bearing E. N. E. and, with the whole fleet, (16 sail of the line) made all sail in chase of them.—The French men of war having on seeing us, separated from the convoy, exclusively engaged the attention of our line of battle ships, while Capt. Barrie, in the Pomone, with some other small vessels, pursued the French transports, which were standing directly for the Bay of Rosas on the coast of Catalonia.

"The English fleet, during the whole of the 23d, having carried a great press of sail to get to windward of the enemy, whom they had chased in different directions, was necessarily much divided. On the morning of the 24th, the six following ships only had kept company with each other.

Canopus	Rear Admiral Martin,
Renown	Captain Inglis
Renown	Commodore Durham
Tigre,	Capt. Hollowell
Sultan	Capt. Griffiths
Leviathan	Harvey
Cumberland	Woodhouse

"This squadron, during the whole of the 24th, when it blew very strong, carried so much sail as enabled it to get sight of the enemy from the deck, a little after 4 in the afternoon. The French were then pretty close in with their own shore, endeavoring to get to the mouth of the Rhone. The night soon approaching, we lost sight of the enemy who, fortunately, was again seen about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 25th, carrying all sail to run into some port to the westward.

"The English squadron being now to windward of the French, and going nine or ten miles an hour, was very close to them, when their Rear-Admiral, in a superb 80 gun ship, and a 74

grounded on the shoals over against the town of Frontignan which is E. N. E. of Cette, 4 or 5 miles distant, from which it is 10 or 12 miles.—The other French line of battle ship and a frigate, (the whole of their force since 25d) grounded on a reef of rocks near the town of Cette.

"The French Admiral's ship and a 74 near him being in a perilous situation, the crews began to abandon them very soon after they had struck on the shoal. The mizen-masts of both ships and the main-mast of the 74 fell over at 4 o'clock; and the other ships near Cette, evinced strong proofs of being most seriously injured.

"On the 26th Rear Admiral Martin with the Renown, Tigre, and Cumberland, stood towards the shoals of Frontignan to sound. This demonstration had a good effect; at 7 in the Evening the French Admiral's ship, the Robuste, and the Lion 74 near him were in flames, which after raging with great fury, communicated to their magazines. At half past ten, they blew up, exhibiting at once a sight most beautiful and impressive."

BOSTON, Dec. 25.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated Dec. 26.

"By letters received by Estafette, from Naples, I learn, that those American vessels which have arrived there recently, have been put under sequestration, notwithstanding the royal decree, admitting them freely. Names of said vessels; schooner Hamilton, Brown, of New-York; ship Hercules, West, of Salem; ship Augusta, Moore, of Baltimore, having on board the new American consul; brig Zephyr and schooner Zephyr. You will readily understand the reason for the conduct of the king of Naples, in perusing the late letter of Champagny to Gen. Armstrong, which having been published in France, will of course find its way into the U. States. I am assured by Gen. Armstrong, that previously to the non-ratification of the arrangement made by Mr. Erskine, by the British government, a decree was actually made out in Paris, totally rescinding the famous decrees of Berlin and Milan—but after it was known that the British ministry had censured the conduct of Mr. Erskine, and refused to ratify his arrangement, instead of a rescinding decree, we find the letter of Champagny expressing the unalterable determination of his imperial and royal majesty in regard to neutrals."

Important Rumor.—Letters have been received from Sweden to the 3d inst. A report prevailed at Gottenburgh, on the authority of communications from Stockholm, that the four principal powers of the Baltic, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, and Prussia, had come to a determination to close that sea against the shipping of every other nation, with the exception of the French.

CHARLES-TOWN, Jan. 12.

Married, on Thursday the 4th inst. Mr. JOSEPH SMITH, of Staunton, to Miss ELIZABETH MUSE, of this county.

Died, on the 6th instant, after a lingering illness, Mr. William Gibbs, in the 38th year of his age. He supported the character of an honest man, and possessed in a high degree the esteem and friendship of his acquaintances.

Leave has been granted by the legislature of Virginia to bring in a bill to extend the time of payment on executions. The object of this bill is to fix upon some time for bonds given under the act to suspend executions to become due.

The Petersburg Intelligencer says that Mr. Randolph's state of health will soon permit him to take his seat in Congress.

The House of Delegates of Maryland have passed an act which imposes a tax of one quarter per centum on the capital stock of banks and insurance companies, for the establishment and maintenance of schools for the education of the poor throughout the state. Nat. Intell.

A rumour prevails in Philadelphia that Mr. Canning is reinstated in the British ministry. ib.

It is said in some of the prints, that

the U. States will lose by Brown, not less than 120,000 dollars.—This sum is considerably exaggerated.—A letter from New-Orleans to a gentleman of this City, under date of Nov. 26th, informs, that "a few men in society had been more respected; a son, a band, brother and officer, no man stood higher in the confidence of the public. The U. States will lose by him perhaps 80,000 dollars, and his family nearly as much more. He is pursued with great alacrity. Vessels are sent after him in all directions, although he left this place in a British Felucca, which he purchased and furnished with American papers. We have no indications of the port or country, to which he has fled."

On the 25th ult. the following address to the President of the U. States was unanimously adopted in the Houses of the Legislature of North Carolina.

TO JAMES MADISON, President of the U. States.
Sra, the Legislature of North Carolina, assembled for the first time since you were called by the suffrage of your Countrymen to preside over the Councils of their Country, feel in their duty, to the performance of which they cheerfully advance, to convey to you their unqualified approbation of the course which you have pursued, and which has so amply protected from injury the honor and dignity of the American government.

In times portentous and alarming as the present, when every salutary and equitable principle seems to be regarded by the turbulent nations of Europe, the citizens of the U. States, unassisted by that firmness, wisdom and patriotism which have characterized your public conduct, would indeed, have much to fear; but cheered by the consoling belief that the American Spirit which has hitherto secured us the benefit of your labors, will be always exerted in the advancement of your country's happiness, we feel no hesitation in pledging ourselves, individually, and as the Representatives of the freemen of North Carolina, to support with energy, and at the risk of our lives and fortunes, such measures as the General government shall think proper to pursue, to protect from insult and aggression our common happy country.

(Signed) JOS. RIDDICK, S. S. TH. DAVIS, S. H. C.

A few days before the House of Commons rose, the following patriotic resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it be recommended by the Representatives of the free people of the state of North Carolina, that the members who shall compose the next General Assembly, appear, at the time of their said session, clothed entirely either in the manufactures of this state, or of the U. States."

FRANKFORT, Dec. 2.
Extract of a letter from Shelbyville, December 2.

I have just seen a gentleman immediately from Natchez. He left this place on the 27th ult. at which time a hundred of the troops had arrived at Washington in the neighbourhood of Natchez. About 200 had died before they now are, and almost every one that has arrived, is incapable of doing duty, owing to sickness. The States that of 1500, there are not 500 who are perfectly free from disease of other, although the officers are generally in good health. When the Natchez, three gun boats were about twenty miles below, containing some artillery and riflemen who are passing on to head quarters: General Wilkinson was still there waiting as he understood for the arrival of General Hampton.—This last gentleman, my informant adds, he met between Nashville and Franklin in Tennessee, on the 24th ult. hastening on to take the command of the army. Before Wilkinson left New-Orleans he ordered out a detachment of soldiers to put him a sugar plantation in order for cultivation, in the swamps, upon which expedition about 40 died.—The disturbances at Orleans have considerably abated. The Yellow fever has been particularly fatal to the Frenchmen lately imported from St. Jago.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 10.
A Singular writ, was yesterday issued from the superior court of this territory. It was J. L. Bujac, of Philadelphia, vs. Napoleon I. Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, &c. We have no doubt but that the

will levy an attachment on the property of his Imperial and Royal Majesty, and leave it in safe keeping. It is to be learned was brought on a bill of exchange. Query: Who will be appointed by the court, to the interests of the defendant, is absent.

Extract of a letter from General Wilkinson a member of Congress, dated Natchez, Dec. 6th, 1809.

The indulgence offered me by the Executive, to present myself at the government, will prove unavailing, should General Hampton's arrival here be unseasonably delayed; I cannot now before his presence may enable me to devote on the extensive and complicated business of the department; and I am afterwards, for the tenth time, sent myself to the ocean, as the ocean and my health both forbid my leaving the wilderness."

Communication from the Whig.

IRVINE.

Unfounded rumors often spread from press to press, throughout the Union; and none is more so than respecting Gen. Wilkinson, published in a Petersburg paper. A correspondent at Washington informs me, he is ordered thither, to clear up the main allegations, which I wish he were able to do. Delicacy would not let this affair rest—but, error should not be circulated unchecked. NO BURRITTE.

New York, December 30.

A letter has been received in this city by the brig Fox from Calcutta, dated Sept. 21st, which contains the following intelligence:—"There has been a civil war on the coast. Sir George Row, the governor, attempted to quell the perquisites of the company's officers, when they rebelled against the government, and carried matters so far, that they seized upon Seringapatam, Masulipatam, Hyderabad, and a quantity of treasure belonging to the company; and have since had an engagement with the king's troops, in which they were rather woisted. The governor general has proceeded down Madras, and there are hopes that the differences will be adjusted. The general opinion here is, that the company will be under the necessity of placing the country in the hands of the king."

Philadelphia, Dec. 30.

The supreme junta of Spain has declared war against Denmark. One of the reasons is, the refusal of the Danish government to receive an ambassador.

Colonial Dependence.

There is a report in circulation this morning, that there are, at this hour, in this city, British Licences. To what a depth of degradation are we fallen! Will the people fold their arms and cry "a little more sleep and a little more slumber," while their best interests and their dearest rights are sacrificed to the fears of men who love their dollars more than their country? Is it not time for the people to meet and instruct their representatives?—and speculators and Yazoo claimants, occupying the time of Congress, while the nation bleeds at every pore, let Pennsylvania instruct her representatives, and if her instructions be not faithfully obeyed, let her put away all her unworthy servants. Dem. Press.

INDIAN NEWS.

St. Louis, Mis. Ter. Nov. 23.

Extract of a letter from Mr. David Robinson, dated Fort Osage, Nov. 8th, 1809.

On the 3d of this instant, a hunting party of the Osage tribe, consisting of five men and four women, crossed the Missouri river, from the fort to the northeast side; they were surprised by a party of the Ioways, who killed one man and two women, and another man is missing, supposed to be killed some distance from their camp. Next morning Captain Clemson with a detachment of fifteen men, Doctor Murphree and myself, were conducted to the fatal spot, by one of the party that had escaped; we found one Indian and two women butchered in a most barbarous manner, we buried the dead and returned. On the following day a Missouri Indian from the Ioway village, called over the river for a canoe at the garrison, one of the defeated party knew him and said he shot and killed him in the attack, upon which he flushed his gun at him on the sand bar. Capt. Clemson sent for the Mis-

souri Indian and interrogated him closely, suspecting him as a spy; he said he bore a flag from the Ioways to the Osages, acknowledging the guilt of the former, in the murder of one of the latter, recently on the blue river; he said it was the wish of the Ioways to cover the grave of the dead with presents, and be at peace; the captain ordered him to the guard house, waiting for further information, and to save his life. There is war on all sides with the Indians among themselves, and we are informed, the Soucs are now on the river not far from this, and we doubt their friendship to the white people.

Extract of another letter from the same place.

"There has been another Osage killed a few miles above this, about two weeks ago, said to be done by the Ottos. From every information I can receive, and from what I can see, I do not hesitate to say, that with a very few exceptions, all the Indians on the Missouri are at the present time in a state of warfare."

THE ENGLISH JUBILEE.

One of the London papers, *The British Press*, published some days before the 26th of October, the day on which the king commenced the fiftieth year of his reign, contains the following humorous article.

"We have taken some pains to ascertain the different modes in which it has been recommended to celebrate the approaching entry of his majesty into his fiftieth year of his reign; a subject which has engrossed the public attention for some time.

"The Tallow Chandlers recommend a general illumination. It is most effectual mode, they assert, of displaying the loyalty of the people.

"The Tailors advise, that every man should appear in a new suit of Windsor uniform. His loyalty will then appear as stiff as buckram.

"The Clothiers back the recommendation of the Tailors, simply adding that the cloth be of British manufacture.

"The Butchers contend, that there should be a general feast; but with this difference—the carcass butchers are for giving their loyalty wholesale, in roasted oxen and sheep, while the cutting butchers are in favour of joints.

"Insolvent Debtors advise, that the prisons and lock up houses be all thrown open. Goalers, Lawyers, and Bailiffs, conceive that liberty of this kind would tend to licentiousness.

"The Old Maids contend that all single men, between 17 and 27 years of age, be compelled to marry on that day, and thus endeavor to fill up the chasm left in our population by the late expeditions.

"The Milliners recommend all the ladies to appear in new Jubilee caps, and bonnets."

From a Dublin paper, Nov. 1.

Among the various illuminatory exhibitions that took place here on Thursday last, it would be unfair to pass unnoticed that of a Collier's Stall in North Frederick street which displayed a very interesting appearance, particularly at a distance. Twelve candles were placed on the roof of the bulk, which preparatory to the Jubilee had been white washed and otherwise improved and ornamented. Honest Jobson surveyed his illuminated building with extacy, and frequently shouted out: "We are the king; May he live to wear out ten thousand pairs of shoes and as many boots! May the king live for ever, and I live to see it, and then die!!!"

Female duel.—A duel took place lately between two young ladies at Katisbon, the one 14, and the other 15 years of age, having quarrelled about the affections of a lover, provided themselves with a case of pistols, and in the rage of their jealousies fired at each other, with the muzzles almost touching; one of them was killed on the spot, and the other dangerously wounded.

Encouragement for Tiplers. On Friday night last, a man was taken up in the street, dead drunk, and carried to the watch-house; where he stopped snoring before morning. On Saturday evening, a woman, in—street, in a state of intoxication, got on fire, supposed from her candle, and being deprived of the use of her limbs, by the effect of the dear creature, was so badly burnt, that she died before morning! And so ended the second Lesson. [Newyork Columbian.]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Court of General Sessions.

A motion was made in this Court on Tuesday last, by Golden and Sampson, on behalf of a great number of Journeymen Shoemakers, against whom a bill of indictment was found, charging them with a combination to raise the price of their labor, and thereby to impoverish the master-shoemakers; by Riker, District Attorney-General and Emmett. No statute existing in this country on the subject, the offence was stated to be a violation of the Common Law. The argument was maintained on one side & on the other with unusual ability, & was the fruit of elaborate and profound research. Two topics of the highest public concern, were involved in the discussion. The history of the crime of conspiracy from the earliest annals of the law; and the introduction of the common and statute law into this country, and to what extent it had been adopted either during the period of the Colonial Government, or at, or since the epoch of this nation's independence. Comparative views were taken of the ancient law and its origin, with the present condition of this state and its applicability thereto. The Counsel took time to consider the very numerous authorities cited and the opposite conclusions drawn from them, and deferred showing his opinion till the ensuing session. His lament not having been present, which would have enabled us to have given our readers an idea of a combat of reason so ably sustained. The legal history of Ireland was incidentally touched upon, in which Emmett and Sampson were opposed to each other in animated debate; and in which the latter, to defeat the arguments of his learned antagonist, cited the work entitled, "Pieces of Irish History by Emmett and M'Neven." Mer. Adv. Dec. 25.

We notice, with delight, the increasing importance and resources of our Country. Every day seems to bring forth some new discovery, calculated to promote the happiness of our people. Among them, the *Coalmine on the Susquehanna*, apparently inexhaustible, is of the highest interest. Situate close on the margin of that noble river, an easy mode of transporting it to all parts of the union present itself. Gentlemen, conversant in the properties of this mineral, pronounce the *Susquehanna Coal* far superior to any hitherto known. It has little or no smoke or smell, creates less dust than any other fuel, makes the hottest fire of any known substance; while it seems almost *incombustible*, from its duration. A native of England, at whose house we saw a fire of this coal, states, that one peck of the *Susquehanna Coal* will cast out more heat, and endure longer, than 3 pecks of the best English Coal he ever saw used.

The only possible objection to the *Susquehanna Coal* is, that it requires rather more trouble to kindle a fire with it, than with the common coal. This disadvantage is amply compensated, however, by the fact, that one good fire will burn 24 hours, and need never be suffered to go out, in a room where a fire is every day wanted.

Balt. Evening Post.

Extract of a letter dated London, November 7, 1809, taken from a New-York print.

I am very sorry to inform you, that letters have been received by me from Naples, of the middle of Oct. [much later than our advices] advising that all the American vessels, entered at this port, have been seized by special orders from Paris. I recommend you to suspend all speculations to that quarter, until more favorable intelligence is received.

There is no doubt in my mind that the same system will be extended to Toningen, and every port on the continent under the controul of France. Philad. paper.

Fortune's Frolicks.—This morning the two high prizes in the Baltimore College Lottery came out, one of 20,000 dols. to Messrs. DOBBIN & MURPHY, Printers and Book-sellers of this city—the other, same amount, to the scheme, not having been sold. Fed. Gaz.

Burlington Park.

Under the date of Burlington, Dec. 1, a gentleman gives us the following interesting particulars: "I send you the weight of 4 very extraordinary hogs, that were weighed alive this morning in the hay-scales of this place. They were littered in Jan.

1807, and are the property of Mr. Ellis Wright, who has taken them to Philadelphia.

"The weight of the largest is 791 lbs. of the second 770 of the third 742 of the fourth 728

Total 3031

"The size of the largest is as follows: Height 3 feet 8 inches. Length from the end of the snout to the root of the tail, 9 1-2 feet. Round the girth 8 feet 8 inches.

"The others are nearly the same size. [Trenton American.]

Carlisle, Jan. 5.

Died, on Friday last, Cornet Haxton, of the 6th regiment, from a wound he received in a duel with Ensign Shaw.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Shepherds town, on the first of Jan. 1810.

A. Nancy Ainsworth, William Armstrong.

B. Philip Bedinger.

C. John Curl or Corl.

E. Hepsy Emberson.

G. Captain William Gorlman, 2.

H. Abraham Hill, James Hogeland, James Hendrix.

I. John Jackson, Alexander L. Jones, Alexander Jones.

K. James Kerney, Robert Kerney.

L. Thomas Lee, William Lowry, (to-baccoist.)

M. Michael Mosher, James M-Ilwraith, 2, Elizabeth M'Can.

N. John Neal, Henry Nicely.

S. Susannah Stipp, Rebecca Shell, Jacob Smurr.

T. Joseph Thompson, Equilla Thomas, Frederick Teachl.

W. Jacob Welshhans.

JAMES BROWN, P. M. January 5, 1810.

Sale of House & Lot.

IN pursuance of a decree of the court of Jefferson county, pronounced on the 14th day of July, 1807, in a suit in chancery, then depending in said court, between Theophilus Harris, complainant, and Joseph Kingla, defendant, the subscribers commissioners named in said decree to carry the same into effect, will on Saturday the 27th of the present month, sell at public sale, for ready money (provided before the said day of sale the act of assembly passed on the 31st day of January, 1809, intitled "An act concerning executions, and for other purposes," should expire or be repealed, but if not, then according to the provisions of that act,) the residue or remainder of the term of one thousand years from the 10th day of March, 1803, of and in a certain lot of land with the appurtenances, situate on German street, in Shepherds-town, in the county aforesaid, and known and distinguished in the plot of said town by lot No. 139—being the same lot which was purchased by said Kingla from John Smith, and mortgaged by said Kingla for the term aforesaid to said Harris. The sale will take place on the premises and commence at 12 o'clock.

D. MORGAN, E. O. WILLIAMS, R. WORTHINGTON, } Com.

January 9, 1810.

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Jefferson county, on the 9th instant, a negro woman who calls herself NELLY, about 27 years of age—had on a blue cloth jacket and brown cloth petticoat, scoop bonnet of dove coloured silk, and has with her a large bundle of clothing of different kinds. Says she belongs to Ignatius O'Farrel, of Buckles-town. The owner is desired to take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs.

Wm. BERRY, Jailor.

January 12, 1810.

RAGS.

The highest price given for clean linen and cotton rags at this Office.

Table with 12 columns representing days of the week and 12 rows representing months from Jan to Dec.

FROM COBBET'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

THE JUBILEE.—This would seem to be the year of jubilees; for, the people of Warsaw, of Madrid, of Vienna, of Naples, and of many other places, are by the public prints, said to be making bonfires and illuminations, and singing Le Deumus; that is to say, singing psalms of praise to God. It is true, indeed, that, in these instances, God is to be thanked for the birth, life, and deeds of the Emperor Napoleon, and "for the manifold blessings enjoyed under his benignant sway;" whereas our people propose to thank God in form, to sing psalms of praise to their Creator, for the birth, life, and deeds of our King, and "for the blessings enjoyed under his benignant sway;" and, moreover, to bestow, at the same time, a few execrations upon that same Napoleon, on whom the other nations of Europe are bestowing so many blessings, and whom our people assert to be a despot, a merciless squeezer and grinder of his subject, and, indeed, whom some of them accuse of being a most profound hypocrite himself, while every, eye, every member of his family, female as well as male, is so corrupt in heart and so loathsome in carcass, as to be fit for little else than to be thrown to the dung-hill.—Bonaparte's people never describe, in this way, our sovereign and his family; or, I have missed the descriptions; but, ought not our jubilee people to be cautious how they thus describe a sovereign, whom so many cities and nations seem resolved to honor with public rejoicings? Surely those who live under a man's sway must know him best? The people at Paris must know the emperor Napoleon better than we can know him. They may have a taste different from ours; but, then,

observe, our taste is as different from theirs. Our people think it strange, that the French can like such a sovereign as Napoleon; but, our people should not forget, that it is possible, that the French may think it as strange, that we should like such a sovereign as George the third. In short, seeing that the French are our enemies, and are likely to continue such, I think we act very imprudently in gloating them in this way about their "state of slavery." It appears to me, that our wisest way would be to let them remain in ignorance of the blessings, which we exclusively enjoy, and which, hitherto, they have not seemed disposed to envy us. Why should we fret ourselves about their slavery? Let them be slaves, if they choose it, so long as we remain so free and so happy.—It is peculiarly unfortunate, too, that these "wretched slaves" should be, as it were out of mere spite, making jubilees all over the empire, and praising God for preserving the life, and prolonging the reign, of the man, who, as our people assert, rules them with a rod of iron, and robs them almost of the necessities of life. In answer to this, our jubilee people tell us, that these indications of love and gratitude are not sincere; that the people, the real people, of France, Austria, Spain, Italy, Poland, &c. &c. hate him and his authority, and every limb and branch and shoot and bud of his debauched and corrupted family, than which, as is asserted, there is not, in all history, ancient or modern, an instance of any one family, in any nation, or in any rank of life, more completely void of every thing like principle, whether of morality or of honor; and, that, of course, so far from rejoicing, and praising God, for his existence, they would, if left to their own will, if unrestrained by the innumerable troops that every where have a bayonet pointed at their breasts, put up public prayers for his extermination, lest, by any accident, his race should be multiplied.—Now, though this answer may do very well with men, assembled over the bottle, and particularly with such as are able to bear the verses of the pensioned poet, Fitzgerald, yet, I am afraid, that persons, who take time to reflect, will not be so easily satisfied with this answer, or, if they should, I am afraid they will be led to draw therefrom conclusions unfavorable to the motives of our jubilee people; because, if it be a fact well established, and unequivocally acknowledged, that, in several other countries of Europe, the people do make bonfires, dance, illuminate their houses, drink, gorge, and sing anthems in honor of a man whom they wish at the devil, we come to this dilemma, either to allow, that there may be a doubt of the sincerity of our jubilee, or that, the people of all those countries (all the continent, indeed) are a set of despicable wretches, and, of course, not at all likely "to assist," as Pitt used to call it, "in their own deliverance."—The jubilee discussions, in the London common council, have been very interesting, and cannot fail, in due time, to produce a good effect. The proposition to hold a jubilee has given rise to remarks upon the occurrences of the last 50 years; it has caused some to be informed of what they never heard of before, and some to be reminded of what they had forgotten. After having, as they thought, carried a measure, intended to set the example of boozing and gormandizing and carousing all over the country, drowning the senses and recollection of the nation in toasting and cheering and hallowing, the movers of this measure, though not much subject to blushing, have been driven to abandon it, and, instead of going to a tavern, they have agreed to go to a church, instead of a drunk, they have agreed to have a Thanks-giving.—But, this is a trifle compared to what is gained in another way. These discussions have, it is to be hoped, most clearly pointed out to the liveliest London, the importance of their right to elect the members of their common council; but, of this I shall say more in my next; and, in the meanwhile, I beg leave to recommend to the reader a careful perusal of what passed at the last city meeting, and which, if I have room for it, shall be inserted in another part of this number.

It is said George the 3d once told the Prince of Wales, in a pett, that there would never be another king crowned in England. From the present wretched, distracted, and desperate condition of that country, it appears not unlikely that the prediction will be verified. True American.

Stevenson & Griffith, TAILORS, RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Charlestown and its neighborhood, that they have lately commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS in Mrs. Frame's house near Mr. Haines' tavern, where they are ready to receive work. They will be always careful to execute their work in the most serviceable and fashionable manner. They are acquainted with the newest fashions, and have no doubt but they shall be able to give full satisfaction to those who will please to favor them with their custom. Charlestown, Nov. 17, 1809.

Take Notice. I AM going to move from this place to Battletown, in about ten days from this. All persons indebted to me are requested to call and discharge their respective balances before the ninth instant. If money is not convenient, I will receive merchantable wheat at six shillings and six pence per bushel, delivered at Mr. John Downey's or Mr. Samuel M-Pherson's mill. Those persons failing to comply with the above request, may rely on their accounts being put into the hands of proper officers for collection, without discrimination. JOHN HAYNE. Charlestown, Dec. 1, 1809.

Forty Dollars Reward. RAN AWAY from the Flowing Spring Farm, about a year ago, a Negro Man named WILL, about 23 years of age, light complexion, and nearly six feet high. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Charlestown, as he was seen a few days since, at Thornton Wathington's quarter, where he has a wife. The above reward will be paid for securing said negro in jail, or delivering him to John Briscoe, esq. near Charlewooe. SAMUEL BRISCOE. November 24, 1809.

Stray Cows. STRAYED from the subscribers in October last, two Cows—one black, with a white face—the other red, except some white on one of her hind legs, middle size, about six years old, and both forward with calf. Whoever will give information so that they can be recovered, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS reward, or Two Dollars for either. FRANCIS TILLET, JOHN YOUNG. Charlestown, Dec. 21, 1809.

Five Dollars Reward. STRAYED from the subscriber, living at Harper's Ferry, about the first of last June, a small black milch COW, about seven years old, middling small crooked horns, no ear mark recollected. The above reward will be given for the above stray, with all reasonable expenses if brought home. Wm. STEPHENSON. November 17, 1809.

NOTICE. THE Court of this county have, at their last sessions, (agreeably to the laws of this commonwealth) ordered me to take possession of, and administer the estate of Mary Ridgway, deceased, late of this county. All persons having just claims against the said estate, are requested to exhibit them to me duly authenticated—and all such as are indebted to the same are also requested to make prompt payment, as no indulgence can or will be given. GEO. NORTH, Sheriff. Jefferson county, Virginia, December 14, 1809.

House and Lot for Sale. THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot, in Charlestown, on the main street leading to Alexandria. The dwelling house is two stories high, with a good cellar, kitchen, smoke house, and stable. Back land will be taken in part payment for this property, or will be sold very low for cash. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser. JOHN WARE. July 21, 1809.

Tailoring Business. THE subscriber informs the public that he still continues to carry on the above business in Charlestown. He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for their past support, and hopes by the duty and attention to merit a continuance of their patronage. He has just received the latest fashions, which will enable him to serve ladies and gentlemen in the best style. Those who please to favor him with their patronage may rely on having their work executed with punctuality and neatness. HENRY SWAGG. October 26, 1809.

Caution. WHEREAS my wife Fanny is not willing to dwell with me without any just cause or provocation, I am therefore under the necessity of cautioning all persons from coming to her on my account, as I am desirous to pay no debts of her contracting since this date. All persons are further cautioned against harbouring or employing her on any occasion, as I shall deal with them as the law directs. JAMES T. POLLOCK. Jefferson county, Dec. 12, 1809.

Look here! DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. THE partnership of Bell and Fry dissolved on the 12th inst. by mutual consent. All those indebted to the firm of Bell and Fry, the late firm of Bell and Cherry, or to Benjamin Bell, on bond, note, or open account, are requested to make immediate payment, as no farther indulgence can be given by B. Bell. As it is his intention to leave the place early in the spring, it is hoped this notice will be particularly attended to. He has some valuable houses and lots in the town of Smithfield, which he will sell low for cash, or trade of almost any kind. BEN. BELL. Smithfield, Dec. 19, 1809.

Smithfield, Dec. 19, 1809. N. B. The business will be carried on as usual by Daniel Fry and Abraham Bell, who has on hand a very extensive assortment of seasonable goods, which they are determined to sell at accommodating terms for cash or produce as will answer the market. FRY & BELL.

Fulling and Dying. THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken that new and elegant Fulling Mill, the property of Mr. Benjamin Beeler, three miles from Charlestown, where he intends to carry on the Fulling Business in all its various branches. The mill being erected on a new plan, and water always sufficient, he hopes to give full satisfaction to all those who will favor him with their custom. SILAS GLASCOCK. September 22, 1809.

Notice. THE court of Jefferson county having authorized the subscriber to settle the estate of her late husband, J. H. Lashels, deceased, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims are desired to exhibit them properly authenticated. ESTHER LASHELS. December 22, 1809.

NOTICE. FOR the convenience of those persons who were purchasers at the sale of my father's estate, I have deposited their obligations with Mr. Daugherty. As the estate is indebted, the promptness of payment is expected.—Those obligations were due the 25th ult. Wm. TATE. December 1, 1809.

A Lad, Between 12 and 13 years of age, with a tolerable education, would be taken as an apprentice to the Printing business, at this office. Dec. 22, 1809. Blank Deeds For sale at this office.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. VOL. II.] FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1810. [No. 95.

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER. The price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one half paid at the time of subscribing, and the other at the expiration of the year. Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted free weeks, and for longer periods at the rate of one dollar per square.

The following Bill is before the House of Delegates of Virginia. A motion to postpone it to 31st of March has been lost, Ayes 20, Noes 135.

A BILL TO SUPPRESS DUELLING. Whereas experience has evinced that the existing remedy for the suppression of the barbarous custom of duelling, is inadequate to the purpose; and the progress and consequences of the evil, have become so destructive, as to require an effort on the part of the Legislature, to arrest the progress of the evil, and to bring to the result of ignorance and barbarism, justified neither by the precepts of morality, nor by the dictates of reason; For remedy whereof:

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, that if any person whatsoever, shall challenge another to fight a duel, with any weapon, or in any manner whatsoever, the probable issue of which, may or might result in the death of the challenger or challenged; or if any person shall accept a challenge, or fight a duel with any person, in any way whatsoever, the probable issue of which may or might terminate in the death of the challenger or challenged; such person shall be incapable of holding or being elected to any post of profit or emolument, civil or military, under the government of the commonwealth.

2. And be it further enacted, that from and after the passing of this act, every officer, civil or military, who shall be appointed to any office under this commonwealth, shall in addition to the oath now prescribed by law, take the following oath, I A. B. do solemnly swear, that I have not been engaged directly or indirectly, in a duel, since the passage of the act, entitled "An act to suppress Duelling," nor will I during my continuance in office, be directly or indirectly concerned in a duel. So help me God.

3. And be it further enacted, that no person offending in either way as aforesaid, shall ever thereafter be capable of bringing or prosecuting any suit or action, either at common law or in chancery, and that any action or suit instituted or commenced, by such person, shall be dismissed, whensoever the fact of his having committed either of the said offences shall be established under any plea taking advantage thereof.

4. And be it further enacted, that when the commission of either of the said offences, shall be established against any person, in any civil action or by any criminal prosecution, the record in such action, shall be good evidence in every suit or action, which may thereafter arise for the purpose of proving either of the offences aforesaid, although the party or parties to such subsequent suit or action, was not a party in the suit or action whereby the said fact was established.

5. And be it further enacted, that it shall be the duty of the judges of the circuit courts and the county courts at their quarterly sessions, to give in charge expressly to the jury all the laws in force, to suppress duelling, also to charge the jury to present all persons concerned in carrying, sending or accepting the challenge, and if any person shall be presented in such courts, the said courts shall, if they have jurisdiction of said offences, proceed to trial of the same in the ordinary way, and if not, that the presentment shall be either certified by order of the court to each court as has jurisdiction, or shall be considered in law a sufficient authority for a magistrate to issue his

warrant against the accused, when an examining court is necessary.

6. And be it further enacted, that when any judge or magistrate of this commonwealth, has good cause to suspect any person or persons, are about to be engaged in a duel, he may issue his warrant to bring the parties before him, and if he shall think proper to take of them a recognizance to keep the peace, he shall insert in the condition that the party or parties shall not during the time for which they were bound, directly or indirectly be concerned in a duel, either with the person suspected or any other person within the time limited by the recognizance.

7. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall for the purpose of eluding the operation of the provision of this law, leave the state; the person or persons so offending shall be deemed as guilty, and subject to the like penalties as if the offence had been committed within this Commonwealth; and the offender or offenders may be tried in any court in this Commonwealth having jurisdiction in criminal cases.

And whereas the existing laws and usages of this Commonwealth preclude the punishment of those who are guilty of the most irritating insults by words, unless accompanied by certain circumstances or succeeded by such; And whereas this omission has been assigned in extension of the offence intended to be prevented by this law; for remedy whereof,

8. Be it enacted, That in all actions which shall be commenced for words, no exceptions shall be taken thereto, that shall take their construction from the trial by jury, but the same shall be cognizable before the Jury, who shall say what damages the party has sustained.

This act shall be in force from the first of April next.

BANKS. The following essay on banking is extracted from the Trenton American. Under the pretence of aiding trade and commerce the rich have invented these immense machines for creating money without any equivalent in labour. For this purpose a charter is obtained for raising a fund, suppose 500,000 dollars, and issuing promissory notes to the public to that amount. They take care by their agents to issue notes to the amount specified; but they seldom have more than one half or one third of that sum in specie in the bank; the balance was either never paid by the stockholders, or is employed upon some profitable speculation. Thus the bankers in this indirect manner obtain a loan from the public of at least two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; which at six per cent. would be 15,000 dollars per annum. The profits arising from deposit and discount must be more than equal to the sum; as they pay no interest on money deposited, but charge interest for notes discounted.—Also, every note of theirs lost by the public, is found by them.

Who can judge of the stability of the bank; or know whether they have not issued notes beyond their charter? The president and directors will not be evidence against themselves. And who is their security against fraud and failure, for their private property is shielded by their charter? These monied aristocracies have a very bad effect on free trade. By one of their rules, they generally allow their president and directors, to borrow from the bank on their own notes, ten or twenty thousand dollars at once. With such large sums to speculate on monopoly is practised; and the fair, but moderate tradesman, crushed. Besides the evils mentioned, this fictitious money has another bad effect. By means of this, banks have it in their power to increase the circulating medium in trade far beyond the specie; which makes the value of money, when compared with articles in trade, less. It is a considerable time before the tradesman and farmer can bring

the price of their commodities to correspond with the cheapness of money; and as they approach, by charging a higher price for labour and provisions, the quantity of money is increased. The evil lies in the difference of time between the increase of money, and the increase of the price of labour.

These combinations of the rich are almost always fatal to human happiness. Since banks are deemed necessary to the convenience of trade, a State-Bank, with its different branches, would be more secure, and answer the purpose much better; than the present incorporated companies of speculators. The profits arising from this lucrative business would then be applied to the expenses of the State—forgeries would be more effectually prevented,—and money kept at its proper value.

THE VOICE OF STARK, AGAIN!

Extract of a letter from the immortal General Stark, written in the present month. "I have never been so fortunate as to have any personal acquaintance with Mr. Madison. But the virtues of a Madison have been known to the world, longer than we have been known as a nation. Could any recital of his important services add to their weight, I could freely do it. I think the strongest evidence we can have of his greatness and goodness, is, that he was the chosen man of his immediate predecessor, and still retains his confidence. The value of these two great men has appeared as conspicuous in cultivating the arts of peace, as in the conflict for our national independence.

Peace, undoubtedly, is our greatest good, as long as peace can be honorable! But I fear if we tip the cup of conciliation any higher, we shall have to drink the dregs! The nation which has been our secret or open enemy for more than forty years, has now by their last messenger of insult, heaped the measure of our wrongs, and I think must have prepared the minds of all that prefer their own country to any other, for the last resort. I think Mr. Madison will not wait for the consent of the Arnolds and Pickering's of our country.—Although he has not recommended a declaration of war to Congress, I think he will not suspend it long, without there is an immediate change of measures with the change of ministry, before he will recommend it with the promptitude that he has dismissed their insulter of nations.

"Mr. Adams writes like '75 again. It can be but a few days before I must leave my country & my friends. I wait the moment with impatience, for altho' I have spent a long life of enjoyment, life is now a great burden to me. Conversing with my friends that are about me, or at a distance makes life more tolerable. But it is the greatest consolation I have, that I shall leave the general government of my country in so good hands."

From the RICHMOND ENQUIRER. "The solid state of Public Credit." MADISON.

The Federalists mock us—"You dare not defend our rights, say they—you dare not meet the costs—you must kiss the dust in silence." Is it come to this? When the national honor is wounded, "must we wait until the Secretary of the Treasury has counted the costs of healing the wound?" Shall we become colonists again, to save our purses? Our sires were of a different opinion—they gave their treasure and their blood for independence. They did not wait to see how much liberty was worth in shillings and pence. They felt it was the best gift which the Gods had showered upon man, and they dedicated their pelf to its acquisition? Are their sons unworthy of their sires?

Will the people murmur at this exertion? Are they so blind to their own honor, as to banish its defenders from

their confidence? Are they so blind to Interest, as to see their rights invaded, their trade cut up, the future means of acquisition destroyed by British avarice incited by our submissions—and yet hesitate to prevent it by the immediate use of a few millions of dollars? What sort of economist is he, who would save a dollar to day, to lose twenty tomorrow? who refuses to build a Levee when the ocean threatens an universal deluge?

This is a bastard species of parsimony, that destroys its own views—it is an economy that devours itself. "But where are your resources?" They are to be found in the credit of the U. States—in the vaults of Banks and the purses of individuals. The government stands high in the confidence of the people—its stability, its faith so strongly evinced in the payment of the revolutionary debt—its unparalleled justice, are its securities. There is no government under the sun in higher credit.

"What? Fly to Loans! Where are your means of redemption?" And where were they, when we assumed the debts of the revolution—where were they, when the last administration paid off near 25 millions, besides interest on the rest, and more than 6 millions to the convention with G. B. and of the convention of Louisiana? We are rich—our prosperity, our means, our riches increase every day—importations are greater, and the duties more lucrative.

Have the public lands vanished?—Here is a vast sinking fund, greater by far than Pitt ever dreamt of. During the last year, we sold 3,098,989 acres for 6,337,003 dollars—and we still own 630,000,000 acres. "But loans increase debt."—'Tis true—and 'tis true a public debt is a public curse—economy is, in itself a virtue.—But there are other virtues besides it—which is something valuable besides money—national honor—There are other curses besides debt—disgrace and degradation. An economy of gold is sometimes a waste of liberty and rights.

"But those debts may fall upon our children—what right have we to burden them?" Admit that it does—will our sons be base enough to murmur at debts which were the price of their rights and independence? Is there an American son so base as to return under the British yoke, if he could thus sponge the public debt? If this objection had been urged against the Revolution, how would our sires have laughed at it!

"But 'tis not true, that our loans will fall upon our posterity.—For the Secretary of the Treasury has estimated that after 1811, no more than 4,100,000 will be wanting for the present debt—in lieu of 8,000,000—thus, in fact, the only effect of a new loan will be to defer the payment of the debt, as it now is, for a very short time.

"But where is your money," say the Federalists with an ignoble taunt—why is the Treasury exhausted? This comes of your embargo—and of all the wise acts of your administration!"—Impudent presumption! Who paid off 25 millions of the old debt? The Republicans. And who did it, though they reduced the revenue law, dismissed the direct taxes? levied not a single loan? The Republicans. And yet these federalists taunt us—men, who, when in power, contracted new loans, and run their country deeper in debt.

If our resources are now reduced, is it our fault? Did we issue the British orders and French decrees? These would have reduced our duties. The federalists would have submitted in silence and disgrace.—But because we flew to expedients to save our country from ruin, we are reproached with the acts of the belligerents. And who are the complainants? Those very men, whose opposition has defeated the efficacy of our measures—who encourage

* Besides, some millions paid for Louisiana, and that key of the West, the mouth of the Mississippi, which the Federalists would have seized through fire and blood.—We got it in Peace.