

Table with 12 columns representing days of the week and 12 rows representing months from Jan to Dec, showing the day of the week for each date.

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 Deums; 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 benign 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 benign 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 goading 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 livery of 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.

Fulling and Dying. 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.

Notice. THE court of Jefferson county having authorized the subscriber to settle the estate of her late husband, Esther 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, Yeas 20, Nays 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 result 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.

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 if war is inevitable, 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."

"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.

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.

"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.

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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.

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ed the embargo breakers—who de- claimed in the Senate—circulated cir- culars against it—and roused the legis- lature of Massachusetts almost to arms against the general government. And behold their consistency! They charge us with the ill success when it is they, who have produced it—They taunt us with the low condition of the treasury, when it is they who have caused all these sacrifices to be unavailing! They now ridicule a loan, when it is they only who have rendered it necessary! "Up Vanity!"—Down,—Federal Shame!

### A REPUBLICAN.

## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, January 8.

Mr. Poydras obtained leave to lay on the desks of the members of the House printed copies of a pamphlet on the subject of the trade at the Battle at New-Orleans.

Armed Merchantmen.

Mr. Livermore offered the follow- ing resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to cause to be laid before the House a copy of any in- structions issued to the collectors of the several districts of the U. S. relative to refusing clearances to any pri- vate armed vessels of the U. S.

Mr. Epes moved to amend the mo- tion by adding to the end of it the words "during the present or any for- mer administration."

Mr. Livermore accepted the amend- ment as a part of his motion.

Mr. Rhea objected to the motion because he could not see the object the gentleman had in view, the laws of the U. States not having authorized the arming of any private vessels. Mr. Livermore and Mr. Pitkin supported it as calling for information to which no one could object, and which might have a bearing on subjects under the consideration of the House.

The motion was agreed to, 31 to 21. Mr. Nelson made the following re- port:

"The committee on the military es- tablishment of the U. S. to whom was referred so much of the message of the President of the U. S. of the 3d inst. as relates to raising a volunteer force, report in part that they have taken the same into consideration, and are of opinion that it is highly expedient to place forthwith the country in a more complete state of defence and recom- mend the following resolution:

Resolved, That provision be made by law for raising and embodying a volunteer force of twenty thousand men, exclusive of officers, to be en- listed and held to serve for the term of from the time of their being in actual service."

The report was referred to a com- mittee of the whole.

American Navigation Act.

On motion of Mr. Macon, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. DeSha in the chair, on the bill "respecting the commercial intercourse between the U. States and G. Britain and France, and for other purposes."

Mr. Livermore opposed the section which interdicts our waters to foreign vessels.

Mr. Sawyer was also against the bill, as he thought it not sufficiently ener- getic, he therefore moved that the committee rise and report progress, in order to postpone the bill until some time in February next.

Mr. Macon spoke as chairman of the committee who reported the bill to explain the ideas of that committee on the subject. He stated that it was their intention to take off all restric- tions on trade from our own people, and place those restrictions on those who had abused us, to wit: G. Bri- tain and France. If people want stronger measures this did not prevent Congress resorting to such measures. But for his part he thought we ought to first resort to such measures as our circumstances enable us to support. He was not for a declaration of war against G. Britain at this time. He hoped negotiation might still be resorted to. He did not think the petty quarrel between Mr. Jackson and Mr. Smith had altered the situation of the two nations. The President, in his message of the 29th Nov. had hinted that he still expected to negotiate, and he hoped he might have a chance to make the attempt.

Mr. Pickman rose to make some ob- servations on the bill. He was oppos-

ed to some parts of the bill, but wished the bill might pass in some shape or other, as our present situation required that something should be done im- mediately for the relief of the nation.

Mr. Taylor was of the same opinion with Mr. Pickman. He stated that the country was in a situation that re- quired immediate attention; he had information laid on his table that one hundred British ships were now at Amelia Island, ready to take the bread from the mouth of our honest and up- right merchants.

Mr. Livermore still opposed to pro- hibiting British small craft from en- tering our ports. Mentioned the article of Plaster of Paris, a necessary arti- cle which was brought into our ports by British vessels, and which could not so conveniently be imported in our own vessels.

Mr. Sawyer spoke again. He said now is the time for the country to take a warlike attitude—join in the system of the European powers—make an eruption into Canada, and the fall of G. Britain would be inevitable.

Mr. Sheffield was in favor of the bill—he was not opposed to energetic mea- sures of defence; but he was opposed to war at this time; he protested against the gentleman's idea of invading Canada.

Mr. Burwell was in favor of the bill; he thought it high time to lay aside all commercial restrictions. He spoke at considerable length and with great judgment on the subject. He was not for war at this time.

Mr. Sawyer's motion for the com- mittee to rise was taken and lost.

Mr. Livermore moved to strike out the fourth section of the bill.—Lost.

Mr. Chittenden moved to amend the fifth section by adding—Provided that nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the article of salt from G. Britain and France and their dependencies.

Mr. Pickman rose and opposed the whole fifth section, and wished to strike it out.

Mr. Sheffield moved to have the com- mittee rise and report progress; as the section was an important one he wished that members might have time to consider the subject.

Mr. Macon made a few observa- tions respecting the evasion of the non- intercourse law, when the committee rose and reported progress and had leave to sit again.

Tuesday, January 9.

Mr. Southard presented the petition of sundry paper-makers in the state of New Jersey, praying an increase of duty on imported paper.—Referred.

A letter was received from the Sec- retary of the Navy containing a sched- ule of the contracts entered into by that department during the last year; and also a letter enclosing a list of the clerks, &c. in the Navy Department. Ordered to be printed.

The engrossed bill "to revive and continue in force for a further time the first section of an act entitled "An act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers," was read a third time and passed without opposition.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill concerning commercial intercourse with Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other pur- poses.

Mr. Pickman's motion yet under consideration—

Messrs. Pickman, Livermore, Pot- ter and Ross supported, and Messrs. Macon, Fisk, Sheffield and Taylor op- posed the motion.

After considerable debate, in which were mingled many general remarks and observations on the principles of the bill, the committee rose a little past 4 o'clock, without taking a question on Mr. Pickman's motion, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Wednesday, Jan. 10.

A message was received from the President of the U. S. enclosing the report of the Director of the mint.—

The following report accompanied the Message:—

MINT OF THE U. S. Jan. 1, 1810.

Sir, I have the honor of laying before you a report of the operations of the Mint for the last year.

From the Treasurer's statement herewith transmitted, it will appear that during this period there have been issued from the Mint, of gold coins, in half eagles, 33,875 pieces, amount- ing to 166,375 dollars; of silver coins, in half dollars and dimes, 1,450,320 pieces, amounting to 725,160 dollars;

and of copper coins, in cents and half cents, 1,377,439 pieces, amounting to 8,001 dollars 33 cents—making in the whole two millions eight hundred and sixty-one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four pieces of coin, amounting to eight hundred and eighty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dol- lars fifty-three cents.

The supply of bullion is still abun- dant; nor is there any apprehension of a deficiency.

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. PATTERSON.

JAMES MADISON,

President of the U. States.

Thursday, Jan. 11.

Mr. J. G. Jackson this day appear- ed in the House.

Detachment of Militia.

Mr. Talmadge, from the committee to whom was referred that part of the late message of the President of the U. S. relating to the militia of the U. S. reported a bill authorizing a detach- ment of the militia of the U. S. The bill was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Friday, January 12.

Mr. Sheffield observed that at the last session a committee had been appointed to enquire into the expenditures of public money for the eight years pre- ceding, by whom several reports had been made; but that committee not having concluded the business commit- ted to them, and the gentleman at the head of the committee (Mr. Ran- dolph) not yet having taken his seat, he thought it his duty to offer the fol- lowing resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be ap- pointed to enquire and report so far as the same has not already been done, whether monies drawn from the Treas- ury between the 3d day of March, 1801, and the fourth day of March, 1809, have been faithfully applied to the objects for which they have been appropriated, and whether the same have been regularly accounted for.

The resolution was adopted without opposition, and a committee appointed accordingly.

SALEM, January 2.

The Belle Savage, Capt. Jones, from Cadiz the 18th Nov. put into this port on Sunday, being bound to Bos- ton. We did not have an opportunity of seeing the captain.—We understand that he was but a short time at the place and had but little opportunity to ob- tain intelligence concerning the public affairs of Spain. A person who con- versed with him informs us that it was among the reports there, that Bona- parte had arrived at Bayonne; that a very powerful force was on its way with him to Spain; that large rein- forcements had arrived by another route and that the Marquis Wellesley had gone to Madrid. We do not learn the object of the Marquis's visit; it has been sometimes suggested, in the London papers, that through him some advances had been made towards a negotiation for peace; perhaps this cir- cumstance may be considered as a cor- roborator of it; or his purpose may be, to negotiate terms for the Spanish Patriots, in case of the conquest of the kingdom. We further understand, that capt. J. represents the Patriot cause as very feebly supported at Madrid, or at least the people divided, for and against the French; that the fall of the country appeared inevitable; that the Supreme Junta, though not dissolved, was reduced to three mem- bers; that the Spanish ships of war in port were unprepared for sea, and that the Spaniards were determined, if the French got possession of Cadiz, that the English should not carry away their fleet.

The American character stands very high here; Eaton with all his fol- lows gave them an idea of our brave- ry, though they consider inherent—and though they have a good notion of our small naval force, I believe the M. would sooner have war with any other Christian power. A frigate showed peep-in upon these gentry now and then as a kind of memorandum, particu- larly as so much property is under their thumb.

To a gentleman passenger in the ship Thomas, from St. Michael, we are indebted for the loan of the Lon- don Courier of the 16th, 17th and 18th of Nov. four days the latest. The official account of the destruction of the Toulon fleet had not reached London, but was hourly looked for. The Eng- lish papers say nothing of a change of ministers.

NEW-YORK, January 6.

We learn from an authentic source, that eight hundred and eighty six A- merican vessels cleared from the Custom House of this port for foreign pla- ces, from the 15th of March to the 31st of December, 1809.

Extract of a letter from Tunis to a house in this city, dated Oct. 18, 1809.

"Since my last several rich cargoes have arrived principally from Balti- more; 3 have gone to Naples to en- counter the English without, and a precarious reception within, one a brig from Baltimore with a cargo of colonial produce worth 100,000 dollars has landed her cargo here to wait a change, as every port in the Adriatic and Levant is overstocked.—What could have induced our merchants to have sent such a vast property here I

cannot conceive, they must have been at a loss what to do with it, or they away by Jackson's fine account of the resources and trade of the Barbary ports. They are totally ignorant of the rigor with which the French De- crees are enforced, if they hoped to find a market in France where they produce even coming from Guadaloupe (unless in a French bottom) and being confiscated for having touched at a neutral port, even should the vessel not have been boarded by the British; In Italy some cargoes have been im- pounded, but under circumstances of great risk.

The prices there have fallen, and are falling so as to render that trade, taking too hazardous for the purpose of gain. In short I know not what will give up all my time, and all I have had in mind to get out of this hole. Some of our countrymen regencies could be used to advantage; but this is inexpedient in every re- spect, you are neither safe on sea nor land. The only one who has risked is Mr. F. of your place, whose re- sulting character you know; he was from here last June for Marsellus, and remained in jail accounts. Nozandi- dence can be had in the Moon, you must become your agents in cases of this kind, not merely because they might themselves be disposed to take advantage of you, but because your lives and property are wholly at the capricious disposal of the Bey. Show he at any time take a liking to the vessel and cargo, standing in the name of one of his subjects, he would find a pretext for seizing them, and would take them at his own price. A transaction has recently taken place here which will put the subject clearly before you. Hadji Junes Ben Junes, a rich Moor, has for many years mo- nopolized, almost exclusively, the trade of Tunis, and was for several years wealth on the highest pinnacle, and high favour at court, and bearing down with Leviathan force all the small fry of venturers; none dare to undertake anything which might in the smallest degree mitigate against his concern he was a few days since, at the age of 70 years, thrown into a dungeon, and heels, his houses, lands, vessels, money, goods and papers seized by the Bey.—His head clerk, a Christian by the name of Andre Poge, was seized and condemned to receive 100 bastinadoes, 300 of which were inflicted yesterday, when the unfortunate man was too far exhausted to support more, the execution was of course postponed; he will be a slave for life, unless he can pay 100,000 dollars. All this arbitrary proceeding is on the pre- tence that Hadji Junes had been carry- ing on a correspondence unfriendly to the reigning Prince.

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"When Dr. Corvisart arrived, Bona- parte was better; he ordered two is- sues to be opened. Since his return to Fontainebleau, Bonaparte wished to resume the mode of life to which he was accustomed, and, notwithstanding Dr. Corvisart's remonstrances, suf- fered the issues to close; and in spite of all the doctor can do or say, he cannot be persuaded to have them re-open- ed."

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"In consequence (I presume) of the arrangement made between the govern- ment of the United States and Mr. Erskine the British envoy, in April last, and the flattering hopes which were entertained of a speedy reconcilia- tion between the two countries upon just and equitable principles, I received from the secretary at war a communi- cation of the 29th of that month, in- forming me that the detachment of 1332 of the militia of this state was no longer required to be held in readiness for ac- tual service; and orders were accord- ingly issued by me for discharging it from that service.

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CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

The price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one half to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the other at the expiration of the year.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted four weeks, to subscribers, for three fourths of a dollar, and 18 cents for every subsequent insertion; to non-subscribers at the rate of one dollar per square, and 25 cents for each publication after that time.

Expired by Limitation.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of James and John Lane, this day dissolved by limitation, the term for which it was made having expired.

THE court of Jefferson county having authorized the subscriber to settle the estate of her late husband, John 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.

Selling off at first Cost.

THE subscribers inform the Friends and Customers in particular, of the late firm of James & John Lane, and the publication of all their present stock of Choice Havana Goods at first cost, and shall continue to do so until the first day of March next, (if not sooner disposed of.)

Consisting in part of Low priced Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, almost of every Colour, Bottle Green, Brown, Olive, Blue, Drabb and Gray Coatings, Large Rose, Three Point and Stripe Blankets, Flannels and Bocking Baizes, Devonshire Kersey for Great Coats, Plains, Kerseys and Half-thicks, Flannels and Men's Home-made Knit Stockings, &c.

THE Court of this county have, in 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.

Take Notice.

I AM going to move from this place to Battletown, in about ten days from this.

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NEW-YORK, January 14.

The Whampoa left Cadiz the 9th of Dec. Capt. Deceven informs, that a battle had lately been fought in La Mancha near Carolina, between a French division under Ney, of about 50,000 men, and a Spanish army of 50,000. It is said the latter were completely routed.

An executive government of six members had been formed at Seville, the Bishop of Laodicea was the president. A decree had been passed for putting under arms, between 2 and 300,000 men.

One of the passengers who left Gibraltar on the 1st of Dec. informs that a reinforcement of 7000 men were expected there from Lisbon to garrison Ceuta, the islands of Minorca and Majorca, and Ivicha. It was also said, that in case of necessity, the junta of Spain intended to retire to Ceuta.

It is so constructed that either end may go foremost; and its direction be changed without delay. It may be made to hold as good a wind as a frigate, by means of occasional leeboards, and be made to turn with the greatest dispatch by two Chi-fuge rudders, one in each end, which when put in contrary directions will work to the same end.

It will not require the skill of many educated seamen. A few of the officers known by their brave deeds on the Barbary coast will be able to do their country a still more noble service, by this new invented mode of humbling the pride of the invaders of our sea shores.

The same hard hands who to day hold the plough, may to-morrow cover their brows with glorious laurels. This unartificial mode of defence against those terrible ministers of wrath, (ships of war) will appear more consistent with its design, if it be considered that this battery has but one single purpose, the ships of war having many.

The man of war must be built to sail fast, to endure long, to contain much provisions, ammunition and stores, to cross the ocean and resist the tempests; and with all the complexity of mechanism necessary to attain such various ends, is not for the purpose of an action in smooth water half so efficient a battery as this plain contrivance, which if it answers one single purpose is as good as if it possessed all the other qualities, which in the only needful case render it by so much the more inconvenient, vulnerable and inefficient.

When we know that a gun is equal to a gun of equal metal from whatever scaffolding it may fire, such a project as this is surely preferable to that of sinking islands in the sea for the purpose of mounting a few cannons, to remain there till the object of attack be brought within their reach; whereas this floating machine can either remain at a station, or pursue its enemy wherever he may take his position.

If this tortoise can be made to go one-third or one-fourth as fast as the ship sails, it will be always enabled to quit her when necessary for any purpose, by going right to windward and leaving her to beat after it in vain.

The comparative expense will be much as a single button is to a suit of clothes. The expedition with which such machines could be constructed is another reason for their adoption in the present crisis.

The gunwale being sloped in form of a glacis, and there being no port-holes, the guns will be on berettes, and may be mounted with parallels.

THE TORTOISE. Defence of our Harbor and City. Of all plans suggested for this great end, one which has not yet been published seems deserving of particular attention. It is the invention of counsellor SAMPSON, and is a fresh proof of the extent and versatility of his inventive powers. Its simplicity, which by

FROM THE NEW-YORK COLUMBIAN.

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some would be a reason for undervaluing it, is to men of solid judgment its greatest recommendation. It is nothing more than a large scow, which may be made of the commonest materials, and is to carry a battery of 20 or 30 cannon of 42lbs. calibre.

It is so flat that the troops who embark in it can march on board, and proceed with a rising tide in the course of two hours towards its destination. It is so low that the shot from a ship of war can seldom, and but by the greatest chance, strike it.

It may occasionally use sails, but at all times be put in motion by paddles or wheels inserted in a groove in a central line from stem to stern, which can be worked by the hands employed to fight the enemy.

It is in form of a tortoise-shell, as to its edge and circumference; so that if any ball should strike it, it must either glance over or under: it is therefore shot-proof.

Every shot from it will, if tolerably directed, take effect upon a ship, owing to the height of her sides, while it presents scarcely any surface vulnerable to her fire.

It can move in silence and unperceived in the night; and being too low upon the water to be perceived at any distance, may give the first notice of its approach by a terrible broadside.

It is so constructed that either end may go foremost; and its direction be changed without delay. It may be made to hold as good a wind as a frigate, by means of occasional leeboards, and be made to turn with the greatest dispatch by two Chi-fuge rudders, one in each end, which when put in contrary directions will work to the same end.

It may be provided if necessary with furnaces for heating shot, and with other means of assaulting.

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CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, January 15.

Several petitions and resolutions of a private and local nature were presented and referred, when Mr. Macon called up his bill "respecting the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and for other purposes."

A short conversation took place relative to a question of order, with respect to striking out, in which Messrs. Bassett, Pitkin and Macon took a part. Mr. Burwell said if in order, he would move to postpone the further consideration of the bill until to-morrow. He did this because he would consider it his duty to offer some motions which might perhaps be incorporated with the principles of the bill or become the subject of distinct propositions. Although information has been obtained, in some degree, respecting the situation of neutral trade with the northern powers of Europe, yet even that had not yet been printed. He therefore desired a short postponement of the bill—He conceived, it would be consistent at this time, with the character and dignity of the United States to fix and mark precisely what were their commercial rights. There was nothing as he conceived, which should prevent us pursuing a trade with the northern powers of Europe; and he thought he could show that with these powers we could now enjoy a trade nearly as extensive as they had ever pursued. It could not be doubted that every man in the nation would be willing to pursue and maintain this trade; and the attention of Congress would be drawn to it.

Another consideration would enter into the view of this subject. It would be well to enquire, whether for the protection of our commerce, the naval force of the United States was ever to be used. If by the solemn decision of the house, and that decision should be confirmed by the approbation of the nation, it was determined that force was never to be employed for the defence of our rights, it would of course be impolitic and unwise to continue expending money year after year, upon those vessels which were never to be of any use.

The consideration of these objects, he was well aware, might produce some difficulty and collision. But he thought it desirable under our present views to place our rights and our commerce upon some standard, equitable and fair. With respect to the laws of nations, established by the usage of civilized nations, their principles and maxims had been entirely disregarded in these times of barbarity. The particular rights of the U. States had been wantonly violated. But to these maxims of public law he thought it advisable to enquire, whether it would not be wise to give an interpretation even unfavorable to ourselves, for the purpose of placing the U. States on still higher and more honorable grounds; if we submitted to the deprivation of rights which we ought to enjoy, our independence on a scale pointed out by foreign nations themselves, every bone of contention would be at an end. That he might have an opportunity of submitting propositions in relation to these subjects, he hoped his motion for postponement would prevail.

The question on Mr. Burwell's motion for postponement was taken and carried. Mr. Newton then called up the bill "To deprive in certain cases, vessels of American character, and to prevent, under certain disabilities, any citizen of the U. States taking a licence from any foreign or independent power."

Mr. Livermore was against the bill altogether. He thought it would operate as a bounty to smugglers and unprincipled adventurers; and to the disadvantage of honest and fair traders. Mr. Newton rose to give a history of the bill. He said it was the same in substance as a bill reported to the house

Sale of House & Lot.

Mr. COBBETT. In the life of Mr. Cobbett, written by himself, he speaks thus feelingly and humorously of the condition of a lawyer's clerk—a species of young men who have been of late very prominent in the disturbances at Covent-garden Theatre: "No part of my life has been totally unattended with pleasure, except eight or nine months I passed at Gray's Inn.—The office (for so the dungeon where I wrote was called) was so dark that on cloudy days we were obliged to burn candle. I worked like a galley slave from five in the morning till eight or nine at night, and sometimes all night long. How many quarrels have I assisted to foment and perpetrate between those poor innocent fellows, John Doe and Richard Roe! How many times, (God forgive me!) have I set them to assault each other with guns, swords, staves, and pitchforks, and then brought them to answer for their misdeeds before our Sovereign Lord the King, seated in his Court of Westminster! When I think of the *soids* and *seforth's*, and the counts of tautology that I scribbled over; when I think of those sheets of 72 words, and those lines two inches apart, my brain turns. Gracious Heaven! If I am doomed to be wretched, bury me beneath Icelandic snows, and let me feed on blubber; stretch me under the burning line, and deny me the propitious dew; nay, if it be thy will, suffocate me with the infected and pestilential air of a democratic club-room; but save me from the desk of an attorney.

D. MORGAN, E. O. WILLIAMS, R. WORTHINGTON, } January 9, 1810.

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 Beahan, William Bulter, John Bell, George Bryant, Walter Baker, (2) George C. Briscoe, Rasmus Bedon, John Brannon, James Blair, Hezekiah Beall, C. Joseph Crane, Braten Crafort, Alexander Cleveland, John Cooper, Charles Conner, James Cocker, Isaac Chapline. D. 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 Garnhart, Moses Gibbons, James Glenn, Thomas Gocley, 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 Mils, Moses M. Cormick, James M. Maken, William M. Sherry, Jonathan Murphy, Adam Moler, James or Robert Milton. N. Mr. Nicholas. O. Philip Ott, Joseph Offutt, James M. Offutt. P. Arthur Patterson, John Perry. R. Mrs. Robardet, John Roberts, John Russel. S. Ann Simmons, care of Elijah Chamberlin, Rebecca Swaine, Charles Shenton, John Sinclair, William Shirley, Robert Sangster, (2). T. Samuel Tillett, (3) John Talbert. W. Samuel Williams, Francis C. Webb, Carver Willis, John Wair. Y. George Young. JOHN HUMPHREYS, P. M. Charles town, Jan. 5, 1810.

A List of Letters

- Remaining in the Post Office at Shepherd's town, on the first of Jan. 1810. A. Nancy Ainsworth, William Armstrong. B. Philip Beder. 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. Ilwrath, 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.

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.

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.

Stevenson & Griffith, TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Charlestown and its neighborhood, that they have lately commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS in Mrs. Frazer'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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Blank Bonds For sale at this office.

Look here!

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership of Bell and Fry was dissolved on the 19th 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 or will 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. B. N. 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 such produce as will answer the market. FRY & BELL.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscribers, living at Harpet's Ferry, about the first of last June, a small black and white COW, about seven years old, middling small crooked horns, no ear marks, collected. The above reward will be given for the above fray, with all reasonable expenses if brought home. Wm. STEPHENSON. November 17, 1809.

Notice.

THE court of Jefferson county having authorized the subscriber to settle the estate of her late husband, John 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.

THE Court of this county have, in 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 duly authenticated—and all such 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.

TREATISE ON HEDGING.

[AN ORIGINAL WORK.] Adapted for the United States. And containing, among many other things relative to Live Fences, an accurate description of the AMERICAN HEDGE THORN, so highly valued for its excellent properties for that purpose; accompanied with a circumstantial detail of the factual method of preparing its seed, as to cause every sound kernel to germinate the first spring after they are sowed, a desideratum anxiously sought after. The same also respecting the Pyraeantha or Ever-green thorn, well suited to form close and beautiful hedges—also how to prepare the soil, sow the seed, &c. &c. through the whole process of hedging, as successfully practised in this District for a number of years. BY THOMAS MAIN. (Price One Dollar.) Subscription papers will immediately be circulated, and the work put to press as soon as these are returned. Subscribers names to be annexed to the book. No money asked until delivery of the book. Main's Nursery near Georgetown, Dist. of Col. January 1, 1810. Printers of Periodical Papers, will probably confer a favor on their agricultural friends by giving the above a place among the news of the day.

R A G S.

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

Expired by Limitation.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of James and John Lane, this day dissolved by limitation, the term for which it was made having expired.

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