

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

VOL. II.]

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1810.

[No. 96.]

### 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 unsettled business of the late concern will be attended to by either of the late Partners. They earnestly request all those indebted to them, in any manner, to come forward and settle the same as speedily as possible.  
The business will be continued (only more extensively) at the well known old stand by the Market House, under the firm of JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER & Co.  
JAMES S. LANE,  
JOHN N. LANE.  
Shepherd's-Town, January 1, 1810.

### 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 *Course House 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.  
All which will be found on examination to be the Cheapest Goods ever offered for sale in this part of the country, as they were bought low for Cash! and are worthy the attention of purchasers at a distance, as well as those near at hand. They also have a variety of Elegant and Fashionable Goods,  
Among which are,  
Ladies' Fashionable White Beaver Hats, with Pink and Yellow underings, with Feathers to match.  
Duo (White Satin and Straw intermixt) Fancy Bonnets,  
Plush, Leghorn, Straw, Chip and Silk do.  
Genuine Black and White Lace Veils,  
Washed, Cotton and Silk Hosiery,  
Kid, Morocco and Leather Shippers,  
Fancy, Muslin and Silk Shawls,  
Printed Calicoes and Furniture ditto,  
Ginghams and Lincstrings,  
Scarlet, Brown, Green and Black Bumbazettes,  
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,  
Fashionable Waistcoating and Swandowns,  
Cords, Velvets and Thickssets,  
2-4 and 6-4 Cambric Muslins,  
4-4 and 6-4 Jaconet ditto,  
Plain and Figured Leno ditto,  
Plain India Hook and Mill Mull ditto,  
Shirting Cottons and Irish Linens,  
Low price Muslins and apron Checks,  
Homemade Bed Tickings and ditto Twill'd Bedges,  
Homemade Linens, Shoe Thread, Flax and Cotton,  
12-4 and 16-4 Marseilles Quilts,  
Bar-Iron, Castings, Crowley and Blister'd Steel,  
Prime Sash, Upper and Harness Leather, Calf-Skins, Medicines and Paints,  
Ten Plate Stoves and Sheet Iron,  
Wrought and Cut Nails of all Sizes,  
Saw Guns and a Strong New Road Wagon.

### 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 in the book. No money asked until delivery of the book.  
Main's Nursery near Georgetown,  
Dis. 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.

### Fresh Clover Seed, of last year's growth, &c. &c.

together with almost every other article which this country and neighborhood requires in their line of business.  
All which they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms.  
Highest price paid in Cash,  
For Hides and Skins, for the Tan-Yard,  
—And Clean Linnen and Cotton Rags, for the Paper Mill.  
JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER & Co.  
Shepherd's-Town, Jan. 1, 1810.

### Blank Bonds & Deeds

For sale at this office.

### Look here! DISSOLUTION OF PARTNER-SHIP.

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, 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 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.  
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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.

### 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.

### RAGS.

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

### 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 Bucklestown. 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.

### 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 certain lot of land with the appurtenances, situate on German street, in Shepherd's 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,  
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.
- D. 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.
- J. 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 Shenon, 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.
- Z. JOHN HUMPHREYS, P. M. Charles town, Jan. 5, 1810.

### 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.

### Blank Bonds

For sale at this office.

Wm. TATE,  
December 1, 1809.

### 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.

### ANECDOTE.

A few evenings ago, a physician and a quack doctor met (by chance) in a coffee-house, and entering into conversation, the former observed to the latter, "I cannot conceive, sir, how it is, that you have so soon stepped into such practice, having been scarcely two years among us, and now support a superb equipage, and a splendid establishment, and as for myself, my education has cost several thousand pounds, yet I can scarcely get a single patient; although I flatter myself that my skill is at least equal to some of my neighbors." "My dear sir, (rejoined the quack) cease to wonder about that; observe the countenance of the first twenty persons who pass the window, and tell me how many *men of sense* you can make out of that number." "The physician having gravely performed the task, was asked by the other to give his opinion, who answered, "he thought perhaps there might be one man of sense in that number."—"Good," (says the quack) take him for your patient, the rest are mine."

### 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 Bederger.
- 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.

### 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 directed 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

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-guag 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.  
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 cannon, 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.

NEW-YORK, January 14.  
News from Spain.  
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 20,000 men, and a Spanish army of 50,000. It is said the latter were completely routed. On the Spanish army re-assembling, three days after the battle, only about 40,000 could be mustered.  
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 was known at Gibraltar, that part of the Toulon squadron had been destroyed by admiral Collingwood; and the other part had got back to Toulon.  
Sir Alexander Ball, governor of Malta died in Nov. last.

We learn from an intelligent passenger in the Camilla, from Cadiz, that Gerona had at last fallen to the French, after having undergone a siege in which the inhabitants experienced unparalleled deprivation, and astonishing fortitude and courage, not equalled by Saragossa or any other place.  
It was reported, that the Marquis Romana had gone to take charge of the defeated Spanish army of 40,000 men, with whom it was hoped he would stop the progress of the French.  
There was a report at Cadiz, which came by the way of Gibraltar, and which was thought very probable, that Bonaparte had ordered 80,000 of his troops from Italy into Spain.  
The French had been successful in the province of Catalonia; and it was expected they would be able to possess themselves of the province of Vallencia, as they were getting possession of the different ports on the coast.  
A number of Spanish ships of the line were at Cadiz; several frigates had been fitted out, and sailed for Mexico.  
Commodore Purvis was still in the Atlas at Cadiz—Ten sail of the line were expected, and ten more would be off that station, to act as occasion may require; and who will, no doubt, prevent the Spaniards giving up Cadiz.—Another great object is in taking care of the Spanish and French fleets lying there, in case the French should be successful.  
The best informed persons in Cadiz think Spain must soon fall, as she has now no troops that she can depend on. The English are very much dissatisfied with the conduct of the Spanish government, so that little can be expected from them.  
The passes of the Sierra Morena are now the only barrier to the French, yet they are strong, and may be held with a few faithful troops.

### 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.

### THE TORTOISE.

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in the second session of the tenth congress, which then passed 71 to 16, but was lost in the senate on account of the late hour in which it was sent up. He thought the bill ought to pass—that the government ought to maintain the honor of the national flag.

Mr. Pickman was against the bill, and this section in particular, as it would go to destroy our trade to the Baltic; as all vessels sailing through the Sound were under the necessity of getting permission from the government of Denmark.

Mr. Sheffield called the bill required the most serious consideration of congress; and that members might have time to examine it, he moved that the committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Smilie called up his order of the day on the report of the committee appointed to report orders and rules for the house. The house went into committee of the whole. Mr. Pitkin in the chair.

**The Previous Question.**  
Being under consideration, Mr. Quincy's motion to add a proviso, giving each member the privilege of speaking at least once before the question should be taken.

Mr. Bassett moved to amend Mr. Quincy's motion so as to give a reasonable time for debate, before the rule should be applied.

Mr. Cox made a short speech: He was for the rule, but was willing to hear people speak at proper times. However he wished that gentlemen would not speak until they had something to say, and that they should stop when they had done [supposing for argument's sake, as wise men say, that the gentleman had not risen until he had something to say? We leave the reader to draw the conclusion.]

Mr. Lyon [the first notice we had of this gentleman being in the house, was from his well known voice,] hoped the house would excuse him for beginning to speak as soon as he got upon the floor. But he considered the rule now before the house as a revival of the gag law.—He had suffered in former years by gag-laws, and he was determined to oppose them at all times and places with all his might. He hoped, his friends, the republicans would not

they had so strenuously and successfully opposed the principle a dozen years ago.

Mr. Upham spoke with great animation against the rule. [He was called to order by Mr. Johnson.] The chairman decided that he should proceed.

Mr. Bibb moved that the committee rise, as he thought that the majority might get at the object by moving the previous question, and they would then have the power to establish a precedent which would answer the same end as the rule under discussion.

The committee rose and reported progress, and on the question, shall the committee have leave to sit again some debate took place, when the house adjourned.

**Tuesday, January 16.**  
On motion of Mr. Anderson the memorials of the officers of the navy of the U. S. heretofore presented, were referred to the committee on the naval establishment.

On motion of Mr. Quincy, the report of the Comptroller of the Treasury of the 1st Dec. Inst, of the balances due from individuals to the U. S. was referred to a select committee.

A report was made by Mr. Mosely on the petition of Daniel Pettibone, recommending the erection of a rarefying air stove for the accommodation of the House in the Representatives Chamber.—After debate it was referred, on motion of Mr. Stanford, to a committee of the whole.

**Previous Question.**  
The order of the day on the unfinished business was resumed.

The question still under consideration, whether the committee of the whole should again have leave to sit again—

Mr. Dana expressed a desire of having the whole subject referred to a select committee, and spoke decidedly against the rule for the previous question.

Messrs. Mosely, Sheffield, Nelson, Dana and Pitken also opposed the rule; and Messrs. Johnson, Alton, Rhea, Boyd and Ross supported it.

The committee was refused leave to sit again, 53 to 48.

The House then agreed now to consider the rules.

Mr. Dawson moved to strike out the rule for the previous question, for

the purpose of inserting a rule to the following effect:—That the previous question should be taken on the demand of one fifth of the members present, and should be in this form, viz: "Shall the main question be taken?" And if determined in the negative, the subject shall not further be discussed; if decided in the affirmative, debate shall proceed.

Mr. Nelson called for a division of the question, so as to take it first on striking out the rule as reported.

Mr. Sheffield called for the Yeas and Nays on the question.

Further debate took place. Messrs. Nelson and Pitken supported the motion, and Messrs. Porter and Bassett opposed it.

An adjournment again put an end to the debate.

**Thursday, January 17.**  
Mr. Garland, elected from Virginia in the place of W. C. Nicholas, resigned, appeared and took his seat.

**West Point.**  
Mr. Gold after some remarks on the state of the public property and the doubts existing as to the boundary line of the public land at West Point, on the subject of which suits had been or were about to be brought by claimants, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the state of the public arsenal at West Point, in the state of New-York, and the condition of the public property there deposited, and to consider of the means necessary for the security and preservation thereof, and also to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for ascertaining and settling the controverted boundary of the public land at said place, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Fisk rose to offer a resolution in some degree connected with the subject embraced by the resolution submitted by his colleague. It was well known that this fortification had been and might be again a very important station. It was now out of repair, and might be put into a state of repair with a small sum of money. For the purpose of enquiring into this desirable object he submitted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the committee appointed on so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to our fortifications, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repairing the fortifications at West Point; and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise."

**Foreign Licences to Trade.**  
The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to deprive in certain cases vessels of their American character, &c.

Mr. Fisk said, as he was in favor of the bill, and the principal objection which had been made to it was that it could not be enforced, to meet that objection he thought proper to offer the following amendment as a new section to the bill:

"And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of enforcing obedience to this act, the President of the United States shall be and hereby is authorised to employ such portion of the navy of the U. States as he shall deem necessary, which force so to be employed shall act, in conformity to instructions to be furnished to the commanders by the President, directing them to examine and send into the nearest port in the U. States for adjudication and punishment those detected in violating this act."

The committee then rose, reported progress & obtained leave to sit again; and Mr. Fisk's amendment was ordered to be printed.

**Detachment of Militia.**  
On motion of Mr. Tallmadge, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Bassett in the Chair, on the bill authorising a detachment of the militia of the U. States.

[This bill provides for a detachment of 100,000 militia, to be ready to march at a moment's warning, but not to serve a longer time than six months after they arrive at the place of rendezvous. Volunteers may be accepted.]

On motion of Mr. Tallmadge, the blank for the sum to be appropriated and held in readiness to carry into effect the intention of the bill, when necessary, was filled with one million of dollars.

And the bill being gone through, the committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

The reason why the committee did not report the bill to the House, was, a suggestion by Mr. Dana of a wish to

obtain information on the manner in which the former acts of a similar nature had been carried into effect. For which purpose,

Mr. Dana moved a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for information of the manner in which the late laws authorising detachments of the militia of the U. States had been executed.

But before a question was taken on the resolution, the House adjourned.

**Thursday, Jan. 18.**  
The following resolution was offered by Mr. Dana, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the President of the U. S. be requested to cause to be laid before this House, copies of the orders or instructions issued under the present or any former administration, with respect to foreign armed ships or vessels of whatever description, being within the waters of the U. S. excepting such parts as may, in his judgment, be improper for communication.

Messrs. Dana and Garland were appointed to wait on the President of the U. S. with the resolution.

The resolution offered by Mr. Dana calling for information respecting former detachments of militia was adopted.

**American Navigation Act.**  
The House resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole on the bill concerning commercial intercourse with G. Britain and France, and for other purposes.

The amendments reported by the committee of the whole under consideration—

A motion was made by Mr. Livermore to strike out several sections of the bill.

The Speaker decided that such a motion could not be made, until the amendments reported by the committee of the whole were decided on.

Mr. Livermore appealed from this decision; which was reversed by the House, 61 to 48.

Mr. Livermore then moved to strike out the fifth section.

Mr. Haven supported the motion; which was negatived, Yeas 72—Nays 50.

Several amendments made to the bill in committee of the whole were agreed to.

Mr. Macon moved to strike out of the clause limiting the duration of the bill till the end of the next session of Congress the word "next," so as to limit the bill to the end of the present session.

Mr. Pitkin expressed his astonishment at such a motion. Could any object be answered by excluding foreign ships, and so forth, for two or three months? Were gentlemen afraid that the British Parliament should hear of the bill and contravert its provisions by that time? If that was the object, he wished it to be stated.

Mr. Rhea, (T.) moved to strike out the whole of the clause of limitation. He could not see what reason there could be for limiting the existence of the law even to the next session of Congress. He required the Yeas and Nays on his motion.

Mr. Livermore regretted exceedingly that any opposition should be made to the motion of the gentleman from N. Carolina, for certainly the sooner there was an end to the bill the better.

Mr. Macon said that the bill had grown out of the present situation of the U. S. and was only intended to meet that situation. It never was intended to make this a permanent regulation; for, after the present state of things was done away, there would be no necessity for the bill. He could see no good to be answered by striking out the limitation, because no one had an idea of its remaining in force after our disputes with the belligerents were settled. Before the end of this session, which probably would be a pretty long one, Congress would have had experience of the bill. If it was found to be injurious, it might be re-enacted. Before the end of the session, also, we should hear from England and France, and it would be known what course they would take. If we were to have war, the bill would be useless.

Mr. Sheffield observed that striking out this clause would not continue the law after the belligerents should have revoked their edicts against our neutral rights; for there was an express provision in the bill that whenever they were so revoked the President should rescind the law as to the power relaxing its decrees. It was a bill to be in force until the relations with the belligerents were changed either by actual war, by a revocation of their

edicts, or by new legislation. There could then be no reason for its limitation. Was it the object of gentlemen, he asked, that this bill should expire before one of these changes took place. If gentlemen were not satisfied that the bill was proper to be continued in force till a change in our relations, this act authorized to do any act. As to the subject of the resolution, Mr. Dana, Mr. S. said, either England or France would continue their decrees or they would not. If they did continue them, this bill would operate. Would gentlemen give them a right freely to enter our waters as long as they continued their edicts? He presumed not. Either England would counterveil the provisions of the bill, or she would not. If she did, it would become a new subject of legislation. The course hereafter to be pursued by us would depend on her own conduct. By limiting the bill as proposed, they would throw out to the world the idea that they were afraid of the experiment, and therefore had limited its duration. It would show that the whole bill was a mere experiment, and therefore Mr. S. said he should vote for striking out the clause altogether.

Mr. Quincy said that the observations made by the gentleman from Virginia, offered the bill in a new shape. He did not recollect that any gentleman had before advocated the bill as a mode of coercing G. Britain and France, or that any gentleman had suggested even that it would be an inducement to the belligerents to repeal their edicts.

Mr. Sheffield said that the gentleman had certainly mistaken him. He had not supported the bill as a measure of coercion, but had bottomed his support of it on this:—The U. States had received at the hands of G. Britain nothing but illiberal and injurious treatment. Should we then share our commerce with them? He had not supported it as a measure of coercion, but as a measure of expediency and justice to our own citizens.

Mr. Quincy said he should know better how to vote on the bill of gentlemen would explain what they meant by the provisions of it. Mr. Quincy went into an argument of some length to show that the bill could not operate as a measure of coercion, nor even as an inducement to the belligerents to rescind their decrees; nor as a benefit to the mercantile interest of the U. S.

Mr. Rhea (T.) spoke in reply.

Mr. Gardener spoke at some length in explanation of the reasons why he should vote for the bill. Before he concluded his remarks the House adjourned.

**Friday, January 19.**  
Mr. Newton reported a bill "to prevent the issuing of sea-letters except to certain vessels."

[The following is the bill:  
Be it enacted, &c. that in future no sea-letter or other document certifying or proving any ship or vessel to be the property of a citizen or citizens of the U. States, shall be issued, except to vessels entitled to be registered. Any law or laws heretofore passed to the contrary notwithstanding.]

The bill was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Burwell after making some preparatory remarks, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the U. S. be required immediately to employ the public armed vessels for the purpose of conveying and protecting the ships and vessels, the property of citizens of the U. S. laden with goods of their growth, produce or manufacture, and not contraband of war, in their trade to and from ports open for their reception by the regulations of the government under whose jurisdiction they are situated, and not being actually blockaded or invested by a competent force: Provided such government shall not have in force edicts or decrees against neutral commerce; and that the owners and crews of merchant vessels owned, laden or destined as aforesaid, be permitted to associate and arm for their defence against illegal capture and molestation, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law."

Mr. B. said there were two other views of this subject, which he had not touched upon. It would be hereafter for the House to decide whether it would be proper to permit the public vessels of the U. S. to recapture vessels taken under the orders and decrees; and whether it would be proper to authorize the merchants to associate and arm, and to permit them to capture any vessel by which they may be attacked.

Mr. Dana suggested the propriety of the variation of a word in the resolution, which was more peremptory than the style generally used when speaking of the President of the U. S. Heads of Departments were generally requested or authorized to do any act. As to the subject of the resolution, Mr. Dana, Mr. S. said, either England or France would continue their decrees or they would not. If they did continue them, this bill would operate. Would gentlemen give them a right freely to enter our waters as long as they continued their edicts? He presumed not. Either England would counterveil the provisions of the bill, or she would not. If she did, it would become a new subject of legislation. The course hereafter to be pursued by us would depend on her own conduct. By limiting the bill as proposed, they would throw out to the world the idea that they were afraid of the experiment, and therefore had limited its duration. It would show that the whole bill was a mere experiment, and therefore Mr. S. said he should vote for striking out the clause altogether.

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40. Delaware 10, Maryland 30, Virginia 50, North Carolina 20, South Carolina 30, Georgia 20, Tennessee 20, Kentucky 30, and from Ohio 10 companies, each to consist of one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, two musicians, and not less than 40 nor more than 60 privates. One inspector to be appointed for each state from the officers of the army now in service, whose duty it shall be to repair to the state for which he is appointed, and receive the written engagement of the companies, &c.—The corps of volunteers to be liable, during the period for which they are engaged, to be ordered into actual service by the President of the United States, and whilst in service to be entitled to the following bounties: To each commissioned officer one month's pay; to each non-commissioned officer, musician and private of such companies who are dressed in complete uniform and armed and equipped fit for service in the field, twenty-five dollars; to each private, fifteen dollars, and one musket and bayonet, and one cartridge box. The corps to be formed into regiments, consisting of ten companies each, from the same state, one colonel or lieutenant-colonel, and two majors to each regiment to be selected by the President of the United States. If a sufficient number to fill the quota from each state shall not engage by the day of the President is to accept so many supernumery companies from the state nearest to it, as may be necessary to supply the deficiency; but when more companies shall engage than the quota required, those whose written engagements were first received shall be accepted in preference. The office of inspector of volunteers to be discontinued from and after the day of and the officers appointed shall return home; or sooner if the President shall think proper. A sum of dollars is proposed to be appropriated to carry the plan into effect.]

Mr. Reed submitted the following resolution for an amendment of the constitution; which was read for consideration:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following section be submitted to the legislatures of the several states, which when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the states, shall be valid and binding as a part of the constitution of the United States.

"If any citizen of the United States shall accept of any title of nobility from any king, prince or foreign state, such citizen shall thenceforth be incapable of holding any office of honor or profit under the United States."

**CHARLES-TOWN, Jan. 26.**  
INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

We have the pleasure to inform our readers, that the legislature of Maryland lately passed an act authorising the Baltimore and Frederick town turnpike company to extend the turnpike road from Frederick town to Harper's Ferry.

The importance and utility of turnpike roads have been so long and generally acknowledged, that it is scarcely necessary to point out the advantages of them in this place. The celebrated Adam Smith, who studied attentively the interest of nations, observes in his great work, viz. the wealth of nations: "That good roads by diminishing the expense of carriage, put the remote parts of the country on a level with those in the neighborhood of large towns, and on that account they are the greatest of all improvements—They encourage the cultivation of the distant parts which will always be the most extensive circle of the country—They are advantages and finally they are advantageous to all parts of the country, for though they introduce some rival commodities into the old markets, they open many new markets to its produce." It has long been a subject of great regret with all those interested in the prosperity of this state, that there has existed the most culpable inattention towards the condition of our roads, and from the deplorable deficiency of public spirit in a country too abounding with enlightened men, we have been debarred the use of those natural advantages which we possess in an equal degree with our more enterprising neighbours, but which they have wisely turned to the best account.

Notwithstanding the laudable efforts of the Potomac Company to render that river always navigable, and from which it must be admitted we have already gained great advantages, yet it is painful to confess that the good derived from them has been but partial, and that we have still to lament the want of a more certain channel for the conveyance of our produce to market.

The great usefulness of turnpike roads has been long experienced in many of the northern and eastern states, and their prosperity much enhanced by them.—Our wisest statesmen & warmest patriots have earnestly recommended them to be the best means of promoting the good of our country. It is therefore highly incumbent on us, to use our best exertions to conduce in every way, to the promotion of so useful a purpose.

The monied men of the country are especially called upon to give encouragement to a scheme, by advancing which they will have the double satisfaction of at once benefitting themselves and the community at large.

**New York, Jan. 11.**  
Latest News from Portugal.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the ship Phocion, Coffin, from Lisbon, which port she left on the 2d of December. From capt. Coffin we learn verbally, that a battle had been recently fought near Madrid, between the French army under gen. Victor, and a Spanish army, in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of 5000 men killed, and 7000 prisoners—that the city of Madrid had been burnt by the Spaniards that lived in the city, and that one section of the British army had embarked on board the transports in the Tagus.

**Translations from Lisbon papers to the latter end of November.**  
A battle was fought on the 6th of Nov. at Madridejos, between the Spanish army under the command of field marshal Manuel Friere, and a French army consisting of 2600 foot & 300 horse—the battle continued the whole day with considerable loss on both sides. On the 8th the French were obliged to abandon their position at Guerdia. The result of this action is stated to have been, that the army of the marshal Friere and his troops, and to have again placed the province of La Mancha in the power of the patriots.

[The Lisbon papers notice the destruction of the French fleet in the Bay of Roses, by Lord Collingwood's squadron—that the French fleet was commanded by admiral Gantheume, consisting of three ships of the line, two frigates and twenty transports, having sailed from Toulon on the 20th Oct. the whole fleet excepting one frigate, was taken or destroyed.]

**From the New-Orleans Coffee-house Books, Dec. 20.**  
The felucca Kingston, in which Brown went off, was taken by gun vessel, No. 65 (commanded by Mr. Wm. Carter) a few hours after she landed Brown at Montego Bay. Mr. Carter put a prizemaster on board and sent her for this place—She is now at English Turn—Watson the captain, was taken on board 65 and promised to conduct Mr. Carter to the spot where he landed Brown and his money, and there is little doubt we shall see him here in a few days.

**D. PORTER.**  
N. Orleans, Dec. 19, 1809.

We often observe papers stigmatising the ministry and parliament of England as the most corrupt in the world, and we are very much hurt, in hearing many native citizens endeavoring to palliate it, when they know, or ought to know, before they express an opinion on the subject, that it is a fact. During the war of 1775, lord North, upon one occasion, stated a very large sum for secret-service money. Mr. Wilkes arose, and enquired what had become of this money? "It has gone!" added Wilkes, "into the pockets of the members of this house. We are, at this day, Mr. Speaker, the most corrupted assembly in Europe." If a member of parliament asserted this in 1775, without contradiction, we may boldly aver it now; for they have made gigantic strides in this enormity ever since.

**N. Jersey Journal.**  
DIED—On the 5th inst. in the town of Harrison in the county of West Chester, N. Y. Peter John Follow, (commonly called French Peter) a native of Flanders. When he first came

to this town from Canada, with the neutral French, he was an old man, and he lived here about 60 years. It is impossible to ascertain his age; but as he was at the battle of Ramilies in 1706, it is probable he was more than 120 years, and he used to say he had served in 12 campaigns. He retained his senses to the last moments—his hearing was remarkably good and his sight so acute that he could see a pin on the floor at some distance—He could handle his sword very dexterously, and not long since has been seen to take off the snuff of a candle with the point of it at some distance. He was never known to have any sickness and died by a natural decay of the bodily powers occasioned by extreme old age. He was never married and had been in the town of Harrison 26 years

**House & Lot for Sale.**  
BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me by Francis Tillett, I shall proceed to sell, at public auction, on the 10th day of February next, on the premises, for cash, or upon such terms as may be prescribed by any law of the commonwealth of Virginia then in force, directing the mode of proceeding under executions, &c. &c. which terms will be made known on the day of sale, a house and lot of ground in Charles town, known in the general plot of said town by lot No. 10, and bounded by Laurence and Congress streets, conveyed to me in trust, to secure the payment of 116 dollars and 66 cents due from the said Tillett to John Miller.—The sale to begin at 2 o'clock, P. M.

**GEO. NORTH, Trustee.**  
January 26, 1810.

**Negroes for Sale.**  
ON the 1st day of Jefferson February court, (being Tuesday the 13th of the month) the subscriber will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, sundry very valuable Negroes, men, women, boys and girls; amongst whom are several TRADESMEN.

**F. FAIRFAX.**  
Shannon-Hill, 24th Jan. 1810.

**REMOVAL.**  
THE subscriber informs his friends that he has removed for many years by Mr. Moses Wilson, on the main street leading to Winchester, where he intends to carry on the weaving business extensively. Those who may favour him with their custom may be assured that every exertion shall be used to render satisfaction—and those wishing to employ him in the weaving of Coverlets, Counterpanes and Carpeting, can be accommodated on the shortest notice. JOHN LEMON.

Charles town, January 19, 1810.

**Land for Sale.**  
BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me by Ferdinando Fairfax, esq. for the purpose of indemnifying William Byrd Page against certain securities therein mentioned, I shall offer for sale, for cash, for that purpose, on the 15th day of February next, at the Rock's mill, the following tracts of land, viz. 296 acres part of the Rock's tract, purchased by the said Ferdinando Fairfax at the sale of the commissioners, formerly held at the said Rock's Mill. Also all that part of the Shannon Hill tract, being the same whereon the said Fairfax lives, that lies on the western side of the road leading from M-Pherson's to Beeler's mill, and bounded by Beeler, Robardett, Gant, and Mrs. Nelson. The sale to begin at ten o'clock.

**FAIRFAX WASHINGTON.**  
January 18, 1810.

**Land for Sale.**  
BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by Ferdinando Fairfax, esq. on the 7th day of November, 1809, for the purpose of indemnifying Mr. Fairfax Washington against certain securities therein mentioned, I shall offer for sale, for cash, at the Rock's Mill, on the 15th day of February next, for the purpose aforesaid, (the sale will begin at eleven o'clock on that day) the following parcels of land, viz. all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Ferdinando Fairfax, in the Distillery and Ferry Lots, and the 115 acre farm purchased by the said Ferdinando Fairfax at the sale of the commissioners held some time ago at the Rock's mill. Also 50 acres of wood land, part of the River tract, adjoining the Distillery lot.

**Wm. BYRD PAGE.**  
January 18, 1810.

## 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.

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## A Miller

Who can come well recommended, wishes to take a good mill on the shares. To a person having a mill of this description to let, he will lend one thousand dollars for a few years. Inquire of the printer. January 19, 1810.

## A Lease for Sale.

The subscriber wishes to sell the lease of the farm whereon he resides, situated in Jefferson county, adjacent to Mr. John Downey's, Mr. James Fulton's. Further information may be obtained by making application to the subscriber on the premises.

Wm. MINOR. January 19, 1810.

## A Miller

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## I hereby notify

THOSE whom it may concern, I shall be absent from this country some time, and that Mr. William Miller is authorised to transact business for me. I have put a number of books and accounts into his hands for collection, and all persons are desired to conform to the same, and make immediate payment. RICHARD BAYLON. January 12, 1810.

## 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 partner 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 intended 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 seasonal goods, which they are determined to sell at accommodating terms for cash or produce as will answer the market. FRY & BELL.

## Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber informs the public that he still continues to carry on the above business in Charlottesville. 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 received the latest fashions, which 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 SKAGG. October 26, 1809.

## Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, being at Harper's Ferry, about the first of last June, a small black and white COW, about seven years old, mottled with small crooked horns, no mark on her face. The above reward will be given for the above Gray, 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 Lathel, 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 LASHLETS. December 22, 1809.

## Stray Cows.

STRAYED from the subscribers on 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 FIVE DOLLARS reward, or Two Dollars for either. FRANCIS TILLET, JOHN YOUNG. Charlottesville, Dec. 21, 1809.

## 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 Shepherd's 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, } January 9, 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 Bedinger.
- C. John Curl or Corl.
- E. Hepsy Emberson.
- G. Captain William Gortman, 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-baconist.)
- M. Michael Mosher, James M'Ilwath, 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.

## 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 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 Bucklestown. The owner is desired to take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs. Wm. BERRY, Jailor. January 12, 1810.

## 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 Charlottesville, 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.

## THE SOLDIER'S CALL. A SONG.

TUNE.—"THE SOLDIER'S RETURN."

I. Rouse, rouse, ye brave, ye gallant souls, Who cherish Independence, That country you so dearly love, Demands your quick attendance, Injur'd, insulted, she has been, By Britain—haughty nation; Then haste to arms—for honor calls, Aloud for reparation.

II. Remember your forefathers bold, For freedom you contended, Who nobly dear Columbia's cause, With their best blood defended; O! do not sully their fair fame; O! tarnish not their glories, Discard the deeds—despise the name And actions of old Tories.

III. In infant days Columbia bore, The storms of war unmoved, For tyrant's wrath and deep designs, More than a match she proved; O! who can think upon those times, Nor feel his bosom glowing, Nor feel sensations—sweet, sublime, His patriot heart o'erflowing.

IV. And if in infancy she foild The plans of wild ambition, To her united youthful might Vain will be opposition; In him who rules the hosts of heav'n Her hope—Her stay and trust is, He will with victory crown the cause Of Liberty and Justice.

V. Too long has our lov'd country sought By mild negotiation, To have her rights restor'd in peace, For wrongs, some compensation. But patience hitherto has made, Her claims be more neglected, The last resort—then must be try'd She then may be respected.

VI. Though war we never do desire, We do not dread its terrors, Columbia's thunder shall once more Shew kingcraft all its errors. Her Volunteers will rally round, The starry flag of freedom, If heroes only lead 'em.

VII. Then beat the drum—the trumpet sound, And let the cannons rattle, Gird on your swords—your muskets seize, Be all prepar'd for battle; Go forth to conquer—or to die The cause is good—is glorious, And sacred Union will ensure, The final end victorious.

## CLOTH SHEARING.

There has lately been introduced into this state, a new machine for shearing woollen cloth, which is believed to be very superior to any thing ever before offered for the same purpose. There is one of them in operation at Mr. Winnipenny's manufactory at Germantown, and one of the workmen informed me that it finished a yard of woollen cloth in a minute, which is as much as a man could do by hand in twenty four-days. Manufacturers are requested to call at the Germantown Cloth Manufactory, and see this machine in operation. [Dem. Press.]

It is reported that the Pope, who was stolen some months ago and carried to Avignon, has made his escape from that city, and found his way into Spain; and some people attach great importance to the event, which, if true, could produce no salutary effect whatever. It is folly to talk of what may be gained by rousing the hatred of the people of Spain against their invaders, while moral energies appear to be so lamentably deficient in those who had the controul of their physical force.—His Holiness, forsooth! One of Napoleon's decrees has more force than ten thousand of those Bulls which formerly made emperors tremble—nor would it be difficult to explain the reason!

## 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.

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 Butler, John Bell, George Bryant, Walter Baker, (2) George C. Briscoe, Rasmus Bedon, John Brannon, James Blaire, Hezekiah Beall, C.

D. Joseph Crane, Braten Crafort, Alexander Cleveland, John Cooper, Charles Conner, James Cocker, Isaac Chapline.

E. Leonard Y. Davis, James Dunlap, Sarah Dossy, Thomas Dillon, Thomas Denison.

F. Thomas Evans.

G. Mrs. Anne Frame, Wm. P. Flood, James S. Ferguson, Samuel French.

H. Gabriel Parker T. Greenfield, Henry Garnhart, Moses Gibbons, James Glenn, Thomas Gocley, Wm. Gibbs.

I. John Haynie, (9) Mary Haines, Thomas Hammond, John Holland, James Hite, Benjamin Hiskett, Susana Howell.

J. 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 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 Tillet, (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.

## Stevenson & Griffith, TAILORS.

RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Charlottesville 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. Charlottesville, 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.

## 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.