

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1810.

[No. 99.]

VOL. II.]

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

The price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one half for the first year, and the balance paid at the time of subscribing, and the other at the expiration of the first year. Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted four weeks, 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.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to the house occupied 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.

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. 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 public in general, that they have commenced selling off all their present stock of Coarse Woolen 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 Roses, Three Point and Striped Blankets, Flushing and Bocking Baizes, Devonshire K. rasy 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 unders, with Feather to match. Ditto (White Satin and Straw Intermixt) Fancy Bonnets, Plush, L. Ghorn, Straw, Chip and Silk do. Genuine Black and White Lace Veils, Worsted, Cotton and Silk Hose, Felt, Morocco and Leather Slippers, Hats, Muslin and Silk Shawls, Printed Callicoes and Furniture ditto, Gingham and Ludstring, Scarlet, Brown, Green and Black Bumbazettes, Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, Fashionable Waistcoating and Swansdowns, Cards, Velvets and Thickets, 4-4 and 6-4 Cambric Muslins, 4-4 and 6-4 Jaconett ditto, Plain and Figured Leno ditto, Plain India Book and Mill Mull ditto, Shirting Cottons and Irish Linens, Low price Muslins and apron Checks, Homemade Bed Tickings and ditto Twill'd Bags, Homemade Linens, Shoe Thread, Flax and Cotton, 12-4 and 16-4 Marselles Quils, Bar-Iron, Castings, Crowley and Blister'd Steel, Prime Sowl, Upper and Harness Leather, Calf-Skins, Medicines and Paints, Ten Plate Stoves and Sheet Iron, Wrought and Cut Nails of all Sizes, Shot Guns and a Strong New Road Waggon.

EXECUTION LAW.

An act to continue in force for a limited time, an act passed on the thirty first day of January last, entitled "an act concerning executions, and for other purposes."

[Passed February 1st, 1810.]

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That the act passed the thirty first day of Jan. last, entitled "an act concerning executions, & for other purposes" be and the same is hereby declared to be and remain in force until the thirty first day of May next and no longer: Provided always, and be it further enacted, that nothing herein contained shall operate, to take away or impair any security given or right vested, under the above recited act, but that all of them be, and they are hereby maintained and enforced; and that each and every remedy provided by the said act for the prosecution of such rights and securities shall be and they are hereby rendered perpetual. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where under the sixth section of the above recited act, bond shall have been given to stay proceedings upon any deed of trust, such bond shall be, by the trustee, obligee or assignee, his or her executors, or administrators in whose possession such bond may be, returned to the clerk's office of the superior or inferior court of that county in which the deed of trust was executed or recorded, and the clerk of that court only shall have power to issue execution upon such bonds. This act shall commence and be in force from and after the passing thereof.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, February 1. Two messages were received from the President of the U. S. by Mr. Edward Coles, his Secretary, the one transmitting a report of the Secretary of the Treasury in obedience to a resolution calling for information on the subject of the instructions given to armed vessels of the United States, for their conduct with respect to foreign armed vessels within our waters. [It appears by this report that there have been no instructions on this subject issued since 1805.] The other message transmits the following report of the Secretary of War, in compliance also with a call of the House. War Department, Jan. 30, 1810.

In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 22d instant, I have the honor to transmit you the following returns, marked A, B, and C.

A exhibits a general return of the troops of the U. S. composing the military peace establishment and the additional military force, specifying the particular force of each regiment and corps, taken from the latest returns received by the adjutant and inspector of the army, to the 28th of November, 1809, to which is subjoined the present disposition of the general and field officers.

B. A return of the regular forces allotted for the defence of New Orleans, comprehending those of the military peace establishment on that station, and the additional military force ordered there on the 2d Dec. 1808.

C. The disposition and effective strength of the additional military force ordered for the defence of New Orleans, taken from the latest reports received at the office of the adjutant and inspector of the army, to which is subjoined a list of resignations, dismissals and deaths of the officers of the army since the first of January 1809.

The additional force ordered for the defence of New Orleans as they had been recruited; and arrived at that place between the 10th of March and 29th

April, 1809. Leaving a detachment in the city of Orleans, this army moved and encamped at Terre-aux-Bœufs on the Mississippi, fifteen miles below New Orleans, on the 8th of June, where they remained until the month of Sept. In Sept. they embarked for Natchez and in the month of Oct. encamped near Washington, six miles in the rear of Natchez, at which place they halted for the winter. It must have been expected that the sickness and mortality incident to new troops in the summer and autumnal month would be aggravated by their removal to a more Southern climate. The whole of the detachment has been affected with disease, and the number of deaths will be found eventually to exceed those in the returns. Since their arrival to their present station, the latest advices state that they are convalescent. I have the honor to be, &c.

W. EUSTIS. To the President of the U. S. The message, report and documents accompanying the same were referred to a select committee composed of Messrs. Newton, Milnor, Nelson, Cochran, Winn, Howard, Hale, Pickman and Mumford. A motion was made by Mr. Lewis, to print the message and documents. This motion was opposed by Messrs. Newton and Eppes who contended that no other nation in existence ever officially exposed to the world the precise state and disposition of its military force, and at this time particularly it would be improper for us to do so. Messrs. Ely, Lyon, Macon, and Tallmadge supported the motion for printing, alleging that there was no occasion for secrecy or concealment in relation to an army of five or six thousand men, as a knowledge of their precise destination and situation would be of no importance to an enemy, if we had one, but was important to the people of the U. S. Before the question on printing was decided, the House adjourned.

Friday, February 2. The question under consideration yesterday when the House adjourned, for printing the report of the Secretary of War, was carried in the affirmative, 36 to 35. The following is a statement of Wilkinson's Army taken from that report: Privates fit for duty 1621 Do. in arrest 8 Do. absent 399 Do. dead from May 1, 523 Officers on duty 43 Do. sick 17 Officers in arrest 16 Do. dead 13 Do. Resigned 51 Do. absent 46 Do. dismissed by court martial 6 Non-commissioned officers and privates absent 43 Non-commissioned officers on duty 95 Do. sick 107

Tuesday, February 6. Mr. Sawyer, after some prefatory remarks, moved for the consideration of the resolutions some time ago laid on the table by Mr. Nicholson. Mr. Sawyer moved to refer to a select committee the first clause in the first resolution, in the following words: "Resolved, that provision be made by law for a general national establishment of banks throughout the U. S." Mr. Smilie suggested the propriety of referring it to the committee appointed on the memorial of the president and directors of the Bank of the U. S. Mr. Dana conceived that the proposition, taken connectedly, had in view two broad principles, the first, to facilitate intercourse and internal improvement generally; the second, to provide the means of carrying that principle into effect. He doubted the propriety and the idea of referring the subject to committee's of thus cutting up any proposition submitted by a member of the house. Mr. Ross moved to refer this clause to a committee of the whole house, because he conceived it to involve a

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 valuable Negroes, men, women, boys and girls; amongst whom are several TRADESMEN. F. FAIRFAX, Shannon-Hill, 24th Jan. 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 Fairfax do 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, Robardet, 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 William 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 woodland, part of the River tract, adjoining the Distillery lot. Wm. BYRD PAGE, January 18, 1810.

A Miller

Who can come well recommend wishes to take a good mill on the share 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.

Notice.

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

Stray Cows.

STRAYED from the subscribers' October last, two Cows—one black with a white face—the other red, on the legs, middle size, about six years old, and both forward with calf. Whoever hath information so that they can be recovered, shall receive TWENTY 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.

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.

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. Shepherd's Town, January 1, 1810.

Selling off at first Cost.

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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 Linen and Cotton Rags, for the Paper Mill. JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co. Shepherd's Town, Jan. 1, 1810.

Look here!

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNER-SHIP.

THE partnership of Bell and Fry was 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 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. BEN. BELL, Smithfield, Dec. 19, 1809.

N. B. The business will be carried on as usual by Daniel Fry and Abraham Bell, who has on hand a very extensive assortment of seasonable goods, which they are determined to sell on accommodating terms for cash or such produce as will answer the market. RICHARD BAYLOR, FRY & BELL, January 12, 1810.

RAGS.

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

Pembroke passes a part of the vein known by the name of Brown's Hill. Mr. Stickney (the present proprietor of the ore) has proposed giving this hill the name of MOUNT MARS,* that the name may be expressive of its contents. This ore is of the argillaceous kind, and perhaps the richest of that kind ever discovered; and, from the present appearance, the quantity is inexhaustible: it has been known for some time that there was Iron ore deposited among the earth at the discharge of springs that issued from this hill, and it has been examined as such by a mineralogist; but the connected mass lying in a regular vein of more than a hundred yards wide was not noticed till explored by Mr. Stickney. There is a considerable part of this ore covered with a mass of calcedony, but more of it with a beautiful white felspar, of what the Chinese call Petunsi. In some places the ore is entirely uncovered. Considerable part of the calcedony and felspar has a thin covering of earth and among this earth are many blocks of handsome jasper, red striped and spotted. Where the vein has been opened, the ore lies in rugged strata about a foot thick, and between the layers a beautiful red ochery earth, from one to three inches thick and extremely fine, except a few grains of spar interspersed in various parts of it; and indeed the principal gang of the ore is a variety spar. Such parts of the ore as contain little or no spar may be easily manufactured into any of the shades of yellow or red ochre; the ore being simply pulverized makes a fine yellow, and by the proper management of fire, all deeper shades of yellow may be had, with all the shades of red and even to a brown. The vein runs about north east and south west. The south eastern side is connected with a coarse granite, on a straight line; but the north western side is so much covered with earth, that it is impossible at present to know with what it is connected. This body of ore is very fortunately situated in the midst of surrounding forests of wood suitable for coal; near excellent waterfalls, and by the side of the Merrimac, the principal dependence of New-Hampshire for boat navigation; by which a great part of the nation might be supplied with iron (if it were required) with but little land carriage.

* The ancients, who knew but seven metals, named them from the seven planets, which were all they were then acquainted with, except the earth we inhabit. Among the names, Iron received that of Mars. † Of Petunsi, with a white clay they call Kaolin, the Chinese make their porcelain or China ware.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to the house occupied 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.

A Lease for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his lease of the farm whereon he now resides, situated in Jefferson county, adjacent to Mr. John Downey's and Mr. James Fulton's. Further information may be obtained by making application to the subscriber on the premises. Wm. MINOR, January 19, 1810.

I hereby notify

THOSE whom it may concern, that I shall be absent from this country for some time, and that Mr. William Butler is authorized to transact business for me. I have put a number of bonds and accounts into his hands for collection, and all persons are desired to come forward and make immediate payment. RICHARD BAYLOR, January 12, 1810.

Blank Bonds & Deeds For sale at this office.

MR. WILLIAMS, The following lines, (being an old song with a few alterations) were put to paper on Saturday the 3d February, 1810; if you think them worthy a place in your Poet's corner, please insert them.

WINTER.

When the trees they are bare, scarce a leaf to be seen, And the meadows their verdure have lost, When all nature's diabol'd of her mantle of green. And the rivers fast bound by the frost, When the peasant inactive stands shivering with cold, And while bleak from the north the winds blow, When the innocent flocks scud away to the fold, With their fleeces all cover'd with snow— In the barn-yard the cattle are fodder'd with straw, And they send forth their breath like a steam, When the neat looking dairy maid finds she must thaw Fleaks of ice she beholds in the cream: When the neat country maiden as fresh as a rose, As she carelessly trips, often slides, And the rustic laughs loud if by falling she shows Her feet, which her modesty hides!— And in crowds round the fire are met, Talk of witches and fairies that ride on the wind, And of ghosts 'till they're all in a sweat: When the birds to the barn door come hovering for food, And silently perch on the spray; When the poor timid rabbit in vain seeks the wood, Least her footsteps her path should betray: Heaven grant in such seasons it may be my lot, With the fair one I love and admire, When the icicles hang to the eaves of my cot, I may thither in safety retire; Therein neatness and quiet, and free from surprize, We may live, and no hardships endure, Nor feel any turbulent passions arise, But such as each other may cure.

The following beautiful lines are copied from the London Courier of the 17th of November.

THE DEATH OF THE RIGHTEOUS. (From the "Leisure Hour Improved.") SWEET is the scene when Virtue dies, When sinks a righteous soul to rest; How mildly beam'd the closing eyes; How gently heaves th' expiring breast!

So fades a summer cloud away; So sinks the gale, when storms are o'er; So gently shuts the eye of day; So dies the wave along the shore.

Triumphant, smiles the victor-brow, Fann'd by some angel's purple wing; O Grave! where is thy victory now? Invidious Death! where is thy sting!

A holy quiet reigns around; A calm which nothing can destroy; Nought can disturb that peace profound, Which their unfetter'd souls enjoy.

Farewell conflicting hopes and fears, Where lights and shades alternate dwell! How bright the unchanging morn appears! Farewell, inconstant world! Farewell!

Its duty done, as sinks the clay, Light, from its load, the spirit flies; While heaven and earth, combine to say, "Sweet is the scene when Virtue dies."

From the New-Hampshire Patriot.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Within a few weeks, Benjamin Franklin Stickney, of Bow, has discovered and opened a large body of IRON ORE in the northern part of the township of Chester, near Merrimac river, about a mile above Lalle-Hooskett Falls, and about the same distance from the great falls on Sacoock river. The county road from Chester to

great constitutional question, which in the first place ought to be settled in committee of the whole. The important question which ought to be considered is—whether the congress of the U. S. are vested with any authority whatever to institute or charter institutions of this kind? On this point he did not express an opinion: but he was confident it was a question which had divided the ablest heads and best hearts of the country, and therefore should be maturely considered.

Mr. Love concurred with Mr. Ross in opinion as to the importance of the constitutional question. By the report of the committee on the petitions of the banks of this district, this morning referred, the subject was expressly before a committee of the whole. This motion might be referred to that committee. Unquestionably, from the magnitude of the subject, it should first be discussed in committee of the whole.

Mr. Nicholson said that, since he had offered the first resolution, a part of which was now proposed to be referred, he had entertained some doubts of the constitutionality of the measure, which were not wholly yet removed; and he had therefore no objection to the reference to a committee of the whole for full discussion.

The motion to refer to a committee of the whole was negatived.

The motion to refer to a select committee was negatived by a large majority.

The subject of course still lies on the table.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

January 30.

Mr. Preston, from the committee of finance made the following report:

The Committee of finance have, according to order, had under their consideration the several subjects to them referred, and have agreed upon the following report and resolution:

They find, that including the money in the Treasury, on the 1st day of January, 1810, amounting to dollars, 146,337 10 the probable resources of government for the year 1810, will be dollars, 499,343 63 and that the probable expenses will be dollars, 356,275 63 leaving a balance in favor of the state, of 143,068 dollars.—This opinion, formed by the committee, has been predicated on the following estimates, which they beg leave to submit to the House:

Probable amount of the expenses of government, between the 1st of Jan. 1810, and the 31st day of Dec. in the said year, inclusive.

Expenses of the General Assembly	Dolls. 50,000
Officers of civil government	70,000
Officers of militia, including adjutant general and brigade-inspectors, clerks, adjutants, provost martial and musicians	6,000
Criminal charges, including guards in the county Penitentiary, and internal charges	7,000
Officers' salaries in the Penitentiary	3,341 12
Slaves executed and transported	6,000
Lunatic hospital	7,500
Instalments to the Bank	30,000
One year's interest on state shares 120,000	4,800
Interest on the public debt	6,000
Pensioners	6,500
Repairs of public ware-houses and commissioners	3,500
Commissioners of revenue	14,000
Manufactory of arms, including foundry and boring-mill	51,000
Officers' salaries in the armory	4,769 51
For cleaning and repairing arms under executive contract agreeable to the act of last session	15,175
For rifles to be made under contract	4,500
Public Guard in the City of Richmond	9,000
Militia fine fund	3,000
Lead and material for powder	2,000
Public services of circuit court clerks	2,940
Services of district court clerks	400
Clerks' and sheriffs' fees	200
Expense of bringing up register's office	3,200

Upper Appomatox Company	2,500
For 150 copies of the 2d Volume of Henning's Statutes at Large	750
Representation to Congress, and State Senate	500
Wolf scalps	200
Special acts of present session	1,500
Contingent expences	15,000

Probable Receipts of the Government between the 1st day of January, and the 31st day of December, 1810, both days included.

From revenue tax on land, lots, personal property, merchants and pedlars licenses, after deducting therefrom, sheriff's commissions, insolvents, &c.	Dolls. 264,821 53
Surplus on tobacco exported	15,000
On law process, county seals, appeals, ordinary licences and notarial seals	15,000
Bank of Virginia, dividend on state shares, 300,000 dolls. at 8 per cent.	24,000
Register's fees	2,000
Militia fines	3,500
Penitentiary agents	7,000
Harvie's Executors, second instalment	900
Martin and Rice, inspectors	1,085
Prosser and Moncre, on account of blankets sold, which had been purchased for the Norfolk expedition	700
Bristow estate tobacco	1000
Balance of tax of 1809, unpaid on the 1st Jan. 1810, 20,512 dolls. 62 cents, of which will probably be received	12,000
Arrears of taxes due prior to 1808	6000
Balance in the treasury on the 1st day of Jan. 1810.	146,337 10

Your Committee are compelled to observe, that notwithstanding the probable receipts will ultimately be sufficient to meet the probable expenditures of government, yet as the taxes are not payable into the public treasury until the 1st day of Nov. it often happens during a period in the year, that the treasury is without money.

The committee therefore cannot consistently with their duty refrain from recommending to the Legislature the necessity of preparing some resources to meet in future this deficiency in the treasury during the period of heretofore so justly complained of, and which our taxes, according to the present mode of collection, cannot do.—They therefore suggest to the House, that in order to remedy the temporary deficiency that happens in the treasury, it will be necessary to increase the taxes on the present subjects of taxation so as to meet this deficiency in the next year; and in order to meet the deficiency of the present year, they recommend that the treasurer be authorized to borrow dollars from the Bank of Virginia, whenever there may not be money to meet the demands on the treasury.

Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that it would be expedient to revise and amend the laws equalizing the land tax of this commonwealth.—An engrossed bill "To compel persons who own lands in this commonwealth, to cause the same to be entered in the books of the commissioners of the revenue," was read a third time and a blank therein filled up, and passed.

NORFOLK, Jan. 31.

Arrived this morning, from Cadiz, the schr. Ann Ballard, capt. Langdon. This vessel left the port of Cadiz on the 22d Dec. but capt. L. was not on shore for ten days before he sailed, and brings papers only to the 19th Dec. with which capt. L. has favored us. They contain nothing of importance, except addresses from the government to the people on the present state of affairs, which are too long for translation and insertion in this day's Ledger.

Capt. Langdon says that it was reported that the French were within twenty leagues of Seville, and that the British army would immediately evacuate Spain.

POSTSCRIPT—Our paper was just ready for press, when the ship Betsey, capt. Watson, arrived, in 40 days from Lisbon; by capt. Watson we were politely favored with files of Lisbon papers to the 19th of Dec. from which we have not time to procure translations for this paper. We understand that nothing important had occurred—accounts from the British army at Badajoz are published to the 12th of Dec. but we do not know what they state.

From a paper of the 16th of Dec. we procured a translation of the following article:

LISBON, Dec. 16.

The day before yesterday the British packet arrived here, bringing London intelligence to the 20th of Nov. The articles of the most interest are as follows:

Official intelligence has been received of the destruction of a French squadron, which has been communicated by lord Mulgrave to the lord Mayor in the following letter:

Admiralty Office 29th Nov. 1809.

My Lord,

I have the satisfaction to inform your lordship, that despatches have been received from Lord Collingwood, dated the 30th of last and 1st of the present month, which announce that a French convoy, which sailed from Toulon on the 21st of October, destined for Barcelona, composed of 3 ships of the line, 2 frigates of the largest class, and two smaller, with 20 armed transports laden with stores and ammunition, had all been destroyed, with exception of the smaller frigates. The ships of war were destroyed on the coast, and the armed transports by the boats of the squadron, under the command of lieutenant Taylor, in the Bay of Rosas, on the 1st inst. I am sorry to say that in this successful and intrepid enterprise, 15 of our men were killed and 55 were wounded. I have the honour to be, &c. MULGRAVE.

To the right hon. the lord Mayor.

Turkey—Late accounts from the Mediterranean say, that the English ambassador at Constantinople, doubtful of the success of his negotiations on account of the prevalence of the French influence there, had sent for a frigate to be ready to take him home in case of failure;—and that the Russian army was within four days march of Constantinople.

What ever, sir, may be the result of the repeated and honest appeals, which have been made by your immediate predecessor, and by yourself, since your election to the chief magistracy of the U. S. to the sense of justice, which may yet be presumed to exist, on the part of the two great conflicting powers of Europe; we beg you to be convinced, that we entertain too great an regard for the rights, which were achieved by the valor, patriotism, and blood of an illustrious band of revolutionary worthies, to meet the event with indifference. Born the heirs of freedom, we shall ever be proud to defend and maintain it; and if we must again unfortunately live, to witness our country compelled to depart from a state of peace and tranquillity, and assume a warlike attitude, we shall at least have the consolation to reflect, that by our government, the event will have been unprovoked: animated by this consideration, with a humble reliance upon the favor of Heaven, we can hope, to see the subtle machinations of foreign intrigue frustrated, the views of rancanny blasted, and our unalienable rights, transmitted to our latest posterity.

We rejoice, sir, in the contemplation of the coincidence of sentiments, which appears to pervade every political description of American citizens, with regard to the daring outrages of the belligerents upon our neutral rights, and the evidence of duplicity, by which their public acts have been distinguished. It is a consolatory reflection, that whatever difference of sentiments may exist, on subjects of domestic policy, the great body of the nation, attached to the principles of the revolution, will rally round the standard of the government, as we did in the time that tried men's souls, determined to die as free men, rather than live as slaves, under some imperious tyrant, whose will is law.

When we consider, that, at a time, when the liberties of every other nation, are rapidly disappearing, under the scourge of unrelenting tyranny, the republican government of America, secure to the meanest of its citizens, every civil and religious privilege, when we contemplate the old world deluged with the blood of thousands, the unfortunate victims of insatiable rap-

racks, for Graves, Smith and Mott, the two former were delivered up to the God of mercies, for the blessings to which his providence benignly dispenses to us; implore his future protection; and pray that he may so direct the hearts of every government, as to secure to a troubled world the restoration of peace and tranquility.—Under the influence of these impressions, we, who have borne a part in our late revolutionary conflict, and assembled to express to you our sentiments, on the present critical state of our country, will be assured, that, although we cannot now serve our country, with as much effect in the field as we did, when the infirmities of age were not felt, we are nevertheless as willing now to serve, (should necessity require it) in any station, our advanced state of life will admit.

With fervent prayers for the peace and prosperity of our beloved country, and with respect and attachment to yourself,

We remain, &c. &c.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

To the surviving military characters of the late revolutionary army and navy, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia.

I have received, fellow citizens, with particular satisfaction, the sentiments you have thought fit to address to me, at a moment so interesting to the honor and well being of our country. The unjust proceedings of foreign governments have long been witnessed by the nation with feelings, repressed only by a love of peace and by hopes founded on appeals to those principles of law and right which have been exemplified in its own conduct. These hopes have continually failed, our situation retains its perplexity, and the preservation of peace becomes more and more uncertain. At such a period, it is a precious consideration, that the government of the United States instead of having provoked the unassuming state of our foreign relations, has been as persevering as it has been sincere in efforts to avert it; and that as our wrongs become aggravated, the readiness to maintain our rights becomes more universal.

From none was this patriotic spirit more to be looked for, than from those who knowing most experimentally, the price paid for our independence, must be the last to suffer its attributes to be impaired in its descent to their posterity. A free people, firmly united, in just cause, can never despond of either inspiring respect for their rights, or of maintaining them against hostile invasions. Should this last alternative be forced upon us, it may well be expected, that however the capacity of our revolutionary champions for active service, may be impaired by the infirmities of old age, the deficiency will be amply made up, by the animation given by their former example, and present zeal, to their fellow citizens who have hitherto been compelled to rally to the banners and the defence of their country.

Accept assurances of my respect and friendly wishes.

JAMES MADISON.

January 17, 1810.

CHARLES-TOWN, February 16.

The legislature of Virginia adjourned on Friday last. A list of the laws passed, will be published as soon as they come to hand.

On Saturday the 3d instant, the following preamble and resolutions were agreed to by the house of delegates:

Whereas, the General Assembly of Virginia did, at the last, and several preceding sessions, so fully express their strong and decided approbation of the course pursued by the general government, in relation to the contending powers of Europe, that they would deem it unnecessary, at this time, to renew the expression of their sentiments, if the arrangement concluded in April last, with David M. Erskine, the accredited minister of his Britannic majesty, had not been perfidiously disavowed by his government, and if his successor Francis J. Jackson, after having grossly insulted the government of this country, had not made an unwarrantable and insidious appeal to the nation; and whereas in the present perilous state of our affairs, it is the sacred duty of every part of the nation, to stand forth, firm and united, in support of the general government, in their laudable efforts to defend the rights of

city and lust of power, we are grateful to the God of mercies, for the blessings to which his providence benignly dispenses to us; implore his future protection; and pray that he may so direct the hearts of every government, as to secure to a troubled world the restoration of peace and tranquility.—Under the influence of these impressions, we, who have borne a part in our late revolutionary conflict, and assembled to express to you our sentiments, on the present critical state of our country, will be assured, that, although we cannot now serve our country, with as much effect in the field as we did, when the infirmities of age were not felt, we are nevertheless as willing now to serve, (should necessity require it) in any station, our advanced state of life will admit.

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this country against the continued and growing aggressions of the great and haughty nations of Europe.

Resolved, That the course which has been pursued, as well in regard to the arrangement concluded in April last, with David M. Erskine, minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty, as with respect to the subsequent correspondence with, and dismissal of his successor, Francis J. Jackson, and in relation to our foreign affairs in general, has confirmed the General Assembly of Virginia, in the exalted opinion which they entertained of the justice and wisdom, the firmness, decision and patriotism, of the present executive of the United States.

Resolved, That the General Assembly of Virginia, being deeply impressed with the necessity of union among the people, and devotion to the government, in the present awful and eventful crisis, do hereby solemnly pledge themselves to support the General Government in all such measures as may be deemed necessary for the defence of the rights, the interests and the honor of the nation.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the state of Ohio, to his brother in Trenton.

I cannot omit informing you of a discovery of vast importance to this Western country. Salt has been made for several days past at a large lick on the Great Kanhawa, in Virginia. The neighboring settlers usually dug a few feet until they met with a rock, which stopped their further progress. From wells thus made they obtained water slightly impregnated with salt, and thus supplied themselves with that necessary article. Last summer a Mr. Tobias Russer with an auger four inches in diameter, bored 57 feet into the rock, when his auger sunk 6 feet and again struck a hard substance. The workmen drew up the auger and the water immediately followed to within 3 feet of the surface of the ground. Sixty gallons of this water produce fifty pounds of salt, equal in strength and purity to any I have ever seen. Mr. Russer has since erected a small furnace and makes about 50 bushels per day; a Mr. Whitaker has also perforated the rock on the opposite side of the Kanhawa, and been equally successful. Successful trials have also been made for obtaining the water on both sides of the river for 20 miles in extent; it is found at various depths from 30 to 80 feet from which it appears that the fountain is an inexhaustible. This discovery is an invaluable acquisition to this country, as salt being a heavy article, has ever been scarce and dear. To add to the utility of this discovery it is situated on the margin of a bold navigable river, 50 miles from its confluence with the Ohio whence it can be conveyed to any part of the Western Country.

From the N. York Columbian.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir—I am just this moment informed that Mr. Jackson made his debut at the city assembly last night, and that when he rose from the supper table, he was saluted by the band, with "God save the King." I was not at the assembly myself, for I was resolved not to form one of the throng to grace the insult of this country. I pray you therefore to have the goodness to inform the public, whether or not God save the king was played to an American audience at a crisis like the present.

A. B.

REPLY.

The fact is so incredible, so shocking to every American feeling, and so disgraceful to the country, that it is with reluctance we are obliged to declare, from indubitable authority, that it is true. Last night God save the King was played to an American assembly in honor of Copenhagen Jackson. We forbear comments; for our indignation is too warm for their expression. We only state facts, that the world may know if popular tumults are excited, who has provoked and occasioned them.—Editor.

Col. Burr.—A letter dated Stockholm Oct. 27, mentions Burr's being then at that place, on terms of intimacy with the king and nobility, and his being about to proceed to Copenhagen and thence to Paris.

"Home Manufactures."—Chancellor Livingston, in a letter to Mr. Cusitis, dilating upon the advantages which are expected to be derived from the introduction of the Merino breed of sheep into the U. S. enumerates a number of facts which have occurred within his knowledge, which strongly indicate the progress of home manufactures. He states,

1st. That the number of sheep in the state of New-York have nearly doubled in four years.

2d. That there are as many carding machines as grist mills in the state.

3d. A fuller told him that he had 600 pieces of cloth in his mill, and yet in the circle of four miles round him, there were five other fulling mills as fully employed.

4th. That the town of Clermont, where the Chancellor's estate is situated, which contains about eighty farms, has fifty looms, and almost every family has a woman weaver.

5th. No price is considered too high for fine sheep—he has one for which he has offered 1200 dollars, and he refused the offer.

Counterfeit stereotype Three Dollar Bills of the Portland, Beverly and Boston Banks, are in circulation.—They are so well imitated, that those who are not well acquainted with bills find it difficult to distinguish them from the genuine.

HUMOR!

Napoleon has no issue—the heir apparent is dead, and who knows but the grandson of an old IRISHMAN may yet rule the roast in France! rather improbable—but there is nothing impossible under Heaven. Baltimore for ever—Lord Mansfield's son is married to a general Smith's daughter—Are the French and English going to subdue us under petticoats? where is the militia?

Augusta Chronicle.

The ball contemplated to have been at Hite's Hotel on Thursday evening the 22d instant, is from unexpected occurrences postponed until Thursday evening the 8th of March next.

Feb. 16, 1810.

NOTICE.

AN Election will be held at the court house in Charles-Town, on the first Saturday in March next, for the purpose of electing three proper persons as Overseers of the poor for the south district of the county of Jefferson;—and on the same day a similar election will be held at the house of Philip Shutt, in Shepherdstown, for the purpose of electing three proper persons to act as Overseers in the north district of said county. All persons entitled to vote are requested to attend.

GEO. NORTH, Sheriff.

February 16, 1810.

A Jack Screw

WAS found some time in Nov. last, in the woods near Mr. Swayne's, about two miles from Charles town.—The owner may have it again on proving property and paying the expence of this advertisement.

SEBASTIAN MEDLAR.

February 16, 1810.

A Lease for Sale.

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

Wm. MINOR.

January 19, 1810.

I hereby notify

THOSE whom it may concern, that I shall be absent from this country for some time, and that Mr. William Butler is authorized to transact business for me. I have put a number of bonds and accounts into his hands for collection, and all persons are desired to come forward and make immediate payment.

RICHARD BAYLOR.

January 12, 1810.

Notice.

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

December 22, 1809.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

ON the twenty first day of May next will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, pursuant to the provisions of an act of assembly passed the 31st day of January, 1809, entitled "An act concerning executions and for other purposes," the operation of which act has been continued in force until the 31st of May next, by a late act of assembly, all the right, title and interest (vested in the subscriber by a deed of trust executed by Ferdinand Fairfax to the subscriber for the purpose of securing the payment of money due to John D. Orr, which deed bears date on the 1st of December, 1807, and is recorded in the county court of Jefferson) in and to the following property, situate in Jefferson county, viz. all the seats for water works adjacent to the upper end of the tennement at present occupied by Samuel Spencer, upon the margin of the river Shenandoah, so laid off as to comprehend the said seats and water advantages, and containing by a late survey thereof, about twenty acres and one quarter of an acre. The mill seats are excelled by very few in the valley, if any. The sale will take place on the premises, and commence at 12 o'clock of the day above mentioned.

Wm. B. PAGE.

February 16, 1810.

Young Negroes for Sale.

I WILL sell several valuable young negroes, men and women. They are offered for sale because I have more than I wish to keep.

H. GANTT.

February 16, 1810.

Public Sale,

ON NINE MONTHS CREDIT.

WILLIAM be sold, on Tuesday the 27th instant, at the late dwelling of William Wood, dec'd. near Harper's Ferry, all the personal property of said Wood, consisting of horses, one cow and calf, hogs, a road wagon and gears, together with sundry articles of household furniture. Also at the same time and place, a Negro Girl, about 13 years of age, for cash.

JOHN LYONS, Adm'or.

February 16, 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.

NOTICE.

THE obligations given for property purchased at the sale of the estate of the late Edward Lucas, deceased, became due the 27th ult. The estate being somewhat in debt, prompt payment is desired—if not complied with their obligations will be transferred.

ROBERT LUCAS.

February 16, 1810.

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VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

(From the London Monthly Magazine, for October and November, 1809.)

In the *Champs Elysees*, near the ancient Chapel of St. Bardolph, called by some, the Temple of the Manes at Arles, have been found, among many fragments of large earthen urns, a similar one of the same substance; two beautiful lacrymatories one of which is of considerable length; a fine sepulchral lamp of earth, in good preservation, upon which is a winged genius; a priapus of bronze, turned green by being in contact with a bronze ring, designed to suspend it by, a small bracelet for a child, in bronze, to which is fastened a medal of the colony of Nimes, the impression much effaced, and almost illegible; twelve glass beads upon wire, two of red glass joined together, one of white glass, and the drop of a pendant likewise of glass; another large bracelet in bronze; a small drum; a head of Medusa of blue glass, thick, and in relief.

M. Hierne, has invented a new kind of bellows, in which the current of air may be increased or diminished at pleasure, without interrupting its action.

M. Klapproth, member of the Academy of Sciences of Petersburg, has set out for Teflis, the capital of Georgia, with a view to proceed to Tcheran, in Persia. He intends to spend several years in the latter country, in order to make himself thoroughly acquainted with it.

The account of Capt. Krusenstern's Voyage round the world, is preparing with the greatest dispatch. Almost all the engravings are finished. The text is in the Russian language but the captain will himself publish a German translation.

The Imperial Academy of Sciences, at Petersburg, has published the thirteenth volume of its *Memoirs*, with the title of *Nova Acta Academiae Scientiarum Imperialis Petropolitanae*. To this volume is prefixed the history of the Academy from 1795, to 1796, biographical accounts of ten Academicians, who have died since that period; among whom is the celebrated naturalist, Eric Laxman, who was born at Abo, in Finland in 1737, and died near Tobolsk, in Siberia, in 1795. Among the reports made to the Academy, is one on the direction of balloons, and another on M. Pallas's Travels in Tauris. The mathematical memoirs inserted in this volume, are thirteen in number, four of which are by the celebrated Euler. The department of physical sciences, comprehends, among others, an interesting memoir on the mines of Siberia, by M. Herman, under the title of Description of the celebrated Silver Mines of Zneof, or Mount Altai, in Siberia. This mine, which has long been known, has been wrought only since 1745, at the expense of the crown. The quantity of ore obtained from it annually amounts to 1,200,000 puds; and the total produce from 1747 to 1793, was 34,441 puds of silver, among which was about 1000 of gold. The pud weighs from thirty-five to forty pounds, so that this produce may be estimated at forty four millions of rubles, or about a million a year. The astronomical memoirs are three in number. One by Mr. Henry, contains Observations on the Planet Venus; the second by M. Stephen Rumowsky, treats of the Figure of the Earth; the third is a supplement to Euler's Theory of the Moon, by M. Scheubert.

On the 22d of August, last year, M. Andreoli, and M. Brioschi, ascended in a balloon at Padua. When the mercury had fallen to fifteen inches, about the height of three miles and an half, the latter began to feel an extraordinary palpitation of the heart, without any painful sensation in breathing. When the mercury was down to twelve, (four miles and an half) he was overpowered with a pleasing sleep, that soon became a real lethargy. The balloon continued ascending, and when the mercury was about nine inches, (near six miles.) M. Andreoli perceived himself swollen all over, and could not move his left hand. When the mercury had fallen to 8.5 [about six miles and a quarter,] the balloon burst with a loud explosion, and began to descend rapidly with much noise, which awoke M. Brioschi. It fell about twelve miles from Padua, without any injury to the aerial travellers.

The celebrated Carova, who is to receive one hundred thousand crowns for a colossal statue of Napoleon, in bronze, has engaged the assistance of the German artists, at Vienna, who cast the statue of Joseph II. under the direction of the celebrated professor Zauner.

The subterraneous passage by which the Roman Emperors went privately from the Palace of the Caesars, on Mount Caelius, at Rome, to the Flavian amphitheatre, has been lately discovered. From it have been taken a number of architectural fragments, capitals, cornices, and vases, proofs of the splendor of its decorations. Some fine torques have also been found, and a head of Mercury, which have belonged to the statue formerly in the garden of the Pope, and now in the Chazarapoli Museum. Several pipes and gutters for carrying off water were also discovered, and twenty rooms of very small dimensions, and lighted only from the top—These are presumed to be the *fontes*, so frequently mentioned by Martial, Seneca, and Juvenal.

Mr. Lambert who lately travelled through Lower Canada, and the U. States, has begun to print an account of his observations on the present state of those interesting Countries. His work will make three volumes octavo, and will be illustrated with a variety of engravings, from drawings made on the spot.

Some copies of the original quarto edition of Mr. Barlow's line poem of the Columbiad, have been imported from America, by Mr. Raymond, of Pall Mall, and are to be had at four guineas in boards. The volume taken altogether, is one of the most elegant that ever issued from the press.

A Companion to Miss Byron's Cella in search of a Husband, will soon appear under the title of Cella Suiata; and contains Sketches of modern female habits and manners.

Mr. B. Cook, of Birmingham, considering the superior advantage which would result from a discovery of some method of providing security against fires within doors, conceives that this desirable end might be in a great measure answered by the introduction of iron stair-cases. Common ones, he thinks, might be afforded as cheap as any kind of wood; or where ornament is required, they might be made quite as elegant and handsome as those of the most costly materials. He also suggests the forming of the joints, rafters and beams, which might be cast hollow, of the same metal; by which means, fire could not be easily communicated from one room to another.

M. Pranconi, has invented a travelling carriage, containing a complete habitation and of very simple construction. It is composed of a body fifteen feet long, seven and a half wide, and six high, being raised three feet from the ground upon the wheels of a common carriage. Racks are placed upon the four sides, so as to be able to feed sixteen or twenty horses; canvas, which covers the body of the vehicle, while it is going, may be raised to shelter the horses, and exhibits the appearance of a large tent, placed round a pavilion, supported with a lightning conductor. Doors open on the right and left, where six steps enable the traveller to get in and out with ease. The interior is divided by a partition, into two apartments, one of which serves for an anti-chamber, kitchen or sitting room, and the other for a bed chamber. A gallery in front of the vehicle is useful for driving, and enables the traveller to go abroad, as it were, without alighting. Four horses are sufficient for travelling post with this carriage.

The acid, denominated pyrolignite of iron, obtained by the distillation of wood, is employed with great success in the arts. It has already been extracted from vinegar, without any empyreumatic smell, also from oil; and with it may be formed the base of a great number of solvents. M. Vitalis has applied it to the dyeing of thread, and cotton, and this practice is now followed in the manufactories of Rouen, where black cottons for mourning, which used formerly to be procured from Holland, are dyed in a solid and cheap manner, by means of the pyrolignite of iron. This colour lasts very long, and is not liable to turn rusty like common blacks.

M. Rochols, of Issoudun, in the department of Indre, has long used the expressed juice of the barberry in dyeing. The root of the plant boiled in water, gives a beautiful green, applicable to goat and sheep skins.

M. Alexandre, of Bordeaux, employs a method of filtering water, with

out either sand, sponge, or pounded charcoal. It consists in merely causing the liquid to pass through the capillary tubes of a piece of half worn out cotton. It is well known that a skin of thread, or a ribbon, one end of which is put into a vessel, while the other hangs over the side, will very soon become a conductor of the liquid, which filters and runs off, till the vessel is nearly empty. This experiment, M. Alexandre has applied on a large scale, to the purification of the water of the Garonne.

Mr. JEFFERSON, late president of the U. States, has sent to the class of natural-history of the Institute a fine collection of fossil bones, dug upon the banks of the Ohio. The greater number belong to the large animal, improperly called Mammoth by the Americans, and to which M. Cuvier gives the name of Mastodont; but there are likewise some belonging to the genuine Mammoth of the Russians, or the other land animal, much resembling the Indian elephant, the remains of which are so common in Siberia. These two gigantic creatures therefore, formerly inhabited together the northern parts of our globe.

M. Charles Otto, a paper maker, of Saxony, has discovered a method of sizing paper while it is still in the vat, and in every season of the year, without using either the shreds of skins or any other animal substance.

The proprietor of one of the principal glass houses in Bohemia, asserts, that he has discovered the secret of rendering glass malleable and ductile. In the evening of the 26th of June, a terrestrial waterspout appeared about a league southeast of Carmagnole, in the department of the Po. The weather was stormy. The cloud which gave rise to this meteor, was greyish, and not very large; but it began to lengthen on one side, forming as it were, a very sharp tail, which approached the earth in a serpentine line. The cloud had then the shape of a reversed cone, part of which emitted a very perceptible yellowish light; this cone about half way between the summit and base, might be eight or nine yards in circumference. As it approached the earth, a kind of cloud that looked like smoke having also the appearance of a kind of cone, was formed, and its summit advanced towards the waterspout. The duration of this meteor was twenty minutes, during which it traversed a space of more than eight hundred yards, and then descending in a deluge of water. In its way, it overthrew a young oak, and stripped the bark from a mulberry-tree, the roots of which were almost entirely laid bare, by the removal of the earth which covered them. The bark was reduced to a dry, whitish, and almost friable substance. The answer cone also exerted its fury upon the dust, which it raised, and the corn which was then cut in the fields, and which it carried away and dispersed. A man, who was in the line traversed by this phenomenon, feeling himself beginning to rise, held by a bush, that he might not be carried away. A quarter of an hour after the disappearance of the waterspout, there was a thunder storm, with hail. The thermometer was at 69, and the mercury in the barometer, which at first stood at twenty seven inches six lines, rapidly fell, &c. &c.

At a late meeting of the Academy of sciences, Literature, and Fine Arts, of Turin, M. Boissacchi, chemist, presented two specimens of artificial cotton thread, made by Messrs. Copps and Parodi, of Genoa. He likewise stated that stockings, cloth, and wicks for candles, had been made of this cotton, but the latter gave only an indistinct light; a defect which he ascribed to the maceration of the material in alkalies, and which washing in water was expected to correct. The academy was satisfied of the resemblance of the specimens to cotton; and Dr. Rizzetti, having observed that, by treating tow of hemp with different agents, it might be reduced to a similar substance, he was commissioned to make the necessary experiments at the expense of the academy.

A letter, dated Cape of Good Hope, May 21, 1809, gives the following interesting particulars.—About ten months ago, Lieut. Donovan, of the 83d regiment, Assistant Surgeon Coan, and twelve Hottentots, left the Cape, with the intention of travelling, if possible, as far as Mosambique. This undertaking, if it be accomplished, will far exceed any African travels that have hitherto been performed, as the regions through which they pass

are utterly unknown to any European. Last week's letters, dated about two months ago, were received from the gentlemen, at which time they had penetrated to lat. 24 S. long. 28 E. According to the information which they had collected, in about twelve or fourteen days longer travelling to the N. E. they should arrive at a place, to which white people were at a distance of going from Mosambique; so that there is great reason to hope this adventurous enterprise may be successfully achieved. The country which they were then in was fertile. The discovery of material importance, which they appear to have made, at the time their letters were written, amounts to no less than wild camels, and mals not before known to the inhabitants of South Africa. This unexpected discovery may eventually prove many parts of which, for several succeeding days, a traveller cannot pass with water; and, from the large number which camels are capable of bearing, in a great degree, the use of waggons, each of which requires from eight or ten to sixteen or eighteen bullocks to drag them over the sandy or stony roads, in the vicinity of the Cape. From this account it appears, that the travellers had proceeded in a diagonal line, and in a northerly easterly direction, from 34 S. lat. and 22 E. long. (the situation of the Cape) to 24 S. lat. and 28 E. long. there, they had proceeded to the eastward; and that, as Mosambique is situated in 40 E. long. and 15 S. lat. they had still to traverse 90 of lat. and 13 of long. so that their journey was not then nearly half completed.

On the 10th of April last, the first stone of a new town, which is to be called Kingston in Africa, was laid by the governor of Sierra Leone, on the bank of a stream, denominated Hog-Brook. The situation, about five miles directly inland, appears to be favorable, on account of the quality of the soil in its neighborhood, and also in regard to water, being an angle formed by the largest stream of fresh water known to exist within the colony. A number of natives employed upon the new road, which has been already cut to this place, having built houses, and collected a quantity of live stock, at the foot of Leicester Mountain, about half way between the old and new settlements; they have been encouraged to settle in this position, and the place has received the name of Leicester. Some progress has also been made here in the establishment of a school of cadets, in which it is proposed to educate a number of African boys, who may hereafter form the forces of an African army. A bank in Fort Thornton has been appropriated to the use of these cadets, and in addition to one of the schoolmasters sent out by the British Government, an experienced sergeant of the African corps has been appointed to attend them. The haven of this settlement is undergoing considerable alteration, and it is expected, that it will be found practicable to extend its near four times its original size.

HERSCHEL'S TELESCOPE.

Re-crossing the Thames, and returning to the London road, you observe to the left, the telescope of Herschel, with its large and magnificent apparatus. It stands in the open air, supported by a considerably elevated, and is circled with a complicated scaffolding, to secure its steadiness. The concave face of its great speculum is forty eight inches of polished surface in diameter, and weighs near two thousand one hundred and eighty pounds. With proper eye glasses it magnifies about six thousand times, and is the largest instrument, and has the greatest magnifying power, of any that has been made. By its aid Dr. Herschel has been able to observe the lightning in the atmosphere of the moon, and has found out several celestial bodies, unknown to preceding astronomers.

The whole was finished on August the 28th, 1789, on which day the sixth satellite of Saturn was discovered. The observer suspended at the end of the instrument, with his back towards the object he views, looks down the tube, and sees the image reflected from the mirror; whilst a man below turns gently round the instrument to accord with the apparent rotatory motion of the heavens, thus preserving the image of the object on the mirror with astonishing ability.

From the letters of a modern traveller.

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SEBASTIAN MEDLAR.
February 16, 1810.

FOR SALE,
THE NOTED STUD HORSE
CHESTER BALL.
This horse will be sold on very reasonable terms.

JOHN HENKLE.
February 9, 1810.

REMOVAL.
THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has removed the house occupied 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 Carpetings, can be accommodated on the shortest notice. JOHN LEMON.
Charles town, January 19, 1810.

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

VOL. II.]

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 four weeks, for three fourths of a dollar; and 181 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.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

ON the twenty first day of May next will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, pursuant to the provisions of an act of assembly passed the 31st day of January, 1809, entitled "An act concerning executions and for other purposes," the execution of which has been continued in force until the 31st of May next, by a late act of assembly, all the right, title and interest vested in the subscriber by a deed of trust executed by Ferdinand Fair-fox to the subscriber for the purpose of securing the payment of money due to John D. Orr, which deed bears date on the 1st of December, 1807, and is recorded in the county court of Jefferson in and to the following property, situate in Jefferson county, viz. all the seats for water works adjacent to the upper end of the tenement at present occupied by Samuel Spencer, upon the margin of the river Shenandoah, so laid off as to comprehend the said seats and water advantages, and containing by a late survey thereof, about twenty acres and one quarter of an acre. The mill seats are excellent by very few in the valley, if any. The sale will take place on the premises, and commence at 12 o'clock of the day above mentioned.

Wm. B. PAGE.
February 16, 1810.

I hereby notify

THOSE whom it may concern, that I shall be absent from this county for some time, and that Mr. Curtis Grubb is authorized to transact business for me during my absence. I have put a number of accounts into his hands for collection, and all persons concerned, are desired to come forward and make immediate payment, otherwise, on my return the bills will be put into the hands of proper officers to force the payment of these debts.

GEO. E. CORDELL.
February 16, 1810.

A Jack Screw

WAS found some time in Nov. last, in the woods near Mr. Swayne's, about two miles from Charles town.—The owner may have it again on proving the property, and paying the expence of this advertisement.

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MILITARY EXPEDITIONS.

Sent by England to the continent of Europe, from the commencement of the war betwixt G. Britain and France, in 1793, to the present period.

We have taken the pains to draw, into one point of view, a history of the Military Expeditions sent from this country to the Continent, within the last 16 years. London Globe.

PITT ADMINISTRATION.

FIRST EXPEDITION TO FRANCE.
When sent, Feb. 1793. Commander, Duke of York. Force, 35,000 troops. Object, Conquest of France.—Failed. After a loss of 28,000 men, and an immense quantity of cannon and stores; the wreck of the army returned to England in March 1795.

SECOND EXPEDITION TO FRANCE.
When sent, May, 1794. Commander, Earl Morin. Force, 10,000 troops. Object, Re-establishment of Royalty in Brittany.—Failed. Could not effect a landing in Brittany; sailed to Ostend; and shared the fortunes of the Duke of York's ill fated army.

EXPEDITION TO QUEBEC.
When sent, May, 1798. Commander, Sir M. Puisse. Force, 12,000 troops. Object, to penetrate to Paris. Failed. 3,400 of the Anglo-Emigrant army were lost, together with 70,000 stand of arms, magazines and clothing for 40,000 men, a large sum in specie, and six ships richly laden.

FIRST EXPEDITION TO HOLLAND.
When sent, May 1798. Commander, gen. Coote. Force, 12,000 troops. Object, to destroy the navigation of Holland, &c.—Failed. The works of the Bruges Canal were blown up, and required some weeks repair; but gen. Coote and his army fell into the hands of the enemy.

SECOND EXPEDITION TO HOLLAND.
When sent, August 1799. Commanders, Duke of York and Generals Hermann and Essen. Force, 27,000 English and 20,000 Russians. Object, deliverance of Europe.—Failed. Lost nearly half the army, and entered into a capitulation on the 18th of October, whereby the Duke agreed, on condition of being allowed to re-embark, to liberate 8000 French and Bavarians, then prisoners in England.

FOX ADMINISTRATION.

EXPEDITION TO ITALY.
When sent, July 1805. Commander, Sir J. Stuart. Force, 5000 troops.—Failed. Expulsion of the French from Italy.—Failed in the object, but succeeded in vanquishing a French army of 7000 men, 4000 of whom were either killed, wounded or taken prisoners.

PORTLAND ADMINISTRATION.

EXPEDITION TO COPENHAGEN.
When sent, August 1807. Commander, Lord Cathcart. Force, 20,000 troops. Object, to obtain possession of the Danish fleet.—Succeeded. England, while in a state of profound peace with Denmark, bombarded her capital, set fire to her metropolis; killed vast numbers of inhabitants; burnt down 400 houses; took from her 15 ships of the line, 15 frigates, 6 brigs and 25 gun-boats, besides vessels on the stocks; together with naval stores to the amount of 20,000 tons.

"That which is morally wrong, cannot be politically right."—Fox.

EXPEDITION TO SWEDEN.
When sent, May 1808. Commander, Sir J. Moore. Force, 14,000 troops. Object, to aid Sweden against Russia.—Failed. Gustavus put Sir J. Moore under arrest; he escaped with difficulty, and his army, after remaining several weeks on board the transports, returned to England.

FIRST EXPEDITION TO SPAIN.
When sent, July 1808. Commander, Sir A. Wellesley. Force, 10,000 troops. Object, to assist Spain. The Junta of Galicia declined the proffered assistance, asserting that they did not want men, but merely arms, ammunition and money. Advised Sir Arthur to proceed to Portugal.

FIRST EXPEDITION TO PORTUGAL.
When sent, August 1808. Commander, Sir A. Wellesley; superceded by

Sir Harry Burrard; superceded by Sir Hew Dalrymple. Force, 27,000 troops. Object, Expulsion of the French from the Peninsula.—Failed. The campaign which produced the victory of Vimiera, was terminated by the memorable Convention of Cintra. The French army was sent home in safety, and the principal part of the British army was sent to Spain. The remnant of our forces subsequently quitted Portugal on the advance of the French.

SECOND EXPEDITION TO SPAIN.
When sent, November 1808. Commander, Sir J. Moore. Force, 28,000 troops.—Object, expulsion of the French from Spain.—Failed. The English army advanced from the coast into the interior of Spain, but finding themselves unsupported by the "Universal Spanish Nation," and the French armies advancing upon them, they were obliged to retreat to the coast, and finally re-embark at Corunna, where their gallant commander fell; one third of his army having perished by famine and the sword.

FURTHER EXPEDITION TO PORTUGAL AND SPAIN.
When sent, April 1809. Commander, Sir A. Wellesley. Force, 30,000 troops. (The number asked by Sir Arthur to drive the French out of the Peninsula.) Object, The deliverance of Spain. Failed. Sir Arthur having penetrated to Talavera, obtained a problematical victory over Joseph Bonaparte; but being ill supported by the Spanish armies, and reduced to great extremities for want of provisions, owing to the apathy of the Junta, and the want of cordiality in the people, was obliged to retreat, and has arrived at Elvas, on the frontier of Portugal. His army is greatly reduced in numbers, some accounts say to 15,000.

EXPEDITION TO ISCHIA AND PROCHIA.
When sent, June 1809. Commander, Sir J. Stuart. Force, 18,000 troops. Object, Diversion in favor of Austria. Failed. Took possession of the islands, which he afterwards abandoned without having detained or withdrawn any part of the French force from the Danube.

THIRD EXPEDITION TO HOLLAND.
When sent, August 1809. Commander, Earl Chatham. Force, 50,000 troops. Object, Diversion in favor of Austria, and the destruction of the enemy's fleet at Antwerp.—Failed. The expedition was not dispatched till the Armistice of the 12th July had terminated the contest between France and Austria. Returned with 10,000 sick, without attempting any operation against the fleet at Antwerp. Obtained possession of Walcheren and Beveland, the latter of which place has since been abandoned.

LIST OF ACTS

Passed by the Legislature of Virginia, at the session of 1809-10.

1. An act incorporating trustees of an academy in the town of Berryville, in Frederick county.
2. To suspend the operation of part of the act, entitled an act authorising John Wimbish to erect a dam across Banister river.
3. Authorising a sale of a certain tract of land in Middlesex county, devised by Alexander Frazier, deceased, for the benefit of a free school.
4. Placing John Harper on the pension list.
5. Authorising the clerk of the superior court of Mecklenburg county to keep his office at Lombardy grove in the said county.
6. Concerning certificates.
7. Concerning the town of Moorfield in the county of Hardy.
8. For altering the place of holding courts in the county of Warwick.
9. For paying a sum of money to Henry Savine.
10. Authorising the sale of the church plate in the parish of Southwark, in the county of Surry.
11. Incorporating the town of Clarksburg in the county of Harrison.
12. Increasing the salaries of the inspectors at McTae's warehouse in the town of Petersburg.
13. To prevent obstructions to the passage of fish in Pig river.

14. Establishing an inspection of flour at Williams's ferry in the county of King William.

15. To amend the act entitled an act concerning the Upper Appomattox Company.

16. Authorising Samuel Holmes to discharge a certain judgment of the commonwealth in the manner therein mentioned.

17. Concerning Randolph Harrison.

18. Giving further time to the owners of lots in certain towns therein mentioned to improve the same.

19. Establishing several towns.

20. Releasing the right of the Commonwealth to certain lands therein mentioned to the relic and children of John Carolin.

21. Authorising John Ashlin to erect a dam across the Rivanna river.

22. Concerning Pilots.

23. Relunding a sum of money to Thomas Smith.

24. Appointing trustees for certain purposes therein mentioned.

25. Concerning the Sheriffly of Nelson county.

26. Establishing an inspection of flour at New Market in the county of Nelson.

27. Making compensation for the tobacco destroyed by the burning of Nicholas's Warehouse and for other purposes.

28. Concerning James Rose.

29. Incorporating a company to establish a turnpike road from Fredericksburg to Swift Run gap in the Blue Ridge.

30. Authorising the Common Hall of the town of Petersburg to appoint a master of police, and for other purposes.

31. Concerning the Great Hunting Creek bridge company.

32. Concerning Morgan Tomkies, late sheriff of Gloucester.

33. Concerning the lower Appomattox company.

34. To authorise the county court of Randolph to sell part of the public lots in the town of Beverley.

35. Authorising Thomas Puidic to erect a toll bridge from the town of Smithfield across Pagan creek.

36. To authorise the executive to commission the fourth inspector of tobacco at Johnson's warehouse, in the town of Manchester.

37. Increasing the capital stock of the Great Hunting creek bridge Company.

38. Concerning Patience and her children.

39. Releasing to William Coleman the commonwealth's right to certain land therein mentioned.

40. To establish an inspection of tobacco in the town of Tappahannock, in the county of Essex.

41. Concerning Yeate's free schools in Nansmond county.

42. Authorising county courts to allow a reward for killing wolves.

43. Concerning the state road from the upper navigation of James river to the upper navigation of Kenawha river.

44. Remitting a fine to Joseph Pullen.

45. Concerning the Little river turnpike company.

46. To amend an act entitled "An act incorporating a company to establish a turnpike road from the Little river turnpike road to Fauquier court-house."