





ELEGY ON A QUID OF TOBACCO.

It lays before me on the close-graz'd grass, Beside my path, an old Tobacco Quid; And shall I by the mute adviser pass Without one serious thought? No, Heaven forbid!

VALUABLE INVENTION.

The subsequent letter explains itself. We copy it from the "National Aegis," printed at Worcester. The importance of the subject, the worth of the invention, the propriety of Mr. Stowell's suggestions, are worthy of strict analysis, and will, it is believed, safely pass the ordeal of deliberate judgement.

of a quality very much superior to those usually imported. The expense of constructing screw machines, upon the principle of my patent is small, as is also the capital employed (the business being yet in its infancy.) But in one year, with the capital I can command, it would enable me to supply the U. States with that article, of a quality much superior to any ever imported, and at as low a rate as is now paid for those imported of an inferior quality. The manufacture of Iron and Brass wire has been often attempted within the U. S. with success, and can be carried on to a great extent; but all the undertakers, in consequence of foreign wire being imported free of duty, have without exception, abandoned the business.

become honorable, by fighting in its defence: it supposes that the man who is covered with guilt, who has wounded the peace of his friend, by staining the character of his wife, or of his daughter, becomes at once an honorable man, by heroically washing out the stains, in the blood of the husband or the father: it farther supposes, that it is better for a man, to be condemned by his own conscience, and by the virtuous and rational part of mankind than to suffer one moment in the opinion of the advocates for duelling;—in fine, that steel and powder are the true diagnostics of innocence and a moral excellency. If, sir, having seized the villain who has violated my wife, I should bring him before a tribunal of justice, what would be your opinion of the judge, who should order that, I the innocent, injured man, must cast lots with the guilty, which of us must die. Would not your heart chill at such a sentence? Would not you pronounce it contrary to reason, to common sense and to justice? You surely would. In the case of duelling, the public is the judge. I receive an injury, for which, nothing but life can atone, I do not appeal to the public; no, sir, the public officiously interposes and condemns me, under the penalty of perpetual disgrace, to cast lots with the aggressor, which of us must die. Was there ever any thing more preposterous! more abominably absurd!

Expired by Limitation. THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of James and John Lane, this day dissolved by limitation, (the terms for which it was made having expired.) The unsettled business of the late firm will be attended to by either of the late Partners. They earnestly request those indebted to them, in any manner, to come forward and settle the same as soon as possible. The business will be continued (more extensively) at the well known stand by the Market House, under the sign of JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER & CO. SHEPHERD'S-TOWN, JANUARY 1, 1810.

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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 Woollen 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 Casimeres, almost every Colour, Bottle Green, Brown, Olive, Blue, Drab and Gray Coatings, Large Roses, Three Point and Striped Blankets, Flushings and Beeking Bazzes, Devonshire Kersey for Great Coats, Platts, Kerses and Half-Thickness, Flannels and Men's Home made Kait Stockings, &c.

Among which are, Ladies' Fashionable White Beaver Hats with Pink and Yellow under, with Feathers to match. Ditto (White Satin and Straw interspersed) Fancy Bonnets, Plus, Lighorns, Straw, Chip and Silk do. Genuine Buck and Horse Lace Velvets, Worsted, Cotton and Silk Doos, Kid, Morocco and Leather Slippers, Fanes, Muslin and Silk Shawls, Printed Callicoes and Furniture ditto, Ginghams and Loustrings, Scarlet, Brown, Green and Black Bannastrettes, Superfine Cloths and Casimeres, Fashionable White, aing and Swandown Curts, Velvets and Turkeets, 4-4 and 6-4 Cambric Muslins, 4-4 and 6-4 Jaconet ditto, Plain and Embroidered Linen ditto, Plain India Book and Mull Mullilino, Shirting Coatings and Irish Linens, Low price Muslins and apron Checks, Hom-made Bed Pickings and ditto Towels, &c.

Home-made Linens, Shoe Thread, Flax and Cotton, 12-4 and 16-4 Marseilles Quills, Bar-Iron, Castings, Crowley and Blisset Steel, Prime Sool, Upper and Harness Leather, Calf-Skins, Medicines and Paints, Pen Knives, Stoves and Sheet Iron, Wrought and Cast Nails of all sizes, Shot Guns and a Strong New Road Wagon.

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.

TO HIRE, A stout, healthy negro man.

Who is well acquainted with farming, and is also an excellent horse carpenter. JOHN DOWNEY, February 2, 1810.

Blank Deeds For sale at this office.

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 184 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.

EPITOME OF LAWS

63. An act authorising the superior courts of law and courts of chancery to issue writs of certiorari in certain cases, and for other purposes. Whenever any county court shall unreasonably neglect or delay to decide any suit in law or equity, which now is, or hereafter shall be depending in such court, upon application of either of the parties so precluded from justice, the judges of the superior courts of law, and the judges of the chancery courts, are authorised and directed to issue writs of certiorari, to remove such causes before them, in the same manner as in cases of partiality or injustice. Provided that no certiorari shall issue in cases where the court from which the writ issues had not jurisdiction. Whenever a judge of a superior court of chancery shall over rule an application for an injunction, he shall certify the same at the foot of the bill; and whenever any motion or application for an injunction shall be overruled, or whenever any order shall be entered dissolving an injunction, any person conceiving himself aggrieved thereby, may present the original bill with the order refusing such injunction, or a copy of the proceedings on which the dissolution shall be ordered, to the judges of the court of appeals or any one of them, who are authorised to direct the injunction to be awarded, or allow an appeal from such order of dissolution; and when the judges or judge of the court of appeals shall award an injunction as above authorised, the same proceedings shall be had as if the injunction had been awarded in the first instance by the chancellor; and where an appeal shall be so allowed from an order dissolving an injunction such appeals shall be heard and determined at the next term of the court of appeals, if allowed in the recess of that court, or by the then sitting court if allowed during its session. Any judge, in vacation, shall, for good cause shown, have power to award a subpoena duces tecum, returnable to any court to be holden by him, in like manner as in open court; and the same power of awarding, in vacation, writs of error, certiorari, or superpetendens, that the judges of the general court had, under the act of the 12th of December, 1792.

have examined the foregoing list of (land or property, as the case may be,) subject to taxation, and find the same to be correctly stated—Given under my hand the day of And so much of the 10th section of the act entitled "An act prescribing the mode of ascertaining the taxable property within this commonwealth," as directs the clerks of the courts of each county, or corporation, to examine the said lists, is repealed. And so much of the above recited act, as authorises the courts to make an allowance to the clerk for his services, in certifying the lists is also repealed. All ordinary licences shall hereafter, be taken out previously to the first day of May, annually, and shall be good for one year—provided, that if any new tenant shall take possession of a tavern, or a new ordinary be opened after the first day of May, in any year, or any tavern licence shall expire after the first day of May next, the tax thereon shall be apportioned according to the time then to come, until the first day of May next, ensuing. Before any tavern shall be opened in pursuance of a license granted as aforesaid, every person obtaining such license, shall produce the same to the commissioner of the revenue for his district, or where he proposes to open a tavern; and shall procure the certificate of such commissioner thereon, in the following manner, "county or corporation, to wit: A. B. having produced to me a license granted by the court of the county aforesaid, on the payment of to the clerk of said court: these are therefore to certify that the said A. B. is authorised to keep an ordinary till the first day of May next. Given under my hand the day of and shall also set up in the most public entertaining room in the tavern, and there keep a copy of the license and commissioner's certificates; and for neglecting the same, shall be subject to the like penalties as persons are now subject to for failing to set up tavern rates, and recoverable in like manner. The said commissioners shall take a true list of every ordinary or tavern license produced to them, and certify the same, with the date and the amount paid thereon, under his hand and seal, to the Auditor of public accounts, on or before the first of November annually, which list, so certified, shall be deemed legal evidence in all motions made against any delinquent clerk or clerks. It shall be the duty of every commissioner of the revenue, at each quarterly court, to give information before the grand jury, of all persons opening, or keeping a tavern contrary to the provisions of this or any other act, where the same may come within their own knowledge. For every certificate granted by a commissioner under this act, he shall be allowed fifty cents, payable out of the public treasury, after his list of tavern licenses shall be certified as aforesaid. The allowance to the commissioner of the revenue for all his services under the law, in listing the taxable property, and taking the list of free persons of color, shall not be more than one hundred dollars. Every commissioner of the revenue hereafter appointed, shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, give bond with sufficient security, in the penalty of one thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office; which bond shall be payable to the governor, and his successors, and entered of record in the county court; and may be prosecuted in the name of the governor, or any person injured; and shall not be void on the first recovery, but may be prosecuted from time to time if any judgment shall pass for the recovery of the bond at the suit of the commonwealth, or an individual, he shall recover his costs. The commissioners shall certify the lists to be returned to the auditor, clerk and sheriff in the following manner: "I

ass, for a list of his property, before the season commences, and the owner shall be unable to ascertain the price of the season, or if any person, after the commissioner so calling, shall become the owner of any horse or ass, or shall receive any thing either directly or indirectly for the season, or shall permit any such horse or ass to be kept at his stable, such person shall enter such horse or ass with the commissioner of the county or district, wherein he resides, on or before the 1st day of May. Any person failing to enter a horse or ass, agreeably to the provision of this act, or at a less price than he shall receive payable within the season, shall forfeit treble the amount of the sum at which such horse or ass shall stand, to be collected and accounted for by the sheriff, on oath, for the use of the commonwealth. Any person, other than the owner, who shall become liable for the tax on any stud horse or ass under the provisions of this act, shall think himself in danger of losing the same, he shall have his remedy on the horse or ass, by attachment, or otherwise. 87. Appropriating certain escheats, penalties, forfeitures and confiscations, to the encouragement of learning. All escheats, confiscations, fines, penalties and forfeitures (except militia fines) and all rights in personal property accruing to the commonwealth as delict, are appropriated to the encouragement of learning, by the establishment of a school or schools in each county, subject to such regulations as the General Assembly shall hereafter prescribe. The auditor is directed to open an account to be denominated the Literary Fund, in which shall be entered all receipts at the treasury, from any of the above sources. 90. Concerning the service of process in certain cases, and for other purposes. This act provides, that where there is a just exception to the Sheriff and Coroner, or Sergeant and Coroner, or where there is no Coroner, or any alderman, &c. who shall execute and return the same, under the same penalties, as in the case of a Sheriff, Coroner, or Sergeant. So, where the Sheriff and Coroner, or Sergeant and Coroner are interested in a suit in which an issue of fact is to be tried, the court may direct some fit person to summon a jury. In like manner, where there is no Coroner in a county, or the Coroner cannot attend, any justice of the peace may hold an inquest, of murder, or accidental death. The fees of Coroners and Justices performing their duties, shall be in default, for taking an inquest on a dead body, to be paid out of the estate of the deceased, if sufficient, if not by the county, \$ dollars; for serving any original or mesne process issuing from a court, one dollar; for summoning a witness, 30 cents; for all other business, the same fees as Sheriffs in similar cases. 92. 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 and for other purposes. If any person having title to lands, shall fail to enter them on the commissioner's books, within 18 months from the passing of this act, they shall be forfeited to the commonwealth; saving the rights of infants, &c. The lands so forfeited shall be sold by the High Sheriff, the clerk of the superior court of law, and the attorney for the commonwealth, or any two of them, who are constituted commissioners, and the proceeds paid into the treasury. Every person making discovery and proof to the county court of forfeited lands, shall receive ten per cent. on the sales; which shall be directed by the court, by an order in nature of a decree, but in a summary way. The Governor is to cause a copy of this law to be inserted in the National Intelligencer for 6 months.—The former owners of forfeited lands, which are made irredeemable by the first section

of the act of the 6th of February, 1809, shall be permitted to redeem the same, at any time before the first of May, 1811, by the payment of the amount required by the act aforesaid, and ten per cent. on the amount thereof. (The other provisions of this act chiefly, relate to the collection and payment of the monies arising from the sales of forfeited lands, and to making conveyances thereof.) 106. An act to amend the several acts concerning the county and other inferior courts of this commonwealth. This act authorises the county and corporation courts to award writs of execution, in the same manner as the Judges of the Superior Courts of Chancery. It also gives similar powers to two Justices of the peace, in vacation. The practice, as prescribed by this law, is assimilated as nearly as possible, to that pursued by the superior courts of chancery; but the details are too lengthy for insertion. 115. An act to amend the act, entitled, "an Act to organize and establish a superior court of law in each county of this commonwealth," passed Feb. 4th, 1809. This act regulates the times of holding the courts in the Counties of Chesterfield, Hampshire, Loudon, Frederick, Shenandoah, Giles, Zaxwell, Russell, Lee, Washington, Wythe, Grayson, Montgomery, Fluvanna, Accomac, Northampton, Monongalia, Patrick—and extends the number of judicial days, if business requires it, to 12 in Loudon, 10 in Frederick, and 12 instead of 6 in Fairfax.—Each judge of the General Court, in vacation, is to possess the same power, within or without his circuit, in granting writs of error, superpetendens, habeas corpus, certiorari, of holding to bail, and letting to bail, as he might have done prior to the establishment of the Superior Courts of law for each county: Each judge is to supply in vacation any vacancy in the office of Clerk of the Superior Court. TAXES. The Taxes are the same as last year, viz: On lands for every 100 dollars value agreeably to the equalizing law 48 On every slave above the age of 12 years except those exempted by the courts 44 On every stud horse or jack ass, twice the price of the season, On all other horses, mules, mares and colts 12 On every ordinary licence \$ dollars, for every 100 dollars of the rent to be ascertained by that paid by the tenant, and if in the occupation of the proprietor, by the commissioners of the revenue.—Provided, that none shall pay less than 12 dols. 50 cts. This tax is to be paid to the clerk of the court, and accounted for as other taxes received by him. On every four wheeled riding carriage, except phaetons and stage waggons, per wheel, dols. 1 25 On all phaetons and stage waggons, per wheel 84 On every other riding carriage with two wheels, per wheel 43 On all houses and lots in a town, for every 100 dollars of the rent, 1 56 On every merchant's license, wholesale and retail 40 On licenses to sell by retail only 15 On hawker's and pedlar's licenses 30 On each appeal to the court of appeals from the superior courts of chancery, or common law established in the several counties 2 No taxes are to be collected on lands, lots or houses, or other property belonging to the commonwealth, or to any county, town, college, or seminary of learning, or attached to any house or houses for divine worship.—Nor shall the act be construed to prevent any farmer or planter from selling