

THE LOVERS OF RUM.

I've mus'd on the mis'ries of life, To find from what quarter they come, Whence most of confusion and strife, Alas! from the Lovers of Rum.

A HATER OF RUM.

From Paine's Rights of Man. Titles are but nicknames, and every nickname is a title.

ON TITLES.

Titles are but nicknames, and every nickname is a title. The thing is perfectly harmless in itself, but it makes a sort of foppery in the human character which degrades it.

THE TYROLESE.

[The following particulars of Lefebvre's expedition against the Tyrol, in August last, have been transmitted to us by a correspondent, to whom they were communicated by a Saxon major, who escaped from the destruction of these terrible days.]

duke of Dantzig, who notwithstanding, ordered us to advance; at the same time he prudently withdrew from the centre to the rear. The van, consisting of 4000 Bavarians, had just stormed a deep ravine, when we again heard halloo'd over our heads: Huzz! for the Holy Trinity! Our terror was complete by the reply that immediately followed.—In the name of the Holy Trinity!—Cut all loose above! and ere a minute had elapsed were thousands of my comrades in arms, crushed, buried, and overwhelmed, by an incredible heap of broken rocks, stones, and trees, hurled down upon us. All of us were petrified. Every one fled that could; but a shower of balls from the Tyrolese, who now rushed from the surrounding mountain, in immense numbers and among them boys and girls of ten and twelve years of age, killed or wounded a great many of us.

When all lay dead around, and the victory was completed, the Tyrolese, as if moved by one impulse, fell upon their knees, and poured forth the emotions of their hearts in prayer, under the canopy of heaven; a scene so awfully solemn, that it will ever be present to my remembrance.

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.

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.

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 authorised to transact business for me.

Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber informs the public that he still continues to carry on the above business in Charlestown.—He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for their past support, and hopes by assiduity and attention to merit a continuance of their patronage.

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.

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.)

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 Woollen Goods at first cost, and shall continue to do so until the first day of March next.

Among which are, Ladies' Fashionable White Beaver Hats, with Pink and Yellow unders, with Feathers to match.

THE court of Jefferson county has authorized the subscriber to sell the estate of her late husband, John Lafels, 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.

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.

Look here!

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

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.

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.

RAGS.

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

A List of Letters

- Remaining in the Post Office at Shepherdstown, on the first of Jan. 1810. Nancy Ainsworth, William Armstrong, Philip Bedinger, John Curl or Corl, Hepsy Emberson, Captain William Gorham, 2, Abraham Hill, James Hogland, James Hendrix, John Jackson, Alexander L. Jones, Alexander Jones, James Kerney, Robert Kerney, Thomas Lee, William Lowry, (baconist.) Michael Mosher, James Millwright, Elizabeth M'Can, John Neal, Henry Nicely, Susannah Stipp, Rebecca Shelton, Jacob Smurr, Joseph Thompson, Equilla Thomas, Frederick Teachl, Jacob Welshhans, JAMES BROWN, January 5, 1810.

Notice.

THE court of Jefferson county has authorized the subscriber to sell the estate of her late husband, John Lafels, 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.

December 22, 1809.

Stray Cows.

October last, two Cows—one black with a white face—the other red, except some white on one of her legs, middle size, about six years old, and both forward with calf. Whoever will give information so that they may be recovered, shall receive FIVE 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.

Stevenson & Griffith, TAILORS,

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

Charlestown, Nov. 17, 1809.

Caution.

WHEREAS my wife Fanny being not willing to dwell with me, without any just cause or provocation, I am therefore under the necessity of cautioning all persons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from this date.

Blank Bonds & 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 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.

From the N. T. Public Advertiser.

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the following letter, and we sincerely congratulate the much abused Irish emigrants in this country, that in this important instance, we find the cause of injured innocence publicly advocated by a persecuted Patriot of their country. We invite attention to a comparison of the characters of the writer of the letter, and the subject to whom it is addressed. Both of whom as well as Madame Bonneville having left their native country, to avoid the heavy hand of oppressive tyranny, and chosen this country as an asylum, little suspecting an attempt would be made amongst this free people, to sacrifice them to cover the pecuniary ends of a fellow exile.

To JAMES CHEETHAM, Esq.

After thanking you for the very complimentary terms in which you have mentioned me in your life of Mr. Paine, it becomes my duty, however disagreeable I may find it, to direct your attention to the manner in which you have expressed yourself of Mrs. Bonneville and her children; to the great injury you have inflicted on her character, her situation and prospects in society, and to the disgraceful stigma you have attempted to fix upon one of her sons. She has a right in this respect to my protection and aid, because I personally know her husband, and was informed by himself in Paris of his motives, plan and object in his sending his family to this country, and because from all his conversations with me, as well as from my own knowledge of the lady here, I have an entire conviction of the injustice and unworthiness of those insinuations and assertions.

It was from regard to her husband and a wish of serving her and her children, that I consented to act as an executor to Mr. Paine; assuredly then, the very same motives will not allow me to withhold from her my assistance in one of the most important affairs of her life, intimately concerned as it is with her welfare and honor. I regret extremely that you should have relied on the irritated, envious, and I believe malevolent representations of persons who cherish an illiberal antipathy against her as a French woman, and have long been jealous of her and her children, for Paine's posthumous bounty. Upon the faith of their impartiality and veracity you have permitted yourself to brand and drag into general notice a retired, unoffending and nearly unprotected woman, to publish of her the most unfounded calumnies, and leave her no alternative, but either to submit to the annihilation of her reputation, livelihood and happiness, or to turn upon the unprovoked assailant who labours to plunge her into ruin, misery and infamy—you are sensible you must abide the consequences.

Mr. Bonneville was not only a "republican printer," but he had a very large and productive establishment of that nature, and was in habits of intimacy and intercourse with most of the literary characters of France, and with many of the conspicuous persons whom the French revolution has made known. He embarked ardently in that revolution but was not implicated in its crimes; for he was proscribed, concealed and subsequently imprisoned during the time of Robespierre. After his liberation he edited the *Bien Informe*, one of the most esteemed journals of that day, which was sup-

pressed by Bonaparte on account of its unequivocal hostility to the new order of things. He was offered the permission to resume it, if he would make it bend to the times; but he would not submit to express a sentiment he did not feel, nor to suppress one which he thought important and just. Mr. Paine lived in his house for several years: not as a boarder in the pecuniary sense of the word—for the situation of the one did not admit of his compensation, nor did that of the other then require it. It was an asylum which a very ardent and benevolent republican afforded to a man whose faults and failings he saw and disliked, but whose political principles and writings he esteemed and whose delicate situation he pitied. It was an asylum which was latterly afforded in spite of the first Consul's threatened displeasure and resentment. At the time Mr. Paine was about embarking for America, Mr. Bonneville (whose Journal had been suppressed, whose establishment and prospects had been destroyed and who had himself become eminently obnoxious to the new government) determined to leave France and settle in the U. States—but as it is a matter of extreme difficulty for a suspected person to withdraw from that country, he sent his family before him, that he might seize the favorable opportunity of escaping alone. Mr. Paine, with a due sense of the very great obligations he owed his benefactor, made the promise he has since performed, of assisting Mrs. Bonneville and her children, and of leaving to them the principal part of his property; these facts I was made acquainted with in Paris by Mr. Bonneville himself. Her departure was much against her own wishes, but at her husband's earnest desire, and was a matter long spoken of and known among his friends before it took place. As a proof of this & of the general esteem in which she and her husband was held, I may add that she was the bearer of a letter from Mons. Mercier in the name of the National Institute to Mr. Jefferson as a member of that body, and in which she was particularly recommended to the President's protection. Her sex and the infancy of her children have prevented her seeking or deriving any further advantage from that recommendation, than the testimony which it bears of the sentiments entertained for her in her own country, and of the regret which her emigration occasioned to her friends. She did not even come to America in the same vessel with Mr. Paine, nor to the same port.—She arrived at Norfolk in the brig Industry, capt. Stanley, and Mr. Paine at Baltimore in a vessel belonging to Mr. Patterson.

Nor has she or any of her family ever yet been at Washington.—There is therefore no truth in the assertions, that Paine brought with him from Paris and from her husband, Margaret Brazier Bonneville and her three sons.—Nor that he was followed to Washington by Madame Bonneville and her children, and cheered with his bottle, he commenced at Washington the publication of a half a dozen letters addressed to the citizens of the U. States. I leave to your own reflections to characterize the charges against her, couched in the expressions, that her son Thomas has the features, countenance and temper of Paine; that Madame Bonneville arrived at Baltimore a few days after her Paramour; and that Mr. Paine, by his treatment of that lady and her children, to the crime of seduction was adding that of inhumanity.

In your publication you mention the light in which Mr. Paine represented Madame Bonneville and her husband, "For a long time he represented her," you say, "as the wife of his friend, a republican Printer in Paris, with whom he had boarded, and who disliking the new order of things under the first consul, was every day expected to emigrate to the U. S. Those who believed him," you add, "thought well of that kindness, in which his friend's wife and her children had found refuge."

Now, sir, I aver that his representation is in all its parts true. I have frequently conversed with Mr. Bonneville on his intentions and wishes of emigrating to this country, and on the situation of his family here. I happened to be living about ten miles from Paris when he received a letter from his wife. He came out with it to me, read several passages of it, and manifested such an overjoyed transport as clearly showed the extent of his esteem and the confidence reposed in her. He informed me some little time before I quitted Paris, that he hoped to be in America before myself, as he had a prospect of being permitted to go in the suit of general Turreau; but he afterwards told me that circumstances had defeated that arrangement. Why he has not since emigrated, those who know the interior of France can best conceive. I have been informed that his political opinions have brought upon him many subsequent misfortunes.—That he has been imprisoned and afterwards placed under the surveillance of the police; and I believe there is a gentleman now in the U. States, to whom he mentioned that he was positively forbidden to write or correspond with any one.

Your informants, and you after them, have put into the mouth of Lewis Bonneville expressions which I am convinced he never used. He certainly wished to live in France rather than in America; which is the case with many of the natives of that country, grown men as well as children. His mother gratified him; but being unable to ascertain where her husband was or might be, she sent him to the care of general Brune, who received him with cordiality and placed him advantageously. It is not true, as I am assured and believe, that Mr. Paine refused to pay his passage, or that he was even asked to do so.

As to the very scandalous anecdote you have thought fit to insert of Madame Bonneville's having attempted to swindle Mr. Paine, however, false it may be, from the circumstances which you relate, it is incapable of being disproved since his death; and may, therefore, be the more safely propagated—but, independent of the obvious absurdity of attempting to impose upon any man so large an instrument as a bond in the place of a mere order for clothes, I may confidently assert the story to be utterly unfounded, from the manner in which he has more than once spoken to me of her; particularly when he was giving me instructions as to his will and from the contents of that will itself.

On the other parts of your work, whatever I may think of them, I do not intend to make any comment. I am, Sir, yours, &c. THOS. ADDIS EMMET. Jan. 8th, 1810.

In consequence of the foregoing letter, Mr. Cheetham has promised to strike out the offensive passages, and to have the sheets containing them reprinted in a correct state, to be attached to all the copies unsold. The Booksellers are therefore cautioned not to sell any copies of the work without those corrections, or they will be personally responsible for the slander. * * * Editors of Newspapers throughout the U. S. are requested to republish the above.

TRUTH AND ELOQUENCE!

A motion was made at the last session of the Legislature of North Carolina, for the expulsion of Mr. Henry Jacobs, a Jew, and member of that house. To the motion he made the following speech in that body in behalf of himself and constituents.—The speech is alleged to be from the impulse of the moment. A more eloquent and argumentative one we have seldom seen. The motion was unanimously rejected.— [Balt. Amer.]

It first appeared in the Petersburg Republican.

Mr. Henry.—Though I will not conceal the surprise I felt that the gentleman should have thought proper yesterday to have moved my expulsion from this house, on the alleged grounds that I "disbelieve in the di-

vine authority of the New Testament," without considering himself bound by those rules of politeness, which, according to my sense of propriety, should have led him to give me some previous intimation of his design, yet since I am brought to the discussion, I feel prepared to meet the object of his resolution.

Certainly, Mr. Speaker, know not the design of the declaration, of rights made by the people of this state in the year '76, and one day before the constitution, if it was not to consecrate certain great and fundamental rights and principles, which even the constitution could not impair; for the 34th section of the latter instrument declares that the declaration of rights ought never to be violated on any pretence whatever.—If there is any apparent difference between the two instruments, they ought if possible to be reconciled. But if there is a final repugnance between them, the declaration of rights must be considered paramount; for I believe that it is to the constitution as the constitution is to a law; it controuls and directs it absolutely and conclusively. If then a belief in the Protestant religion is required by the constitution to qualify a man for a seat in this house, & such qualification is dispensed with by the declaration of rights, the provision of the constitution must be altogether inoperative, as the language of the bill of rights is, that all men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience. It is undoubtedly a natural right, and when it is declared to be an unalienable one by the people in their original capacity, any attempt to alienate it either by the constitution or by law, must be vain and fruitless. It is difficult to conceive how such a provision crept into the constitution unless it was from the difficulty the human mind feels in suddenly emancipating itself from fetters, by which it has long been enchained; and how adverse it is to the feelings and manners of the people of the present day, every gentleman may satisfy himself by glancing at the religious belief of the persons who fill the various offices of this state; There are Presbyterians, Lutherans, Calvinists, Menonites, Baptists, Trinitarians and Unitarians.—But as far as my observation extends, there are fewer Protestants in the strict sense of the word used by the convention than of any other persuasion; for I suppose they meant by it the Protestant religion as established by law in England. For other persuasions we see houses of worship in almost every part of the state, but very few for Protestants; so few, that indeed I fear that the people of this state would for some time remain unrepresented in this house, if that clause of the constitution is supposed to be in force. So far from believing in the truth of the 39 articles, I will venture to assert that a majority of the people have never read them. If a man should hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom and safety of the state, I do not hesitate to pronounce that he should be excluded from the public councils of the same; and I trust I know myself no one would be more ready to aid and assist than myself. But I should really be at a loss to specify and know religious principles which are thus dangerous. It is surely a question between a man and his maker, and requires more than human attributes to pronounce which of the numerous sects prevailing in the world is most acceptable to the deity. If a man fulfils the duties of that religion, which his education or his conscience has pointed to him as the true one, no person, I hold in this our land of liberty, has a right to arraign him at the bar of any inquisition.—And the day I trust is long past when principles merely speculative were propagated by force, when the sincere and pious were made victims, and the light minded bribed into hypocrites.

The proud monuments of liberty knew that the purest homage man could render to the Almighty was in the sacrifice of his passions and in the performance of his duties; that the ruler of the universe would receive

conceal the surprise I felt that the gentleman should have thought proper yesterday to have moved my expulsion from this house, on the alleged grounds that I "disbelieve in the di-

with equal benignity, the various offerings of man's adoration, if they proceeded from an humble spirit and a sincere mind; that intolerance in matters of faith had been from the earliest ages of the world the severest torments by which mankind could be afflicted; and that governments were only concerned about the actions and conduct of man, and not his speculative notions. Who among us feels himself so exalted above all his fellows, as to have a right to dictate to them their mode of belief? Shall this free country set an example of persecution, which even the returning reason of Enslaved Europe would not submit to? Will you bind the conscience in chains, and fasten conviction upon the minds in spite of the conclusions of reason, and of those ties and habits which are blended with every pulsation of the heart? Are you prepared to plunge at once from the sublime heights of moral legislation into the dark and gloomy caverns of superstitious ignorance? Will you drive from your shores and from the shelter of your constitutions, all who do not lay their oblations on the same altar, observe the same ritual, and subscribe to the same dogmas? If so, which among the various sects into which we are divided, shall be the favored one? I should insult the understanding of this House to suppose it possible that they could assent to such absurdities. For all know that persecution in all its shapes and modifications is contrary to the genius of our government and the spirit of our laws; and that it never can produce any other effect, than to render men hypocrites or martyrs. When Charles the 5th Emperor of Germany, tired of the cares of government, resigned his Crown to his son, he retired to a Monastery, where he amused the evening of his life in regulating the movements of watches, endeavoring to make a number keep the same time, but not being able to make any two exactly alike, it led him to reflect on the folly and crimes he had committed, in attempting the impossibility of making men think alike!!!

Nothing is more easily demonstrated than that the conduct alone is the subject of human laws, and that man ought to suffer civil disqualification for what he does, and not for what he thinks.—The mind can receive laws only from him of whose divine essence it is a portion; he alone can punish the disobedient; for who else can know its movements, or estimate their merits? The religion I profess inculcates every duty which man owes to his fellow man; it enjoins upon its votaries the practice of every virtue, and the detestation of every vice; it teaches them to hope for the favor of Heaven exactly in proportion as their lives are directed by just, honorable and beneficent maxims.—This then gentlemen is my creed; it was impressed upon my infant mind, it has been the director of my youth, the monitor of my manhood, and will I trust be the consolation of my old age. At any rate, Mr. Speaker, I am sure that you cannot see anything in this religion, to deprive me of a seat in this House.—So far as relates to my life and conduct, the examination of these I submit to your cheerfulness to your candid and liberal construction. What may be the religion of him who made this objection against me, or whether he had any religion or not, I am unable to say. I have never considered it my duty to pry into the belief of other members of this House; if their actions are upright and their conduct just, the rest is for their own consideration, not for mine. I do not seek to make converts to my faith whatever it may be esteemed in the eyes of my officious friend, nor do I exclude any man from my esteem or friendship, because he and I differ in that respect.—The same charity therefore it is not unreasonable to expect will be extended to myself, because in all things that relate to the state and to the duties of civil life, I am bound by the same obligations with my fellow citizens; nor does any man subscribe more sincerely than myself to the maxim, "whatever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even unto them, for such is the Law and the Prophets."

AN ACT TO SUPPRESS DUELLING.
[Passed by the Legislature of Virginia, January 26th, 1810.]

WHEREAS experience has evinced, that the existing remedy for the suppression of the barbarous custom of duelling is inadequate to the purpose, and the progress and consequences of

the evil have become so destructive as to require an effort on the part of the Legislature to arrest a vice the result of ignorance and barbarism, justified neither by the precepts of morality nor by the dictates of reason—for remedy whereof,

BE it enacted by the General Assembly, That any person who shall hereafter wilfully and maliciously, or by previous agreement fight a duel, or single combat with any engine, instrument or weapon, the probable consequence of which might be the death of either party, and in so doing shall kill his antagonist, or any other person or persons, or inflict such wound as that the person injured shall die thereof within three months thereafter, such offender, his aiders, abettors and counsellors being thereof duly convicted, shall be guilty of murder and suffer death by being hanged by the neck; any law, custom or usage of this Commonwealth to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted, That if any person whatsoever, shall challenge another to fight a duel with any weapon or in any manner whatsoever, the probable issue of which may or might result in the death of the challenger or challenged, or if any person shall accept a challenge or fight a duel with any weapon, or in any way whatsoever, the probable issue of which may or might terminate in the death of the challenger or challenged, such person shall be incapable of holding or being elected to any post of profit, trust or emolument, civil or military under the government of this Commonwealth.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this act, every person who shall be appointed to any office or place, civil or military, under the commonwealth, shall, in addition to the oath now prescribed by law, take the following oath: I do solemnly swear, or affirm, (as the case may be,) that I have not been engaged in a duel, by sending or accepting a challenge to fight a duel, or by fighting a duel, or in any other manner, in violation of the act, entitled an act to suppress duelling, (since the passage of that act,) nor will I be so concerned directly or indirectly in such duel, during my continuance in office, so help me God.

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

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

And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall, for the purpose of eluding the operation of the provisions of this law, leave the state, the person or persons so offending, shall be deemed as guilty, and be subject to the like penalties as if the offence had been committed within this commonwealth. If any person shall leave this state with the intention of giving or receiving a challenge to fight a duel, or of aiding or abetting, in giving or receiving such challenge, and a duel shall actually be fought, whereby the death of any person shall happen, and the person so leaving the state, shall remain thereout, so as to prevent his apprehension for the purpose of a trial; or if any person shall fight a duel in this state, or aid or abet therein, whereby any person shall be killed, and then flee into another state to avoid his trial, in either case it shall be the duty of the Executive, and they are hereby directed to adopt and pursue all legal steps, to cause any such offender to be

apprehended and brought to trial, in the county where the offence was committed, when it shall have been fought within the state—and when it shall have been fought without the state, then in that county where, in the opinion of the Executive, the evidence against the offender can be best obtained and produced upon his trial.

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Attorneys of the Commonwealth for the County Courts to give information to the Executive whenever a case shall arise in their counties respectively, which will render the interposition of the Executive authority under this act, necessary.

And the said Attorneys, either at the first quarterly court of their respective counties, or at the commencement of this act, or at the time of their acceptance of their offices, where they shall hereafter be appointed, shall take the following oaths—I do solemnly swear, or affirm, (as the case may be) that I will, to the best of my judgment, execute the duty imposed on me by the act for suppressing duelling—So help me God.

And be it further enacted, That all words, which from their usual construction and common acceptance, are considered as insults, and lead to violence and breach of the peace, shall hereafter be actionable, and no plea, exception or demurrer shall be sustained in any Court within this Commonwealth, to preclude a jury from passing thereon, who are hereby declared to be the sole Judges of the damages sustained. Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive the several Courts of this Commonwealth from granting new trials as heretofore.

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

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

January 4, 1810.

Mr. Mills, from the select committee to whom was referred the resolution of the state of Massachusetts, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the U. States, made the following report, to wit:

The select committee to whom was referred the resolution of the state of Massachusetts, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the U. S. have had the same under consideration, and report the following as their opinion thereupon—

The sole power of regulating commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states; and consequently that of laying and raising an Embargo, is confided to Congress alone. Congress has exercised that power, and the proposed amendment recognizes their exclusive right. This delegation of power, in the opinion of your committee, was both safe and wise, and constitutes an admirable trait in that united government, which may justly be styled, the wonder of the political world.

Your committee therefore conceive that no alteration, which might fetter power wisely delegated, ought to be introduced into a system so near perfection, unless time and experience had demonstrated the necessity of change by irrefragable evidences of abused power. These evidences in support of the proposed amendment, your committee conceive are totally wanting. They are happy to bear their testimony to the world, that no abuses of that kind have ever happened by that body to which it is confided. The late Embargo, which in all probability gave birth to the proposed amendment by our sister state, your committee does not hesitate to pronounce, a wise, judicious and salutary measure, because it united an avoidance of hostility with prudent means of self preservation. And your committee quote this as the most decisive proof against the contemplated alteration. If the federal constitution had contained an article of that description in its first formation, our vessels would have been lost at a fatal hour, to sail to certain confiscation and destruction—unshackled by wise rules, calculated to secure the tranquility of the nation, and to secure her from the vortex of maritime war. Impressed, therefore, with these sentiments, your committee beg leave to propose the following resolutions as proper to be adopted by this legislature.

Resolved, That the additional article to the constitution of the U. S. proposed by the legislature of Massachusetts, limiting the power of Congress to lay an embargo, or to prohibit or suspend commerce, for a longer pe-

riod than until the expiration of thirty days from the commencement of the session of congress next succeeding that session in which such law shall have been enacted, is inexpedient and ought not to be adopted.

Resolved, That the executive of this state be requested to transmit to each of the senators and representatives in congress from this state, and to the executive of each state in the union, tested copies of these proceedings.

January 10.

Mr. Barry read and laid on the table the following resolutions, to wit:

Resolved by the General Assembly, style used by Mr. Jackson, his Britannic Majesty's Minister, near the U. States, in his correspondence with the Secretary of State; and above all, the insulting imputations, made by him against the veracity and integrity of our government, were such as he authorized the refusal on the part of the executive, any longer to recognize his diplomatic character.

Resolved, That the insidious appeal made by the said Jackson to the people of the U. S. under the disguise of a circular address to the members of the diplomatic corps in the U. S. deserves the execration of every patriotic citizen.

Resolved, That the general assembly view with entire approbation, the conduct of our government in dismissing said Jackson; and that whatever may be the consequence resulting therefrom, the state of Kentucky will be ready to meet them, and will cordially co-operate in the support of such measures as may be necessary to secure the interests and maintain the honor and dignity of the nation.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE—Jan. 22.

Mr. Horsey, elected from Delaware, vice Mr. White, deceased, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Reed reported his motion to amend the constitution, amended to read as follows:

"If any citizen of the United States shall accept of any title of nobility, or of any other title of distinction from any emperor, king, prince, potentate or foreign state, or shall hold the same by descent, or shall intermarry with any descendant of any emperor, king, or prince, or with any person of the blood royal, such citizen shall thenceforth, be incapable of exercising or enjoying any of the rights and immunities of a free citizen of the U. S. or of the individual states; and shall also be incapable of holding any office of honor, profit or trust, under them, or either of them."

Mr. Pickens laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before the Senate the information which will exhibit those "features in the conduct of foreign powers towards the States," referred to in his message of the 3d instant, "which in his opinion are the most dangerous to the public safety, and which he recommends in his message, of providing by law for detaching one hundred thousand of the militia, and for raising a force of twenty thousand volunteers."

Navigation Bill.

The bill from the House of Representatives concerning intercourse with G. Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes, and the several bills this day passed in the House of Representatives were read and passed to a second reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, January 29.

Mr. Seybert presented the memorial of the President and directors of the Bank of the U. States, praying a renewal of their charter, which was read and referred to a select committee, composed of Messrs. Montgomery, Dana, Bassett, Seaver, Seybert, Gold and Taylor.

On motion of Mr. Seybert, the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated March 2, 1809, on a similar petition presented at a former session, and the report of Mr. Hamilton, former secretary of the Treasury, on the same subject, were ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. Burwell, in opposing the motion for printing these documents, took occasion to say that under present im-

pressions, he was opposed to the renewal of the charter of the Bank.

Navigation Bill.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill concerning commercial intercourse, &c.

The question still under consideration being "shall the bill pass?" Mr. Bibb spoke in favor of the bill near an hour.

Mr. Wheaton opposed the bill in a speech of nearly the same length.

Mr. Tallmadge spoke against the bill for half an hour.

Mr. W. Allen spoke a few minutes in reply to Mr. Wheaton.

Mr. Dana spoke half an hour against the bill.

Mr. Livermore spoke a few minutes against the bill.

Mr. Shiffley spoke in reply to objections which had been made to the bill.

Mr. Gardener spoke a few minutes.

And then, about sun down, the question on the passage of the bill was decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. L. J. Alston, W. Mason, Bacon, Basset, Bibb, Boyd, J. Brown, R. Brown, Burwell, Butler, Talbot, Cobb, Cochran, Cox, Criss, Gales, Dawson, Eppes, Findley, Fisk, Garnett, Gardener, Gardner, Garland, Hildson, Hatcher, Helms, Holland, Howard, Johnson, Jones, Kenan, Kennerly, Key, Lee, M. Kim, Montgomery, M. K. Moore, T. Moore, Morrow, N. R. Newton, Pearson, P. B. Porter, Rhea, (T.) Richards, Seaver, Shaw, Sheffey, Stone, Suter, G. Smith, J. Smith, S. Smith, Southard, Stanford, Stanley, Taylor, Trach, Turner, Van Zooype, Whitehill, Wynn, Witherspoon—73.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Bard, Blair, H. Brackenridge, J. C. Chamberlain, W. Chamberlin, Chanpion, Chittenden, Clay, Clayton, Crawford, Danielson, Davenport, Desha, Ely, Elliott, Goldsborough, Gold, Hale, Haven, Hubbard, Hilly, R. Jackson, Jenkins, Knickerbocker, Lewis, Livermore, Livingston, Abseley, Minor, Mumford, Newbold, Pickman, Pitkin, Potter, Quincy, Ross, Sammons, Seybert, Stedman, Stephenson, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Thompson, Troup, Upham, Van Dyke, Van Rensselaer, Wheaton, Whitman, Wilson—52.

[Absent on this vote sixteen members, viz. Messrs. Campbell, Cook, Denning, Franklin, Goodwin, Gray, J. G. Jackson, Love, Matthews, Miller, Nicholson, J. Porter, Randolph, Root, Sawyer, Weakley; of whom Messrs. Cook, Denning, and Randolph have not appeared in their seats during the present session, and Mr. Franklin and Goodwin are absent on leave.]

Tuesday, January 30.

A communication was received from the Secretary of war, enclosing a report on the subject of the returns of the two detachments of militia.

Appropriation Bill.

On motion of Mr. Eppes, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Cuts in the chair, on the bill making appropriations for the support of the government during the year 1810.

A motion was made to strike out the clause making the additional allowance of 15 per centum on the salaries of the clerks of the public offices.

Mr. Bacon, Tallmadge, Montgomery and Root supported the motion, and Messrs. Eppes, Johnson, Lyon, Smith, Quincy, Rhea, Mumford, Sheffey, and Taylor opposed it—Negative 52 to 41.

There is in the bill a provision "for repaying the Bank of the U. S. a sum advanced to the late collector of New Orleans, to enable him to pay drawbacks." This blank was filled with the sum of 100,000 dollars.

Messrs. Quincy, Lyon, Goldsborough, Emot and Key objected to the appropriation in the bill of 9000 dols. for a minister to Madrid, as we had no minister there, and making such an appropriation would be a sanction of this House to such a mission to proceed forthwith; to which they objected. Even if it were proper now to send a minister to Madrid, there was no occasion for an appropriation for that object, because the President had already power to send a minister to that city, if he thought proper to exercise it.

Messrs. Eppes, Bacon, Root, Rhea, (Ten.) M. Kim, W. Alston, & Montgomery replied that this was included in the estimate from the Treasury Department, and was no doubt intended to meet the appointment of a minister to Spain, whenever the government should be settled, whether a Joseph or Ferdinand swayed the sceptre, whether the king was selected from the

Napoleon or Bourbon dynasty. Whenever the government of Spain was settled, we ought to have a minister there.

The appropriation was refused to be inserted—52 to 35.

After filling various blanks, the committee rose at 4 o'clock, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 25.

Latest From Lisbon.

Capt. Williams arrived last evening from Lisbon, left that place on the 20th of Dec. Affairs in Portugal remained much in the same state as our last advices. A few days before Capt. W. sailed, intelligence was received from Spain, that the principal Spanish army had been defeated in two engagements with the French, about the last of Nov. near Salamanca, in which the patriots suffered a loss of 13 or 14,000 men. It was stated that the Spaniards had pursued the army under Soult, over whom they had gained some advantages, until he was reinforced by a strong body of fresh troops near Salamanca; when he became the assailant; and the Spanish commander, emboldened by recent successes, determined on meeting him in a general battle, for which purpose he had imprudently taken a position on an extensive plain, where the superiority of the French tactics triumphed over patriotic valor, and he was defeated with the loss above stated. Still, however, the French were not advancing, and probably would not attempt it, until reinforcements should arrive from France.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25.

The following particulars are given on the authority of a gentleman who lately escaped from France, and who left Paris on the 4th inst.

"Troops are marching from all parts of the North for Spain." Bonaparte goes after the meeting of the Senate. Joseph Bonaparte is to be king of Italy, Spain is to be reduced as a conquered country, and divided into 12 governments. Beauharnois is to be king of Poland; that part lately wrested from the Austrians to form a part of the kingdom.

The general news from the continent has now become very uninteresting and unimportant! Bonaparte is still at Fontainebleau; and the great changes of the Map of Europe which will soon be carried into execution can there meditate and digest at full leisure. Some of the chief of his Confederate Kings are attending his motions, no doubt to receive his instructions and assist in concerting the new arrangements.

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 30.

It is with great sympathy that we relate a dreadful catastrophe that happened at the Powder Mills of Messrs. Schott and Mandeville, near Frankfort, on the 11th inst. Mr. Mandeville and brother to his partner, Mr. Charles Schott, rode out to the mill in the afternoon and entered the room where the foreman and a labourer were busily employed preparing salt-petre; a short time after their arrival, a boy entered the apartment and shut the door hastily, which, together with a defect in the boiler, caused the salt-petre to take fire, and the room was instantaneously enveloped in flames; Mr. Mandeville during the conflagration made a grasp for the door, and accidentally hit the latch, and opened the door, which was the means of saving himself and four others from instant death; but alas! not to give them time to prepare for another world. The boy died a fortnight, and the labourer about a fortnight, and Mr. Charles Schott died on the evening of the 26th inst. Mr. Mandeville now lays very ill, but great hopes are entertained of his recovery.

CHARLES-TOWN, Feb. 9.

Married, on the 1st instant, by the rev. Mr. Boydston, Mr. Thomas Frazer to Miss Jane Hellen, both of this county.

We are informed by a gentleman who left Jamaica about 25 days since, that Brown, the late collector at New Orleans, on his arrival at Jamaica had disposed of the specie he had carried off with him, for bills on England, and that he had left that island with his booty, on board a vessel bound for England.

Charleston Courier.

It is with a surprise only equalled by our indignation, that we peruse the

unfounded statements, with which too many of the papers teem, of the defenceless state of our ports and harbors. Were they partially true, the avidity with which they are circulated would expose the patriotism of their authors to much question. But when represented in glowing colors in times like these, when the injustice of foreign powers leaves us nothing to hope from their forbearance, such conduct becomes highly criminal, and calls for marked reprehension.

The truth is, that most of the works contemplated East of New-York are either finished, or nearly finished, and in a respectable condition for defence. Those in the harbor of New-York being on an unusually large scale, have progressed more slowly than the rest. But as the funds are sufficient, they will, as soon as the season admits, be prosecuted with new vigor. The proper departments have not been inactive even in the dead of winter. On the contrary cannon are now constantly casting and in a state of transportation, carriages and implements are making, contracts for powder and ball in execution, and ammunition of every description preparing. Small arms are ready in abundance, and the preparations for war, should it eventually become inevitable, may be affirmed to be in greater forwardness than they have been at any antecedent period since the first settlement of the country.

Nat. Intel.

John Randolph's absence from Congress is suspected to be not so much owing to indisposition, as ill-disposition. He is said to be employed in venting his spleen against the administration in a series of essays published in the 'Spirit of '76' at Washington, under the signature of Philo-Laos, remarkably for their malignant spirit and abusive language.

Tren. True Amer.

Some of the Federalists say they can see no insult in Jackson's conduct. It is an old and true saying that "None are so blind as those who will not see."

Loans, which were all the rage with the federalists while they had the helm of government in their own hands, cannot be mentioned now without filling them with consternation! Mr. Gallatin, owing to the unsettled state of our foreign intercourse, and the uncertainty our revenue is consequently involved in, suggests the propriety to Congress of authorising a loan, should it become necessary. This is magnified into a great bug-bear!—altho' a loan was authorised last year, but not resorted to—and the same may, and probably will, be the case this. But should the Administration, by adverse circumstances, be driven to borrow money, their credit, it is trusted, will enable them to get it for less than eight per cent. which Federalists formerly gave when they borrowed!

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

January 25.

The House, according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole House on the state of the commonwealth, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Wyatt reported, that the committee had agreed to a bill "Concerning the courts of chancery," and had directed him to move, that the committee of the whole House, on the state of the commonwealth, be discharged from further consideration of the said bill & amendments proposed thereto.

And the question being put on the motion to discharge the committee, it passed in the affirmative—Ayes 123—Noes 31.

On motion, ordered, That the further consideration of the said bill, with the amendments, be postponed to the 31st day of March next—Ayes 123—Noes 28.

Richmond, February 1, 1810.

Yesterday, the Assembly of Virginia proceeded to the election of a Judge of the General Court, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Prentiss—James Semple, Esq. was elected.

An almost unparalleled instance of persevering Bravery.

Capt. Frazer Smith, master of ship Neptune, of Greenock, (Scot.) wrote his owners from Lima, in April last that while on the coast of Peru, he first encountered a French privateer for 4

hours, and beat her off: That a few weeks after, the same privateer, with a ship she had captured, made an attack on his ship, and after several hours of hard fighting drove them both off, but had suffered greatly in his rigging, &c. &c.—That a few days after another privateer, mounting 23 guns, 170 men, attacked his ship in the night, when he fought her three hours, and drove her off, she returned to the second attack at day light, and the obstinate and unequal contest was continued with little or no remission from Monday to Thursday; when his ship's ammunition was entirely expended; and being exhausted from fatigue and want of food, (not having time to spare to eat or drink) his ship surrendered, to a complete wreck, literally knocked to pieces, the maintopmast and main-yard shot away, his sails cut to rags, and not a single shroud, left standing! Capt. S. lost his mate and 7 of his crew, killed; and himself and 9 of his crew wounded.

The subscriber has discontinued his school until the 2d of April next.

BEN. R. SAUNDERS.
February 9, 1810.

FOR HIRE,
A Negro Woman,
About 25 years of age, sufficiently qualified to perform any kind of house work, and a good hand on a farm.

BEN. R. SAUNDERS.
February 9, 1810.

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

JOHN HENKLE.
February 9, 1810.

Public Sale.
WILL be sold, on Monday the 19th instant, at the subscribers dwelling, about two miles from Charlestown, a number of sheep, horned cattle, and hogs—Also, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, and a quantity of good bacon. The purchase credit will be given, the six months giving bond with approved security. The sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

MICHAEL KILLENBERGER.
February 9, 1810.

TO HIRE,
A stout, healthy negro man,
Who is well acquainted with farming, and is also an excellent house carpenter.

JOHN DOWNEY.
February 9, 1810.

Land for Sale.
BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me by Ferdinand 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 SIXTH day of JUNE next, at the Rock's mill, the following tracts of land, viz. 200 acres part of the Rock's tract, purchased by the said Ferdinand 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, Rohardt, Gantt, 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 Ferdinand Fairfax, Esq. on the 7th day of November, 1809, for the purpose of indemnifying Mr. Fairfax Washington against certain securities therein mentioned, I shall offer for sale, for cash, at the Rock's Mill, on the sixth day of June 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 Ferdinand Fairfax, in the 115 acre farm purchased by the said Ferdinand Fairfax at the sale of the commissioners held some time ago at the Rock's mill. Also 30 acres of wood land, part of the River tract, adjoining the Distillery lot.

Wm. BYRD PAGE.
January 18, 1810.

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 hov'ring 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 surprise, 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 Sacoocook river. The county road from Chester to

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 any 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.

Expired by Limitation.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of James and John Lane, this day dissolved by limitation, (the term for which it was made having expired.) The unsettled business of the late concern will be attended to by either of the late Partners. They earnestly request all those indebted to them, in any manner, to come forward and settle the same as speedily as possible.

The business will be continued (only more extensively) at the well known old stand by the Market House, under the firm of JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER & Co. JAMES S. LANE, JOHN N. LANE. Shepherd's Town, January 1, 1810.

Selling off at first Cost.

THE subscribers inform the Friends and Customers in particular, of the late firm of James & John Lane, and the 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 Backing 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 Ludstrings, 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 Jaconet ditto, Plain and Figured Leno ditto, Plain India Book and Mull 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 Marseilles Quilts, 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.

ALSO, 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. FRY & BELL.

RAGS.

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

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 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 Mr. Fairfax Washington against certain securities therein mentioned, I shall offer for sale, for cash, at the Rock's Mill, on the 15th day of February next, for the purpose aforesaid, (the sale will begin at eleven o'clock on that day) the following parcels of land, viz. all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Ferdinando Fairfax, in the Distillery and Ferry Lots, and the 115 acre farm purchased by the said Ferdinando Fairfax at the sale of the commissioners, held some time ago at the Rock's mill. Also 50 acres of wood land, part of the River tract, adjoining the Distillery lot. Wm. BYRD PAGE. January 18, 1810.

A Miller

Who can come well recommendeth 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 has 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.

FOR HIRE.

A Negro Woman, About 25 years of age, sufficiently qualified to perform any kind of house work, and a good hand on a farm. BEN. R. SAUNDERS. February 9, 1810.

FOR SALE,

THE NOTED STUD HORSE CHESTER BALL. This horse will be sold on very reasonable terms. JOHN HENKLE. February 9, 1810.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, on Monday the 19th instant, at the subscriber's dwelling, about two miles from Charlestown, a number of sheep, horned cattle, and hogs—Also, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, and a quantity of good bacon. Six months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.— The sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. MICHAEL KILLENBERGER. February 9, 1810.

TO HIRE,

A stout, healthy negro man, Who is well acquainted with farming, and is also an excellent house carpenter. JOHN DOWNEY. February 2, 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 SIXTH day of JUNE 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 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. 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 SIXTH day of JUNE 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 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.

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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. JAMES S. LANE, JOHN N. LANE. Shepherd's Town, January 1, 1810.

Selling off at first Cost.

THE subscribers inform the Friends and Customers in particular, of the late firm of James & John Lane, and the 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 Backing 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 Ludstrings, 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 Jaconet ditto, Plain and Figured Leno ditto, Plain India Book and Mull 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 Marseilles Quilts, 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.

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

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."

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, 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:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Count. Includes 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 (2), Do. dead (16), 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).

Friday, February 2.

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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 of referring the idea of