

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!

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.

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.

from me to instigate that there are any in the Assembly, who, altho' opposed to the principle of duelling, do not wish to proclaim their sentiments to the world, lest they should be suspected of a want of fortitude: I, sir, have no such fears, for I never did suppose, the fighting of a duel, a mark of fortitude.—No, sir, true fortitude is a cardinal virtue, and other virtues—it is that firm, manly, unshaken mind, which enables a man to meet danger in critical and trying situations; it is the virtuous man's shield, by which he defends himself from the evils of the world—it is the anchor which keeps him steady amidst the storms and hurricanes of life. The intrepidity or courage of a duelist, altho' it seems to imitate, cannot be said to be a virtue: because it is not the object of moral approbation.

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 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.

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 sale of all their present stock, and the selling off of all their stock of Coats, 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 Casimeres, almost every Colour, Bottle Green, Brown, Olive, Blue, Drab and Gray Coatings, Large Roses, Three Point and Striped Blankets, Flushings and Beeking Bazzes, Downshire Kersey for Great Coats, Platts, Kerseys and Half-Blacks, Flannels and Men's Home made Kait Stockings, &c.

EPITOME OF LAWS

Of a public nature, passed at the last session of the Legislature of Virginia.

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.

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

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 full, 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, super-seas, 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.

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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. Worcester, (Mass.) Nov. 29, 1809. HON. H. DEARBORN, SIR, Having invented a cheap and simple method of manufacturing Wood-screws from iron wire, I obtained a patent for the same from the U. States in July last, and finding it extremely difficult, by any means within my power, to obtain wire of suitable sizes, I was induced to attempt the manufacturing of it: and as a necessary appendage to connect this business with that of screw making: the process being so easy and simple, that two men of common capacity can manufacture from rods, about the size of common nail rods, three hundred weight of assorted screw wire per day. In the same time a man with two boys can make from the wire, twenty gross of screws,

REMARKS

By Mr. Noland, on the passage of the Bill to Suppress Duelling. MR. SPEAKER.—The bill which has been read, is one which claims the serious attention of this house: it is one in which every member of this body, in which every citizen of Virginia is deeply interested. The practice of Duelling seems to me to be an unnatural trait on genuine courage growing out of a barbarous age; for we find, that it was first introduced by the Goths and Vandals, during the days of their ignorance and barbarism. The polite and polished nations of Greece and Rome, who were ever prodigal of their blood when in defence of their country's rights, knew nothing of this detestable practice, which appears to me to be built on an infinity of absurdities—because while it seems to suppose, that a man's honor ought to be dearer to him than his life, it at the same time supposes, that his honor is in the power of every unprincipled villain that can invent or tell a lie, or of every careless or ill-bred person that may jostle him in the way: it supposes, that a lie may become true and honorable, provided the person who tells it is willing to fight in support of it, and that any crime whatever may

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

together with almost every other article which this country and neighborhood require 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.

salt, tea, sugar, molasses, coffee, spices, iron or steel to his neighbors, when purchased as a return load on carrying his produce to market, in his wagon or otherwise.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.

By the arrival at this port yesterday, of the schr. Fawn, Capt. Young, in 37 days from St. Sebastians, the Editor of the Whig has received through a mercantile friend, Paris, Bord-aux and Bayonne papers, bringing Paris papers to the 16th of Dec. We have only room for the following to-day. More important articles on Monday.

What concerns the U. States more particularly is the following:

On the 12th of Dec. the minister of the Interior submitted his report or expose of the situation of the French empire to the Legislative Body; towards the close of which he sketches the relation of France with other nations:—

[Translated for the Whig.]

"His Excellency terminates his report by the examination of the political relations of France with foreign powers. The report announces, that a treaty with Sweden will soon be signed; that Holland equally bruised by France and by England, will undergo some changes—that our relations with the U. States of America are only suspended for the moment, and will immediately resume their natural channel; (Marche naturelle)—that the part of Poland added to the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, and freed from the yoke of Austria is about to prosper under the laws of the king of Saxony; that a true friendship unites Russia to the French empire—lastly, that the kings, allies of France will receive an increase of territory; and that France herself acquires new sources of prosperity, and new openings for her commerce by the means of the countries incorporated with the empire."

On the prospect of speedy restoration of intercourse with America, cotton fell in France to a very low price.

Madrid, December 4.—His majesty makes known to the army, that the Spanish army commanded by the duke Del Parque, which had imprudently advanced on the right bank of the Tormes, has been completely defeated on the 28th of Nov. at Alba by the 6th corps of the army and the 6th division of Dragoons. 15 pieces of cannon, several waggons full of ammunition, 6 stands of colors, 10,000 muskets, and more than 2,000 prisoners fell into the hands of the imperial troops. The enemy besides left 2,000 dead on the field of battle, amongst whom were one general, several colonels, and a great number of officers. The remains of the army took advantage of the night to save themselves in different directions, leaving their arms and baggage. With that army the last prop of the party of the insurrection was destroyed. There is reason to hope that the isolated bodies, and the different parties dispersed through the provinces, being pursued with vigor, the tranquility of the interior will soon be re-established.

The Marshal of the empire, Duke of Dalmatia.

The following order of the day was published the 20th of Nov. at Madrid:—

The king gained yesterday at Ocana a memorable and decisive battle.—Two hours were sufficient to annihilate that army of insurgents, which hoped in a few days to make its entry into Madrid. It was entirely destroyed or dispersed—4,000 men dead on the field of battle—20,000 prisoners—800 were officers; between 30 or 40,000 muskets, 20 stand of colors, 30 pieces of cannon, an immense quantity of baggage, are the result of this brilliant victory.

The Governor General, (Signed) BELLARD.

The passage through Bayonne of the troops of the first division of the army of reserve was to cease the 4th or 5th of the month (Dec.) The destination of these troops is for Victoria, where the head-quarters will be established. The marshal duke of Eichingen left Bayonne for Spain the 1st of this month (Dec.)

Cherbourg, Dec. 2.—We learn by letters from Petersburg, that the official confirmation is received of the news of a complete victory gained by the Russians in Moldavia over the Grand Visir, in which the latter lost 16 cannon, 16 standards, &c.

Bayonne, Nov. 25.—For several days past it has been announced that his majesty king Joseph will soon pass through this city on his way to Paris.

To-morrow, the troops forming the first division of the army destined for Spain will begin to arrive. They announce the arrival of more than 100,000 men coming from Germany, who will pass through our city and Perpignan. Every day 4 or 500 men of the reserve of 1806, 7, 8 and 9, arrive in our city. They are armed and equipped immediately. Bayonne never offered such a military appearance. The troops will be received with joy by our inhabitants. Already every thing is ready for the reception of our august emperor.

December 16.—A private letter from Perpignan, dated 13th inst. states as follows:

Gerona is in our power since the 10th of this month. We do not know yet the articles of capitulation—but it appears that the garrison will remain prisoners of war.

Butharest, Nov. 26.—After the capture of Ismael, the Russian troops advanced on the right bank of the Danube, and formed the blockade of Silistria. The Russian fleet has already bombarded that place. The Asiatic troops who are in the army of the Grand Vizer desert in great numbers, because on account of ancient customs, they only keep the field from the beginning of June to the end of August.—In the actual situation of affairs the Grand Vizer has no other step to take but to risk a battle, or to retire to Adrianople, and there entrench himself. It is with a great deal of difficulty that he can procure provisions for his army at Rutschuck by the means of the Danube.

PARIS, Dec. 11.

Answer of Napoleon to the Legislative Body:

Gentlemen, the president and deputies of the Legislative body: the sentiments you have expressed accord with my own. I know the attachment of your body to my person. France needs a monarchy moderate but strong. The present epoch ought not only to be distinguished by the glory of the arms of France, but also by the prosperity of her commerce; by the wisdom of her laws, and by the splendor of her arts, sciences and literary acquisitions.

To bring France to her present state, I have surmounted the greatest obstacles. I and my family will ever sacrifice our dearest affections to the interests and welfare of this great nation. By the help of God and the constant love of my people, I will be enabled to overcome every obstacle which shall oppose the accomplishment of my great designs.

I desire to have 30 years longer, in order to be able to serve my subjects 30 years more, to consolidate this great empire, and to see all the prosperity that I have conceived for this dear France.—The audience being finished, the deputation was re-conducted with the greatest ceremonies.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16.

One of the leading ministerial newspapers (London, 14th inst.) has the following passage:—Mr. Mayntz, the Austrian messenger, has brought proposals to our government for a general peace, to be negotiated at a Congress to be held in some city in the North West of France. Should these proposals be rejected, Prince Staremberg has orders to leave this country. This important subject will be the first that will employ the Marquis Wellesley's consideration."

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, February 22.

The bill concerning commercial intercourse, &c. having been returned from the Senate with amendments, (viz. striking out all but the 1st, 2nd, and 12th sections.)—

Mr. Dawson moved to refer the bill to a committee of the whole—Negative, Ayes 35.

Mr. Smilie said he was always disposed to treat the Senate with due respect; but after the extraordinary amendments they had made to the bill, he thought the House ought not to precipitate a decision on it. He therefore moved to postpone it till Saturday.

Mr. Dawson said he wished to propose to amend the amendment of the Senate—and, as the House had refused to commit the bill, he hoped a postponement would take place.

Mr. Taylor said he had no objection that the bill should lie over until to-morrow; but there was a loud call on the House for an immediate decision

on it. The bill (said he) had had a long journey, and travelled slowly.—Speculations are going on from one end of the continent to the other. Those who were in the secret and who may now be in the secret as to the eventual fate of the bill, will, if the bill be postponed, have a further time to prey on Society. I would put by every other business till this is decided on. Postponing it would be trifling with the feelings of the nation. I am not for imitating the slow and strange progress this bill some how or other has travelled elsewhere.

Mr. Macon hoped the law would not be longer delayed than till to-morrow. If the bill was to pass, it was proper to pass it as early as possible, in order to place the honest and scrupulous merchant on a ground of equality with the dishonest man who feels himself unrestrained by the laws of the country. Every day it was delayed would give an advantage over the moral to the immoral part of Society.

Mr. Gardener differed from Mr. Macon as to his construction of the law. If the gentleman could convince him that by the bill as it now stood, all penalties heretofore incurred would be done away, he should certainly be against all postponement or alteration of it. When an offence constituted by law is done away, penalties should go with it. In such a case penalties can only be enforced for the sake of vengeance. Mr. G. said he should hope that the construction was correct. He should like to see this 22nd of Feb. a jubilee, commemorated by a release from embargo, non-intercourse, &c. that nothing might be left to remind this happy country of this whole hostile system.

Mr. Macon said that the great ground on which this bill had been advocated in this House, was, that it would keep us in peace. Every thing going to that end had been struck out in the Senate. He said it was well understood that there were two parties in this nation, one for war with Britain, and one for war with France. It behoved those who wished to maintain the peace of the nation to stand up for the bill. However others might give up their opinions, he would not. As he meant not to be driven from the ground he had taken and supported, of neutrality as to both belligerents, he meant to abide by the bill as it went from the House.

Mr. Dana said that he as well as the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Macon) was for peace; and therefore in that respect he and the gentleman were of the same opinion. He declared himself decidedly of the American peace party; and was therefore for the amendments to the bill, because they certainly could not produce a war with either belligerent.

Mr. Johnson said that, connected with the circumstances under which this bill had come to the House, he would as soon vote for a proposition to tear from the journals of the Old Congress the declarations of Independence, as for the amendments of the Senate. However he was the non-intercourse might be, he would never vote for its repeal until a substitute was adopted. He considered that if the bill passed as amended, it would be that kind of submission from which the nation never could emerge. With his consent this hall should never be polluted by the passage of such an act. Were he certain the roof would fall and crush him after voting against the amendments, he would not hesitate to die with his vote.

Mr. Fisk observed that he did not rise to fatigue the House with a detailed speech. It had become almost an offence against the House to mention the insults and injuries this nation had received from the belligerents. But a few weeks ago and a resolution came from the Senate apprizing the House of their sense of insolence in a foreign minister, and solemnly pledging the resources of the nation to support the Executive in repelling it. And now these amendments to the bill had been received from the same body! What is the effect of the amendments? To repeal every shade, to destroy every pretence of resistance to this system of aggression of the belligerents—and why is this to be done? The mercantile interest requires it—the merchants are uneasy. I, for one, sir, am tired and the nation is weary of this sort of reasoning. In what a dilemma has it placed us since 1803! Look to the acts of government, look to their proceedings, and then tell me if these merchants are consistent. Mr. F. took a review of the late measures of government and the uniform opposition of the

merchants. Gentlemen might say that the repeal of the non-intercourse law was to make way for something more energetic. Was it to be believed that those who could not bear to see a few merchant vessels confined in our harbors, were prepared for any thing more energetic? Concur in the amendments, (said he) and it is in his last you hear of resistance. I would not concur in surrendering the rights of government to the belligerents as I would vote for this amendment. A motion was then made to adjourn and carried, 61 to 37.

Friday, February 23.

Mr. P. B. Porter, from the committee appointed on the subject of internal improvements, reported a bill for the improvement of the U. S. public roads and canals. [This bill is essentially the same with that originally reported by Mr. Pope in the Senate. The bill was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Portifications.

Mr. Clayton, from the committee on so much of the message of the President of the U. S. as relates to the fortifications of the ports and harbors of the U. S. made a detailed report, stating that in the opinion of the committee it was unnecessary at this time to appropriate any additional sum for that purpose.

Mrs. Hamilton's Claim.

This being the day set apart for private business, the House resolved to refer to a committee of the whole, the honorable claims on the report of the committee of claims on the petition of Elizabeth Hamilton.

Messrs. Johnson, Ross, Catlett, Piken, and Fisk advocated the claim, and Messrs. Alston, Bacon, Holland, and Root opposed it.

The committee rose 55 to 54 at half past four, without coming to a decision, and obtained leave to sit again.

A motion was made by Mr. Gholson to adjourn over to Monday, and negatived 61 to 40.

And the House adjourned.

Saturday, February 24.

Mr. Root presented the memorial of Gen. Barton and others, of the state of Rhode Island, praying compensation for their services in the revolution. Mr. R. said that reports had heretofore been made favorable to the justice of the claim. He moved now to refer it to the same committee of the whole which had under consideration the report on the petition of Elizabeth Hamilton. He said he wished, if the rampart which defended the Treasury department was to be broken down, that others besides Mrs. Hamilton should be admitted. He wished also to know whether the zeal which gentlemen displayed in favor of this claim, was a general zeal to break down the barriers of the limitation law, or whether it was a zeal for this woman alone.

This motion produced a desultory debate of two hours, in which Messrs. Root, Smilie, Love, Alston, Shattuck, Boyd, and Montgomery supported the claim, and Messrs. Piken, Key, Gardener, Gholson, Dana, Lyon, George Ross, Fisk and Johnson opposed it. The debate turned chiefly on a comparison of the nature of the two claims. The great objection to the reference was, that it was an unusual course to refer a petition to a committee of the whole, before an investigation into the facts; and that it would be doing injustice to both claims to blend them together.

The motion was negatived, by Yeas and Nays, 63 to 62.

CHANGES.

The New York federal council of appointment have removed Dewitt Clinton from the mayoralty of the city of New York and appointed Jacob Radcliff in his room.—Mr. Hoffman is appointed recorder, vice Mr. Van Wyck, removed.—There is a general removal of democrats from office through the state—which is peculiarly right. When a party obtains the reins, they ought to fill all offices with men of congenial politics.

Whig.

The voice of the People.

At no period, in our national history, have the People of this country been more firmly united, than at present, in a disposition to resist foreign aggressions, and expel foreign influence from our borders. Were the immortal Washington alive, and at the head of our councils, he could not inspire the Country with more confidence, than that which it now spontaneously exhibits in our present Federal constituted Authorities. In this respect we are supported by the united voice of all the State Legislatures, which have been in session since the unanimous disavowal of Erskine's agreement with our Government, by the virtuous Ministry of George the 3d.

Vermont, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Ohio.

Have unequivocally expressed their detestation of British perfidy, their confidence in the Federal Government, and determination to support it, at all hazards, in such vigorous measures as may be necessary to vindicate our rights; and even the Federal Executive of the little State of Delaware,

The report of the day is, that Dr. Logan has, within a few days, embarked

for Europe, his destination is in its character much the same as the journey to France; that a few years ago to avert a war between England and the U. States. Any measure which has peace upon its object, and rational principles for its basis, is laudable, however eccentric the means by which it may be brought about; though we very much question the success of the present without the aid of Dr. Logan—we cannot withhold our applause from the generous and benevolent purpose which is its object.—With the statements of England, it is a question of so much relative importance, as it was with the statements of France, when Dr. Logan succeeded in averting a war; with France, it is essentially the same with that originally reported by Mr. Pope in the Senate. The bill was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Clayton, from the committee on so much of the message of the President of the U. S. as relates to the fortifications of the ports and harbors of the U. S. made a detailed report, stating that in the opinion of the committee it was unnecessary at this time to appropriate any additional sum for that purpose.

It is requisite to keep these considerations in view; because it will be unwise to calculate upon success; and any disappointment, if it be against our expectations, will not only be more honorable to the United States, but more honorable to him who may accomplish it. Some pains have been taken to spread abroad a report that Dr. Logan undertakes this business at the desire of government; the purpose of such a report is not difficult to discover; it is but fair to let Dr. Logan enjoy all the merit which is properly his.

On Saturday, at Long's Hotel, Mr. Fulton delivered a lecture to about 200 persons on his system of sub-marine attack by torpedoes, and its probable effects on the liberty of the seas. He exhibited these instruments with all their apparatus, harpoons and harpoon guns, and the mode of using them, to the perfect satisfaction of his hearers. He concluded the lecture with a most impressive address on the progress of the useful arts, and the obstacles that the ignorant multitude oppose to new discoveries, and to the real interest of society. The address will be printed at the desire of the audience.

With great pleasure we announce to the public, that the converts to this mode of attack are daily increasing, and that the Secretary of the Navy, convinced of its importance, is particularly desirous to see it fairly experimented.

Nat. Intell.

Denmark and Sweden.—The pacific negotiations between Sweden and Denmark are terminated. The plenipotentiaries reached the scene of negotiation on the 11th ult. and on the morning of the 25th, intelligence was received at Stockholm, that peace was concluded.

The succession of Prince Augustenburgh to the Swedish throne is likely to meet with opposition, as a strong party has been formed in favor of Gustavus's son, who, it was reported, would be favored by Russia. An unfounded rumor prevailed in Gottenburgh on the 25th ult. that the late king, Gustavus, was dead.

The private letters from Sweden speak of a growing misunderstanding between Denmark and France, but are wholly silent as to the cause.

The following is an extract of a letter from Copenhagen, dated Nov. 4.—"Since my last letter to you, an intrigue of a very curious nature has been discovered. The Hereditary Prince of Denmark, who is married to the daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburgh, being called from home by military duties, had scarcely been gone three days, when it was discovered that a Frenchman of the name of Dupuis, who was the ballet master, and also had been chosen to instruct the Princess in singing, had been perceived going into her apartments at a late hour in the night. A guard was placed to watch his return, and at four in the morning he was seen leaving the Princess's bed room. An express was immediately dispatched to the Prince, to make him acquainted with the circumstance; and on examining the Princess she confessed her guilt. Dupuis was instantly sent under an escort

to Lubek, never to return to Denmark under pain of death, and the Princess has since been sent to Altona. Messengers have been sent to all quarters, to apprise her relations of her conduct, and a divorce is expected to take place. This same Dupuis was some years ago in the Swedish service; but his conduct was so infamous that he was banished from that country.—London paper.

Albany Register.

Lancaster, Feb. 17.

Permanent seat of Government. The Bill, fixing the Seat of Government of Pennsylvania at Harrisburgh, has passed both Houses of the General Assembly; appropriates 30,000 dollars for the Public Buildings; and directs the Removal of the Public Records in October, 1812.

Richmond, February 23.

The birth day of Gen. Washington was yesterday celebrated, in this city, with its customary honors.—At dawn of day, a gun announced the anniversary of the hero of the revolution—at sun rise a federal salute was fired.—The independent companies of cavalry, infantry and artillery appeared in full uniform, on the capital square, accompanied by Colo. Smith and Mayo, and Majors Ambler and Tompkins—Much credit is due to the spirit which was manifested on the occasion.—The light infantry, blues and rifle corps dined together at the Washington.

The artillery and republican blues, joined by several militia officers of the 12th regiment, partook of a cold collation on the field.—The scene was closed by a ball at the Bell, and one in Manchester, in which our fair country women vied with each other in joy and festivity.

New York, February 10.—From Lisbon.—Capt. Kearney of the ship Monticello, who arrived this morning, in 48 days from Lisbon, states that just before he sailed, a British packet arrived, in six days from Falmouth, bringing London papers to the 2d of Jan. He informs us that they contained nothing of importance, excepting that Mr. Canning was appointed first Lord of the Admiralty. Capt. K. also states that the British troops had retired from Spain—that explanatory letters had passed between Sir A. Wellesley and the Spanish Junta, on this subject—and that the British head quarters were at Coenby in Portugal. The Portuguese were raising a new army of 40,000 men.

From the West Indies.—Capt. Gross of the Brig Eliza Green, who arrived this morning in 13 days from Porto Rico, informs, that news had been received there that about the 25th of January the British made a landing on the island of Guadaloupe, between the river Salle and Lassaterre; took and blew up several redoubts; and on the 1st instant were to commence a general attack upon Basserre.

Letters from Canton state that the Ladrones Pirates, who have hitherto been kept peaceable by tribute-money, being now denied of their usual stipend, have commenced a system of general piracy; that they had taken an American schooner with 60,000 dollars cargo, in Macao roads, and keep the crew for a high ransom; they demanding 2000 dollars each, as a ransom.

They belong to a cluster of islands in the Eastern Ocean, off the coast of China.

Capt. Gold, arrived at N. York, left at Porto Rico, a Spanish 74 from Havana with seven millions of dollars, put in there in distress—the British frigates Undaunted and Ethalion, had taken the money on board, and intended to lodge it in the bank of England.

General Sumpter, the minister to the Prince Regent of Portugal, arrived at New York on Friday last. He will shortly embark on his mission to the Brazils.

Extract of a letter, dated Lisbon, Dec. 19, 1809.

"The English army, that has been quartered, since the battle of Talavera, at Badajos and Evas, are now on their march to the northward of Portugal, and it is believed Coimbra will be their head quarters. The French, by the last accounts, had advanced as far as Alcantara, a frontier town in Spain, another French army are penetrating from the northern part, supposed for Oporto—this corps is commanded by marshal Soult.

There never was such mortality in any army as in that of the English, since the battle of Talavera—they interred, on an average one hundred per

cent, at Evas; and the last return of the sick in the hospitals, amounted to thirteen thousand.—The English army at present cannot exceed 12,000 effective men.

Dissolution of Partnership.

This day dissolved by mutual consent, the partnership of M. Frame and Co. 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, as no longer indulgence can or will be given. 17th March court is near at hand.

M. FRAME, & Co. The business will in future be conducted by M. Frame, who intends selling off his present stock of goods at first cost for cash or country produce.

Wanted, a lad, capable of attending in a store. A good recommendation will be necessary.

March 2, 1810.

M. FRAME.

The subscribers having sustained serious vexations and injuries in consequence of the licentious practices of persons passing through their farms, leaving open their gates, and throwing down their fences, are under the necessity of cautioning the public against a repetition of such trespasses, or of passing through their lands under any pretence whatsoever. Such as may be detected in violating this notice will inevitably incur legal prosecution.

ALEX. STRAITH, H. S. JURNER.

February 27, 1810.

CLOVER SEED.

WE have good clover seed for sale, at Nine Dollars per bushel.

G. & J. HUMPHREYS. Charles-town, March 2, 1810.

FOR SALE.

FOUR STILLS.

For which good paper will be taken in payment. For terms apply to the subscriber, near Charles town, Jefferson county.

JOSEPH CRANE. March 2, 1810.

Deed of Trust.

BY virtue of a deed of trust given to me by Elie Cleveland, to secure a debt due Levi Cleveland, I shall offer for sale, for cash, on Tuesday 6th inst. at Berry Hill, about eight miles from Charles town, Five Virginia born Negroes, consisting of boys and women, together with a wagon and two horses. The sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

JESSE CLEVELAND. March 2, 1810.

The Overseers of the Poor of Jefferson county are requested to meet on Thursday the 8th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Globe Tavern, in Shepherd's Town. A full meeting is required, and all persons concerned are desired to attend.

By order, JAMES BROWN, C. O. P. February 23, 1810.

Notice.

The few surviving officers of the late revolutionary army, residing in Jefferson county, Va. are requested to assemble at George Hite's Hotel, in Charles town, on the first day of March court, next, at 4 o'clock.

February 23, 1810.

THE Republicans of Jefferson county are requested to attend at Geo. Hite's Hotel, in Charles town, on the Monday before March court, in order to fix on proper persons as candidates to represent this county in the next Assembly of this state.

February 23, 1810.

Hand bills, Horse bills, Cards, and Blanks of every description, executed on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms, at this office.

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

CHARACTER

AND SUFFERINGS OF THE REVEREND FISCHER PALMER.

That unending persecution and misfortune have followed many distinguished characters through life to the grave, is exemplified in many instances, but seldom do we find a stronger one than the Rev. Fischer Palmer; for it may be well and truly said that the spirit of British persecution followed even his relics beyond the grave.

This illustrious divine, a Scotchman by birth, was tried before the high court of Justiciary in Scotland, in the year 1793, found guilty of sedition, and sentenced to transportation to Botany Bay. About this time the necessity of parliamentary reform was warmly discussed in England and Scotland. A convention was held in Scotland, (of which Mr. Palmer was a distinguished member.) for the purpose of adopting such constitutional means as were deemed necessary to bring about that desirable object. The strong arm of power arrested the most distinguished members of the convention, and the result was their conviction and the transportation of the following members to Botany Bay:—Rev. Fischer Palmer; Mr. Muir; Skirving, Margaret, and Gerald.—The Rev. Mr. Winterbotham was found guilty about the same time, of preaching two seditious sermons, and fined for each sermon 1000. to the king, and four years imprisonment. The cruelty and injustice of these sentences were universally reprobated at the time, and none more so than that of the Rev. Fischer Palmer.

The inestimable character of this respectable divine may be fairly inferred from the character of his illustrious defenders. Mr. Palmer's petition for a new trial presented to the House of Commons was supported by Messrs. Fox, Adam, Sheridan, Gray, Whitbread, Lord Lauderdale, and Mr. Wilberforce, (well known for his philanthropy,) where before the assembly of the nation those illustrious men, in language animated and strong, arraigned the unjust and arbitrary conduct of his judges.

Mr. Gray declared—"the judgments were only equalled by those of the star chamber, or the revolutionary tribunal at Paris, and ought to make any man's blood run cold, and if ministers persisted in their sentences from the cabinet to punish what they freely expressed elsewhere, this was not a country for a freeman to be in."

Mr. Sheridan declared—"the doctrines of Muir and Palmer were stolen from the society which was composed of persons, amongst whom were the duke of Richmond and Mr. Pitt."

The efforts of those exalted men were without effect. The abandoned minions of power offered nothing in reply but the tyrant's plea, (necessity.) The loud call of justice and humanity was borne down by the corruption of the times. Villainy triumphed over virtue, and the patriot Palmer, banished from his beloved friends and country to spend the remainder of his days in an inhospitable climate, the companion of thieves and murderers.

After remaining there some years in a state of degrading slavery, he made his escape from the colony, and was cast away on one of the Manilla or Philippine Islands, where he perished a victim to Scotch and British tyranny. His remains were interred on the sea shore, where his bones lay bleaching without a covering, when capt. Balch, of Boston, arrived there, and with that humanity and feeling becoming a patriot and a man, collected his scattered bones and brought them to Boston, about two years ago. The friends of the deceased patriot in Scotland, being advised of the arrival of the precious relics, directed them to be deposited in one of our sacred repositories of the dead, with suitable attention to his memory. His remains were accordingly deposited in a vault in Trinity Church, and funeral obsequies performed by the pastor of that church, on Friday, 2d inst. 1810.

It is much to be lamented that no sympathetic public notice was given to the patriotic inhabitants of Boston, to attend the ceremony. This was not done. Consequently not more than 10 or 12 persons attended. His relics were consigned a second time to their kindred dust with a seeming studied privacy, and with little more feeling or notice than they were received on the inhospitable island from which they were brought.

The whig lives in every state, but wishes to live only in a free state. He

The illustrious character of Palmer merited public notice. He merited an eulogium. His eulogist should have been a philanthropist, attached to Palmer's principles, an enemy to British tyranny, and an advocate for the rights of man. A pastor of those principles and feelings would have excited a kindred feeling in American bosoms, and done ample justice to his exalted merit, and consigned his sacred memory to posterity, with a fervent and feeling heart. The eulogist of every British ministry could not be the eulogist of Palmer.

Had this homage to the "sacred dead" fallen to the lot of the reverend Dr. Lathrop, who so feelingly depicted the cruelty and unrelenting ferocity of the British ministry, justice would have been done to his memory, and proper notice taken of his patriotic efforts, his illustrious defenders in the British parliament, his piety, literary acquirements, integrity, and sufferings, in the cause in which Hampden and Sidney bled, and Washington and Adams triumphed. The patriot's spirit would have hovered over his remains, and smiled with ineffable delight on the feeling orator, and joyfully winged its flight to its heavenly abode, with the glad tidings that justice had been done to the memory and sufferings of Palmer.

Alas! gentle spirit, such earthly honors have not been thy reward.—The father of mercy has kindly taken thy heavenly spirit to himself and the cold and unfeeling neglect of thy earthly political enemies, (for thou hast no others on earth,) is compensated by the approving voice of thy father in heaven.

NOTE.—That some ideas may be formed of the humanity of the Scotch laws, one of the judges in pronouncing sentence on one of the prisoners, (in the excess of his humanity,) told the prisoner—"that the Roman law was the law of Scotland; and it left it in the power of the court, either to convict to the gallows, or throw them to the wild beasts, or to transport them; the last of which they had adopted, as the mildest of the three."

The "Federal Republican" states it as a fact, (No. 1.) that Don Onis [the Spanish Junta Minister] was authorized by his government to settle the disputed boundaries of Louisiana, and guarantee to this country the payment of 8,000,000 as a remuneration for depredations committed on our commerce.

Also as a fact, (No. 2.) that thirty-three members of Congress are of the French party.

As a fact, (No. 3.) that the "dismissal" of Mr. Jackson was announced at Paris before the arrival of that minister in this country could be known.

As a fact, (No. 4.) that the mission of John Quincy Adams is connected with the northern confederacy.

As a fact, (No. 5.) that General Smith [all these facts would not be worth a button, without Gen. Smith,] owes bonds to the present government of Spain, to the amount of about 300,000 dollars.

Now let us have some facts on the other side:

It is a fact, (No. 1.) that Don Onis's government will forthwith be at an end—and that any engagements entered into with him, would soon become nugatory, and only tend to involve us in trouble.

It is as good a fact, (No. 2.) that there are forty seven of the British party, in Congress.

It is a fact, (No. 3.) that the "dismissal" of Mr. Jackson was not announced at Paris.—To be sure an article is said to have appeared in a French paper, which stated Mr. Jackson had been rejected. Mr. Jackson was not "rejected," but received politely; and would have continued an accredited minister, if he could have forgotten his Copenhagen tricks.

It is a fact, (No. 4.) that if Mr. Adams shall make any arrangement with the northern powers, which may tend to protect the freedom of the seas, and every nation but England shall ratify it, that the 'British party in America' will naturally be very angry about it, and abuse all who may have any concern in it.

It is a fact, (No. 5.) that if General Smith owes bonds to the government of Spain, he will pay them.

Character of a Whig, such as he ought to be. (By the late Dr. Franklin.)

The whig lives in every state, but wishes to live only in a free state. He

claims no right in himself, but what he is willing to give to his neighbour.—He is not listed in sects by sounds, nor in them by prejudices; his mind is not contracted by systems, nor sacred bigots; it is open to God and nature; he is not attached to person or faction, but to things, to justice, to liberty, to virtue, and to his country.—He adheres to men who adhere to these; and adheres to them no longer than they adhere to these. With like contempt of promises and menaces, unawed by power, he is attached to these. Not lurking as a drone, to reap what others sow, he cheerfully acts his part in society; he does what he can; he endeavors within his sphere to promote the general welfare. No matter what you call him—what his rank, his profession, or the title of his religion—this is a Whig.

Anecdote of Dr. Line.—This noted Irish physician, who died of the small pox at the age of 85, built a house in a peculiar manner, so as to have full benefit of the circulation of the air.—Every window had another opposite to it, none of which he ever suffered to be shut or glazed. The room in which he slept had four open windows, two on each side of his bed.—It was remarked that, for 50 years together nobody died out of his house. He carried this doctrine to such an excess as to contend, that no house could be wholesome where a dog could not get in under the door, and a bird at the window.—Upon his death, his son had all the windows glazed, soon after which several persons were buried out of the house.

Take Notice, THAT I will punish all persons that deal in any manner with my negroes, without a written permission from me. And also as there are a number of persons who make a practice of pulling down my fences and riding through my farm, this is to caution all such offenders that I will look out for them, and deal in the most rigorous manner with all such in future.

WALTER BAKER, Baker's Delight, Feb. 23, 1810.

Public Sale, TO be sold, at Public Vendue, on Friday the 16th of March next, at the late dwelling of William Gibbs, deceased, in Charleston, all the personal property of said Gibbs, consisting of household and kitchen furniture of almost every kind, a quantity of store goods, a horse, saddle and bridle, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of seven months will be given. All persons who have any claims against said estate are requested to bring them in; and those who are indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment immediately, otherwise they will be put into the hands of the proper officer for collection.

S. SLAUGHTER, Adm'r. February 23, 1810.

Private Sale, THE subscriber offers for sale the following property, in Charleston, viz. an excellent two story stone house, near the Academy. The house contains three rooms on the first floor and three on the second, with a good dry cellar, and kitchen adjoining, with a smoke house, stable, &c.—Also, a lot containing two acres, near Mr. Zach. Buckmaster's. This lot is very level and free from stones, which renders it extremely fine for grass.—A great bargain will be given of this property. For further particulars apply to the subscriber at the White house tavern, six miles from Charleston.

JOHN LOCK, February 23, 1810.

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

ROBERT LUCAS, Esq'r. February 16, 1810.

A Lad, Between 12 and 13 years of age, with a tolerable education, would be taken as an apprentice to the Printing business, at this office.

Dec. 22, 1809.

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

JOHN HENKLE, February 9, 1810.

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

GEO. NORTH, Sheriff. February 16, 1810.

FRESH CLOVER SEED, To be had at R. Worthington and Co's. store, in Shepherd's-Town, at nine dollars per bushel. February 16, 1810.

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

H. GANTT, February 16, 1810.

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

WM. B. PAGE, February 16, 1810.

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

GEO. E. CORDELL, February 16, 1810.

A Jack Screw WAS found some time in Nov last, in the woods near Mr. Swain's, about two miles from Charles-Town.—The owner may have it again on presentation of property and paying the expense of this advertisement.

SEBASTIAN MEDLAR, February 16, 1810.

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 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.

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

JOHN HENKLE, February 9, 1810.

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER. The price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one half to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the other at the expiration of the year. Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted four weeks, to subscribers, for three fourths of a dollar, and 48 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.

Dissolution of Partnership, THIS day dissolved by mutual consent, the partnership of M. Frame and Co. 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, as no longer indulgence can or will be given. 27 March court is near at hand.

M. FRAME, & Co. The business will in future be conducted by M. Frame, who intends selling off his present stock of goods at first cost for cash or country produce.

WANTED, A lad, capable of attending in a store. A good recommendation will be necessary.

M. FRAME, March 2, 1810.

CLOVER SEED, WE have good clover seed for sale, at Nine Dollars per bushel.

G. & J. HUMPHREYS, Charles-Town, March 2, 1810.

FOR SALE, FOUR STILLS, For which good paper will be taken in payment. For terms apply to the subscriber, near Charles town, Jefferson county.

JOSEPH CRANE, March 2, 1810.

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

WM. B. PAGE, February 16, 1810.

NOTICE, THE subscribers having sustained serious vexations and injuries in consequence of the incontinent practices of persons passing through their farms, leaving open their gates, and throwing down their fences, are under the necessity of cautioning the public against a repetition of such trespasses, or of passing through their lands under any pretence whatsoever. Such as may be detected in violating this notice will inevitably incur legal prosecution.

ALEX. STRAITH, H. S. TURNER, February 27, 1810.

CLOVER SEED, WE have good clover seed for sale, at Nine Dollars per bushel.

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ALEX. STRAITH, H. S. TURNER, February 27, 1810.

CLOVER SEED, WE have good clover seed for sale, at Nine Dollars per bushel.

G. & J. HUMPHREYS, Charles-Town, March 2, 1810.

FOR SALE, FOUR STILLS, For which good paper will be taken in payment. For terms apply to the subscriber, near Charles town, Jefferson county.

JOSEPH CRANE, March 2, 1810.

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

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FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1810.

[No. 102.]

Notice.

THE few surviving officers of the late revolutionary army, residing in Jefferson county, Va. are requested to assemble at George Hite's Hotel, in Charles town, on the first day of March court, next, at 4 o'clock.

THE Republicans of Jefferson county are requested to attend at Geo. Hite's Hotel, in Charles town, on the Monday before March court, in order to fix on proper persons as candidates to represent this county in the next Assembly of this state. February 23, 1810.

FRESH CLOVER SEED

To be had at R. Worthington and Co's. store, in Shepherd's-Town, at nine dollars per bushel. February 16, 1810.

Young Negroes for Sale.

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

H. GANTT, February 16, 1810.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

From the Republican Constellation. Mr. Foster, You will oblige me by giving the following a place in your next paper.

L. A. W.

On the subject of American manufactures, an opinion has generally prevailed, that few articles, if any, and particularly articles of clothing could be made as cheap in the U. States, as similar articles could be purchased from our retail merchants, which were imported from the work shops of Europe. I have heard this opinion expressed for many years back, and never heard it contradicted until lately. It was however, always admitted, that goods made amongst us have more stuff put into them, were more substantial in their fabric, and wear much longer than foreign goods, but they were not as handsomely dressed out and neatly handled, and of course not as well calculated to please the eye. The reason assigned, why articles of clothing could not be made amongst us as cheap, as similar articles could be bought from our stores, which were made in Europe and particularly in G. Britain, was, the cheapness of labor in those countries and dearth of it in ours. Knowing the truth of this last fact, and so frequently hearing the declaration made of the costliness of our manufactures and feeling no motive at the time to investigate the fact, I like many others, without upon trust, and have very probably often myself decided against the cheapness of home fabrics. Many others have without doubt innocently done the same, which has contributed to extend the belief in a doctrine as false in facts, as it is really and extensively injurious in a political point of view, to the best interests of our common country, and hostile to the personal interests and pecuniary independence of the farmer and mechanic, as well as other classes, of our fellow citizens.

Being firmly convinced, that every effort to encourage Domestic manufactures, and thereby lessen our dependence on other nations, is an effort to promote the best, most solid and permanent interest, of my beloved country,—interest which I cherish with sacred and unabated affection, I embark in the cause of household manufactures with all that fervency of zeal, which the great good, I expected from them, was well calculated to inspire. Thus impressed, it was important to ascertain by actual experiment and calculation, whether we could or could not, manufacture articles of clothing as cheaply in this country, as we could buy them from the stores. As soon as the subject was submitted to actual experiment, the fallacy of the above opinion was at once disclosed. I mentioned it to several and still found, that the old prejudices against ours, and in favor of foreign fabrics, were operating on their minds. I asked several Gentlemen, who manufacture largely in their families, if they had been particular enough to keep an account of what their cloths cost them per yard; but I found that none to whom I applied had done it.

Believing that the publication of the result of a fair experiment, will do much good, as it will show, how greatly even the first cost is in favor of us, and direct the attention of others to this subject and probably thereby contribute, to add to the number of household manufactures, I take the liberty, to submit the following to the public.

When my sheep were sheared last spring, twelve lb. of wool were selected by Mrs. Washington for the purpose of making a piece of fine cloth for my own wear. It was manufactured, and the following is a fair estimate of its cost.

To 12 lb. of wool at 2s. per lb. £ 1. 4. 0
Carding 12 lb. of wool at Baldwin's carding machine at 8 cents pr. lb. 96 cents. 5. 9
Spinning 168 cuts, it being spun 14 cuts to the lb. at one penny pr. cut the price for carded wool. 14.
Weaving 19 yards of cloth at 1s 6d per yard being the quantity from the loom, as per J. Price's bill. 1. 8. 6
Fulling 14 yards of cloth at 2s. being the quantity from the fulling mill as per Bailey's bill. 1. 8. 0
£ 5. 0. 3

All the expenses of making the fourteen yards of cloth amount, as above, to £ 5. 0. 3. If any one, will take the trouble to do the sum, he will find that if 14 yards cost £ 5. 0. 3, one yard will cost seven shillings and 1 penny 3/4 and a fraction. For the sake of round numbers say 7s 2d. The cloth came from the fulling mill full 3 quarters wide; therefore two yards or two breadths, will be equal to one yard of broad cloth which is six quarters wide, and will cost me 14s. 4d.

This cloth is admitted by all who have seen it, to be far superior, in point of service to any foreign cloth, which has for many years been sold in Winchester, for six dollars per yard. It is not only better made; but I think few will be disposed to deny, that its appearance is equal to foreign cloth of six dollars price. What strange and silly infatuation then, let me ask should lead me to the store, to give six dollars for a yard of cloth, when I can make in my own family, without interrupting or interfering with its ordinary business, an equal quantity of cloth, for less than two dollars and a half, which will wear half as long again, or perhaps twice as long, and be of equal appearance?

My calculations have not been confined to the above piece of cloth. We have made in our family, various articles, to wit fancy cottons for gowns for Mrs. W. and summer clothes for myself, bedticking, cassimers, dimity, flannels, coarse cloths and coarse linsens for our negroes. I am certain, that all these goods (except perhaps the dimity) can be made cheaper in point of first cost, than imported goods.—The fancy cottons and bedticking, I took a particular account of. Both of them, were made cheaper, than they can be, or ever could be sold in Winchester. Even the first cost of these articles is less, and when we consider, the immense difference in point of quality, the odds in favor of the household goods, may almost be said, to be incalculable.

It will be perceived that in the calculation of the costs of the above cloth, every expense is stated. The wool and the spinning are charged, which shows, what any one may have a piece of cloth made for, who chooses it, when he buys the wool and hires all the labor, necessary to finish it. It will also

be observed, that no allowance is made for the superior durability of home made, or imported cloth, which in estimating the relative value of two articles, is a consideration, of much more importance than the selling price. What allowance shall be made? I shall certainly be safe in saying, that home made articles, generally will last half as long again, as imported and of course are fifty per cent better, or worth fifty per cent more. My cloth then, at 14s 4d is really and intrinsically worth as much imported cloth, as will cost 9 dollars, or £ 2. 14. 0, to which sum the imported cloths will amount, when you add fifty per cent [3 dollars] to the selling price which is 6 dollars.

But when the farmer raises the wool and has it spun in his own family, by his daughters or female slaves, at times, when if they were not employed in spinning, they would be idle, let us see what sum he would have to draw in cash from his annual resources to pay for such a piece of cloth as I have made. Deduct £ 1. 4s. 6d. the price of the wool, 5s. 9d. the price of carding it and 14s. the price of spinning it, and they will have £ 2. 16. 6, which divided by 14 the number of yards in the piece give £ 4. 0. 1-4 and a fraction, for one yard or 8. 0. 1-2 for two yards. For 8 shillings and a half penny then actually drawn in cash from the farmers crop, he could make two yards of cloth which will be of equal value to him, as 9 dollars, worth from the stores taking into view the wear of the two pieces. If one of a farmer's family, was taught to weave more might yet be saved. But I will stop here.

Is the above a plain narrative of facts, or is it only a fanciful picture? The results of the above experiment, is so widely different from the received opinion on this subject, that I do not doubt that to some, it will appear to partake of the character of fiction. I was myself very much astonished, when I first made the calculation.—But as it is susceptible of arithmetical proof, there can be no deception in it which figures will not correct. It is because the result, is so astonishingly in favor of the household manufacture that I have been induced to give publicity to it, thinking that a knowledge of the facts, may set wheels to work in families, where now nothing is to be seen, but the flimsy-cobweb catch penny fabrics of Europe. If such effect should result, or if any one, who is now in the habit of making their own clothing should see additional motives, to continue the practice, I shall be amply rewarded. I shall probably offer a few more remarks, on the subject, in a future paper.

I am your friend, L. A. WASHINGTON, February 17th 1810.

Imperial Divorce, From French papers received at the office of the Baltimore Whig.

Extract from the register of the Conservative Senate of Saturday, Dec. 18, 1809.

The Conservative Senate, assembled to the number prescribed by the 9th article of the act of the constitution, of 13th Dec. 1799.

Having seen the act drawn up, the 15th of the present month, by the prince arch chancellor of the empire, of which the following is the tenor:

The year 1809, and 15th day of the month of December, nine o'clock in the evening, we John James Regis Cambaceres, prince arch chancellor of the empire, duke of Parma, exercising the duties which are attributed to us by title 2, act. 14, of the statute of the imperial family, and in virtue of orders addressed to us by his majesty the emperor and king, in a sealed letter of that day's date, of which the following is the tenor:

His majesty the emperor and king condescended to address us in the following words:— "My cousin the prince arch chancellor, I have forwarded you a letter dated this day, to order you to repair to my chamber, in order to make known the resolution that I and the

prince arch chancellor of the empire, of which the following is the tenor:— "My cousin the prince arch chancellor, I have forwarded you a letter dated this day, to order you to repair to my chamber, in order to make known the resolution that I and the

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