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WAYS AND MEANS.

On the 21st instant, Mr. Eppes, from the committee of Ways and Means, laid before the House the following documents, which were ordered to be printed.

January 8, 1810.

SIR, Having stated in your several reports that loans would constitute the principal resource of the U. States for defraying extraordinary expences, the committee of Ways and Means have instructed me to request, that you will report your opinion as to the more eligible mode of obtaining money by loan—keeping in view both the facility of borrowing sums commensurate with the exigencies of the U. States and the ultimate extinguishment of the debt contracted.

You have already given your opinion in favor of an increase of duties on importation. To what extent can this be carried with safety? Can any other resources except taxes and loans be relied on for immediate revenue?

I have the honor to be,

With respect,

Your most obedient,

JOHN W. EPPES.

ALBERT GALLATIN, Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department,
February 26th, 1810.

SIR, I have the honor to submit the following observations in answer to the several objects of enquiry embraced by your letter of the 8th ultimo. The amount of extraordinary expences which may be authorised by Congress being yet unascertained, it is not even at this time practicable to state with precision the sum which may be wanted on loan for the service of this year. And in relation to ensuing years, it would be premature to lay down any general rules respecting the most eligible mode of borrowing sums of money, commensurate with the exigencies of the U. States in case of war. It is therefore thought sufficient for the present to point out some of the most obvious means of effecting loans generally; leaving it a subject of subsequent consideration to decide according to existing circumstances on the most eligible mode, and on the arrangement of details.

The enquiries of the committee of ways and means apply to the three following points: 1st. What is the most eligible mode of obtaining money by loans, keeping in view both the facility of borrowing sums commensurate with the exigencies of the U. States, and the ultimate extinguishment of the debt contracted? 2dly. To what extent can an increase of duties on importation be carried with safety? 3dly. Can any other resources besides taxes and loans be relied on for immediate revenue?

Loans.

1st. The commissioners of the sinking fund will, out of the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars for the payment of the debt, reimburse, in 1810, the residue of the exchanged six per cent. stock, amounting to 3,750,000 dollars, and in 1811, the whole of the converted six per cent. stock, amounting to 1,860,000 dollars. It is probable that the owners of those two species of stock would consent to re-loan the amount, provided it was irredeemable for a few years.

2dly. It has already been stated in the annual report of Nov. 5th, 1807, referred to in that of this year, "that the several banks of the U. S. might

find it convenient, as the diminished commerce of the country might require less capital, to loan to government a considerable portion of their capital stock, then computed at about forty millions of dollars." Such temporary loans can be obtained only to a limited amount; but they are convenient in two respects: 1st. They do not diminish the facility of obtaining other loans from individuals, inasmuch as they do not increase the amount of stock at market: 2dly. Being redeemable at will, and in any sums which may suit the convenience of government, interest is paid only as long as the money is wanted; and the extinguishment of the debt contracted is rendered more easy and certain.

3d. Loans may be obtained from individuals to an extent commensurate with the national capital, and limited by the existing demand for that capital for private purposes. The terms must vary according to circumstances, always giving the preference to the most simple form that can effect the object. A portion of the public lands may perhaps, if necessary, either as a premium or by giving an option to subscribers, be advantageously applied in facilitating loans or improving their terms.

4th. Treasury notes, bearing interest and payable to order, one year after date, may be annually issued to a moderate amount, and be put in circulation both through the medium of banks, and in payment of supplies. A portion would be absorbed during the year by the payment of public lands and revenue bonds, and the redemption of the residue be provided for by the loan of the ensuing year. This annual anticipation of the revenue, though liable to abuse, may, if kept within strict bounds, facilitate both the collection of the revenue and the loans themselves.

In relation to the extinguishment of the debt contracted, those who borrow can do nothing more than to provide and pledge funds sufficient for that object, and to give such a form to the debt as may not impede its redemption. To render it irredeemable for no longer time than is necessary, in order to obtain the money; to make it reimbursable by instalments at fixed periods; never to create, for the sake of diminishing the annual interest, a greater nominal amount of stock than the sum actually borrowed, and above all never to incur expences which are not actually necessary for the defence or welfare of the country, are principles essential for a nation which does not contemplate a system of perpetual and increasing debt. But for its actual reimbursement we must principally depend on the return of prosperous circumstances, on the growing resources of the country, and on the wisdom of our successors. The artificial provisions of a sinking fund may always be rendered inefficient by the necessities or extravagance of government. The real amount of a national debt cannot be diminished unless the aggregate of revenue including the funds assigned to the sinking fund, and exclusively of new loans, exceeds the aggregate of expenditures, other than those for the payment of the principal of the debt. Favorable circumstances, and a rigid economy in the current expences have enabled the U. S. to reimburse during the last eight years, one half of the debt created by the revolutionary war, and during some of the ensuing years. Similar circumstances, and an adherence to the same principles will be requisite to secure the actual reimbursement of the debt which it may now be necessary to contract. But that government will possess resources amply sufficient for that object, cannot be doubted. The proceeds of the public lands would alone, slowly perhaps, but certainly, extinguish a much greater debt than the U. S. have it now in their power to create. And it is sufficiently ascertained that the national wealth of the U. S. and therefore the means of raising revenue increase in a ratio still more rapid than their population, a population which almost doubles every twenty years.

Those considerations, connected with others stated at large in the annual reports of Nov. 1807 and Dec. 1808, have produced a conviction that loans

might without danger be resorted to as the principal resource for supporting a war. Permit me at the same time to observe, that the suggestion has been confined to that object alone, and that, excepting the case of war, either immediate or contemplated, it appears consistent with sound policy to raise during the year the means of defraying all the national expences, borrowing no larger sum than the amount of principal of old debt paid during the year. The propriety for providing, even in time of war, a revenue equal to the annual expences on a peace establishment, the interest of the existing debt, and that on the loans which may be raised, has also been suggested in former reports.

Increase of Duties.

On that subject, but little can be added to the opinions expressed on former occasions. I still think that this source of revenue is in the U. S. and at this time the most productive, the easiest to collect, the least burthensome to the great mass of the people; and that the duties on importation generally may, in case of war, be doubled without inconvenience or danger.

In time of peace, and particularly under existing circumstances, habits of smuggling might be promoted by so great an increase. But the precise rate which may with safety be adopted can only be a matter of opinion to be tested by experience. I would not hesitate however to mention an additional duty of five per cent on merchandize paying ad valorem duties, and an increase of 33 1-3 per cent on the existing duties on all other articles, as attended with very little danger, and preferable to any other new source of taxation. A renewal of the duty on salt, which produced six hundred thousand dollars a year, may be exceptional in other respects, but on account of the bulk of the article, is liable to no objection in the present view of the subject.

It was stated in the annual report of December last, that an increase of duties would not, on account of the terms of credit allowed for the payment of duties, supersede the necessity of a loan for the service of this year. The amount of that loan might of course be diminishing, if no credit, or a credit of only sixty days was allowed for the payment of the proposed additional duties.

Public Lands.

These constitute the only great national resource exclusively of loans and taxes. They have already been mentioned as furnishing a fund for the ultimate extinguishment of the public debt; and the possibility of their being used as a means of facilitating loans, has been suggested. A portion might also be usefully applied as a bounty to officers and soldiers whenever it may become necessary to raise a considerable force. But as an object of immediate revenue, I much doubt whether this can be materially increased without a radical change in the present system.

Not less than ten land offices are now in full operation, offering a great choice of good lands, situated in various climates, and suited to the habits of the citizens of every portion of the Union. They are sold at the rate of two dollars an acre, or rather at one dollar and sixty four cents, if paid for at the time of purchase, and in tracts of one hundred and sixty acres. As much is sold as there is actual demand for land in similar situations at that price. The sales are however almost exclusively confined to those who are or intend to become actual settlers, and all the money which can be raised by that description of purchasers is annually paid to the U. S. In order to increase immediately the amount of sales, a different capital from that which has heretofore been applied to that object, the capital of persons who will purchase for the purpose of selling again with a profit, must be brought into action.—But it is evident that no person will purchase lands at the present price as an object of speculation, whilst the United States continue to sell at the same price in small tracts. To effect the proposed object, it would be necessary not only to reduce the price, but to make a difference between that of

lands sold in large tracts, and that asked for small tracts, sufficient to encourage purchases on an extensive scale.—That alteration might produce an additional revenue, but appears to me extremely injurious in other respects.—The present system of sales has been tried, and answers the expectations of the Legislature. A gradual increase must, notwithstanding some temporary fluctuations, necessarily take place.—On that I would rely; nor would I venture to suggest any other change than that already proposed on a former occasion, a moderate and general reduction of prices, discontinuing at the same time all sales on credit, but continuing to sell at the same rate large or small tracts of land.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Sir, your obedient servt.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

Hon. JOHN W. EPPES,
Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

FROM THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

"The Parliament of England is about to assemble once more; and the authors of our calamities cannot prevent their conduct from being at least brought before that illustrious tribunal. Hitherto they have not made any defence; nor have they hinted that they had any to make. They have admitted all their failures to be complete and fatal; they have confessed, that the opportunities which they have lost, will in all likelihood, never return. After a few wretched attempts to divide the blame among themselves, in shares different from those in which the country is disposed to apportion it, they have been compelled to allow that among themselves it must all be divided, and upon them alone must the responsibility rest. They have not dared to deny, that the prospects of the continent are become more dismal than ever; that its confidence in England is gone; that the map of Europe from Moscow to Paris and from Lapland to Calabria, offers to the eye only a collection of states aggrandized by her hostility, or ruined by the perilous bounty of her alliance. Abroad and at home, which way soever the eye can turn, our rulers have amply admitted, that our affairs are only not desperate, and have themselves come forward to declare, that the empire is reduced to a state of difficulty, from which there can be at least no precedent of its ever having escaped in former times. And after all these confessions, their only excuse, the only attempt they make to regain the confidence of the people, is to tell us, "that the king has reigned fifty years."—They have ruined our allies; they have brought us through slaughter and disgrace, loaded with ignominy, and weighed down with almost intolerable burdens—to the very brink of destruction:—"but the king is very old," and "he has reigned above a half a century."

"It now remains to be seen, whether that parliament, which stands in no need of reformation—which is a fair representation of England—which will be satisfied with this set off, and once more acquit the ministers of all blame for their recent mismanagement. Holding, in common with the parliament itself, the doctrine of its purity and of its sufficiency to save the state, we cannot anticipate such a decision.

"But if, unhappily, we should find ourselves mistaken; if, again, every measure and every minister, be covered over with its approbation, then we will venture to predict, not that the government is acquitted, but that the parliament stands condemned; and we shall be compelled to appear in the foremost rank of those who must acknowledge that they are convinced, and converted.—For it is needless to disguise the matter. A refusal to punish the authors of our misfortune can only mean one of two things—either that there has been no blame incurred, or that it is expedient to declare it, because such a resolution would drive

the guilty persons from the government. In the one case, the parliament will show that it is not the representative of the country; in the other, we shall have a conclusive proof that the ministers of the crown are irremovable. The responsibility of our rulers, that fairest feature in the theory of the constitution, will be no longer even a name, wherewithal to round parliamentary periods; and the people will thence forward recognise in the great council of the nation, not the guardian of their interests, and the champion of their rights, but a well contrived instrument of taxation.

"The consequence of such a decision therefore, will be productive of incalculable mischief; it will complete the alienation of the country from the government, and shame away the boldest defenders of the present system. In the mean time the pressure of the public burthens, will rapidly increase. The scene of hostilities will approach to our own shores, and the taxes which, like the war, have as yet only been felt at a distance, will at length come home to every man. This truth will then break upon the minds of all, even of the most confiding and inconsiderate, the truth with which we opened the present discussion—that there is an intimate and necessary connection between the foreign policy of the state, and the happiness of each individual within its boundaries; that every man who pays taxes—every man who values the security of his property, or his own future safety from foreign dominion, is immediately affected by the mismanagement of the war;—that not a plan falls to the ground, not a bad appointment of commander or ambassador is made at court, not an opportunity of beating the enemy in councils, or in arms, is lost, without our being, a little sooner or a little later, individually sensible of it. What will then remain for the people to do, we need scarcely point out. If they value their personal happiness and national independence, they will watch with redoubled jealousy, and never rest satisfied until their efforts shall have restored the indisputable connection between misrule and retribution."

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) March 16.

The ship *Savannah*, of Bath, arrived at Amelia Island on Tuesday last, in 42 days from Liverpool—sailed Jan. 22d.

The letters and papers by this arrival are from London to the 20th and from Liverpool to the 22d of January; the papers however are not in a regular series—only a few scattering dates having reached us, and the public are indebted for the extracts which we this day furnish, to the politeness of a mercantile house in this city.

The most prominent intelligence which this arrival furnishes, is the report contained in all the letters and papers, that a treaty or convention has been arranged at Paris, between our minister at that court and the French government. And although we have nothing official on the subject, we think the report derives a degree of strength from the article under the Paris head, in this day's Courier.

Another change in the ministry was confidently expected, and it was believed that Mr. Canning and Lord Melbourne would take a leading part in it.

A dissolution of the present Parliament was an event very generally looked for—in which case it was said that Mr. Canning would be supported as a member of the House of Commons, to represent the city of Liverpool.

An account of the capture of the island of Bourbon, by the British, on the 21st of September, and the taking of seven ships of war, one of them of 1000 tons, and the whole together amounting to 3118 had been received in England.

Extract of a letter, received by the ship *Savannah* at Amelia, to a gentleman in this city, dated.

Liverpool, 20th Jan. 1810.

"It does not appear, that the refusal to negotiate with Mr. Jackson, is considered by our government as a sufficient cause for war, nor do we apprehend that his dismissal from the country would be thought so; but it seems to be gaining pretty general belief, that the American and French governments have made up their differences; and if so, we do not see how this middle state of things between peace and war, can be kept up between this country and America. A greater latitude is said to be given by Bonaparte, both in imports and exports, which was at

first represented as a relinquishment of the Berlin and Milan decrees, but we apprehend what is done is more with the view to embroil us with America, than any thing else, and therefore not likely to tend to the removal of our orders in council, which are the great obstacle to our being friends with America. The first impression, however, was, that the repeal of the orders in council was a certain consequence; and had not the first accounts received here been upon a Sunday, we have no doubt the effect upon the market, in American articles would have been very great; as it was, a considerable sensation was experienced, which has hardly yet subsided.

"The quantity of American produce known to be coming forward is so great, that nothing but the expectation of war or an embargo, will enable the market to support the present prices, which, in most of the leading articles, yield a very handsome profit upon what they can be imported for in a circuitous channel; and the consequence is, that seldom a day passes without some fluctuations.—The prices of to day have been from 20 1/2 to 21 1/2 for upland cotton—say 21d for good, fair quality; and for sea islands, from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d. for ordinary and stained; and for middling and fine 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.—Rice, 30 to 33s.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

The intelligence of the relaxation of Bonaparte's commercial decrees, is, we understand, confirmed by the Paris papers of the 3d, which arrived in town, and which contain the following decree:—

DECREE.

"The ports of France, and all those under her control, are open for all vessels furnished with proper licenses; that is to say, they must be new ones, of a date posterior to this decree."

ARTICLES OF EXPORTATION.
"Vinegar, paper, paste board, silks, embroidered stuffs, verdigrease, oils of all sorts, honey, perfumery, corks cut and in piece, turpentine, Spanish liquorice, dry pitch, rosin, juniper berry, raw worsted, lamb and kid skins tanned and tawed, linen of Brittany, cloths and woollen-stuffs of all kinds, velvets and cottons, silk, worsted, and cotton hosiery, cutlery, trimming, china, work of leather and skins.

"These articles cannot be entered in any greater quantity than one-fourth part of the cargo. The other three parts of the cargo are to be composed of primitive articles: those are corn, wine, brandy and fruit.

IMPORTATION.

"Russia tallow, wax, mats, sail-cloth, deals for various purposes, sulphur in flour, pot-ash, staves, raw for fishing, Spanish dollars, black lead, pewter, (litarge) logwood, pitch and tar, barilla, sumack, arsenic, fish, oil, hides, and lignumvitæ."

The above decree, as our readers observe, opens the ports of Holland to all neutrals—that is, opens the door to the trade with America.

January 14.

We have heard that an American vessel has been brought into Plymouth, by one of his majesty's cruizers having on board a secret despatch from Mr. Armstrong, at Paris, to the Secretary and President of the U. States. This despatch is stated to be of an interesting nature, and to disclose facts of the highest importance to government.—On the news of the vessel being brought in, Mr. Pinkney applied to ministers to allow the despatch in question to be delivered unopened into his possession. We have not been able to learn whether he succeeded in his application. The vessel in question was bound from Dieppe to America.

January 14.

The wind having come round to the westward, the American frigate John Adams sailed yesterday from the Downs for Amsterdam.

America has made haste to arrange her differences with France. A convention between the two powers is said to have been signed on the 5th or 6th of this month. Not a syllable of its contents has transpired; but one great point which the American government has always endeavored to gain has been the abandonment of the right of search by the naval powers of Europe.

Courier.

We have already stated that Prince Stahremberg might be expected soon to take his departure from this country, having received from his court instructions to that effect. This circumstance has given rise to various rumors, which may at least furnish amusement to our readers. It is said that all hopes of a

negotiation for peace have vanished, the French Emperor having refused as a preliminary that we should treat in concert with our allies, Ferdinand VII, the Queen of Portugal and the king of Sicily. It is also reported, that Napoleon has written a letter to the king requiring an answer from himself, proposing very gentle means of restoring peace to mankind; and that the Marquis Wellesley, in whose department it lies to advise his majesty on this subject, has thought it due, in politeness, that the letter of the Emperor should be answered in his majesty's own name.

Private accounts have been received from Paris, to the 11th inst. A letter of the 10th states, that on the 6th Bonaparte had a fresh attack of his epilepsy, which was so violent as to occasion considerable alarm for several days. A bulletin of the 9th, however, pronounced him to be rapidly recovering from what was called only a slight cold.—Hence doubtless originated the report of his death, as we mentioned on Thursday. The attack which he had at Schoenbrunn so severely affected him, that he is stated to have been actually deranged for some time.

Globe.

The general opinion at the Thuilleries, is, that the Grand Duchess Anne of Russia is the destined new bride of Bonaparte. It is added, that let "the victim" be whom she may, the jewels of Paris are preparing the diamonds which are to ornament her person.

Talleyrand is again in great favor with Bonaparte; with whom he has of late had several secret conferences.

French journals have been received to the 10th inst. As to the important subject of the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees, the French journals are silent, but the fact of their relaxation admits of no doubt.

Sun.

January 15.

The kings and queens whom Bonaparte had assembled at Paris, have taken wing, and are on their return to their respective territories, leaving Bonaparte to make preparations for his intended bride. Jerome and his wife set off on the 1st, and the kings of Wirtemberg and Naples were to follow in a few days. The wits of Paris say, that Jerome has magnanimously determined to ape his brother, and that having no hope of issue by his wife, he thinks seriously of repudiating her, and of taking back his first wife.

Bonaparte is lavishing upon the divorced Josephine pensions and palaces. She has had a palace at Paris given her, and another near Brussels, besides Malmaison. Bonaparte has added a million of livres from his private purse.

In consequence of the French decree, a great number of vessels have, within these three days, arrived at different ports of this kingdom with grain, butter, cheese, and other articles.

January 16.

A courier arrived at Prince Stahremberg's last night, with despatches from the Austrian Ambassador at Paris. They are in answer, we suppose, to those sent by Maynz, and his excellency's Secretary M. Prevost, which contained the reply of our government to the overture made to us from the French through the Austrian Ambassador. All expectations, (we never had any) of its leading to a negotiation are, we understand, at an end. France will not accede to the terms which we suggested as the necessary preliminary to any negotiation, viz. that we should negotiate in concert with our allies, Ferdinand the Seventh, and the queen of Portugal.

It is reported that Bonaparte has written a letter to the king on the subject of Peace, in which he expresses a wish that "his majesty will deign to return an answer from himself." With this wish, it is added, ministers have advised his majesty to comply.

VIENNA, Dec. 20.

Our court Gazette contains the following article:—
Constantinople, Nov. 15.—On the 1st of November the thunder of cannon from Topliana announced to us a victory gained on the 22d of October, not far from Silistria, over the Russian army besieging that fortress. The battle, according to the advices from the Grand Vizier, lasted from early in the morning till night, and the Russians, who made their attack along the whole line of the Turkish army, lost more than 10,000 men—both armies fought principally with the sword, and the fortune of the day was decided by the coming up of Mucatar Pacha, in the critical moment, with his Albanian cavalry.

The Russians, after the battle, re-

tired to their entrenched camp before Silistria. Two days before the garrison had made a sally, and killed about 1000.

On the 8th of Nov. the Porte received from the Grand Vizier a more circumstantial account of a general action which took place between the two armies, in which the Russians suffered a defeat, and were obliged entirely to evacuate the right bank of the Danube; that is to say, with their infantry, which passed that river at Wirsova, while the cavalry which covered the retreat had no other way, as the Turks had broken down the bridge but the road to Badadaz, and to pass the Danube near Waschim. The cavalry was, however, closely pursued by the Turks, who, at the time the dispatches of the Grand Vizier came away, had taken many prisoners."

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE—March 19.

The Senate took up the report of the committee of conference on the bill concerning commercial intercourse.

A motion was made by Mr. Anderson, to adhere to the Senate's amendments, (which, unless the House recede, destroys the bill in toto.)

Mr. Leib moved to postpone the further consideration of the report till Monday next.

On the question, there were, for the motion, 15—against the motion, 18.

So the motion was lost.

Mr. Clay moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject till tomorrow.—Motion lost.

On the question to adhere, there were, for adherence, 17—against adhering, 15.

So the Senate resolved to adhere.—Unless the House of Representatives recede, the bill is lost.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, March 19.

Mr. McKee called for the consideration of his resolution relative to adjournment on the 2d of April.

Mr. Stanley moved to amend it by striking out "the 2d of April" and inserting "the third Monday in April." The motion was lost.

Mr. W. Alston moved to refer the resolution to a committee to be appointed by this House to join with such committee as should be appointed by the Senate for the purpose of enquiring and reporting what business was necessary to be done previous to adjournment, and also at what day Congress would in their opinion be prepared to adjourn.

This motion was supported by several gentlemen on the ground that it was the ordinary course of proceeding, and would be respectful to the Senate, as it would be the only means of knowing what business that body had before it. If a different course was pursued, the two Houses having different business in view, might each embarrass the others proceedings.

It was opposed on the ground that such a course would only produce delay. Mr. Smilie and others were for adjourning at the earliest possible day. It was admitted that the course proposed was usual, but it was said that the report of the joint committee formed no guide for the conduct of the House, who as often departed from as adhered to its recommendations.—If the day expressed in the resolution did not coincide with the ideas of the Senate, it was at their option to amend it.

The question was taken on referring the resolution to a joint committee, and carried, 75 to 32.

Messrs. W. Alston, Pitkin, Findley, Southard and Rhea (1.) were appointed a committee on the part of this House.

Tuesday, March 20.

The House took up the message from the Senate announcing their adherence to their amendments to the bill concerning commercial intercourse.

Mr. Livermore moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate.

Mr. Love made a motion which took precedence of Mr. Livermore's, viz. to postpone the further consideration of the bill till Monday next. It seemed probable, he said, from information lately received, that some events had taken place which would essentially alter the state of things. The situation of the two Houses in relation to each other being somewhat embarrassing, he said he was not desirous to precipitate a decision, especially when

a few days might produce a change in our relations with the belligerents.

Mr. Livermore said he could not easily conceive why a decision on this subject should be postponed. Under the expectation of great news, this system was continued from day to day to the great injury of the American people. Gentlemen would no doubt act on their own convictions, but he hoped they would consider the information received from every part of the Union of the public voice appealing to Congress to repeal the non-intercourse law.

Was there any news of war being declared against us by any nation? He had, to be sure, heard some rumor of the kind as to France, but he placed little faith in it. As to England, he had heard from all quarters of favorable prospects. He compared this procrastination to the punishment of Tantalus inflicted on merchants. One day was held out an expectation of a decision, and when the day came the bill was again put off. He hoped it would now be decided.

The question on postponement to Monday next was carried, Yeas 62—Nays 56.

Militia, Volunteers, &c.
The engrossed bill authorising a detachment of the Militia of the U. S. was read a third time.

Mr. Potter and Mr. Key spoke against it, and Mr. Poindexter and Mr. Root in favor of it.

The bill was passed. For it—70—Against it—47. Majority 23.

And the House adjourned.

Wednesday, March 21.

Mr. Pearson said his object in now addressing the House was to introduce to their attention a subject interesting to the honor and intimately connected with the safety of the nation, a subject which had occupied a great portion of the public attention, and, if he was not mistaken, had excited much public indignation. The resolution he was about to propose was in relation to the conduct of the commander in chief of the army of the U. S. Gentlemen (said Mr. Pearson) are not at this time to be informed that suspicions, not light as air, not depending on ordinary rumor, nor upon common newspaper publications, but appearing in a shape infinitely more imposing, hang over the head of this officer, and the wonder only is, why this subject has been permitted to rest uninvestigated so long. It is not at present my intention to give any opinion as to the truth or fallacy of the charges exhibited against this officer, because I conceive it improper so to do; for if an investigation of his conduct does take place, it will be conducted by gentlemen of this House, and it would be improper to prejudice any case on which we are to decide, as we are bound to do justice as well to the individual as to our country. The character of a soldier has always been dear to me. I have been early taught to respect the name of soldier; and whenever I think of it, honor and patriotism associate themselves with the idea. But I will take the liberty of stating that the charges for some time existing against the commander in chief have become more imposing, to my mind at least, in consequence of a publication which came out during the last year, in which those charges are specially stated, and the evidence with which they are supported, illustrated in a manner calculated to make an impression on the mind of almost any man. In order that complete justice may be rendered to this officer and to my country, I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the conduct of brigadier-general James Wilkinson, in relation to his having at any time whilst in the service of the U. S. corruptly received money from the government of Spain or its agents, or in relation to having during the time aforesaid, been an accomplice or in any way concerned with the agents of any foreign power or with Aaron Burr in a project against the dominions of the king of Spain or to dismember these U. S. That the said committee enquire generally into the conduct of the said James Wilkinson as brigadier-general of the army of the U. S.—that the said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and compel their attendance and production, and that they report the result to this House.

Mr. P. said as it was not his intention at this time to agitate the question, he wished it to lie on the table a day at least.

Thursday, March 22.

Mr. Champion obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session

from Saturday next. Mr. Ross obtained the same leave a few days ago.

Mr. Rhea reported a bill to establish post roads; which was twice read and committed.

Reduction of the Army and Navy.
Mr. Randolph prefaced the following resolution by some general observations:

Resolved, That the military and naval establishments ought to be reduced. This motion was, after some observations from Messrs. Epes, Smilie and Macon, referred to the committee of the whole to whom was referred the bill for imposing additional duties on imports.

CHARLES TOWN, March 30.

In consequence of the indisposition of Jacob H. Manning, and previous public notice, a meeting of republican citizens of Jefferson county was held at Hite's Hotel, in Charles town, on the 27th day of March, 1810, for the purpose of nominating some other person in his stead, to represent the county of Jefferson in the next General Assembly of this state. Col. John Morrow being called to the chair, and David Humphreys appointed Secretary.

It was unanimously resolved, That Daniel Morgan be recommended as a fit person.—And that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Farmer's Repository.

JOHN MORROW, Chairman,
DAVID HUMPHREYS, Sec'y.

We are requested to state, that Thomas Griggs, esq. and Mr. Rawleigh Morgan, will be the Federal candidates at the ensuing election in this county, for members of the General Assembly.

Information from New Hampshire, which, we believe, may be fully relied on, assures us that John Langdon a revolutionary patriot and firm republican, is elected Governor by a considerable majority, and that a majority of the Council and Assembly are likewise republican.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Basseterre (St. Kitts) to his friend in Philadelphia, dated February 24, 1810.

The arrival of the U. States brig Etina, in the West Indies, has given rise to a variety of conjectures, and altho' the object appeared to be a search for Brown the ex-collector of Orleans, it was not believed to be real. Our beloved Edward Byam, judge of the vice admiralty court at Antigua (well known for his high regard for Americans,) got into a most violent rage, on the audacity to anchor in British waters—he would not see capt. Bainbridge, and told Mr. J. Ross (the American agent) that if the brig did not depart immediately, he would order one of his majesty's brigs to gallant her out. Bainbridge came down here from Antigua, and kicked up a terrible noise.

Two of his men ran away—and he (very naturally) undertook to search for them; sent his officers on board all the vessels in the harbour (not omitting his majesty's schr.) who presenting his compliments to the different captains desired permission to overhaul their vessels for his men, which I believe they all acceded to. Not finding them afloat, he came on shore, and assisted by some young men in town, at last discovered them both asleep in a grog shop, tied their hands behind them, and took them on board his brig, the people here put themselves into a terrible rage, and sent word to admiral Cochran (at Gaudaloupe) who immediately despatched two fast sailing brigs in quest of her, with orders to bring her to him, and communicated the same orders to all the vessels of war on this station; we have not yet heard whether either of the brigs have fallen in with her—but have no doubt if they do, it will be the cause of a serious disturbance between the two countries, for I am confident, Bainbridge will not surrender unless compelled by force.

You have doubtless heard of the capture of Guadalupe, St. Martins and St. Eustatius by the British, which is all the news I have for you.

MERSEY WAGER.

exactly known. It is understood though that Lieut. Rose was the challenger—and that he took unbrage at some observations made by Mr. Holmes a few days since at a general court martial held in camp on the trial of capt. Long. There was but one fire and the distance ten steps.

Thomas M. Williams, Esq. Secretary of this Territory, has, we are informed, been appointed Collector of the Port of New Orleans.

General Wilkinson, capt. Pinkney, and several other officers, left this place for Washington city, via New Orleans, on Saturday last. If we are to judge from the manner in which the General moves to the Eastward, he will hardly reach there in time to afford an investigation into his conduct this session, as has generally been expected.

Extract of a letter from Doctor Barton of Philadelphia, to a gentleman of Frederick County, Virginia, dated March 15, 1810.

"The remains of four vast cities have been discovered in the Spanish province of Campeachy* and the vicinity. They are of stone, beautifully constructed and adorned with admirable sculptures, of which I have just seen manuscript engravings. The figures plainly shew that these cities were not constructed by any nation of Europe: the physiognomy bespeaks plainly a civilized race of American Indians, certainly more improved than the Mexicans or Peruvians. This discovery strongly confirms my idea of the great antiquity of America; of the ancient state of improvement of its inhabitants, &c. But perhaps I shall be able, at no very distant period, to give you much more satisfactory information on the subject."

*The province of Campeachy lies upon the Southern coast of the Gulf of Mexico, or more properly, upon the Bay of Campeachy, in latitude about 20 deg. N. and 300 miles E. of La Vera Cruz.

Died—At Lancaster on the 15th inst. Mrs. Catharine Snyder, wife of the Governor of Pennsylvania.

The Merino ram which was brought out lately by Captain Barnum, in the ship Atlantic, was sold on Wednesday last for One Thousand Dollars.

Col. Humphreys, a few days since, sold two Ewes and two rams for Six Thousand Dollars. N. Y. paper.

Marrisd, yesterday evening by the rev. Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Curtis Grubb, to Miss Elizabeth Offutt, all of this town.

Also, on the same evening, Mr. John Talbot, of Newtown, Frederick county, Va. to Miss Peggy Hickman, daughter of Mr. William Hickman, of this county.

FOR SALE,
A likely negro woman,

and female child, two years old. The woman is about twenty eight years of age, and accustomed to all kinds of house work. For further particulars apply at this office, or to the subscriber living near Shepherd's-town.

MERSEY WAGER.
March 30, 1810.

FOR SALE,
A likely negro woman,

and female child, two years old. The woman is about twenty eight years of age, and accustomed to all kinds of house work. For further particulars apply at this office, or to the subscriber living near Shepherd's-town.

MERSEY WAGER.
March 30, 1810.

Money Lost.

WAS lost, on the 27th instant, on the road between Charles town and Opeckon bridge, (above Smithfield) Fifty Dollars in bank notes, viz. one of 20 dollars, on the bank of Potomac, and three of ten dollars, one of which is on some bank in the state of Delaware, the other two not recollectd. They were wrapt up in a piece of paper containing an account of the subscriber's expences at Pennybaker's tavern. A reward of Five Dollars will be given to the finder of said money, by leaving it at Henry Haines's tavern, in Charles-town.

ISAAC PANCAKE.
March 30, 1810.

Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the house and lot he at present occupies, situate on West street, in Charles town, Jefferson county. A great bargain will be given in this property, as I am determined to move to the western country next fall.

GEORGE S. HARRIS.
March 30, 1810.

Stop Thief!

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's lot, in Charles town, on Monday the 26th instant, a likely bay mare, with a blaze face, thick bushy mane and tail, both hind feet supposed to be white, very broad across the breast, and the hair rubbed off her right shoulder about the size of a man's hand, shod all round with half worn shoes, about 8 years old and about 14 hands high. Whoever takes up said mare and thief, and secures them, so that the owner gets his mare again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or five dollars for the mare only.

JOSEPH THOMAS.

March 30, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A likely Negro Man,

who is an able and skilful hand at every kind of farming business. He will be sold for cash or on twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond and approved security. Enquire of the printer, or apply to the subscriber residing at Avon Hill, near M'Pherson's mill, on Bullskin.

BENNETT TAYLOR.

March 30, 1810.

To be Sold,

AT public vendue, on Tuesday the 10th of April next, at the late dwelling of William Gibbs, deceased, in Charles town, sundry valuable Negroes, and household and kitchen furniture. Six months credit will be given, the purchasers giving bond and good security.

All persons who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

S. SLAUGHTER, Adm'or.

N. B. One negro fellow about 19 years old, will be sold for cash. S. S. March 30, 1810.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, at public vendue, on Friday the 20th of April next, at the Flowing Spring mill, cows, sheep, hogs, four stills, mash tubs, tight barrels and hogheads, ploughs, buckwheat, flaxseed, grain in the ground, and a quantity of household furniture, on a credit of six months, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid.

At the same time and place will be offered for cash, bacon, lard, whiskey, corn, flour by the barrel, and the offal of grain.

JOHN RANSBURGH.

March 30, 1810.

The full bred Horse

A R A B,

WILL stand again the ensuing season at my farm near Charles Town. He is an elegant Bay, and handsomely marked, in form and action exceeded by no horse, and fully sixteen hands high.

PEDIGREE.

"I do hereby certify that the bay colt (Arab) was foaled my property, on the 9th of June, 1804, that he was out of my Shark mare Betsy Lewis, by the celebrated imported horse Bedford, Betsy Lewis by the noted imported horse Shark, her dam (bred by Gen. Spotswood) by Lindsey's Arabian, grand dam by Mark Anthony, g. g. dam by Silver Eye, g. g. g. dam by Crawford, g. g. g. dam by Janus, g. g. g. g. dam was an imported mare. Given under my hand, this 5th day of December, 1806.

WILLIAM HERNDON."

The above pedigree is on oath, and it is well known that the horses named were the very best of their day, and were all imported except Mark Anthony and Crawford. He will be let to mares, for this season, beginning the 26th of this month, and ending the 21st of July, at Ten Dollars cash each, or notes for twelve dollars payable at the end of the season, and six dollars the single leap. I will take produce of those who prefer paying in that way—fifty cents to be paid to the groom in all cases. Pasturage will be furnished (gratis) to mares from a distance while they need his services, but I will not be liable for escapes or accidents of any kind. Mares not proving with foal by Arab last season, may now go to him for half price, if they still belong to the same owners and the terms were punctually complied with.

JOHN YATES.

Jefferson County, March 25, 1810.

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

The price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one half to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the other at the expiration of the year.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted four weeks, to subscribers, for three fourths of a dollar, and 18¢ for every subsequent insertion; to non-subscribers at the rate of one dollar per square, and 25 cents for each publication after that time.

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MERSEY WAGER.

March 30, 1810.

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At the same time and place will be offered for cash, bacon, lard, whiskey, corn, flour by the barrel, and the offal of grain.

JOHN RANSBURGH.

March 30, 1810.

The full bred Horse

ARAB,

WILL stand again the ensuing season at my farm near Charles Town. He is an elegant Bay, and handsomely marked, in form and action exceeded by no horse, and fully sixteen hands high.

PEDIGREE.

"I do hereby certify that the bay colt (Arab) was foaled my property, on the 9th of June, 1804, that he was out of my Shark mare Betsy Lewis, by the celebrated imported horse Bedford, Betsy Lewis by the noted imported horse Shark, her dam (bred by Gen. Spotswood) by Lindsey's Arabian, grand dam by Mark Anthony, g. g. dam by Silver Eye, g. g. dam by Crawford, g. g. g. dam by Janus, g. g. g. g. dam was an imported mare. Given under my hand, this 5th day of December, 1806.

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JOHN YATES.

Jefferson County, March 25, 1810.

From the London, "GLOBE" of Dec. 25.

We deeply lament the sinister and inauspicious commencement which has apparently taken place in the negotiations between this country and America; situated as we are related to France, and precluded, as far as the force or enmity of Bonaparte can effect our exclusion from every port of the continent, no object could be more truly desirable than any arrangement which opened to us again a free and mutual intercourse with the American states—Possessed only of the imperfect information which his hitherto reached us, on the origin or causes of this unfortunate dispute which appears to have nipped in the bud all the hopes formed of approximation and accommodation; it might be premature and unjust to attribute such a national disaster to the petulance, irritation, or reproaches of our envoy. Yet do we fear, knowing personally and for many years, the individual whom our ministers selected from the corps diplomatique, for this mission, that the choice was not made with discernment, or likely to be grateful to the American government. In writing on so personal and delicate a subject, we shall speak with tenderness and caution.

Mr. Jackson is the son of the rev. Dr. Jackson, who, in order to distinguish him from Dr. Cyril Jackson, and others of the name, was commonly called, some years ago, Consequential Jackson. He had been tutor to the late Duke of Leeds, then Marquis of Carmarthen, and who, when he became secretary of state, in 1784, first introduced the present Mr. Jackson into the line of foreign ministers. He resided as envoy for several years at Berlin, where he married a Prussian lady of condition, and he remained at that court down to the period of time in 1805, when a misunderstanding rose between us and the Prussian government, on the subject of Frederick William's acceptance of Hanover from Bonaparte. Since that rupture, Mr. Jackson has been only once employed on any foreign negotiation; and on that occasion he was, as is well known eminently unfortunate. Previous to the expedition against Copenhagen, Mr. Canning sent him with a message or notification, to the Prince Regent of Denmark. We think that the interview between the Prince and him took place at Kiel, in Holstein; and he was commonly believed to have delivered the sentiments of the British government, to his royal highness, in so disrespectful or dictatorial a manner, as to have been desired immediately to quit the Danish territories. Sure we are, that such was the general belief and impression, both in Germany and this country. Whether the selection of a gentleman against whom such prepossessions, true or false, were entertained, to send to such a country as America, was judicious, we shall leave the public to decide. Every thing, conciliation, suavity and amity of manners, were indispensable. Mr. Jackson possesses capacity, experience, and tenacity; but his demeanour is not calculated to attract or disarm. He is on the contrary, firm, unyielding, sometimes caustic and repulsive. We trust however, that the American negotiation may yet assume a favorable aspect.

Whether these habits will ever be checked, it belongs not to me to predict—but they certainly will never be checked by high duties operating as a premium on smuggling.

But it may be said that the nation is in that situation in which it is necessary to act, to do something. I agree, sir, that it is—although I hold it not to be the least of the qualifications of a statesman to be apprised when it is necessary not to act. A proposition is now in substance—and I wish to bring it in form—submitted to this nation whether they will encounter a system of additional taxation and loans, or whether they will make a reduction in their unprofitable establishments. I think, if I have not forgotten, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report, has stated, that by an adequate reduction in the army and navy the necessary state of our finances may be relieved. But perhaps, sir, it may be said, shall we, in the present undecided state as respects the belligerents of Europe, make any movement which shall indicate a disposition on our part to submit

to those belligerents? Certainly not.—But, Mr. R. asked, was there any one who heard him who seriously thought of war, or believed it a relation in which we could be placed? He for one did not. War with France!—Carried on where? By us here, and by France in old France!—For she had no possessions in our neighborhood. War with England!—Carried on where? In the hospital at New-Orleans? Granting that our situation with either of the belligerents was a hostile one, Mr. R. said he for one would in that case still be ready to accede to his proposition—for he saw no use in keeping up an establishment, a costly set of tools, which we could not if we knew how to use.

It is possible, however, said Mr. R. that all this time I may be under a mistake—that there is a system, that there is a concert—and indeed if the old maxim be true, *ars est celare artem*, ours must be one of the most refined systems—it eludes not only sight but touch and would elude even a chemical analysis. I would wish to ask this House, after all that has been said or that can be said on the subject, whether we must not—we may make as many wry faces as we please—go back to that ground (if it be possible to regain it) which we have so childishly and wantonly abandoned? We must—we may begin upon the system of loans and taxation, but the people of the U. S. will tell us to stop and we must obey. Will the people of the U. S. consent to keep up expensive military and naval establishments, of the very existence of which they are ignorant until they are made acquainted with them by burdensome taxes and a debt entailed on their posterity—and for what? To what earthly end? If you cannot keep your army alive in time of peace, I ask in the name of common sense what will you do with them in time of war? Is there a man who hears me who feels one atom of additional security to his person or property from the army of the U. S.? Has it ever been employed to protect the rights of person and property—in the violation of the writ of habeas corpus and as a new modern instrument of ejection? Sir, go through the country, and put to every freeholder in the land this question—Are you willing to pay one third more of duty, and an hundred per cent, on that third, upon sugar, coffee and so forth, for the sake of the establishment at New-Orleans? We may say what we please, sir, but that expedition which, until ours, surpassed in folly every other expedition ever undertaken—the famous expedition of a British army against Flushing, where they had an army as well as climate to contend against—that expedition, which even their own ministry dare not defend, but quarrel amongst each other who shall have the blame of it, was surpassed in disaster by the mortality of the American army. And yet, sir, for this shadow, this skeleton—it is indeed a skeleton of an army, the people of the U. S. are to submit to loans and taxation. With respect to the navy, I say nothing of that. Its exploits are already registered in our Journals. And the fact of the frigate Philadelphia having run ashore on the tail of the Horse-shoe, is the only one in our naval annals for several years past.

With respect to war—we have, thank God! in the Atlantic, a fosse wide and deep enough to keep off any immediate danger to our territory. The belligerents of Europe know, as well as we feel, that war is out of the question. No, sir—if our preparation was for battle, the state physicians have mistaken the state of the patient—we have been embargoed and non-intercoursed almost into a consumption, and this is not the time for battle. If indeed the state was about to undergo inoculation for the small pox, this reduction would have been according to the best medical authorities.

Mr. R. said he would therefore submit to the House, under these views, the best he had been able to take, two distinct propositions in a single resolution; in order that the House and the people of the U. S. might determine

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of William Hay, dec'd. are desired to bring in the same to the subscriber, properly authenticated; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. RUTH HAY, Adm'rix. Shepherd's-Town, March 23, 1810.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against purchasing or taking an assignment of two bonds given by me to George C. Briscoe, for 227 dollars and 24 cents each, as I have paid them off, and have a receipt in full for said bonds. Both these bonds are dated the 16th of September, 1809.

JOHN BRISCOE.

March 9, 1810.

THE subscribers having sustained serious vexations and injuries in consequence of the lincientious 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.

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.

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.

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 Ferdinando Fairfax to the subscriber for the purpose of securing the payment of money due to John D. Orr, which deed bears date on the 1st of December, 1807, and is recorded in the county court of Jefferson) in and to the following property, situate in Jefferson county, viz. all the seats for water works adjacent to the upper end of the 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.

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.

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.

Blank Bonds & Deeds

FOR SALE.

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.

Best Writing Paper

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

THOSE persons who are indebted to the subscriber for the services of his Stud Horse North Star, are requested to attend at John Anderson's tavern, in Charles town, on the first Saturday in April next, and pay their respective dues to Mr. Christopher Ride-nour, who is authorised to collect them and give receipts. It is strict attention be not paid to this notice, the accounts will be put into the hands of the proper officer for collection. GEO. BELTZHOOPER. March 16, 1810.

Kentucky Land.

I WISH to dispose of a valuable tract of military land in the state of Kentucky, a faithful description of which is subjoined. The tract contains 4,500 acres, and lies in Hopkins county, about two miles from Pond River, which is navigable to its mouth, about fourteen from Green River, which is navigable to the Ohio, and forty miles from the Red Banks on the Ohio. The soil is excellent for corn, wheat, tobacco, hemp, flax, and cotton; the whole of it finely timbered. The advantages of its situation are numerous and great; it affords the best ranges for horses and cattle, and hundreds of hogs are yearly sent to market from the tract, without any feeding at all;—and perhaps the most valuable circumstance attending this situation, is that there are three or four large salt licks on it, which if properly explored and examined, might become a source of immense wealth. I will either sell the whole tract together or divide it into parcels to suit purchasers, at the moderate price of two dollars per acre, one third of the money to be paid down, and the balance at two annual instalments.—Should a number of persons in a neighborhood or county turn their attention to the above tract, it would be advisable in them to send an agent in whom they could confide to view the premises. As so many frauds have been practised in the western country respecting land transactions, it may be necessary, and at least satisfactory, to say something about the title. This I can assure any person inclined to purchase, is indisputable: the land being surveyed for me by virtue of a military warrant at least thirty years ago; a patent for which, under the hand of the governor of Virginia, I have in my possession, free from mortgages or any incumbrance whatever.

ROBERT BAYLOR.

Russellville, Kentucky, Feb. 18, 1810.

N. B. Nearly one half of the above tract at the easy expence of clearing without any draining, may be converted into first rate timothy meadow, the soil being more friendly to that growth than any which has ever come under my observation.

R. B. Application may be made directly to me; or to my friend Ferdinando Fairfax, esq. near Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia, in person, or by letter post paid.

R. B.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber living about two miles from Charles town, five hogs, viz. two spayed sows, of a sandy colour with black spots, and marked with two slits in the left ear—two barrows, one of which is red with black spots, the other black and white, with a curl on his back, both marked the same as the first—one small black and white sow of the China breed, and marked with a crop off the left ear, and a slit, over bit and under bit in the right. The above reward will be paid to any person giving information of said hogs, so that they be had again.

JOSEPH FARR.

March 9, 1810.

Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following property, in Charles town, 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 exceeding 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 Charles town.

JOHN LOCK.

February 23, 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 securityships therein mentioned, I shall offer for sale, at the Rock's Mill, on the 4th day of May next, for the purpose aforesaid, (agreeably 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,) 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. The sale will begin at eleven o'clock. WM. BYRD PAGE. March 16, 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 securityships therein mentioned, I shall offer for sale, for that purpose, on the third day of May next, at the Rock's mill, (agreeably 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,) the following tracts of land, viz. 296 acres part of the Rock's tract, purchased by the said Ferdinando Fairfax at the sale of the commissioners, formerly held at the said Rock's Mill. Also all that part of the Shannon Hill tract, being the same whereon the said Fairfax lives, that lies on the western side of the road leading from M'Pherson's to Beeler's mill, and bounded by Beeler, Robardt, Gantt, and Mrs. Nelson. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

FAIRFAX WASHINGTON.

March 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 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.

CLOVER SEED.

THE subscriber has for sale sixteen bushels of nice fresh Clover Seed, of the last year's growth.

JOHN ANDERSON.

Charles town, March 9, 1810.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of William Wood, deceased, are desired to bring them forward properly authenticated, to the subscriber—and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN LYONS, Adm'or.

March 9, 1810.

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber on the sixth instant, an apprentice boy named James Howe. Whoever returns him to me shall receive a reasonable compensation.

THOMAS LIKENS.

Charles town, March 7, 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.

March 30, 1810.

R AGS.

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

JOHN YATES.

Jefferson County, March 25, 1810.

ON THE APPROACH OF SPRING.

At thy approach, enchanting Spring, The meadows laugh, the valleys sing, And nature all looks gay; The Sun shines out with friendly beams, And dancing in the chrysal streams, Adds beauty to the day.

How sweet with a dear friend to rove, Where Linnets warble through the grove, And Blackbirds sweetly sing; The yellow Bull-finch and the Thrush, The concert join from every bush, To welcome in the Spring.

Or on some verdant bank reclin'd, Where falling objects soothe the mind, Or lull to soft repose; Our thoughts on rural subjects bent, Enjoy a calm, a sweet content, That grandeur seldom knows.

Woods, hills and plains, our Nature's King, Who rules the Seasons, decks the Spring, With power and skill divine; The lowing herds their Maker praise, And songsters, in harmonious lays, The grateful tribute join.

A sailor's joke—A couple of American tars coming down Broadway the other day, saw a number of people looking at Mr. Jackson's coach, and stoop among the rest. Upon Mr. Copenhagen's getting into the carriage, two white footmen jumped up behind, and took up the position usually occupied by a single African in this plain republican part of the world. Seeing this, one of the sailors says to the other, "D—n my eyes, Jack, but it takes two Englishmen to make one negro in this here country." N.Y. Columbian.

The old trade of Basket-Making.

Z. BUCKMASTER, BOOT & SHOE-MAKER,

INFORMS his old customers and the public in general, that he has taken the corner house formerly occupied by Mr. Thomas Likens, and opposite to W. W. Lane's, where ladies and gentlemen can be served on the best terms and shortest notice. He returns thanks for past favors, and trusts the future.

One or two good hands may get beneficial seats of work, by early application. Charles town, March 23, 1810.

Will be Sold,

IN Berryville, at Mr. Jesse Bown's tavern, on Saturday the 7th day of April next, fifty head of good Cattle, fifteen or twenty head of choice horses, on a credit of twelve months, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid—and on the same day and place, four or five likely Negroes, on the above terms.

BUSHROD TAYLOR.

March 23, 1810.

Election.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an election will be held at the court house in Charles town, on the second Tuesday in April next, for the purpose of choosing two fit persons to represent the county of Jefferson in the General Assembly of this state.

GEO. NORTH, Sheriff.

March 23, 1810.

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Jefferson county, Va. on the 20th instant, a negro man named JACK, who says he belongs to Benjamin Bevan, living near Bryan town, Charles county, Md. He appears to be about 24 years of age, and about 6 feet high. Had on a mixed cotton and tow shirt, home made kersey waist coat and pantaloons of a yellow colour, old cloth roundabout and striped cotton coat, old shoes, white yarn stockings and an old wool hat. The owner is requested to come and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

Wm. BERRY, Tailer.

Charles town, March 23, 1810.

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