

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. III.]

FRIDAY, December 14, 1810.

[No. 142.]

THE MISER.

See'at thou yon pale and wrinkled form,
The languid lustre of his eye
Foretels the winter's beating storm,
To crush lone misery's feeble sigh.

Him nor the muse, nor thought, can pain—
The prey of jealousy and care;
He steels his breast to sorrow's plaint,
And shuns the victim of despair.

Course on the tribe whose sordid souls
Can never consolation speak,
Nor check the tear that ceaseless rolls,
Down hapless sorrow's faded cheek.

And lives there such a niggard train,
Who best humanity defy?
Still bent to grasp their boarded gain,
They live but for themselves—and die.

Be mine the tender, feeling heart,
The fully sympathetic glow,
That teaches with assuasive art
To hover round the "couch of woe."

Yes, be it mine to dry the tear,
When memory her griefs shall pour—
To sooth misfortunes too severe,
And light affliction's darkest hour.

Then when life's transient bliss is fled,
And age shall mar the freshest bloom,
Some orphan's grateful heart shall shed
The tear of friendship on my tomb.

Description of the Green river Parakeet of Kentucky.

This bird is about the size of a pigeon, of a green colour, except the head, which inclines to yellow.—They go in flocks, or in companies about the plantations, and are remarkable for their docility. When once taken and caged a few hours they have no inclination to leave their captor; but will remain about his house, enjoying his bounty with unparalleled indifference and security. When thus tamed they serve as a decoy, by being perched on a pole or scaffold, while a flock is flying by, they will readily alight as conveniently as possible, and are so attached to each other, that any of the strangers that alight within reach may be taken by the owners of the decoy without difficulty, and these in two or three hours become as gentle as the other. They are possessed of an uncommon degree of sociability and friendship towards each other; when travelling about the house should one of them discover a grain of corn or any other food, it immediately raises the alarm, and by a chattering peculiar to themselves, invites its fellows to partake of it; and when assembled, the discoverer, splits the corn with its beak. They are remarkable fond of cucumbers, and the same friendship takes place, on finding a plant or bush of these. When they lodge or sleep, they suspend themselves by the beak from a pin or crevice in the wall of the house, or any convenience which a whole flock will assemble, if sufficiently capacious. The females of a flock lay their eggs together in a hollow tree promiscuously, and when thus deposited, the males assume the charge of hatching and supporting them. It frequently happens that there are young in the nest half-fledged, while others are yet in the shell.

A Ferry to Rent.

I WOULD dispose of, for a term of years, a good Ferry across the mouth of the river Shenandoah, at Harper's Ferry—the same being lately established by law. It is in the most direct course from Martinsburg, and Shepherd's-Town to Leesburg, Washington, Alexandria, &c. through Hillsborough, at the gap of the Short Hill; to which place from the said Ferry there is already a good road.

Together with the Ferry, I will rent for improvement, a capital stand for a STORE, & FLOUR WARE HOUSE; well situated to receive and to send off by the river Potomak, a vast quantity of flour and wheat from the neighboring country, on the Loudoun side, particularly from the valley of Shannondale. The improvements must be made in the plain substantial way—the rent during the lease shall be low; and at the end of the term the improvements will be received at fair valuation.

F. FAIRFAX,
Shannon-Hill, Nov. 9, 1810.

A choice Farm to Rent.

FOR the advance of a few thousand dollars, I will rent one of the best Farms in the valley—having cleared, and fenced, and ready for immediate use, near 300 acres of choice land, with abundance of wood-land to support it, and the use of a running stream, besides a good well of water—for a term of years; the interest of the money advanced, to go towards the rent, which will be put in money at not half what it will readily bring in shares of crops: and, when the money is paid down, (if within a short time) a lease, clear of all claims, will be given by

F. FAIRFAX,
Shannon Hill, near Charles-Town,
November 9, 1810.

Jefferson County, to wit.
November Court, 1810.

Jacob Haffner, Complainant,
against
Aaron McIntire, Ex'or of Nicholas McIntire, dec'd, and Robert Worthington, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Aaron McIntire not having entered his appearance agreeably to an act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth: It is ordered that he appear here on the second Tuesday in January next, and answer the bill of the complainant. And it is further ordered, that the defendant Worthington do not pay, convey away, or secret any monies by him owing to, or goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendant McIntire, until the further order of this court: and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charles-Town, for two months successively, and published at the door of the court house of the said county of Jefferson.

A copy. Teste,
GEO. HITE, Clk.
Nov. 23.

FOR SALE, A valuable tract of Land,

CONTAINING 359 acres, situate in Jefferson county, Va. two miles above Harper's Ferry, on the Potomac river. This tract is very suitable for two small farms, has two improvements upon it, and can be advantageously divided. It will be sold altogether or in separate tracts as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers. A lot of 20 acres on the lower corner of the tract having a front of near a hundred poles on the river, and a beautiful never failing spring affording water and fall quite sufficient for a distillery, tan yard, &c. &c. will be sold separately if applied for in time. For terms apply to the subscriber living in Shepherd's-Town, who has also for sale, upon moderate terms and easy payments, some unimproved lots and several houses and lots in the aforesaid town. He will also sell an out lot of about 14 acres.

JOHN MORROW,
October 19, 1810.

Mills-Grove Fulling Mill.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, that he has taken the above mill, which is in complete readiness for receiving cloth, where he intends to carry on the Fulling and Dying in all its various branches; and flatters himself from the opportunity he has had of knowing and practising every thing that has been discovered for the improvement of his business, for six or seven years, to give general satisfaction. I have understood that the mill I have taken has not been in good credit for some years, and the public as well as myself are acquainted with the cause. I have taken the mill with a view to benefit myself, and I am sensible that the first step to this will be punctuality and a close attention to business. All kinds of work will be thankfully received, and dressed with neatness and dispatch. Cloth with written directions may be left at Mr. Wilson's store, in Charles-Town, where I will attend every two weeks to receive and return it when finished. The work will be done on the most moderate terms for cash or a short credit to punctual persons, by the public's humble servant.

J. M'COMB,
November 9, 1810.

Jefferson County, to wit.
November Court, 1810.

Robert Buckles, Complainant,
against
William Buckles, John Worneldorf, sen. John Worneldorf, jr. & George Bishop, sen. Levi Taylor and Thomas Hayly, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant William Buckles not having entered his appearance agreeably to an act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth: It is ordered that he appear here on the second Tuesday in January next, and answer the bill of the complainant. And it is further ordered that the defendants John Worneldorf, sen. John Worneldorf, jun. and George Bishop, sen. Levi Taylor and Thomas Hayly, or either of them, do not pay, convey away, or secret any monies by them owing to, or goods or effects in their hands belonging to the absent defendant William Buckles, until the further order of this court: and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charles-Town, for 2 months successively, and published at the door of the court house of the said county of Jefferson.

A copy. Teste,
GEO. HITE, Clk.
Nov. 23.

A prime collection of FALL & WINTER GOODS

JUST RECEIVED,
And are now opening at the subscriber's store,

All of which have been selected with the utmost care and attention, from the latest fall importations. They deem it unnecessary to particularise articles, as their assortment is quite complete, consisting of almost every article called for; all of which they offer at cheap rates for cash or suitable country produce. All those who are desirous of purchasing cheap goods, are invited to pay us a visit. We have also received an additional supply to the Apothecary department, consisting in part of the following valuable medicines, viz.

- Refined Camphor,
- Tincture Steel,
- Batemans Drops,
- Stoughton's Bitters,
- Godfrey's Cordial,
- Essence of Lavender,
- Essence of Burgamot,
- Paregoric Elixir,
- Venice Turpentine,
- Iceland Moss,
- Ipecacuanah,
- Anderson's and Hahn's anti-bilious Pills,
- And also that efficacious medicine Apodeloe, &c. &c.

And are now ready to serve their customers and the public generally, to whom they return thanks for the liberal encouragement they have received since their commencement in business.

PRESLEY MARMADUKE, & Co.
Shepherd's-Town, Nov. 16, 1810.

Ten Dollars Reward.

BROKE jail on the evening of the 20th inst. TWO NEGRO MEN, the property of William H. Harding, dec'd, taken by virtue of executions, and committed for safe keeping. The one is named Martin, who calls himself a Baptist preacher—he is somewhat of a yellow cast, and from appearance is about 35 years of age, about five feet ten inches high, he is tolerably dressed, has a dark big coat, but the colour of his other clothes not recollected, as he was a very short time in my custody. The other is named Stephen, a mulatto, supposed to be between 28 and 30 years of age, about five feet ten inches high, meanly dressed, but the colour of his clothes not recollected. It is presumed they will make for Leesburg, to their mistress, who resides in or near that place. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend the above villains and commit them to any jail, so that I get them again, or Five Dollars will be given for either of them, and if brought to me I will pay all reasonable charges, with the above reward for both or either of them.

G. GIBBONS, Jailor.
Charles-Town, Nov. 23, 1810.

Apprentices Indentures FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW GOODS, By the Market House, in Shepherd's-Town.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their customers at a distance, as well as those immediately in the neighbourhood, and the public in general, that they have just finished opening a very large and general assortment of New Goods, of every description, among which are,

- Super extra superfine cloths,
- Ditto double mill'd cassimeres,
- Flannels,
- Irish Linens, Long Lawns,
- A great variety of nice Fancy Articles, &c. &c. &c.

Many of these goods have been bought a sacrifice, and are worthy the attention of all those wishing to purchase cheap goods—should any doubt the cheapness of the goods, they will do well to come and see them, for we pledge ourselves they will be sold cheap either by the package, piece, or smaller quantity.

JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co.
The highest price paid in cash for Hides and Skins.
Shepherd's-Town, Nov. 23.

IN THE Vaccine Institution LOTTERY,

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore, as soon as the sale of Tickets will admit, are the following

CAPITAL PRIZES:

- 1 Prize of . . . 30,000 Dollars.
- 1 25,000
- 1 20,000
- 2 10,000
- 3 5,000
- 14 1,000
- 30 500
- 50 100

Together with a number of minor prizes, amounting to upwards of One hundred & thirty thousand Dollars.

ALSO, EIGHT PRIZES OF 250 TICKETS EACH.

By drawing either of which one fortunate ticket may gain an immense sum, as the holder of it will be entitled to all the prizes the 250 tickets (which are designated and reserved for that purpose) may chance to draw. Present price of Tickets only Ten Dollars.

The Scheme of the above Lottery is approved by the best judges to be as advantageously arranged for the interest of subscribers as any ever offered to the public. The proportion of prizes is much greater than customary—the blanks not being near two to one prize. It affords also many strong inducements to purchase early, inasmuch as the first three thousand tickets drawn will be entitled to twice the dollars each; and the highest prize is liable to come out of the wheel on the next or any day following.—The great encouragement which has been already given to this Lottery affords a reasonable expectation that the drawing will commence at an early period.

But independent of all the advantages peculiar to the scheme itself, the great and good purpose for which this lottery has been authorized, viz. "to preserve the genuine vaccine matter and to distribute it free of every expence," ought alone to induce the public to give it every possible encouragement without delay. It is well known that many persons have of late fallen victims to the Small Pox by a misplaced confidence in spurious matter instead of using the genuine vaccine; so that already the Small Pox has been brought into disrepute in many places, and the old inoculation has been again unhappily substituted in its stead. If therefore the people of the United States are unwilling to relinquish the advantages of the Kine Pox or wish to enjoy the benefit of this discovery, divested of the dangers and difficulties which have hitherto accompanied it, they must support vaccine institutions such as the one now contemplated to be established—these institutions by giving a free circulation to the genuine vaccine matter, will greatly facilitate its use, and by preventing the mistakes so liable to occur from using improper or spurious matter, they will engage the confidence of the public in this invaluable remedy, and finally, it is confidently believed, they will prove to be the means of extirpating the Small Pox entirely from among us.

Tickets in the above Lottery for sale in Charles Town, by Dr. SAMUEL J. CRAMER, Messrs. W. W. LANE, and JOHN HUMPHREYS.—Shepherd's-Town, by Messrs. JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co., and ROBERT WORTHINGTON, and Co.—Harpers Ferry by Dr. CHARLES BROWN, Messrs. R. HUMPHREYS, and THOMAS S. BENNETT, & Co.
June 15, 1810.

Writing Paper FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

President's Message.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 5.

The President of the United States this day communicated by Mr. Ed. Coles, his private secretary, the following Message to Congress:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

The embarrassments which have prevailed in our foreign relations, and so much employed the deliberations of Congress make it a primary duty, in meeting you, to communicate whatever may have occurred, in that branch of our national affairs.

The act of the last session of Congress "concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies" having invited, in a new form, a termination of their edicts against our neutral commerce, copies of the act were immediately forwarded to our ministers at London and Paris; with a view that its object might be within the early attention of the French and British governments.

By the communication received through our minister at Paris, it appeared, that a knowledge of the act by the French government, was followed by a declaration that the Berlin and Milan decrees were revoked, and would cease to have effect on the first day of November ensuing. These being the only known edicts of France, within the description of the act, and the revocation of them, being such that they ceased, at that date, to violate our neutral commerce; the fact, as prescribed by law, was announced by a proclamation bearing date the second day of November.

It would have well accorded with the conciliatory views, indicated by this proceeding on the part of France, to have extended them to all the grounds of just complaint, which now remains unadjusted with the United States. It was particularly anticipated that, as a further evidence of just dispositions towards them, restoration would have been immediately made of the property of our citizens seized under a misapplication of the principles of reprisals combined with a misconstruction of a law of the United States.—This expectation has not been fulfilled.

From the British government no communication on the subject of the act has been received. To a communication from our minister at London of the revocation, by the French government, of its Berlin and Milan decrees, it was answered that the British system would be relinquished as soon as the repeal of the French decrees should have actually taken effect, and the commerce of neutral nations have been restored to the condition in which it stood, previously to the promulgation of those decrees. This pledge, although it does not necessarily import, does not exclude the intention of relinquishing, along with the orders in council, the practice of those novel blockades which have a like effect of interrupting our neutral commerce. And this further justice to the United States is the rather to be looked for, inasmuch as the blockades in question, being not more contrary to the established law of nations, than inconsistent with the rules of blockade formally recognised by Great Britain herself, could have no legal basis, other than the plea of retaliation, alleged as the basis of the orders in council. Under the modification of the original orders of Nov. 1807, into the orders of April 1809, there is indeed scarcely a nominal distinction between the orders and the blockades.—One of those illegitimate blockades, bearing date in May 1806, having been expressly avowed to be still unrescinded, & to be, in effect, comprehended in the orders in council, was too distinctly brought within the purview of the act of Congress, not to be comprehended in the explanation of the requisites to a compliance with it. The British government was accordingly apprized by our minister near it, that such was the light in which the subject was to be regarded.

On the other important subjects depending between the United States and

that government, no progress has been made, from which an early and satisfactory result can be relied on.

In this new posture of our relations with those powers, the consideration of Congress will be properly turned to a removal of doubts which may occur in the exposition, and of difficulties in the execution, of the act above cited.

The commerce of the United States with the North of Europe, heretofore much vexed by licentious cruisers, particularly under the Danish flag, has lately been visited with fresh and extensive depredations.—The measures pursued in behalf of our injured citizens not having obtained justice for them, a further and more formal interposition with the Danish government is contemplated. The principles which have been maintained by that government in relation to neutral commerce, and the friendly professions of his Danish Majesty towards the United States are valuable pledges, in favor of a successful issue.

Among the events growing out of the state of the Spanish monarchy, our attention was imperiously attracted to the change, developing itself in that portion of West Florida, which, though of right appertaining to the United States, had remained in the possession of Spain, awaiting the result of negotiations for its actual delivery to them.—The Spanish authority was subverted: and a situation produced, exposing the country to ulterior events, which might essentially affect the rights & welfare of the Union. In such a conjuncture, I did not delay the interposition required for the occupancy of the territory West of the river Perdido; to which the title of the U. States extends, and to which the laws, provided for the territory of Orleans are applicable. With this view, the proclamation, of which a copy is laid before you, was issued to the governor of that territory, to be carried into effect.—The legality, and necessity of the course pursued, assure me of the favorable light in which it will present itself to the Legislature; and of the promptitude, with which they will supply whatever provisions may be due to the essential rights and equitable interests of the people thus brought into the bosom of the American family.

Our amity with the Powers of Barbary with the exception of a recent occurrence at Tunis, of which an explanation is just received, appears to have been uninterrupted, and to have become more firmly established.

With the Indian tribes, also, the peace and friendship of the U. States are found to be so eligible, that the general disposition to preserve both continues to gain strength.

I feel particular satisfaction in remarking that an interior view of our country presents us with grateful proofs of its substantial and increasing prosperity. To a thriving agriculture, and the improvements related to it, is added a highly interesting extension of useful manufactures; the combined product of professional occupations, and of household industry. Such, indeed, is the experience of economy, as well as of policy, in these substitutes for supplies heretofore obtained by foreign commerce, that in a national view the change is justly regarded as of itself more than a recompense for those privations and losses resulting from foreign injustice, which furnished the general impulse required for its accomplishment. How far it may be expedient to guard the infancy of this improvement in the distribution of labor by regulations of the commercial tariff, is a subject which cannot fail to suggest itself to your patriotic reflections.

It will rest with the consideration of Congress, also, whether a provident, as well as fair encouragement, would not be given to our navigation, by such regulations as will place it on a level of competition with foreign vessels, particularly in transporting the important and bulky productions of our own soil. The failure of equality and reciprocity in the existing regulations on this subject operates, in our ports, as a premium to foreign competitors; and the inconvenience must increase as these may be multiplied, under more favorable

circumstances, by the more than countervailing encouragements now given them by the laws of their respective countries.

Whilst it is universally admitted that a well instructed people alone can be permanently a free people; and whilst it is evident that the means of diffusing and improving useful knowledge form so small a proportion of the expenditures for national purposes, I cannot presume it to be unseasonable, to invite your attention to the advantages of superadding, to the means of education provided by the several states, a seminary of learning, instituted by the national legislature, within the limits of their exclusive jurisdiction: the expences of which might be defrayed, or reimbursed, out of the vacant grounds which have accrued to the nation within those limits.

Such an institution, though local in its legal character, would be universal in its beneficial effects. By enlightening the opinions; by expanding the patriotism; and by assimilating the principles, the sentiments & the manners of those who might resort to this temple of science, to be redistributed, in due time through every part of the community; sources of jealousy & prejudice would be diminished, the features of national character would be multiplied, and greater extent given to social harmony. But above all a well constituted Seminary, in the centre of the nation, is recommended by the consideration, that the additional instruction emanating from it would contribute not less to strengthen the foundations, than to adorn the structure, of our free and happy system of government.

Among the commercial abuses still committed under the American flag, and leaving in force my former reference to that subject, it appears that American citizens are instrumental in carrying on a traffic in enslaved Africans, equally in violation of the laws of humanity, and in defiance of those of their own country. The same just and benevolent motives, which produced the interdiction in force against this criminal conduct, will doubtless be felt by Congress, in devising further means of suppressing the evil.

In the midst of uncertainties, necessarily connected with the great interests of the U. States, prudence requires a continuance of our defensive and precautionary arrangements. The Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy will submit the statements and estimates which may aid Congress, in their ensuing provisions for the land and naval forces. The statements of the latter will include a view of the transfers of appropriations in the naval expenditures, and the grounds on which they were made.

The fortifications for the defence of our maritime frontier have been prosecuted according to the plan laid down in 1808. The works, with some exceptions, are completed, and furnish with ordnance. Those for the security of the City of New York, though far advanced towards completion, will require a further time and appropriation. This is the case with a few others, either not completed, or in need of repairs.

The improvements, in quality & quantity, made in the manufactory of cannon; and of small arms, both at the public armories, and private factories, warrant additional confidence in the competency of these resources, for supplying the public exigencies.

These preparations for arming the militia, having thus far provided for one of the objects contemplated by the power vested in Congress, with respect to that great bulwark of the public safety; it is for their consideration, whether further provisions are not requisite, for the other contemplated objects of organization and discipline. To give to this great mass of physical and moral force, the efficiency which it merits and is capable of receiving; it is indispensable that they should be instructed and practised in the rules by which they are to be governed. Towards an accomplishment of this important work, I recommend for the consideration of Congress the expediency of instituting a system, which shall, in the first instance, call into the

field, at the public expence, and for a given time, certain portions of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers. The instruction and discipline thus acquired would gradually diffuse through the entire body of the militia that practical knowledge and promptitude for active service, which are the great ends to be pursued. Experience has left no doubt, either of the necessity, or of the efficacy, of competent military skill, in those portions of the militia which it may have to perform.

The corps of Engineers, with the Military Academy, are entitled to the early attention of Congress. The Buildings at the Seat, fixt by law, for the present Academy, are so far in decay, as not to afford the necessary accommodation. But a revision of the law is recommended, principally with a view to a more enlarged cultivation and diffusion of the advantages of such institutions, by providing professorships for all the necessary branches of military instruction, and by the establishment of an additional Academy at the Seat of Government, or elsewhere. The means by which war, as well for defence, as for offence, are now carried on, render these schools of the more scientific operations an indispensable part of every adequate system. Even among nations whose large standing armies & frequent wars afford every other opportunity of instruction, these establishments are found to be indispensable, for the due attainment of the branches of military science, which require a regular course of study and experiment. In a government, happily without the other opportunities, seminaries, where the elementary principles of the art of war can be taught without actual war & without the expence of extensive and standing armies, have the precious advantage of uniting an essential preparation against external danger, with a scrupulous regard to internal safety.—

In no other way probably, can a provision of equal efficacy for the public defence, be made at so little expence, or more consistently with the public liberty.

The receipts into the Treasury during the year ending on the 30th Sept. last (and amounting to more than eight millions and a half of dollars) have exceeded the current expences of the Government, including the interests on the public debt. For the purpose of reimbursing at the end of the year 3,750,000 dollars of the principal, a loan, as authorized by law, had been negotiated to that amount, but has since been reduced to 2,750,000 dollars; the reduction being permitted by the state of the Treasury: in which there will be a balance, remaining at the end of the next year, estimated at 2,000,000 dollars.—

For the probable receipts of the next year, and other details, I refer to statements which will be transmitted from the Treasury, and which will enable you to judge what further provisions may be necessary for the ensuing years.

Reserving for future occasions, in the course of the Session, whatever other communications may claim your attention, I close the present, by expressing my reliance, under the blessing of Divine Providence on the judgment and patriotism which will guide your measures, at a period particularly calling for united Councils, and inflexible exertions, for the welfare of our country, and by assuring you of the fidelity and alacrity with which my cooperation will be afforded.

JAMES MADISON

From among the voluminous mass of documents accompanying the Message of the President, we have selected the following, which appear to us particularly interesting:

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO GOV. CLAIBORNE.

Department of State, Oct. 27, 1810.

SIR,
From the enclosed Proclamation of the President of the United States you will perceive his determination to take possession of the territory therein specified, in the name and behalf of the U. States; the considerations which have constrained him to resort to this

necessary measure, and his direction that you, as Governor of the Orleans Territory, shall execute the same. Of this Proclamation, upon your arrival at Natchez, you will, without delay, cause to be printed as many copies, in the English, French and Spanish languages, as may be deemed necessary, and you will cause the same to be extensively circulated throughout the said territory.

You will immediately proceed by the nearest and best route to the town of Washington in the Mississippi Territory. From the Secretary at War you will receive an order to the officers commanding the several frontier posts to afford you such assistance in passing the Wilderness and in descending the Western Waters as you may require. And, as despatch is very desirable, you are authorized, in case your horses should fail, to procure others at the public expense. After having made at Washington the necessary arrangements with Gov. Holmes and with the commanding officer of the regular troops, you will without delay proceed into the said territory, and, in virtue of the President's Proclamation, take possession of the same in the name and in behalf of the United States.

As the district, the possession of which you are directed to take, is to be considered as making part of the Territory of Orleans, you will, after taking possession lose no time in proceeding to organize the militia, to precribe the bounds of parishes, to establish parish courts, and finally to do whatever your legal powers applicable to the case will warrant, and may be calculated to maintain order, to secure to the inhabitants the peaceful enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion, and to place them as far as may be, on the same footing with the inhabitants of the other districts under your authority. As far as your powers may be inadequate to these & other requisite objects, the Legislature of Orleans, which is understood to be in session, will have an opportunity of making further provisions for them, more especially for giving by law to the inhabitants of the said Territory a just share in the representation of the General Assembly; it being desirable that the interval of this privation should not be prolonged beyond the unavoidable necessity of the case.

If, contrary to expectation, the occupation of this Territory on the part of the United States should be opposed by force; the commanding officer of the regular troops on the Mississippi will have orders from the Secretary at War to afford you, upon your application, the requisite aid, and should an additional force be deemed necessary, you will draw from the Orleans Territory, as will Gov. Holmes from the Mississippi Territory, militia in such numbers, and in such proportions from your respective territories as you and Gov. Holmes may deem proper.—Should, however, any particular place, however small, remain in possession of a Spanish force, you will not proceed to employ force against it; but you will make immediate report thereof to this department.

You will avail yourself of the first favorable opportunities that may occur to transmit to the several governors of the Spanish provinces in the neighborhood copies of the President's Proclamation with accompanying letters of a conciliatory tendency.

To defray any reasonable expenditures which may necessarily attend the execution of these instructions, the President authorizes you, having due regard to economy, to draw for a sum not exceeding in any event 20,000 dollars.

From the confidence which the President justly has in your judgment and discretion he is persuaded that in the execution of this trust, as delicate as it is important, your deportment will be temperate and conciliatory. Such a line of conduct towards the inhabitants is prescribed as well by policy as by justice.

You will, it is expected, be fully sensible of the necessity, not only of communicating every important event that may occur in the progress of this business, but of transmitting a letter, whatever may be its contents, by every mail to this city.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) R. SMITH.

By the President of the United States of America,

A PROCLAMATION.
Whereas the Territory South of the Mississippi Territory, and Eastward of the river Mississippi, and extending to the river Perdido, of which possession was not delivered to the U. States

in pursuance of the treaty concluded at Paris on the 30th of April, 1803, has at all times, as is well known, been considered and claimed by them, as being within the colony of Louisiana conveyed by the said treaty in the same extent that it had in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France originally possessed it.

And whereas the acquiescence of the United States in the temporary continuance of the said territory under the Spanish authority was not the result of any distrust of their title, as has been particularly evinced by the general tenor of their laws, and by the distinction made in the application of those laws between that territory and foreign countries; but was occasioned by their conciliatory views, and by a confidence in the justice of their cause; and in the success of candid discussion and amicable negotiation with a just & friendly power.

And whereas a satisfactory adjustment, too long delayed without the fault of the United States, has for some time been entirely suspended by events over which they had no control; and whereas a crisis has at length arrived subversive of the order of things under the Spanish authorities, whereby a failure of the United States to take the said territory into its possession may lead to events ultimately contravening the views of both parties, whilst in the mean time the tranquillity and security of our adjoining territories are endangered, and new facilities given to violations of our revenue and commercial laws, and of those prohibiting the introduction of slaves;

Considering moreover, that under these peculiar and imperative circumstances, a forbearance on the part of the U. States to occupy the territory in question, and thereby guard against the confusions and contingencies which threaten it, might be construed into a dereliction of their title, or an insensibility to the importance of the stake; considering that in the hands of the U. States it will not cease to be a subject of fair and friendly negotiation and adjustment; considering finally that the acts of Congress though contemplating a present possession by a foreign authority, have contemplated also an eventual possession of the said territory by the United States; and are accordingly so framed as in that case to extend in their operation to the same: Now be it known, that JAMES MADISON, President of the United States of America, in pursuance of these weighty and urgent considerations, have deemed it right and requisite, that possession should be taken of the said territory, in the name and behalf of the United States. William C. C. Claiborne, Governor of the Orleans Territory of which the said territory is to be taken as part, will accordingly proceed to execute the same; and to exercise over the said territory the authorities and functions legally appertaining to his office. And the good people inhabiting the same, are invited and enjoined to pay due respect to him in that character; to be obedient to the laws; to maintain order; to cherish harmony; and in every manner to conduct themselves as peaceable citizens, under full assurance, that they will be protected in the enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed and signed the same with my hand. Done at the U. S. (City of Washington), the twenty seventh day of October, A. D. 1810, & in the thirty fifth year of the independence of the said U. States.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON.
By the President,
R. SMITH, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from Governor Holmes of the Mississippi Territory, to the Secretary of State, dated October 17th, 1810.

"The enclosed letter I have been requested to transmit to you."

To the Hon. Robert Smith, Secretary of State for the United States.

SIR,
The convention of the state of Florida have already transmitted an official copy of their Act of Independence, through his Excellency Governor Holmes, to the President of the U. States, accompanied with the expression of their hope and desire, that this commonwealth may be immediately acknowledged and protected, by the government of the United States, as an integral part of the American Union. On a subject so interesting to the community represented by us, it is necessary that we should have the most

direct and unequivocal assurances of the views and wishes of the American government without delay, since our weak and unprotected situation will oblige us to look to some foreign government for support, should it be refused to us, by the country which we have considered as our parent state.

We therefore make this direct appeal through you, to the President and General Government of the American States, to solicit that immediate protection, to which we consider ourselves entitled; and to obtain a speedy and favorable decision, we offer the following considerations:—1st. The government of the United States, in their instructions to the envoys extraordinary at Paris in March, 1806, authorised the purchase of East Florida, directing them at the same time to engage France to intercede with the cabinet of Spain, to relinquish any claim to the territory which now forms this commonwealth.

2d. In all diplomatic correspondence with American ministers abroad, the government of the United States have spoken of West Florida as a part of the Louisiana cession. They have legislated for the country as a part of their own territory, and have deferred to take possession of it, in expectation that Spain might be induced to relinquish her claim by amicable negotiation. 3d. The American government has already refused to accredit a minister from the Spanish Junta, which body was certainly more legally organized as the representative of the sovereignty, than that now called the regency of Spain; therefore the United States cannot but regard any force or authority emanating from them, with an intention to subjugate us, as they would an invasion of their territory by a foreign enemy. 4th. The Emperor of France has invited the Spanish Americans to declare their independence, rather than remain in subjection to the old Spanish government; therefore an acknowledgment of our independence by the United States could not be complained of by France, or involve the American government in any contest with that power. 5th. Neither can it afford any just cause of complaint to Great Britain, although she be the ally of Spain, that the United States should acknowledge and support our independence; as this measure was necessary to save the country from falling into the hands of the French exiles from the Island of Cuba, and other partisans of Bonaparte, who are the eternal enemies of Great Britain.

Should the United States be induced, by these or any other considerations, to acknowledge our claim to their protection, as an integral part of their territory, or otherwise, we feel it our duty to claim for our constituents an immediate admission into the union as an independent state, or as a territory of the United States, with permission to establish our own form of government, or to be united with one of the neighboring territories, or a part of one of them, in such manner as to form a state. Should it be thought proper to annex us to one of the neighboring territories, or a part of one of them, the inhabitants of this commonwealth would prefer being annexed to the Island of Orleans, and in the mean while, until the state government should be established, that they should be governed by the ordinances already enacted by this Convention, and by their further regulations hereafter.

The claim which we have to the soil, or unlocated lands, within this commonwealth, will not, it is presumed, be contested by the United States, as they have tacitly acquiesced in the claim of France or Spain for seven years, and the restrictions of the several embargo and non-intercourse laws might fairly be construed, if not as a relinquishment of their claim; yet at least sufficient to entitle the people of this commonwealth (who have wrested the government and country from Spain, at the risk of their lives and fortunes) to all the unlocated lands. It will strike the American government that the monies arising from the sales of these lands, applied, as they will be, to improving the internal communications of the country, opening canals, &c. &c. will in fact be adding to the prosperity and strength of the federal union.

To fulfil with good faith our promises and engagements to the inhabitants of this country, it will be our duty to stipulate for an unqualified pardon for all deserters now residing within this commonwealth, together with an exemption from further service in the army or navy of the United States.

A loan of 100,000 dollars is solicited of the American government, to be re-

imbursed at 3, 6 and 9 years, from the sales of public lands. This loan may be made by the Secretary of the Treasury immediately, without committing the government or making it known to foreign ministers at Washington.

In order not to embarrass the cabinet of the United States, and to receive first, through their own confidential agents, their wishes and views with respect to us, it is deemed proper to defer the departure of our envoy, already named, who will be dispatched immediately on receiving information that such a measure will meet the approbation of the United States.

We pray you to accept the assurances of our respect and high consideration. By Order of the Convention,
(Signed) JOHN RHEA, President.
Baton Rouge, Oct. 10, 1810.

THE CONVENTION OF FLORIDA,
To his excellency the governor of the Mississippi Territory.

SIR—We, the delegates of the people of this state, have the honor to enclose to you an official copy of their act of independence, requesting that it may be forthwith transmitted by you to the president of the United States, with the expression of their most confident and ardent hope, that it may accord with the policy of the government, as it does with the safety and happiness of the people of the United States to take the present government and people of this state under their immediate and special protection, as an integral and inalienable portion of the U. S.

The convention and their constituents of Florida, rest in the firm persuasion, that the blood which flows in their veins will remind the government and the people of the United States, that they are their children, that they have been acknowledged as such, by the most solemn acts of the congress of the U. States; and, that so long as independence and the rights of man shall be maintained and cherished by the American union, the good people of this state cannot, nor will not, be abandoned or exposed to the invasion, violence or force of any foreign or domestic foe.

The convention beg you to receive for yourself, sir, and to assure the president of their high respect and consideration.

By order of the convention,
(Signed) JOHN RHEA, Pres.
Baton Rouge, Sept. 26, 1810.
[Here followed the declaration already published.]

MR. SMITH TO GOVERNOR HOLMES,
Department of State, November 15, 1810.

SIR,
I have received your letter of the 17th of October, enclosing the memorial of the convention of West Florida. To repress the unreasonable expectations therein indicated, in relation to the vacant land in that territory, it is deemed proper to lose no time in communicating to you & to governor Claiborne the sentiments of the president on the subject.

The right of the U. States to the territory of West Florida, as far as the river Perdido, was fairly acquired by purchase, and has been formally ratified by treaty. The delivery of possession has indeed, been deferred, and the procrastination has been heretofore acquiesced in by this government from a hope, patiently indulged, that amicable negotiation would accomplish the equitable purpose of the U. S. But this delay, which proceeded only from the forbearance of the United States to enforce a legitimate and well known claim, could not impair the legality of their title, nor could any change in the internal state of things, without their sanction however brought about, vary their right. It remains, of course, as perfect as it was before the interposition of the convention. And the people of West Florida must not for a moment be misled by the expectation that the U. States will surrender for their exclusive benefit what had been purchased with the treasure and for the benefit of the whole. The vacant land of this territory, thrown into common stock with the other vacant land of the Union, will be a property in common for the national uses of all the people of the United States. The community of interest upon which this government invariably acts, the liberal policy which it has uniformly displayed towards the people of the territories (a part of which has ever been a just regard to honest settlers) will nevertheless, be a sufficient pledge to the inhabitants of West Florida, for the early and continued attention of the federal legislature to their situation and their wants.

These observations will apprise you, sir, of the sentiments of the president, as to the propositions in the memorial in relation to the vacant land in West Florida, and will enable you to make, when necessary and proper, suitable explanations to the people of that territory. You will, however, keep in mind that the president cannot recognize in the convention of West Florida any independent authority whatever to propose or to form a compact with the U. States. I am sir, with the highest respect, your obedient servant.

(Signed) R. SMITH.
His excellency DAVID HOLMES,
Governor of Mississippi.

CHARLES-TOWN, December 14, 1810.

The following is a correct statement of the population of this county, according to the late census:

White Males,	4079
White Females,	3773
Free people of colour,	354
Slaves,	3488
Total,	11,694

John Tyler, Esq. is re-elected governor of Virginia, without opposition.

At a meeting, held at Robert Rogers's tavern, in Hampshire, of the committees appointed by the Federal Republicans of the counties of Hampshire, Berkeley and Jefferson, for the purpose of nominating and recommending to the Freeholders of the district composed of the said counties, a proper person to represent them in the next Congress—John Yates, of Jefferson, being called to the chair, and Andrew Waggoner, junr. of Berkeley, appointed secretary.

It was unanimously resolved, that Major James Stephenson has served us faithfully and honourably, and as it is necessary for us to fix upon another person to succeed him, he having declined a re-election, we express to him, and to the world, our undiminished esteem, and approbation of his conduct, whilst he has been our representative.

It was then unanimously resolved, that JOHN BAKER, Esq. of Shepherd's Town, be recommended to the Freeholders of the said district as a proper person to represent the same in the next Congress.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the chairman and secretary of this meeting, in behalf of the committees, and be published in the Martinsburg, Charles-Town and Winchester Gazettes.

JOHN YATES, Chairman,
A. WAGGONER, jun. Sec.

We are assured says an Orleans paper, that the governor of Pensacola (Polk) is marching for Bayou Sarair and Baton Rouge, at the head of the troops which could be collected at the seat of his government. The Choctaws and Talapouches have taken up arms, and ranged themselves under his banners. We learn by a person of veracity that the militia of the opposite shore of the Lakes have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march.

By the late Census of the city and county of New York, it appears, that their population amounts to very nearly 94,000 souls, making an increase of 20,000 inhabitants within 5 years.

On the 29th ult. a Dinner was given to Gen. Armstrong by the citizens of New-York. About 200 gentlemen sat down to the festive board, amongst whom were the Vice-President of the United States; the Mayor, Recorder, Attorney-General, Com. Rogers, Col. Williams, Major Stoddard, Judges Livingston, Spencer, Yates, and several members of Congress.

We have great pleasure in learning, by letters from a very respectable source at St. Petersburg, that notwithstanding the interloping trade carried on under the American flag, and the many frauds which are daily discovered to be perpetrated under the same cover, there is the strongest reason to believe that every thought and act of the Russian government is in a peculiar degree favorable, not only to the support and encouragement, but to the extension of the commercial relations between that country and the United States. It is as honorable to Russia as it must be grateful to the United States, that she should almost alone in the path of justice, uninfluenced by the contagion of example, or by any other

impulse, affords to real American vessels and cargoes a liberal intercourse on terms of reciprocity. Nat. Int.

Calculation.—The expenses of the government of Great Britain, amounts to more than 400,000,000 of dollars per annum. For the sake of round numbers, say only 400,000,000—that is \$33,333,333 per month—or nearly 7,500,000 dollars every week—or 1,771,428 dollars per day—or nearly 44,626 dollars a minute—or 12 40 cents every second. Supposing the whole to be paid in dollars, it would be hard work for twenty men, working from sunrise to sunset, every day in the year, to count them out. But "paper does the business." Baltimore paper.

Lord Wellington is more likely to bend beneath his titles than his laurels. As every defeat brings a new title, he may soon vie in the length of his string with any Spanish don on the peninsula. He is now, it seems, dubbed the Earl of Bussaco, or Buss-a-cov—probably on account of the bull he made in mistaking a defeat for a victory! Trenton Amer.

The Legislature of the Territory of Mississippi met on the 5th ult. We have received a copy of Gov. Holmes's address to the Legislature. The only notice he takes of the recent events in his neighborhood, is contained in the following remarks on the militia system:—

"Circumstances having made it my duty to have a respectable force in readiness for immediate and active service, the requisite orders were issued for that purpose on the first of last month, and it is with singular satisfaction I can inform you that a spirit of patriotism was evidenced on the occasion, which became freemen, the defenders of their own rights, and the protectors of their own liberties."

WEST-FLORIDA.

A correspondent of the Aurora in the Mississippi Territory, writes (Nov. 17) a luminous and particular narrative of the late events in that country,—the corruption practised under the Spanish government,—the intention of transferring it to England,—the declaration of independence,—with the intrigues of Clark, &c.—and the advantages of the soil and climate. We extract the following:—

"The following is the best general sketch I can give you of the leading men in that country: I have not been near enough, to know them all: Mr. John Rhea, president of the convention, is, I believe, an Irishman; but very long settled in America; formerly of the house of Cochrane and Rhea; he is now a planter, fond of domestic life, his friends had some difficulty in bringing him forward; his respectable private character, his amiable temper, and a sound understanding, rendered him necessary and important to assure the confidence of the inhabitants.

"Dr. Andrew Steele, secretary to the convention; he is a native of Pennsylvania, and settled early in Kentucky; he was originally destined for an ecclesiastical profession, but after some time, he relinquished the church, and having studied medicine, he removed to St. Louis, in Upper Louisiana, I believe in 1805; in 1807 he removed to the neighborhood of Baton Rouge and settled there: he is a man of considerable learning and fine talents.

"Shepherd Brown, lately a superior judge, now a prisoner in Baton Rouge; he is from Virginia; settled in New-Orleans about 12 years ago, had acquired an immense fortune; and turned planter in West Florida where he became connected with some notorious sharpers who have kept that country in turmoil and the government in discredit since the cession to us.

"Mr. Pulwar Skipwith, a native of Virginia, formerly consul general of the U. States at Paris, he also is a judge appointed by the convention; I am not acquainted with his character or understanding, but he is reputed to be a man of talents.

"General Philemon Thomas, a native of Virginia, served in the Virginia legislature and was a general in the militia there, he removed to Florida in 1806, is a good moral character, plain talents, but like all the Virginians fond of parade, so that he is quite at home.

"Col. John Balenger is from Kentucky, he is the person whom you noticed in your paper in 1808, as quoted by John Rowan, he is very little known, that she should almost alone in the path of justice, uninfluenced by the contagion of example, or by any other

"Captain Benjamin Collins, commands in the fort of Baton Rouge, he is also a native of Virginia, removed to

Kentucky when a child, and to Florida in 1805."

The possible seat of War.

Every thing relative to our southern frontier having become peculiarly interesting since the President's orders to take possession of part of West Florida, it will be expected that we should attend to all the movements, particularly the military in that quarter.—Perdido River, not marked on all the maps, is 30 miles East of Mobile Point and about 10 West of Pensacola. [Ed. Gaz.

From a London paper of Oct. 2.

Mr. Margat, who was transported from Scotland some years since, for republican principles, having suffered the penalty of the law, had arrived at Rio Janeiro, at the date of the late accounts, on his return to England.

Mr. Horne Tooke, we understand, remains in a very exhausted condition. Aware of his declining state, he has been particularly anxious, during some months past, to complete a vault for his remains, under a plot of grass in the garden, near the north wall on Wimbledon Common; it is now ready for his reception. A handsome tomb-stone of finely polished black marble, about 8 feet long and 2 wide, with the following engraven epitaph, was a few days ago, by his own direction, laid down:—

JOHN HORNE TOOKE,
Late Proprietor, and now Occupier,
Of this spot,
Was born in June, 1736,
And died in ————
Aged ———— Years,
CONTENTED AND GRATEFUL.

From the National Intelligencer.

Our navy, although small, is actively useful. We have heard with great pleasure, of many instances of truly laudable conduct on the part of our navy officers, and of the effectual assistance they afforded to our merchant vessels in distress.

The active exertions of commodore Rodgers, in assisting several merchant vessels in the harbour of New York, during the late gale of wind, are already known. But for the assistance afforded them by the commodore, it is said several of them would have been inevitably lost.

The following letter addressed to Oliver H. Perry, a lieutenant in the navy, commanding the United States' sch'r the Revenge, will it is hoped, afford pleasure to our readers.

Savannah, August 10th, 1810.
SIR.—The ship Diana of Wiscasset having arrived at this place in safety, and sailed again upon her destined voyage, we avail ourselves of the opportunity to inform you thereof, and to tender to yourself and to the gentlemen of the squadron in the river St. Mary's, under your command while there, in behalf of ourselves and of Messrs. Moses Carton, jun. and Abiel Wood, junr. owners of said ship, our and their warmest thanks for the zeal and anxiety manifested by you & them for the honour and prosperity of the American flag, evinced in the case of that ship. And we particularly request that this our letter of thanks for the services rendered on that occasion, may make part of your dispatches to the Secretary of the Navy, as an evidence of the high sense we entertain of the readiness evinced to protect the trade and commerce of the country; We should feel a delicacy in requesting you to transmit this to the Navy Department, were you alone the subject of it; but we trust you will not permit your delicacy to withhold it, since it is intended not only as a mark of respect to yourself, but to lieutenant Hite, to whom we feel much indebted, and to all the other officers whom you had the goodness to permit to aid in restoring that ship to the honour of the American flag.

We cannot close this letter of thanks without availing ourselves of the opportunity to express our admiration of the firmness and decision, properly tempered with moderation, evinced by you, when it seemed probable, from the reports in circulation, that a hostile course might have been adopted against the Diana, then under your protection, (reports which though then credited, it now appears were ill founded) and of the complete state of preparation, witnessed by the writer of this, in which you constantly held yourself to repel any attack upon the sovereignty of the United States.

We remain, sir,

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
SAM. & CH. HOWARD.

Dec. 7.

NORFOLK, Dec. 3.

Extract of a letter from a passenger on board the United States' schooner Enterprise, to a friend in Boston.

"On the 21st ult. we sailed from N. York (whence I wrote you) for New-Orleans, & arrived in Hampton Roads on the 27th, in a very shattered condition, after experiencing on Friday night last, one of the most tremendous gales of wind that ever blew from the Heavens! We suffered the loss of 13 beautiful nine pound brass pieces, with their carriages; a quantity of powder; some shot; handspikes; provisions; every thing of lumber on the deck—and finally, our main mast fell overboard, by which only two men were slightly hurt. When my mind reflects on our perilous situation and hair breadth escape, I feel with peculiar conviction, that there is an overruling Providence which governs the destinies of men."

LITERARY NOTICE.

A new edition of the "History of the American Revolution," by DAVID RAMSAY, M. D. revised and corrected by the author, is now ready for the press and speedily will be published.—In it much new matter will be introduced, and a considerable part of the old will be presented in a new light.—To it will be prefixed an introduction, containing the history of the colonies which now form the U. S. of America, from the year 1604 to the period of their independence, and there will be also subjoined the past revolutionary history of the U. States from the treaty of peace, in 1783, down to the present time, making, in the whole, a complete history of the U. States from their first settlement, as English colonies, till the 3d year of their independence.

Died, on Saturday morning last, after a severe illness, Mr. John M'Maken, senr. of this county.

FOR RENT,
THE GLOBE TAVERN,
In Shepherd's-Town.

I WILL give immediate possession of the house now occupied by me, to any person who will purchase the stock on hand, together with a part of the furniture, and will conduct the same as a tavern. Application to be made to

JAMES BROWN.
December 14, 1810.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, an apprentice boy named Samuel Moreland, a shoemaker by trade—he is between 15 and 16 years of age, about 4 feet 9 or 10 inches high.—Had on when he went away a blue doublet, swansdown vest, drab pantaloons, wool hat, shoes, &c. Any person apprehending the said apprentice, and lodging him in jail, or returning him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward with reasonable charges. The boy may be known by a scar on his forehead, occasioned by a fall.

ROBERT HICKSON.
Harper's Ferry, Dec. 12, 1810.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold on Saturday the 22d instant, at the house of Mrs. Ann Briscoe, for cash, the remainder of the estate of Dr. John Briscoe, dec'd viz. three old Negroes & a few Books.
JOHN BRISCOE, Ex'or.
Dec. 14, 1810.

To Rent.

The Rock's Mill. Possession will be given the 1st Jan. J. H. LEWIS.
Dec. 14, 1810.

Negroes to Hire.

WILL be hired, on Monday the 31st instant, for the ensuing year, a number of very valuable slaves, consisting of men, women, boys and girls—at the house of Mr. Thomas James, in Shepherd's-Town.
J. B. HENRY, Agent
for Lucey Washington.
December 7.

To be Hired

At Lee Town, on Friday the 28th of the present month,
20 or 30 Negroes,

consisting of men, women, boys and girls. Bond and approved security will be required, by me, as agent for the heirs of William Baylor, dec'd.—No person will be admitted to hire negroes there on the same day.
RICHARD BAYLOR.
Dec. 7.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. III.]

FRIDAY, December 21, 1810.

[No. 143.]

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. No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

From the Virginia Argus.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Alexander, the General Court, at June term, 1808, decided the following important points, as will appear from the subjoined report of that case:—

1. That a Justice of the Peace may be amerced and removed from office, upon an information against him in a Superior or Court of criminal Jurisdiction, for misbehaviour in office;

2. That being intoxicated with spirituous liquors, while in the discharge of his official duties, is a sufficient misbehaviour, for which a Justice of the Peace ought to be amerced and removed from office;—and,

3. That, in such case, the Jury's finding the defendant "guilty" is sufficient to authorise the judgment of amercement from office: but no further testimony is admissible before the Court, after the discharge of the Jury.

The Commonwealth against Alexander.

This was an adjourned case from the District Court of Haymarket, upon an information and verdict against John Alexander, a Justice of the Peace in the county of Loudoun, for "taking his seat (the 9th of August 1803) on the bench of the said county Court, and acting as a Justice and member of the Court then and there sitting, in giving his vote upon a judicial question and examination, at the time depending in the said Court, and in signing the minutes of its proceedings as presiding Justice thereof, while he was intoxicated, from the drinking of spirituous liquors, which rendered him incompetent to the discharge of his duty with decency, decorum and discretion, and disqualified him from a fair, and full exercise of his understanding in matters and things, at the time and place last mentioned, judicially brought before him; to the great disgrace of the administration of public justice, and to the evil example of persons in authority; whereas by the said John Alexander was guilty of misbehaviour in his office of Justice of the Peace in and for the said county of Loudoun against the peace and dignity of the commonwealth."

The Jury found the defendant "guilty" and amerced him in the sum of fifty dollars.—On the motion of the Attorney for the Commonwealth for a judgment against the defendant for the amount of the amercement, and also for judgment that the defendant be removed from his office of Justice of the Peace for the county of Loudoun, the District Court "doubting whether it had authority to remove the defendant from his office aforesaid, and also whether evidence could be exhibited to the Court, after the discharge of the Jury before whom the issue was tried, to prove the general ill conduct and maladministration of the defendant in his said office, thereby to shew him to be a proper subject for removal,"—adjourned the case to the General Court for the novelty and difficulty of the said questions.—

And now, at a General Court holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond on the 13th day of June 1808, (present John Tyler, Robert White, jr. Francis I. Brooke, Hugh Holmes, Archibald Stuart and William Nelson, Judges.) the following opinion was entered on the points submitted.—

"It is the unanimous opinion of this Court that judgment of amercement from the office of Justice of the Peace of John Alexander, and that no further testimony is admissible before the District Court."

"Which is ordered to be certified to the District Court holden at Haymarket."

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, December 6.

Immediately on meeting, the House resumed the reading of the documents accompanying the message of the President of the U. States, which being concluded:

On motion of Mr. Newton, 3000 copies of the message and documents accompanying the same were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Macon, these papers were referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

On motion of Mr. Alston, it was ordered that the several standing committees be now appointed. The following gentlemen were accordingly appointed by the Speaker on the respective committees:

Committee of Elections. Messrs. Finley, Clay, Sturges, Troup, Taylor, Van Rensselaer and Taggart.

Committee of Claims. Messrs. Root, Butler, R. Brown, Stanley, Gholson, Goldsborough and Shaw.

Committee of Commerce & Manufactures. Messrs. Newton, Mitchell, Cutts, Pitkin, McKim, Snybert and Bibb.

Committee of Ways and Means. Messrs. Eppes, W. Alston, Tallmadge, Montgomery, Bacon, Smilie and Johnson.

Committee of Public Lands. Messrs. Morrow, Goodwin, Ely, Boyd, Gold, Cobb and McKee.

Committee of Revision and Unfinished Business. Messrs. Southard, Jackson and Witherspoon.

Committee for District of Columbia. Messrs. Van Horn, L. J. Alston, Weakly, G. Smith, J. C. Chamberlin, Tracy, and Breckenridge.

Committee of Accounts. Messrs. N. R. Moore, Turner and Kenan.

Committee of Post-Offices & Post-Roads. Messrs. Rhea, Ten. Thompson, DeSha, Stanford, Froup, Calhoun, Morrow, Davenport, Chittenden, Key, Whitehill, J. Smith, Potter, Wilson, Seaver and Huffy.

Mr. Southard laid before the House the resolution of the Legislature of New Jersey disapproving the amendments to the constitution proposed by the state of Massachusetts for limiting the power to lay embargoes; by the state of Pennsylvania, for erecting an impartial tribunal to decide disputes between states; and by the state of Virginia for the removal of Senators of the United States on the request of a majority of the Legislature of each state respectively.

Friday, December 7.

On motion of Mr. Root, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Macon in the chair.

Mr. Root then moved the appointment of several committees on the President's message; but it being suggested that the documents had not been laid on the tables of the members,

The committee rose, without deciding on any thing in relation to the message.

Mr. Lewis presented the petition of the Stockholders of the Farmer's Bank of Alexandria, praying for a charter; which was referred to a committee on the District of Columbia.

USEFUL INVENTIONS.

On motion of Mr. Bacon, Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to lay before this House a list of the names of persons who have invented any new or useful arts, machine, manufacture or composition of matter or any improvement thereon, and to whom patents have been issued for the same from that office subsequent to the 23d day of Jan. 1805, with the dates and general objects of such patents.

APPOINTMENT OF REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Fisk laid upon the table the following resolution: Resolved, That the appointment of Representatives among the several

states according to the third enumeration of the people ought to be in the ratio of one representative for every thousand persons in each state, and that a committee be appointed, to report thereon, by bill or otherwise.

On the suggestion of Mr. Alston that the apportionment ought to be fixed, before the census of each state was known, and thus avoid a difficulty which would arise in fixing on a ratio—

The house now took up the resolution, which was agreed to, and a committee of 7 appointed accordingly.

After the presentation and reference of some other petitions, amongst which were petitions from sundry sugar refiners—

The House adjourned to Monday.

Monday, December 10.

On motion of Mr. Alston, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Macon in the chair.

The message of the President of the United States having been read—

Mr. Root moved the following resolutions:— Resolved, That so much of the Message of the President of the United States as relates to the subject of our foreign relations, be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That so much as relates to that part of West Florida, acquired by the cession of Louisiana, be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That so much as relates to the encouragement of American manufactures and navigation, be referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Resolved, That so much as relates to the institution of a National University, be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That so much as relates to the violation of laws interdicting the Slave Trade be referred to the Committee of Commerce & Manufactures.

Resolved, That that part relating to fortifications be referred to a Select Committee.

Resolved, That that part in regard to the militia be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That so much as relates to the Corps of Engineers and Military Academy, be referred to a Select Committee.

When the resolution respecting W. Florida was under consideration:

Mr. Newton said he wished to know from the gentleman who moved the resolutions why he had spoken of a part of West Florida, only? Whether the whole was not included in the cession?

Mr. Root said he had supposed that no more territory had been acquired by the treaty of St. Ildefonso, than lies West of the Perdido; whilst W. Florida was understood to extend as far East as Pensacola. But if the whole had been ceded, so much the better; all that part "acquired by the cession" was embraced by the resolution.

Mr. T. Moore moved to amend the resolution so as to read "so much as relates to West Florida, as ceded to the United States."

Mr. Mitchell remarked that the resolution was about as perspicuous as could well be devised. If there was any ambiguity in it, it was derived from the message, in which West Florida was mentioned, although he believed no such name was to be found in the convention for the cession of Louisiana. If the resolution conformed to the message, it was not worth while to go into a discussion as to the different appellations which had at different times been given to the territory in question. Mr. M. took a brief view of the different transfers of that territory, observing that the term West Florida was not known in Spanish geography, being an arrangement made by the British whilst they held possession; so that, in fact, this was a question of British and American geography on one side, and Spanish and French on the other. Upon the whole, as the resolution corresponded with the language of the Message, and was sufficiently intelligible at present, he was opposed to the amendment.

The amendment was lost. Mr. Bacon remarked that at present

a doubt might exist whether the subject of the defects in the non-intercourse law, alluded to in the Message, was referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures or to the committee of foreign relations. To remove this doubt he moved the following resolution, which was agreed to:—

Resolved that so much of the message of the P. of the U. S. as relates to the defects which may be found to exist in the provisions of the act concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain & France, be referred to the committee of Foreign Relations.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION. Mr. Macon said that he had, late in the last session, laid upon the table a motion to amend the constitution of the United States. He had done it at that time merely with a view to give notice of his intention to offer such a proposition at the present session.—

This amendment spoke so plainly for itself that it was unnecessary to explain it. It would be seen that its object was to prevent any member of Congress from accepting an appointment in the Presidential term during which he might be a member; for instance, it would go to prevent any member of the present Congress from accepting an appointment under the present Chief Magistrate: The following is the resolution:—

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following section be submitted to the Legislatures of the several states, which when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the states shall be valid & binding as a part of the constitution of the U. States.

"No Senator or Representative, after having taken his seat, shall during the time for which he was elected be eligible to any civil appointment under the authority of the U. States, nor shall any person be eligible to any such appointment until the expiration of the Presidential term, during which such person shall have been a Senator or Representative."

This resolve was on motion of Mr. Macon referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Tuesday, December 11.

A Communication was received from the comptroller of the treasury, transmitting a statement of the monies due to the treasury, war, and navy departments, and of the causes of their remaining unsettled, during the year prior to the 30th Sept. last: referred to the committee of ways and means.

A message was received from the senate, stating the appointment of Mr. Cutts, on their part as a committee of enrolled bills; and the passage of a resolution to elect a chaplain also on their part.

The house then went into the election of a chaplain to serve during the session; and upon the first ballot, the Rev. Jesse Lee had 57 votes; Rev. Mr. Brackenridge 47; and Rev. Mr. Brown 1.—Mr. Lee was consequently elected.

Mr. Rhea presented sundry petitions from inhabitants of Upper Louisiana, praying a change of the present territorial into a higher grade of government; which was referred to a select committee.

Wednesday, December 12.

On motion of Mr. Morrow, Resolved, That the committee of public lands be instructed to enquire whether any, and, if any, what further provision is necessary to be made for settling the claims to lands, and for surveying and sale of the lands of the United States in the territory of Orleans and Louisiana, and that the committee report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Fisk reported a bill for the apportionment of representatives among the several states according to the 3d enumeration. The ratio of apportionment is reported blank.] The bill was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

The bill from the senate to suspend the second section of the act for regula-

A prime collection of FALL & WINTER GOODS

JUST RECEIVED, And are now opening at the subscriber's store,

All of which have been selected with the utmost care and attention, from the latest fall importations. They deem it unnecessary to particularise articles, as their assortment is quite complete, consisting of almost every article called for; all of which they offer at cheap rates for cash or suitable country produce. All those who are desirous of purchasing cheap goods, are invited to pay us a visit. We have also received an additional supply to the Apothecary department, consisting in part of the following valuable medicines, viz.

Refined Camphor, Tincture Steel, Bateman's Drops, Stoughton's Bitters, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence of Lavender, Essence of Burgainot, Paregoric Elixir, Venice Turpentine, Iceland Moss, Ipecacuanah, Anderson's and Hahn's anti-bilious Pills, And also that efficacious medicine Apodeloc, &c. &c.

And are now ready to serve their customers and the public generally, to whom they return thanks for the liberal encouragement they have received since their commencement in business.

PRESLEY MARMADUKE, & Co. Shepherd's-Town, Nov. 16, 1810.

Jefferson County, to wit. November Court, 1810.

Robert Buckles, Complainant, against William Buckles, John Worneldorf, sen. John Worneldorf, jr. & George Bishop, sen. Levi Taylor and Thomas Hayly, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY. THE defendant William Buckles not having entered his appearance agreeably to an act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: It is ordered that he appear here on the second Tuesday in January next, and answer the bill of the complainant. And it is further ordered that the defendants John Worneldorf, sen. John Worneldorf, jun. and George Bishop, sen. Levi Taylor and Thomas Hayly, or either of them, do not pay, convey away, or secret any monies by them owing to or goods or effects in their hands belonging to the absent defendant William Buckles, until the further order of this court: and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charles-Town, for 2 months successively, and published at the door of the court house of the said county of Jefferson.

A copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, clk. Nov. 23.

Ten Dollars Reward.

BROKE jail on the evening of the 20th inst. TWO NEGRO MEN, the property of William H. Harding, dec'd, taken by virtue of executions, and committed for safe keeping. The one is named Martin, who calls himself a Baptist preacher—he is somewhat of a yellow cast, and from appearance is about 35 years of age, about five feet ten inches high, he is tolerably drest, has a dark big coat, but the colour of his other clothes not recollected, as he was a very short time in my custody. The other is named Stephen, a mulatto, supposed to be between 28 and 30 years of age, about five feet ten inches high, meanly drest, but the colour of his clothes not recollected. It is presumed they will make for Leesburg, to their mistress, who resides in or near that place. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend the above villains and commit them to any jail, so that I get them again, or Five Dollars will be given for either of them, and if brought to me I will pay all reasonable charges, with the above reward for both or either of them.

G. GIBBONS, Jailor. Charles-Town, Nov. 23, 1810.

Apprentices Indentures FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

IN THE Vaccine Institution LOTTERY,

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore, as soon as the sale of Tickets will admit, are the following

CAPITAL PRIZES:

1 Prize of	30,000 dolls.
1	25,000
1	20,000
2	10,000
3	5,000
14	1,000
30	500
50	100

Together with a number of minor prizes, amounting to upwards of One hundred & thirty thousand Dollars.

ALSO, EIGHT PRIZES OF 250 TICKETS EACH,

By drawing either of which one fortunate ticket may gain an immense sum, as the holder of it will be entitled to all the prizes the 250 tickets (which are designated and reserved for that purpose) may chance to draw. Present price of Tickets only Ten Dollars.

The Scheme of the above Lottery is allowed by the best judges to be as advantageously arranged for the interest of adventurers as any ever offered to the public. The proportion of prizes is much greater than customary—the blanks not being near two to one prize. It affords also many strong inducements to purchase early, in that as the first three thousand tickets that are drawn will be entitled to twelve dollars each; and the highest prize is liable to come out of the wheel on the next or any day following. The great encouragement which has been given to this Lottery affords a reasonable expectation that the drawing will commence at an early period.

But independent of all the advantages peculiar to the scheme itself: The great and good purpose for which this lottery has been authorized, viz. to preserve the genuine vaccine matter and to distribute it free of every expense, ought alone to induce the public to give it every possible encouragement without delay. It is well known that many persons have of late fallen victims to the Small Pox by a misplaced confidence in spurious matter; so that already the King Pox has been brought into disrepute, in many places, and the old inoculation has been again unhappily substituted in its stead. If therefore the people of the United States are unwilling to relinquish the advantages of the King Pox or wish to enjoy the benefit of this discovery, they should be on their guard against the dangers and difficulties which have hitherto accompanied it, they must support vaccine institutions such as the one now contemplated to be established—these institutions by giving a free circulation to the genuine vaccine matter, will greatly facilitate its use, and by preventing the mistakes so liable to occur from using improper or spurious matter, they will engage the confidence of the public in this invaluable remedy, and finally, it is confidently believed, they will prove to be the means of extirpating the Small Pox entirely from among us.

Tickets in the above Lottery for sale in Charles town, by DR. SAMUEL J. CRAMER, Messrs. W. W. LANE, and JOHN HUMPHREYS,—Shepherd's-Town by Messrs. JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co. and ROBERT WORTHINGTON, and Co.—Harper's Ferry by Dr. CHARLES BROWN, Messrs. R. HUMPHREYS, and THOMAS S. BENNET, & Co. June 15, 1810.

Valuable Lands. THE subscriber wishes to sell—or he will exchange for property in either of the counties of Frederick, Berkeley, or Jefferson, five or six valuable Tracts of land, in the states of Ohio and Kentucky. They are of different sizes, and consist of from 1000 to 10000 acres.

DANIEL BEDINGER, Shepherd's-Town, Nov. 16, 1810.

A Ferry to Rent. I WOULD dispose of, for a term of years, a good Ferry across the mouth of the river Shenandoah, at Harper's Ferry—the same being lately established by law. It is in the most direct course from Martinsburg and Shepherd's-Town to Leesburg; Washington, Alexandria, &c. through Hillsborough, at the gap of the Short Hill; to which place from the said Ferry there is already a good road.

Together with the Ferry, I will rent for improvement, a capital stand for a STORE, & FLOUR WARE HOUSE; well situated to receive and to send off by the river Potomak, a vast quantity of flour and wheat from the neighboring country, on the Loudoun side, particularly from the valley of Shenandoah. The improvements must be made in the plain substantial way—the rent during the lease shall be low; and at the end of the term the improvements will be received at fair valuation.

F. FAIRFAX, Shannon-Hill, Nov. 9, 1810.

Jefferson County, to wit. November Court, 1810.

James Glenn and James Verdier, Complainants, against Aaron McIntire, Ex'or of Nicholas McIntire, dec'd, and Robert Worthington, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY. THE defendant Aaron McIntire not having entered his appearance agreeably to an act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: It is ordered that he appear here on the second Tuesday in January next, and answer the bill of the complainant. And it is further ordered that the defendant Worthington do not pay, convey away or secret any monies by him owing to, or goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendant McIntire, until the further order of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charles town, for two months successively, and published at the court house door of the said county of Jefferson.

A copy. Teste, GEORGE HITE, clk. Nov. 23.

Ten Dollars Reward.

Super extra superfine cloths, Ditto double mill'd cassimeres, Flannels, Irish Linens, Long Lawns, A great variety of nice Fancy Articles, &c. &c. &c. Many of these goods have been bought a sacrifice, and are worthy the attention of all those wishing to purchase cheap goods—should any doubt the cheapness of the goods, they will do well to come and see them, for we pledge ourselves they will be sold cheap either by the package, piece, or smaller quantity.

JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co. 17 The highest price paid in cash for Hides and Skins. Shepherd's-Town, Nov. 23.

Writing Paper FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Jefferson County, to wit. November Court, 1810.

Jacob Haffner, Complainant, against Aaron McIntire, Ex'or of Nicholas McIntire, dec'd, and Robert Worthington, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Aaron McIntire not having entered his appearance agreeably to an act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth: It is ordered that he appear here on the second Tuesday in January next, and answer the bill of the complainant. And it is further ordered, that the defendant Worthington do not pay, convey away, or secret any monies by him owing to, or goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendant McIntire, until the further order of this court: and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charles-Town, for two months successively, and published at the door of the court house of the said county of Jefferson.

A copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, clk. Nov. 23.

A choice Farm to Rent.

FOR the advance of a few thousand dollars, I will rent one of the best Farms in the valley—having cleared, and fenced, and ready for immediate use, near 300 acres of choice land, with abundance of wood-land to support it, and the use of a running stream, besides a good well of water—for a term of years; the interest of the money advanced, to go towards the rent, which will be put in money at not half what it will readily bring in shares of crops: and, when the money is paid down, (if within a short time) a lease, clear of all claims, will be given by F. FAIRFAX, Shannon Hill, near Charles-Town, November 9, 1810.

FOR SALE, A valuable Tract of Land, CONTAINING 359 acres, situate in Jefferson county, Va. two miles above Harper's Ferry, on the Potomac river. This tract is very suitable for two small farms, has two improvements upon it, and can be advantageously divided. It will be sold altogether or in separate tracts as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers. A lot of 20 acres on the lower corner of the tract having a front near a hundred poles on the river, and a beautiful never failing spring affording water and fall quite sufficient for a distillery, tan yard, &c. &c. will be sold separately if applied for in time. For terms apply to the subscriber living in Shepherd's-Town, who has also for sale, upon moderate terms and easy payments, some unimproved lots and several houses and lots in the aforesaid town. He will also sell an out lot of about 14 acres.

JOHN MORROW, October 19, 1810.

Mills-Grove Fulling Mill.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, that he has taken the above mill, which is in complete readiness for receiving cloth, where he intends to carry on the Fulling and Dying in all its various branches; and flatters himself from the opportunity he has had of knowing and practising every thing that has been discovered for the improvement of his business, for six or seven years, to give general satisfaction. I have understood that the mill I have taken has not been in good credit for some years, and the public as well as myself are acquainted with the cause. I have taken the mill with a view to benefit myself, and I am sensible that the first step to this will be punctuality and a close attention to business. All kinds of work will be thankfully received, and dressed with neatness and dispatch. Cloth with written directions may be left at Mr. Wilson's store, in Charles-Town, where I will attend every two weeks to receive and return it when finished. The work will be done on the most moderate terms for cash or a short credit to punctual persons, by the public's humble servant.

J. M'COMB, November 9, 1810.