

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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### 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 amercion 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; where-by justice of the Peace in his office of said county of Loudoun, and for 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 amercion 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 apportionment 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-

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.

### 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, Ipecacuanha, 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, mealy 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 2 . . . 20,000 3 . . . 10,000 14 . . . 5,000 30 . . . 1,000 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 as much 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 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; 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.

### 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. 17 The highest price paid in cash for Hides and Skins. Shepherd's-Town, Nov. 23.

### Writing Paper FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

I will hire, publicly, at Lee Town, on Saturday the 20th inst. Thirty Negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls. Those who wish to hire by private contract, will apply to the subscriber, at Mr. S. Slaughter's. MATTHEW WHITING, December 7.

### Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber about the middle of September, an apprentice boy named Joseph Johnson, bound to the United States to learn the art of gun-making in the gun manufactory at Harper's Ferry, Jefferson county, Va. He is about five feet 6 or 7 inches high, slender make, fair complexion; when spoken to a down look, and about 19 years old.—The above reward will be given to any person that will deliver him to the subscriber.

JAS. STUBBLEFIELD, Signer. Nov. 30, 1810.

### NOTICE.

THE subscribers being unable to count of their professional engagements, to pay attention to the collection of their accounts, for medical services, take this opportunity of informing all those who are in their debt, that they have employed Mr. Aquila Willet to settle said accounts; and request that immediate payment may be made to him.

JAMES WOOD, SAMUEL J. CRAMER, Charles-Town, Nov. 23, 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 Potomac, 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.



ing foreign coins was twice read and committed.

The following letter and report were received from the Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
December 11, 1810.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose a report, prepared in obedience to the act entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department."

I have the honor to be,  
Very respectfully,  
Sir, your obt. servant,  
ALBERT GALLATIN.

The honorable  
The Speaker of the House of  
Representatives.

#### REPORT.

In obedience to the directions of the act supplementary to the act entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following Report and estimates:

#### REVENUE.

The nett revenue arising from duties on merchandize and tonnage which accrued during the year 1808, amounted to \$10,348,000

The nett revenue arising from the same sources, which accrued during the year 1809, amounted, as will appear by the statement (A.) to \$6,527,000

The statement (B.) exhibits in detail the several species of merchandize and other sources from which that revenue was derived during the year 1809.

It is ascertained that the nett revenue arising from the same duties, has, for the three first quarters of the year 1810, exceeded 7,500,000 dollars; and it is believed that it will not, for the whole year, fall short of twelve millions.

The sales of public lands north of the river Ohio, have, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1810, as appears by the statement (C.) amounted to 159,000 acres, and the payments by purchasers to \$610,000.

The same statement shows that the total amount of sales, from the establishment of the land offices in the year 1800, to the 30th September 1810, have amounted to 3,168,000 acres, which have produced \$6,681,000; of which sum 1,646,000 dollars remain due by purchasers. The sales in the Mississippi Territory, being (after deducting expenses) appropriated in the first place to the payment of 1,250,000 dollars to the state of Georgia, are distinctly stated.

#### RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES.

1. Year ending on the 30th of September, 1810.

The actual receipts into the Treasury, during the year ending on the 30th of Sept. 1810, have amounted to \$8,688,861 17 Making, together with the balance in the treasury, on the 1st of Oct. 1809, & amounting to 5,828,936 01

An aggregate of \$14,517,797 18

The disbursements during the same year have consisted in the following items, viz.

Civil department, including miscellaneous expenses, and those incidental to the intercourse with foreign nations, 1,249,300 06

Military and Indian departments 2,514,923 75

Navy 1,674,735 50

Interest on public debt 4,189,259 25

Total current expenses 8,174,358 22

Payments on account of the principal of the public debt, 2,884,409 24

Amounting together, as will appear more in detail by the statement (E.) to 11,058,767 46

And leaving in the Treasury on 30th of Sept. 1810, a balance of 3,459,029 72

14,517,797 18

It therefore appears that the actual receipts into the Treasury have exceeded the current expenses of government, including therein the interest on the public debt, by a sum of five hundred thousand dollars: The expenses had during the preceding year exceeded the receipts by a sum of thirteen hundred thousand dollars. The difference arises, not from an increase in the receipts, but from a diminution in the expenses, particularly those of the military and naval departments.

#### 2. Last quarter of the year 1810.

The receipts for that quarter will, it is believed, be more than sufficient to defray the current expenses and interest on the debt accruing during the same period. But the payments to be made on account of the principal of the debt in order to complete the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars, amounting to more than \$1,000,000 dollars, a loan first negotiated for \$3,750,000, and afterwards reduced to \$2,750,000, became necessary. The receipts & disbursements for that quarter are therefore estimated as follows:

Receipts into the treasury from the ordinary revenue 2,500,000

Proceeds of the loan receivable on 31st Dec. 1810 2,750,000

Balance in the treasury on 1st October 1810 3,460,000

8,710,000

Expenses, civil, military and naval, estimated 1,570,000

Interest accruing on the domestic debt 500,000

2,070,000

Payments on account of the public debt, in order to complete the annual appropriation of eight millions, and including the reimbursement of 31st December, 1810, on the six per cent. and deferred stocks, and that of same date, of 3,751,125 exchanged six per cent. stock 4,640,000

6,710,000

Probable balance in the treasury on 31st Dec. 1810 2,000,000

8,710,000

#### 3. Year 1811.

The outstanding revenue bonds, after deducting the expenses of collection and allowing for bad debts, will not probably, on the 1st January 1811, fall short of eleven millions and a half of dollars; the actual receipts for the year 1811, on account of the sales of lands, may be estimated at a hundred thousand; and it is presumed that the portion of the revenue arising from importations subsequent to the present year, which will be received in 1811, will be more than sufficient to pay the debentures payable in that year. The actual receipts into the treasury during that year may therefore be estimated at \$12,500,000

Estimating the expenses of government for the year 1811, not to exceed the amount actually expended during the year ending on the 30th September 1810, that is to say—

Expenses of a civil nature, both domestic & foreign 1,240,000

Military and Naval Departments 4,190,000

5,430,000

And adding thereto the interest on the public debt, estimated at 2,550,000

The aggregate of the current expenses, exclusively of the payments on account of the principal of the debt, would not exceed 7,980,000

The payments on account of the debt will be applicable to the annual reimbursement on the six per cent. and deferred stocks, to the re-payment of the loan of 2,750,000 dollars effected this year, and to the reimbursement in part of the converted six per cent. stock; and must, in order to complete the annual appropriation of 8 millions, amount to 5,450,000

Making for the whole amount of the expenditures of the year 1811 13,430,000

or about one million of dollars more than the receipts for the same year.

If therefore this estimate could be relied on, an authority to borrow one million of dollars would be sufficient to enable government to pay all the current expenses, and to reimburse nearly four millions and a half of the principal of the debt, leaving at the same time in the Treasury a balance of two millions of dollars, a sum not greater than what under existing circumstances it is eligible to reserve. But a deficiency may take place in the receipts if the amount of debentures should exceed what has been estimated; and the expenses for the Military and Naval Departments,

(which, according to the estimates of those departments, and exclusively of the sum necessary for fortifications, amount to 4,916,000 dollars) may be greater than the amount actually expended during the year ending on the 30th of September 1810. In order to provide for these and other unforeseen contingencies, the propriety of authorizing a loan not exceeding in the whole the amount of the debt reimbursed during the same year, is respectfully submitted.

#### Public Debt.

It appears by the statement (D) that the payments on account of the principal of the public debt have amounted during the year ending on the 30th of September 1810, to 2,884,000 dollars; and during the nine years and a half ending on the same day to near 37,700,000 dollars; exclusively of more than six millions of dollars paid in conformity with the provisions of the Convention with Great Britain and of the Louisiana Convention.

Taking the calendar year 1810 by itself, the principal of the debt actually reimbursed will amount to 5,163,376 dollars, viz.

Annual reimbursement of six per cent. and deferred stocks \$1,412,251

Reimbursement of the 6 per cent. Exchanged Stock 3,751,125

5,163,376

From which deducting the loan from the bank of 2,750,000

Leaves for the actual decrease of the debt during the year 2,413,376

The loan authorized by the act of last session had at first been negotiated in the latter end of May, for 3,750,000 dollars; but the expenses having proven less than had been supposed, it was by mutual consent reduced in October to 2,750,000. With that object in view, in order that no greater sum should be ultimately borrowed than might be necessary, and also in order to avoid as long as practicable an increase of stock in the market, and that of a more permanent species of debt, a temporary loan from the bank of the U. States, was preferred to any other mode. It is reimbursable on the last day of December 1811, with a reservation that the bank may, in case of a non-renewal of its charter, demand an earlier payment on giving three months notice.—

This condition may, if enforced, save some interest to the public, and can produce no inconvenience, as there will be no greater difficulty in effecting a new loan (if necessary) in the middle than in the latter end of the year. The documents F. G. H. I. shew both the object and the terms of the loan.

From what has been stated, it appears that no other provisions are necessary for the year 1811, than a continuation of the additional 2 1/2 per cent duty, commonly called the Mediterranean Fund, and an authority to borrow a sum, probably much less, and certainly not greater than the amount of the principal of the public debt which will be reimbursed during the year.—

But as in conformity with the act of 1st of May 1810, the importation of articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the dominions, colonies, and dependencies of Great Britain will be prohibited after the 2d day of February next, if that nation shall not, before that time, so revoke or modify her edicts as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the U. States, some provisions appear necessary for the purpose of supplying the deficiency in the revenue arising from that cause, and of giving to that measure all the efficacy of which it is susceptible.

The probable defalcation in the revenue cannot, for obvious reasons, be at this time estimated with any degree of precision. The experience of the ensuing year can alone afford sufficient data for a permanent and detailed plan adapted to that state of things, and calculated to ensure perseverance in the system as long as may be thought proper. But in the mean while, it appears essential to lay the foundation of such plan and to guard in time against any great deficit in the receipts of the year 1812. It is believed that under existing circumstances it would be sufficient to render those receipts equal or nearly equal to the current expenditure, including therein the interest on the public debt, and estimated at about eight millions of dollars; and with a view to that object, a considerable and immediate increase of the present duties on importations is respectfully suggested.

It is not less important that the act

should be free of legal difficulties and of well-founded objections, and that it should be enforced by every practicable means. On that subject the following observations are submitted.

1. The law of 1st May, 1810, has neither expressly defined the edicts, the revocation of which is expected, nor made a notification by the President the evidence and the sole evidence of the fact. It follows that in case of an unsatisfactory modification of her edicts by Great Britain, the decision of the question itself, whether the non-importation be actually in force or not will be left to the courts, whence delays and embarrassments will arise which will considerably impede the operation of the law.

2. The non-importation is to take place on the 2d day of February next, if a revocation shall not have taken place before that day. But this may have taken place and not be known on that day in the United States. If the Collectors abstain from seizing merchandise imported after that day, until the fact shall have been ascertained, and the edicts shall not have been revoked, the merchandise will escape forfeiture, and the law during that period will be inoperative. If they seize, & the edicts shall have been revoked, the seizures will have been illegal, and the collectors will be liable to personal suits. This inconvenience may be remedied by a provision, directing, that during that period it shall be the duty of the collectors to make seizures, but that the goods shall be restored to the parties on their giving bond with sureties for the value.

3. No exception has been made by the act in favor of vessels which have sailed for the British East Indies prior to the President's proclamation; and the short period of three months from the date of that proclamation to the day when the law is to take effect will occasion forfeitures or heavy losses in cases of bona fide American property in England paid for or ordered prior to the proclamation. It seems in every point of view eligible that cases clearly foreseen should be provided for by law, instead of being left to executive discretion.

4. It is believed that an abandonment by the United States of their share of the penalties and forfeitures which may be incurred, and the distribution of these, according to the circumstances of the case, amongst the collectors, the other custom-house officers, the inspectors who heretofore have had no share, and the informers, would ensure a greater degree of zeal and vigilance in detecting and preventing infractions of the law.

5. Some additional provisions will be necessary to enforce the law on the northern frontier of the United States, amongst which may be reckoned, the erection of some new collection districts, particularly on the river St. Lawrence and in the eastern part of the state of Vermont; an increase of salary to the collectors in that quarter, inasmuch as under the non-importation, that part of their compensation which is derived from fees will be considerably reduced; and that which arises from commissions altogether lost; and an authority to the armed force of the United States to make seizures.—

And it must be added, that the peculiar situation of those districts will render condemnations extremely difficult, unless the obligation be imposed on persons claiming merchandise seized there to prove that the same was legally imported.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

Treasury Department Dec. 10, 1810.

The letter and report having been read, so much thereof as relates to the revenue was referred to the committee of Ways and Means, and so much as relates to the act respecting commerce and intercourse, &c. to the committee of Foreign Relations.

Thursday, December 13.

Mr. Mumford presented a memorial from sundry merchants of New York, praying that they may have permission to import manufactures, ordered from England previous to the date of the President's proclamation. Referred to the committee on foreign relations.

The petitioners state, that ignorant of the expected renewal of the non-importation with Great Britain, they had ordered goods to a large amount from England, a considerable part of which are paid for, so that their agents there will have purchased from the manufacturer, they were now at the risk of the American merchants; a great part of these goods could not arrive at-

rior to the 2d of February. They prayed provision for some relief. Referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Some debate was had on the bill suspending for three years longer a part of the act regulating foreign coins; it was not passed, but ordered to lie on the table.

The House was occupied some time with the bill for fixing the ratio of representatives, according to the late census: but nothing was finally decided on.

Friday, December 14.

On motion of Mr. Newton the House resumed the consideration of the bill to suspend the second section of the act regulating foreign coins.

Mr. Quincy moved a recommitment of the bill to a select committee, on the ground that it would, he apprehended, as it at present stood, go to admit the gold coins of foreign powers to circulate at their nominal instead of their real value; by which means certain coins would become a tender at their nominal value, which were not worth so much by four cents in the dollar.— To the principle of the bill, he said, there could be no objection; and he only wished that a committee should be appointed to examine the operation of the bill and ascertain whether it would be as he suspected or not.

After a few observations from Messrs. Mitchell and Bacon on the subject, the bill was referred to a committee of five.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, 51 to 44, Mr. Basset in the chair, on the bill for apportioning the Representatives according to the third enumeration of the people of the U. States.

The question pending when the committee rose yesterday was on filling the blank for the ratio of apportionment with 50,000.

This question was lost, Ayes 26.

The number 40,000 was next proposed, and after debate, agreed to by the committee, ayes 78.

The committee then rose & reported the bill as amended.

The question was put on concurring with the committee of the whole in filling the blank with 40,000.—

But a motion was made by Mr. Quincy to postpone the bill till Monday, and eventually carried, 55 to 43.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Capt. Lewis, who arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, favoured the Exchange Coffee-house with a London evening paper of the 25th of October, from which the following paragraphs are extracted.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Dispatches were last night received announcing that the Isle of Bonaparte (late of Bourbon) surrendered to the British arms on the 28th of July. The English had none killed in the attack, and only 18 wounded. A valuable French brig was taken off the Isle of France.

The mysterious allusions in the last Paris papers to the arrival of "a foreign Prince at Fontainebleau," & "the happiness the empress was about to receive in a few days," are explained by letters to the 20th inst. received yesterday from the French coast. According to these, this foreign prince is no less a personage than the emperor FRANCIS, whose visit is supposed to be for other purposes beside the mere indulgence of a father's fondness.

The Dolphin & Zenobia sailed this day from Portsmouth, for Spain and Portugal, with a Convoy in which thirty thousand blankets, and twenty thousand pair of shoes are sent to the patriots in Spain.

Our advices from high authority inform us, that all American vessels that have entered French ports in ballast, and which have been boarded by British cruisers were at liberty to load with French produce, and return to the U. States.

A vessel, under the flag of the Republic, with sugar, coffee, and other commodities, had been permitted in a French harbor to discharge her cargo, upon paying the stipulated duties.

The Board of Trade yesterday desisted from granting licenses to and French ports, and also to and from blockaded ports within the range designated in the orders in council.

Letters under date of the 15th inst. were yesterday received from Rotterdam. They mention that it was intended to impose an exorbitant duty on the importation of bona fide American produce, equal in fact to that extorted from the traffics in British colonial produce or manufactures.

CHARLES TOWN, December 21.

Mr. Roger Humphreys is appointed Post Master, at Harper's Ferry, vice Mr. Theodore Beall, removed.

Samuel H. Smith, esq. is appointed Post Master General of the United States, vice Gideon Grainger, appointed an Associate Judge of the United States, vice Wm. Cushing, dec'd.

Gen. ANDREW MOORE is appointed Marshal of the state of Virginia.

Died, a few days ago at Leesburg, Va. Edward Carter Stanard, Esq. Editor of the Spirit of '76.

It appears from reading of the documents accompanying the president's message, that the British government hesitate still to make atonement for the outrage on the Chesapeake, as they have hesitated (that is, refused) for three years past. The following are the only interesting documents enumerated:

No. 9.—Mr. Smith to Mr. Pinkney of Oct. 19, 1810, containing further instructions relative to the French and British edicts violatory of neutral commerce; directing Mr. Pinkney not to renew negotiations with Great Britain, until atonement be made for the attack on the Chesapeake, and to announce to the British secretary his intentions to quit England unless a successor to Mr. Jackson had been appointed.

10.—The same to the same, of Nov. 2, 1810, directing Mr. Pinkney to take leave of the British court, in case no ambassador had been nominated to succeed Mr. Jackson.

The House of Delegates have been principally occupied during the two last days in the reading of petitions.— On Tuesday a resolution was submitted to instruct the committee of privileges and elections to enquire into the conduct of John M'Keon, a member from the county of Lee, who has been represented as having committed the crime of Bigamy. The resolution was agreed to, and the question of course referred. Mr. M'Keon was in the house, and expressed his wish for an investigation.

Richmond Enquirer.

ARBITRATION.

Of that simple and most efficacious mode of composing civil disputes, Pennsylvania affords a glorious example.—The delays and injustice arising from the mal-practices of courts in their barbarous methods of proceeding, luckily drove Pennsylvania to the necessity of this remedy. It is calculated in that state, that Arbitration has in one year kept above two millions of dollars out of the lawyers and sheriffs' pockets. We take the following from Mr. Snyder's last message: Whig.

"By the act for regulating arbitrations, the probatories of the respective counties are requested to report the proceedings had under that act.— These reports, combined with your observations and experience, will, I trust, furnish materials for the extension and perfection of that truly christian principle, inculcated to preserve peace on earth.— Under it, right and justice may be administered "without sale, denial, or delay."

TRIBUTE TO MERIT.

Extract from the speech of Mr. Windham, a distinguished member of the British parliament, delivered in the house of commons, Dec. 19th, 1803. Let our own citizens, Anglo-monarchists and calumniators of Mr. Jefferson, read it and blush.

"Even Thomas Jefferson could not escape our open censures, because he chose to be civil to the government with whom his country is allied—though we must be all persuaded it would be happy for England had she such a man to direct her councils. It was lamentably said in this house about twenty years ago, that it would require at least half a century to repair the losses that America had sustained during the war, and to re-establish it in the state it was when possessed by our gracious sovereign; but look now at America; compare the pitch of prosperity she had risen to during the short administration of Mr. Jefferson, to the present state of our own country, and can there be a native of Great Britain but must heartily regret his not being born in America!"

LUCIEN BONAPARTE.

Extract of a letter from Malta.— "M. Lucien Bonaparte and family (in

all 41) have arrived here. Such a train of patriots, poets, priests, physicians, painters, literati, and gay grisettes of Paris and Rome, quite astonished the natives of these quiet regions. From the arrangement for the voyage, one might imagine he was actually bound to America; but he does not regret his fate. Lucien is tall, handsome, and swarthy; with dark eyes, though near sighted. He is extremely fond of Madame who is his second wife, and is a fat, lively, good tempered looking woman. Mademoiselle (whom Napoleon wished to marry to Ferdinand 7th, and who is the daughter by Lucien's first wife) is a brunette, with few pretensions to beauty; but has a finished education, and is 16. The other children are six in number by his present wife; and each one has a servant preceptor, or governante. Lucien is very rich; and though he brought away but few of his invaluable gallery of paintings, the ship Hercules is loaded with his property. He has money in the English funds.

ESSAY UPON GAMING.

(By Charles Crawford, esq.—now Earl Crawford and Lindsay.)

A Gaming Table has a great tendency to produce the most dangerous quarrels even among friends. It is certainly expected in polite circles, that the greatest temper should be observed in winning and losing; and there are some who part with their money in gaming with the greatest apparent calmness, like the Spartan boy, who said nothing though the concealed fox was eating into his flesh, but still we find among gamblers of all conditions, disputes or duels. In short gaming has filled the world with tragedies; for not only duelling but suicide, in high life, and robbery in lower life, are often the consequences of the fatal passion. Among the numberless victims to this vice, we may mention Miss Braddock, the daughter of the brave but unfortunate Gen. Braddock, who lost his life near Fort Pitt in America. She was bequeathed by her father as well as one other sister, five thousand pounds with the benefit of survivorship to either child.—Miss Braddock, the object of our consideration, became possessed of ten thousand pounds sterling upon the death of her sister; she was handsome accomplished, had a pleasing turn for poetry, was full of sensibility and humanity; she possessed, as every young lady should possess, an elegant sanctity of manners; her chastity had not met with the least suspicion, she was strong in that department of character, where human nature is liable to fail, and feeble in another.— Ruin attacked her, in the words of the poet,

—As a thief, bent to unhoard the cash Of some rich Burgher, whose substantial doors Cross barr'd and bolted fast, fear no assault—

In at the window climbs, or o'er the tiles.

Thus favoured, thus admird, thus qualified to give some honest man, the lasting and delicious comforts of matrimony, Miss Braddock was introduced into the first circles. It was among some ladies of high rank at Bath, that she contracted through a false representation, a habit of gaming. Miss Braddock being ignorant of play, and being confused from bashfulness as well as inexperience, here soon lost her fortune; being pestered in consequence, wherever she went, with a dun (whom Johnson emphatically defines "a clamorous and importunate creditor") she became unhappy, impatient, desperate. One fatal night after she had retired to her chamber and dismissed her maid, she took the girdle which she often wore round her waist, and mounting a chair, fastened the girdle round her neck, and fixed it at the top of the door before she shut it close; she in this manner contrived a gallows for herself, by kicking away the chair. This evidently appeared to be the case to those who broke into her chamber the succeeding morning. O ignominious, horrible, and accursed end of beauty, eloquence, talents and humanity! It is painful to think of this end, yet it is useful, that the young and undesigning may be warned.

It seems to be our duty to resist the least inclination of gaming; as a prudent man would not wish to lose his own money, and an honest man should not wish to gain improperly the money of others. A religious man should consider that gaming is a direct violation of the commandment, which says,—"Thou shalt not covet any thing that is thy neighbours."

ANECDOTE.

The following may be reckoned a pretty successful hit at idleness: Doctor Franklin used pleasantly to repeat an observation of his negro servant, when the Doctor was making the tour of Derbyshire, Lancashire and other manufacturing towns in England; "Every thing, massa, work in this country; water work; wind work; fire work; smoke work; dog work; man work; ox work; horse work; ass work; every thing work here but the hog; he eat, he drink, he sleep, he do nothing all day, he walk about like a gentleman!"

Stray Mare.

CAME to the subscriber's farm, about a mile & a half from from Smithfield, Jefferson county, Virginia, about the 1st of November last, a small bright bay Mare, thirteen and a half hands high, supposed to be 5 years old, and has a small white spot on her rump. Appraised to 30 dollars.

GEORGE SHAULL,  
December 21, 1810.

Four Cents per Pound

Will be given, at this Office, for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS.

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, inasmuch 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 already given to this Lottery affords a reasonable expectation that the drawing will commence at an early period.

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 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 Small 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.—Shepherdstown, by Messrs. JAMES B. LANE, BROTHER, & Co. and ROBERT WORTHINGTON, & Co.—Harper's Ferry by Dr. CHARLES BROWN, Messrs. R. HUMPHREYS, and THOMAS B. BENNET, & Co.

June 15, 1810.



## 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 Morland, 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 of January.

J. H. LEWIS.  
Dec. 14, 1810.

## 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.

## 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 Lucy Washington.

December 7.

## Thirty Negroes,

consisting of men, women, boys and girls. Those who wish to hire by private contract, will apply to the subscriber, at Mr. S. Slaughter's.

MATTHEW WHITING.  
December 7.

## NOTICE.

THE subscribers being unable on account of their professional engagements, to pay attention to the collection of their accounts, for medical services, take this opportunity of informing all those who are in their debt, that they have employed Mr. Aquila Willet to settle said accounts; and request that immediate payment may be made to him.

JAMES WOOD,  
SAMUEL J. CRAMER.  
Charles-Town, Nov. 23, 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 100 to 1000 acres.

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

## Writing Paper

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber about the middle of September, an apprentice boy named Joseph Johnson, bound to the United States to learn the art of gun-making in the gun manufactory at Harper's Ferry, Jefferson county, Va. He is about five feet 6 or 7 inches high, slender made, fair complexion; when spoken to a down look, and about 18 years old.—The above reward will be given to any person that will deliver him to the subscriber.

JAS. STUBBLEFIELD, Supt.  
Nov. 30, 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 Potomac, 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.

Jefferson County, to wit.

November Court, 1810.

James Glenn and James Verdier,

Complainants,

against

Aaron M'Intire, Ex'or of Nicholas M'Intire, dec'd, and Robert Worthington,

Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Aaron M'Intire 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 M'Intire, 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.

## 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 neighborhood, 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.

Shepherd's-Town, Nov. 23.

Blank Bonds

TO BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.

Jefferson County, to wit.

November Court, 1810.

Jacob Hallner, Complainant,

Aaron M'Intire, Ex'or of Nicholas M'Intire, dec'd, and Robert Worthington, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Aaron M'Intire 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 M'Intire, 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,

GEORGE 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 Dyeing 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.

## 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.

Robert Buckles, Complainant,

William Buckles, John Worneldorf, sen. John Worneldorf, jr. & General 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, jr. and General Bishop, sen. Levi Taylor and Thomas Hayly, 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 two months successively, and published at the door of the court house of the said county of Jefferson.

A copy. Teste,

GEORGE 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,  
Bateman's Drops,  
Stoughton's Bitters,  
Godfrey's Cordial,  
Essence of Lavender,  
Paregoric Elixir,  
Venice Turpentine,  
Iceland Moss,  
Ipecacuanah,  
Anderson's and Hahn's anti-bilious Pills,  
And also that efficacious medicine Apodeldoc, &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. Hardt, dec'd, taken by virtue of execution, 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, jailer.

Charles-Town, Nov. 23, 1810.

## Apprentices Indentures

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

The price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one half to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the other at the expiration of the year. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.

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

## Gov. Tyler's Address TO THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Dec. 3, 1810.

I HAVE the honor of addressing you once more in the character of the representatives of the people of Virginia: In which high and responsible station I salute you.

Another year has passed away without any material alteration in our concerns with foreign nations until lately. It is now proclaimed by the proper authority, that the emperor of France has repealed his retaliating decrees, which have proved so injurious to our neutral rights, falling equally severe on the innocent and fair trader as on those who have degraded the character of Americans by purchasing licences from Great Britain for the use of the ocean, that great high way of all nations which no power on earth has a right to interdict. But while we lament the hard fate of some, we cannot sympathise with those who have fallen victims justly to their own temerity. That measure, however which indiscriminately involves the innocent with the guilty, can never stand the scrutinizing eye of justice, that sublime virtue which being in itself immutable, cannot vary in its measures to circumstances, but must be the rule by which every act of men or nations is tested. Whenever this sacred standard is generally departed from, power alone must govern all things. A fatal and deplorable state of human affairs!

On the part of Great Britain no apology is now left for a non-compliance with her promise to repeal her orders in council, (passed as it is also said by way of retaliation for the Berlin and Milan decrees) whensoever France should repeal the latter—These nations speak to the world as if no people could hear, see, feel or understand but themselves: As if America had not been continually groaning under oppressions of every sort, and a never ceasing invasion of her national rights ever since her act of independence: And if adjustments, impressments, and paper blockades had not been too notorious to leave any doubt with respect to the first aggressor. But we have lost sight of our injuries in the unavailing attempt at negotiation, while thousands of our suffering fellow citizens are imprisoned and cut off from their country and dearest connections. Much have we, I fear, to answer for, on this account. It is now to be seen what we are to expect for our commerce, (and this must be very little indeed, if we judge from the answer given to our minister at St. James's by lord Wellesley, since it is only to be restored to what it was previous to the French decrees, leaving it I suppose still under the influence of the new blockading system. All these abominable encroachments on our rights might have been adjusted long since, but for the factious spirit so unfortunately prevailing among many of our countrymen; a spirit which has led to indiscriminate opposition to every wise and energetic measure, and has gone a great way towards involving the United States in civil discord. This unfortunately too clearly proved the baneful effects of a disunion of sentiment, and a too great love of money, the prevailing passion of the times, which would sacrifice the very independence of our country for a price; for a mean and degraded commerce which never increases the wealth of any nation without bringing into it a due proportion of the vices of other

countries. It produces also what is called in polite circles, citizens of the world (the worst citizens in the world) who having no attachment to any country make themselves wings to fly away from impending danger. Commerce is certainly beneficial to society, in a secondary degree, but never should it have the ascendancy over the agricultural and manufacturing interests.—These are our primary objects. Commerce also begets a predilection for every thing foreign, and is too apt to engender contempt for things of our own. It permits an interference of foreigners with our government and its measures, which no country but ours ever will suffer to that degree which we have experienced. Those characters however, should know that a day of retribution may come, and he who cannot honor our principles, because a slave to prejudice, should at least enjoy the blessings of our freedom and hospitality in silence, or choose a clime more congenial to his feelings and sentiments.

"The world is all before him where to seek a place of rest."

Such people fall not to intermeddle with our country's affairs; contending for the superiority of foreign governments and fashions, and endeavoring to subject the very people who foster them, to foreign dominion, while, nevertheless, they are offered with unexampled lenity and forbearance, to go on increasing their wealth and fictitious consequence, under the protection of laws for which they have no respect, but which ought to be regarded by them with pious affection and unbounded gratitude.

It is a consolation to reflect that what we have so much regretted, the interruption of our commerce, will and must turn essentially to our advantage, by directing our attention to domestic manufactures, the only true ground upon which a nation can be independent and happy—for, can he be said to be truly independent, whose meat or clothing hang on others favor?

Can we not be content to wear a coat of our own manufacturing, though not so finely and handsomely wrought? Or must it be touched with the finger of a foreign artist to make it pass current among the Beau Monde?

It is time to yield up the contemptible business of retailing foreign ideas and sentiments of shreds of goods and scraps of paper, to the extent which has hitherto existed.

Again, by encouraging the spirit which is now prevailing for internal improvements, viz. canals, public roads and machineries, almost for every act, a great part of our labors will be applied that way, and of course less of our produce will be for exportation, while a great part will find a ready consumption within ourselves, and thus, by a reciprocity of services and supplies, our wealth will continue to increase and our citizens be diverted from seeking their fortunes on a tempestuous sea, made more perilous by the present state of the old world, and the strength of our governments will be consolidated, which after all, are the freest and happiest that ever did exist since the first institutions of civilized man, and may truly be styled "the most stupendous monuments of human invention"—But all these improvements must have for their foundation a good system of education and a general diffusion of knowledge. The great employments of civil and military officers, must of necessity be confined to some, while the rest of our citizens are engaged in their ordinary occupations. These are important trusts, and should be placed in wise and virtuous hands. But how will a succession of such men be kept up without the aid of Legislative patronage? The very sentiments as well as services of each individual belong to the public: The sacred trust of superintending and rightly directing those sentiments by providing and maintaining a wise system of instruction, cannot be neglected without deservedly incurring the severest reproaches.

The present education of our country is too superficial. The talents of our citizens evaporate in long speeches, whereas it is not in the multitude of words, but the sense expressed by

them, that marks the man of talents. It is not the parade of self-conceit and affectation of genius which displays the truly great man or constitutes the useful citizen; but the extensive information and sound judgment, together with correct discreet and moral conduct; all which can only be obtained from honest, learned and skillful instructors of youth. For want of these, the actual useful arts and sciences are too much neglected among us, and the great trust of the public happiness for ages to come, in this immense republic, deplorably jeopardized.

Great indeed is that trust when we consider, that our American domain is rapidly expanding to so vast an extent and through so many climes and widely separated regions. Soon too, we may expect to see South America assume a station in the scale of nations and become allies of the U. States. It will require all the efforts of genius and virtue to stand at the helm of our political vessel and conduct her safely through storms which may arise to impede her progress. We have not a breed of such great men as have filled the Chair of State. It becomes our duty, then, to cultivate and bring into life, such plants as discover a propensity to blossom fairly and vigorously: nor should we shrink from the undertaking upon the ground of expence, for what comparison would that bear with the advantages arising from a wise application of our funds to the all-important event: It would be as grains of mustard seed with the starry region, or a taper with the sun in its meridian lustre.

Another great and interesting object before us is the opening our rivers, and improving and extending their navigation to the remotest corners of our state: No country is furnished with more natural advantages than ours; and yet how feeble are our efforts to advance them, compared with those of our northern states.—The trade of this state is carried to Maryland and Pennsylvania by means of their superior revenue. A considerable revenue might be drawn from these sources by the commonwealth's becoming a partner in associations and companies for the purpose of promoting schemes of improvements, which should be further assisted where their funds are inadequate to accomplish the object in view. It is believed also, that a considerable intercourse would take place between this state and those of Tennessee and Kentucky if they were met with a liberal policy.

The subject which I am now about to animadvert on is of the highest importance to society; and the interposition of the legislature is indispensable. How my ideas may be appreciated by your honorable body is yet to be determined.

The jurisprudence of the state is certainly not in the most desirable situation; particularly as to the court of appeals. Too much delay in the administration of justice is a great evil, which every day's experience proves, and yet a too speedy course would be injurious—"summun jus summa injuria": our habits and customs have marked out a middle path, a principle of moderation, which ought not to be suddenly departed from. Many seem to think that no remedy can be found for the want of a regular, uniform and sufficiently speedy course of justice.—I differ widely from those who think so. In the first place, the court of appeals ought to be augmented in the number of its judges to add weight and dignity to their decisions, and should not be employed in sifting a cause to find the points in controversy.—I hope points should appear naked and clearly stated before them so that the law may be pronounced in a reasonable time.

There should no appeal be allowed to that court as a right—but on a motion for a supercedas or writ of error, let the judge or judges say whether a further consideration is necessary, and act accordingly. Secondly, the laws should be amended & enforced which very wisely prohibits any lawyer who was employed in the first instance from being concerned in any appeal from the county or district courts. The provision has grown obsolete and been over-

looked by the courts. From this cause in a great degree the docket has been crowded with frivolous cases, and those followed up as the ravens follow the carcass. The conduct is not the most honorable to that profession which is highly valuable in society, if we take into its circle the proper knowledge of government.

A third cause of delay and dubiety arises from long speeches, and almost as long opinions in every case which is argued and decided, with the unfortunate practice of quoting numerous and lengthy British cases; the time of the court being taken up in reconciling absurd and contradictory opinions of foreign judges, which certainly can be no part of an American judge's duty.

This evil might be cured by the bench and the bar, if the latter would cultivate a more chaste elocution, and the former a more concise manner of delivering their opinions. For the proof of these remarks, I beg leave to adduce a case also—See Henning and Mumford's Reports, vol. 4, page 82. Bustar vs. Wallace, in which, cases to the number of 33 are quoted in the arguments of counsel. See also a more enormous budget of cases cited in Smith and Wife vs. Chapman, 1 H. and M. 247. This is a true Case Mania. Is not this a waste of time for which no apology can be found?

Some gentlemen refer to decisions of the inferior courts of England, and yet I am told, to mention a case which has been decided in any of our district courts, would be a subject of ridicule; it would want that genuine sterling constituent of being a British decision.—Under these circumstances can America be fairly said to be independent of England.

It is much to be lamented that in the commencement of our self government we had not selected a code founded on the ancient common law maxims and principles, as far as they applied to our government.—This was certainly the object of the convention which adopted the common law; for it is so expressed. Yet are we going on looking for the law by decided cases which often differ—whereas we should look for the principles and maxims, to see if those decisions were correct; for if this is necessary, we certainly should not attempt to prove the axiom by the proposition, but the very reverse: We should prove the proposition by the axiom—So would old Euclid have done. If a law is said to be unconstitutional, should we apply for any man's opinion, or go to the letter of the constitution for its solution? I think the latter would be the choice—Surely then where a cause is to be determined on common law principles, ought we not to seek for those principles by which it is to be governed? Why cannot these maxims and principles which form the common law, be selected for our purpose and made the rules of decision in cases where they apply? As to the written or statute law, no judge can be fairly said to be independent or free, who goes to a British Judge to see how his Lordship has been pleased to decide in a like case.—Surely the Judge's do not recollect that those who made the law understood it, and never expected that those who were to expound it possessed less wisdom. This course of legal procedure is too servile and humiliating for an American citizen.

But a notion is taken up that judges and lawyers are wise and profound in proportion to the length of speeches and number of cases that are made & referred to.—Whereas without reading one volume through, case upon case may be heaped so as to make a long and able argument, as it is called, with very little strength of mind or acuteness of reasoning. I well remember a celebrated cause which was tried in the general court, when many cases were quoted from Dunford and East and when a gentleman high in the profession proclaimed aloud that the court was bound by such cases; that our rights, liberty and lives rested upon them—but presently an opposing case was adduced from East, in contradiction to himself and his firm—but that professor replied he was an unledged reporter. Now, what becomes of our rights and liberties in such a situation?