

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. III.]

FRIDAY, January 11, 1811.

[No. 146.

From the Philadelphia Repository.

ON DRUNKENNESS.

When we contemplate the striking variety of character around us, we are astonished at the great difference subsisting among men. We are ready to enquire, why this dissimilarity in the human race; and why such heterogeneous objects in the family of mankind? While some boast of their overflowing coffers, how many there are who scarcely enjoy the means of a comfortable existence! We are sometimes delighted to behold the charitable acts of a man whose purse is a little more than adequate to his own support, but how often are we disgusted at the sight of a miserly wretch who turns with haughty indignation the poor beggar from his door! For what purpose was this great diversity of character intended? Was it not to exhibit the weakness of mankind? Surely this does not comport with the boasted dignity of human nature; far, very far, from it. Rather is it calculated to humble us in the dust, and to evince our depravity.—Of all the vices and base practices which are current in the world, none has a stronger tendency to increase this dissimilarity than drunkenness.—That vile, detestable and ruinous custom which so generally prevails, is the source of more evil than one would imagine. It saps the very foundation of virtue, and has brought to the dust the fair hopes of many a family. It is that odious and abominable custom, which not only wrecks the body and cuts short the lives of those who practice it, but it tends likewise to brutalize the philosopher and destroy the fabric of the mind. While war brings carnage and bloodshed on the land, the rum hogshead, with ten fold fury, sweeps before it millions of devoted victims. Where is the man who would venture to exhibit a catalogue of all the miseries of which this evil has been productive? Words are inadequate to so great a task; and the attempt would be superfluous. We can read its direful effects on the page of history, in the public street, and alas! too often in the bosom of an unhappy family.

How are we struck with horror at the scenes which are daily presented to us! If we walk but a short distance we behold the tottering frame and the bloated countenance of some miserable wretch. At the public corners, or perhaps behind a cellar door, our attention is often attracted by the appearance of something like a human being, shrugg'd up in a heap, ragged & filthy, snoring in the sleep of intoxication.—Born, it may be, of respectable parents, educated on the lap of virtue, once the hope and delight of his friends: but, alas! intemperance, that pathway to destruction, has led him by degrees from merriment to brutish licentiousness, till at length Bacchus is his god and rum his idol. Furrows on his cheeks, carbuncles and grog biles form the despicable insignia of his profession. His iniquitous conduct has stamped his character with infamy, and poverty with all its concomitant evils has laid hold upon him. Deploable is the picture, but true in every shade. If none but the individual who practised this vice felt its direful effects, the case even then should be a lamentable one; but how often does it call us to witness the destruction of families!

There is nothing in life more pleasing and agreeable than to behold a collection of healthy children, blest with honest, loving and industrious parents. Though supported by "the sweat of the brow," their deportment is decent and respectable. Peace and contentment reign in every breast; their days are crowned with health and happiness. Such a scene excites pleasurable sensations and affords real joy. But how altered the condition of that family when the love of ardent spirits creeps in like a serpent to destroy. The public inn is more fascinating than the workshop, and the unhappy victim falls a devotee to idleness and every disorderly habit. No longer do we behold in his dwelling the pleasing group; happiness has taken her flight, & sadness dwells within. The distressed mother beholds the scene with bitter anguish: and, alas! this is the source of her constant sorrow: compelled by pressing necessity, she strives hard to earn a livelihood for her growing offspring. Unhappy children, thus to be afflicted by an unfeeling father! But the time hastens when justice will take vengeance on the wretched sinner, and sickness, with heavy hand, will soon

seize upon him. Confined to his chamber with the ravages of disease, he is now permitted to reflect on the ruinous consequences of his past life, and to prepare for dissolution. Thus before he has entered the borders of old age, or even middle life, drunkenness consigns him to infamy and death. Vain man, miserable! Notwithstanding of thy existence! Notwithstanding the baneful effects of this vice, how many are there who continue to pursue it. May the period soon arrive when the laws of the land will oppose this evil with that punishment which it merits, and teach the drunkard that the good things of this life were made to be used and not to be abused.

To Rent,

The Rock's Mill. Possession will be given the 1st of January.

J. H. LEWIS.

Dec. 14, 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 him 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.

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.

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 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.

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.

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.

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.

Jefferson County, to wit.

November Court, 1810.

Jacob Haffner, Complainant,

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 door of the court house of the said county of Jefferson.

A copy. Teste,

GEO. HITE, Clk.

Nov. 23.

Writing Paper

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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.

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 the 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.

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 Burghout,
- 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.

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.

The highest price paid in cash for Hides and Skins.

Shepherd's-Town, Nov. 23.

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.

Counterfeiters of Va. Bank Notes.

Believing it may be essentially beneficial to an unwary public for us to be specific in stating particulars respecting the late attempt in this state to counterfeit the notes of the Virginia bank, we have taken some pains to ascertain the truth, and expect the following statement may be relied upon. Nearly twelve months ago, Alexander Henderson, a young man of genius and respectable family in Augusta county Virginia, and who has lately become the proprietor of the iron works on the Caney Fork; Cary Bibb, an elegant pensman and likewise of a respectable family, lately from Amherst county in Virginia; Armstead Stubbsfield from North Carolina with little genius and less

who was ten years ago worth nothing and now is said to have, and that paid for, thirty thousand acres of land; William Phillips, late sheriff of White county, and long known as an innkeeper on the road from Nashville to Knoxville; John Loony, a rich and heretofore Magistrate of Smith county; Joshua Badger, an old man from New-England upwards of seventy years old, and a very great genius, who had before suspected of counterfeiting dollars before this attempt at making bank notes; it is said formed a partnership.—Henderson to do the engraving of similar plates to the Virginia Bank Notes, Badger to take the impression off the plates, and Cary Bibb the writing, and the rest the passing, &c. of the notes.

In a short time they found they could not carry on their business safely and extensively without a paper maker and accordingly in April, James Lyon was initiated into the society, and on his recommendation his friend Isaac Roberts was shortly after also made a partner. Other persons are judged to be concerned, but their names are withheld until a more favorable moment.

Lyon's object from the time of his becoming a member of the club, appears to have been to divulge their acts to the proper authority, as he wrote the next day to the president of the Virginia Bank, apprising the existence of an attempt to counterfeit the notes of that bank, and in inducing Roberts to become a member L. seems to have had the same object in view, as Roberts' testimony would support his own, which might need that aid when opposed to the fair characters of the counterfeiters. But to return.

Lyon found they had plates for striking 5, 20, 50, 100 dollar bills as we have understood, but had no paper fit for it, he gave necessary directions for making paper and to show his zeal in the prosecution of the business he took his shirt to make the first paper, which not pleasing the gentlemen it was immersed in cream to remove the objection, and of course part of the notes have rather a greasy appearance. Lyon's directions were put into execution by Badger, who ingeniously contrived to make a hand engine to grind the stuff and horse hair moulds were constructed with the utmost nicety, & not as we understood before without attending to the water marks in the genuine notes.

In a chasm in a spur of Cumberland mountain between large rocks the works were carried on for making the paper, in a house of Badger's the printing was done, and the edges trimmed ready for Bibb's finishing.

In tracing the proceedings of those who were to pass off the notes, we have heard of many sufferers, as the notes were generally paid by persons with-

out property who transferred the property purchased and immediately went out of the country. The particulars are disagreeable—suffice it to say several thousand dollars are supposed to be in circulation, and it is said agents are gone to the south and the north with the notes to pass them.

The public are cautioned to be on their guard—the only difference between the counterfeit and good notes is in the paper—the plates are neatly engraved, the printing well done, and the signing inimitable, but the paper looks bad, and on being held up before the light shews innumerable little holes.

Henderson, Bibb, Stubbsfield, Loony and Badger are in jail; Phillips is not taken. The trial may come on next June.—Tennessee paper.

From the Natchez Chronicle.

On Saturday the 2d instant, an entertainment was given to Col. Cushing previously to his departure, by a number of the most respectable citizens of Washington, as a testimonial of their esteem for him as a man and a soldier. The principal officers of the army were invited and attended. The honorable Judge Rodney presided, supported by Robert Williams, Esq. formerly governor of this territory. Among other were the following toasts:

By Judge Rodney.—The President of the United States.

By Governor Holmes.—The Secretary of State.

By Governor Williams.—The Vice President.

By Judge Fitz.—The Secretary of the Navy.

By Mr. Walton.—The Secretary of Treasury.

By Col. Cushing.—The Secretary of War.

By Col. Osman.—Wisdom in our councils, and energy in our government.

By Mr. Winston.—The Executive of the United States; they possess the confidence—we trust they will not disappoint the expectations of the nation.

By Major Vick.—Gen. Armstrong.

By Mr. Dinamoor.—General Wilkinson.

By Dr. Cox.—The produce of the Mississippi Territory—may those who don't like cotton, have plenty of hemp.

By Col. Covington.—The land we live in.

By Doctor Daniel.—France appears to be resuming her reason; may Old England profit by the example, and save America the necessity of becoming her physician.

Col. Cushing having retired, the following toast was drank:

Col. Thomas Cushing—A veteran of the revolution; his merits and services claim our gratitude; his rectitude and urbanity attract our esteem, whilst we appreciate his ready obedience, we shall deeply regret his departure—our best wishes attend him.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

The ship Golden Fleece, 45 days from Tonning, arrived at New York, Dec. 26. The news she brings relate to the rigorous methods used by France, Denmark, &c. to exclude or destroy English merchandise on the continent. The following paper, issued by the senate of Hamburg and the American consul, with other decrees, afford a view of the progress of this bold system:

HAMBURG, Nov. 4.

PUBLICANDUM.

It having been notified to the senate of this place by the French military administration, that in consequence of an imperial decree, dated 19th October 1810, all the prohibited English manufactured goods (merchandises Angloises) in the Hanseatic towns shall be seized and burnt; and that in order to effect this decree, a beginning shall be made to-morrow, the 5th November.—An honorable senate solicits every citizen of this place in the most paternal manner, to submit to this unavoidable measure, to hold these aforesaid

English manufactured goods ready for seizure, and to lessen the calamity of the searching of houses, to deliver them without opposition; and in the mean time to rely, that an honorable senate, in the present afflicting situation, will leave nothing unemployed to promote the best interest of the citizens here, so far as lays in its power.—However as commotions and obstinacy will inevitably prove fatal in their consequences, this honorable senate admonish every individual quietly to submit to the said measure, with warning that every contumacy will infallibly be punished according to the severity of the laws.

The following is the circular alluded to in the above letter.

CIRCULAR.

HAMBURG, Nov. 1, 1810.

Annexed you have translations of a French Imperial decree, and of two Decrees of H. M. the King of Denmark regulating the conditions, on which the goods now lying in Holstein, may be thence exported and imported into this city. These measures are confessedly impracticable and must be modified, or all the property which forms the object of them must be sacrificed.

This is the last day of the term prescribed for making the declarations on both sides, and the amount declared for importation here is next to nothing, because there are very few articles which will bear the enormous duties, and besides the French decrees applying in its terms only to Prize goods, there is no sufficient security that goods of a different description will be protected even by the payment of the duties. The late measures have spread general consternation and discouragement among the merchants, and there is very little, I may say no hope of an advance of prices competent to support these new burthens.

Representations have been made both to the French and Danish Governments and some relief is expected, at least as far as regards the time prescribed.

I am, respectfully,

J. M. FORBES.

On the 5th of Nov. the decree for searching after English manufactured goods in Hamburg, was put in force by the gens d'armes, assisted by the officers of the police, and some experienced brokers, but the quantity of goods seized was trifling—they were hourly in expectation of a bonfire.—On the 9th was to commence the decree for branding smugglers—these same measures were to be enforced in all parts of Germany.—Indeed seizures had already been made in Frankfurt & other places, to a considerable amount—Goods still remained under sequestration in Prussia on the 3d Nov.

ANTWERP, Oct. 12.

The following has been published here:—
"IMPERIAL CUSTOM HOUSE.
"The Director General of the Imperial Customs has already announced, on the 6th inst. that the goods of the American cargoes, which, on the 15th of last month, were sold at the depot of the Customs in Antwerp, after the duty of importation has been paid, may be exported to Holland, without being subjected a second time to the duty of export. He also gives notice, that tobacco shall enjoy the same exemption with respect to the tax upon the manufacture.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 23.

The following decree has been published in this city:—

"Napoleon, &c.—Considering that the city of Frankfort is glutted with English and colonial merchandize, imported in the course of last summer by Holland, and the ports of the north: that the merchants who have entered into a traffic in the merchandize prohibited by the Decree of Berlin, 1807, knew that they were incurring the risk of confiscation; that the greatest part of the merchandize in question is only entered to an account current, and is still the property of the merchants; and that these merchandizes also are destined to be smuggled into France, which

keeps up a war of customs upon our frontiers; that England is not only at war with France, but is also at war with the League of the Rhine; finally, that in the Decree of Berlin we notified that whosoever our troops should be, all English merchandize there found should be confiscated, and that this measure has already been carried into execution at Stetin, Dantzic, and all over the North of Germany:

"We have decreed, and do decree as follows:—

Art. 1. All English or colonial merchandize, or articles proceeding from English commerce, found in Frankfurt on the Main, shall be put under sequestration.
2. A commission shall be appointed by our cousin the prince of Ekmuhl, the Commander in Chief of the armies in Germany, to take all the measures necessary to the execution of the present Decree, until our determination shall have been declared with regard to the said sequestration.

3. Our Ministers of War and Finance are charged with the execution of the present Decree.

Done at Fontainebleau, Oct. 14, 1810.

(Signed) NAPOLEON."

LONDON, November 6.

The princess Amelia, died on the 3d November, and George the third, was said to be recovering, but not considered out of danger.

Two bags of letters arrived this morning from Anholm. Some Swedish and German papers have been received by the same conveyance, which state, that the Russian ambassador at Stockholm had dispatched from his court, announcing the surrender of Rudschuck on the 21st September.—Two days afterwards, according to private letters, Schuma surrendered. This had given the Russian government hopes of bringing the negotiation with Turkey to a favorable issue. It was hoped too that Turkey might be disposed not only to conclude peace, but enter into an offensive and defensive alliance with Russia. In the present state of affairs, we know of no better policy they could adopt.

November 7.

There was a rumor at Stockholm, when the last accounts came away, that the unfortunate Gustavus had been assassinated on the way between St. Petersburg and Riga.

Price of stocks this day, at twelve—

3 per ct. cons. 62 1/2—Reduced 65 5/8

—Omnium 5 1/4 dis.

After the return of the chancellor of the exchequer from Windsor, on Monday, a council was held at Whitehall. The result, we find by the following extracts from the Gazette of last night, was an order for the preparation of a form of prayer to the Almighty, for the restoration of his Majesty's health, which, in the infinite mercy of Heaven, we trust will be graciously and indulgently heard:

"At the council chamber, Whitehall, the 5th of Nov. 1810, present the lords of his majesty's most honorable privy council.

"It is this day ordered by their lordships, that his grace the lord archbishop of Canterbury do prepare a form of prayer to Almighty God for the restoration of his majesty's health."

Advices had reached Gottensburg from St. Petersburg, stating that

ed them to be Spaniards marched up in front towards what he considered headquarters—but they were soon shewn their mistake by a concentrated attack with the bayonet; a defeat necessarily took place, and a precipitate and disorderly flight towards their boats, in which they were intercepted by a numerous corps of French Hussars, who cut them up desperately; Lord Blaney was severely wounded and taken prisoner. Thus much is learned from an officer who arrived there from Gibraltar, the particulars at large are not yet received, but it is acknowledged on all hands to have been a most unfortunate and foolish expedition. You may judge of this by the fact, that it was known and publicly spoken of here ten days before the troops left Gibraltar; the French appear to be perfectly apprized of it, since the troops which thus defeated them were commanded by Sebastiani in person, who had marched from Grenada to meet them.

"October 30.
"The affair at Malaga is truly ludicrous, it is talked of here in that light without reserve. It seems that Lord Blaney took it into his head that the troops which he saw scattered about after his landing were Spaniards, and that he actually rode up to the French general under that impression, from which he was soon released. He is not very severely wounded, but he remains in the hands of the French.—The killed and missing amount it is said to only 180 men: the rest reached their boats, and have been relanded at Gibraltar.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, December 31.

Mr. Taylor attended and took the oath prescribed by law.

The bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Farmer's Bank of Alexandria; and the bill authorizing a subscription on the part of the U. States to the stock of the Ohio Canal Company, were read the second time.

The bill for the establishment of a quarter-master's department was read the second time, & referred to Messrs. Leib, Franklin, and Pickering.

WEST-FLORIDA.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill extending the laws now in force in Orleans territory to the Perdido, &c.

Mr. Pickering commenced a speech, in which he proceeded about an hour; when he read, as an evidence in support of his argument against the title of the U. States to Louisiana or Florida between the Mississippi and Perdido, a letter from Charles Maurice Talleyrand, the French minister for foreign affairs, dated 21st December, 1804, to Gen. Armstrong, our minister at Paris, on the subject of certain overtures which had been made by our minister in Spain for the aid of France in procuring a cession to the U. States of one or both Floridas. The purport of Talleyrand's letter appeared to be, a denial that the U. States had acquired, by the treaty of 1803, any title to Louisiana east of the Mississippi, or some statement to that effect.

When Mr. Pickering had concluded the reading of this—

Mr. Smith (Md.) said he wished to enquire whether the paper, which the gentleman had just read, had ever been publicly communicated to the Senate?

Mr. Pickering said it had been communicated, not indeed as a public paper—but for what reason had it been communicated confidentially? Because by a publication of it at the time injury might have been done to our ministers or our affairs abroad. There was however no reason why the whole truth should not be known. They were about taking a step which was one of peace or war, and it was important that every thing in relation to the subject should be disclosed.

Mr. Smith (M.) said that whenever papers were communicated to the Senate confidentially, before they could be read publicly in this body or any other it was necessary that the permission of the Senate should be obtained; which no doubt if asked in this case would have been granted. But if this proceeding were permitted to pass unnoticed, any individual might have the power to do the greatest injury to the nation, as his humor might move him. He apprehended the proceeding was wrong; but gentlemen older in the Senate than he was could perhaps better decide.

On the suggestion of a member, the galleries were cleared. The Senate

sat with closed doors for an hour.—

When we were again admitted, Mr. Clay submitted the following resolution, which lies on the table of course:

Resolved, That the public perusal in the Senate of certain papers with open galleries by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Pickering,) in his seat without a special order of the Senate removing the injunction of secrecy, which papers had been confidentially communicated to the Senate by the President of the U. States was a palpable violation of the rules of his duty.

The Senate then adjourned to Wednesday.

January, 2.

Mr. Clay called for the consideration of the resolution moved by him yesterday, which he modified so as to read as follows:

Resolved, That Timothy Pickering, a Senator from the state of Massachusetts, having, on this day, whilst the Senate was in session with open doors, read from his place certain documents confidentially communicated by the President of the United States to the Senate, the injunction of secrecy not having been removed, has in so doing committed a [palpable] violation of the rules of that body.

Mr. Lloyd moved that the further consideration of the resolution be postponed.—Motion lost, ayes 9.

After a discussion of two hours, during which the resolution was amended by the mover, on the suggestion of Mr. Crawford, so as to leave out the word "palpable" the resolution was passed.

For the resolution, Messrs. Anderson, Brent, Campbell, Clay, Condit, Crawford, Cuts, Franklin, Gaillard, German, Gilman, Leib, Mathewson Read, Robinson, Smith (Md.) Smith (N. Y.) Tait, Taylor, Whiteside.—23.

Against the resolution, Messrs. Bradley, Champlin, Dana, Goodrich, Horsey, Lambert, Lloyd.—7.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 31.

On the request of Mr. Poindexter through Mr. Burwell, he was excused from acting on the committee to whom was referred the petition for the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States. Mr. Burwell stated that Mr. Poindexter having no vote in the house, doubted his right to vote in the committee.

A bill prescribing the mode of taking evidence in cases of contested elections, was reported by Mr. Southard, read twice and referred to the committee of the whole for Wednesday next. A resolution was offered by Mr. Bacon, to instruct the committee of claims to inquire into the expediency of regulating and suspending certain parts of the limitation acts, as they respect,

1. Loan office certificates,
2. Indents for interest on public debt,
3. Final settlement certificates,
4. Commissioner's certificates,
5. Army certificates,
6. Credits given in lieu of army certificates, uncancelled,
7. Credits for pay of army debts, where no certificates have been issued,
8. Invalid pensions.

And that they report by bill or otherwise. Ordered to lie on the table.

A message was received from the President of the United States, in pursuance of the resolution offered by Mr. Swoope on the 21st, requesting information with regard to duties now laid on American produce in French ports, what produce is allowed, &c. Referred partly to the committee of commerce and manufactures, and partly to the committee on foreign relations.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, containing an estimate of appropriations necessary for the year 1811. Referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Newton offered a resolution to instruct the committee of commerce and manufactures to inquire into the expediency and propriety of confining the benefit of drawback on duties for merchandize imported into the U. S. to citizens of the United States. Agreed.

The House read a third time and passed the bill providing for the final adjustment of claims to lands in the New Orleans and Mississippi Territories, and for the sale of public lands there.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the bill to suspend a part of the act regulating foreign coins. The house subsequently ordered it to be engrossed for a third reading.

Another message was received from the President, supplementary to the one before received; 3,000 copies of the message and documents, were ordered to be printed.

Tuesday, January 1.

There not being a quorum, the house adjourned till to-morrow.

Wednesday, January 2.

On motion of Mr. Stables,

Resolved, That the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for a remission of penalties involuntarily incurred by infractions of the laws prohibiting commercial intercourse between France and Great Britain and their dependencies.

The Speaker laid before the House the resignation of John Taylor, esq. as a member of this House.

Mr. Jennings presented a resolution of the Indiana Legislature, instructing him as their Delegate, to endeavor to obtain for that territory the privilege of electing Sheriffs by the people. Referred to a select committee.

Mr. Root made a report unfavorable to the petition of Alexander Morrison; which was concurred with.

Mr. McKinley presented the petition of John McGregor, praying compensation for revolutionary services.—Referred to the committee of claims.

On motion of Mr. Root,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before the House a statement of the whole expense to the government of the mint of the United States, since its first establishment; the profits on the copper coinage; and the amount of gold coined at the mint; and the rate per cent. of the expense in refining gold bullion below the standard fineness.

The bill providing the removal of the Land Offices from Nashville, Ten. and Canton, Ohio, and authorizing the register and receiver of public lands in the district East of Pearl river, was read a third time and passed.

The amendments to the bill from the Senate, with respect to foreign coins, were taken up; and a motion made by Mr. Root to postpone the consideration of it till Monday was negatived, 48 to 44.

The question on the bill passing a third time was carried, Yeas 82.—Nays 20.

The title was amended to read as follows: "An act regulating the currency of foreign coins, and providing for their assay."

Mr. Van Horn presented the petition of the President and Directors of the Potomac Company, praying the privilege of raising money by Lottery within the District of Columbia.—Referred to the committee on the District of Columbia.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill for admitting the territory of Orleans as a state into the union.

Mr. Mitchell rose to ask for information as to the population, &c. of that territory.

Mr. Poindexter said he had no doubt, from the knowledge that he had of the territory, that it contained at least 60,000 souls. On the subject of population therefore there could be no difficulty. How far it would be proper to postpone the consideration of the bill till the bill before the Senate (respecting the West Florida territory) was decided on, he would not undertake to say.

Mr. Poydras corroborated the statement of Mr. Poindexter. He said he derived his statement from the governor of the territory himself. The territory contained at least 60,000 souls. It had a right to become a state; and he could not see the least pretence for an objection to it. Congress however would act as in their wisdom they should deem fit.

Mr. Troup moved for the committee to rise, urging as a reason for the motion the evident want of preparation in the House to act on the subject.—He also alluded to the difficulty arising from including within a state the territory between the Mississippi and the Perdido, yet, in dispute and subject to negotiation.

After some debate, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again; but before leave was granted, the house adjourned.

Thursday, January 3.

On motion of Mr. Johnson,

Resolved, That the committee on Public Lands be directed to enquire into the propriety of designating a portion of the public lands, West of the

river Mississippi, to satisfy the claim of individuals, holding under the act of Virginia of 1779, and report thereon to this House.

On motion of Mr. Witherspoon, Resolved, That the speaker address a letter to the executive of the State of South Carolina, communicating information of the resignation of John Taylor, one of the members returned from that state to serve in this House, that measures may be taken to apply the vacancy occasioned thereby in the representation from that state.

Mr. Seybert presented a memorial signed by 2,284 persons, inhabitants of Philadelphia, praying that the Charter of the Bank of the United States may be renewed. Ordered to lie on the table.

The resolution of Mr. Love, presented a few days since, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury, for information relative to the United States Bank, was taken up, and agreed to without opposition.

Mr. Rhea, (Ten.) reported a bill "further providing for the government of the territory of Louisiana," which was referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Bibb said it would be recollected that in the course of the discussion yesterday on the subject of admitting the territory of Orleans as a state into the union, he had explicitly declared himself in favor of such a course whenever there was information before the House to justify it. The bill now before the House on that subject provided for including in that territory the tract of country the occupation whereof had recently been directed by the President of the United States. He had said yesterday that, although this step had been taken, the President had given a pledge that the territory should hereafter be a subject of negotiation; and that in making it a state they would forever preclude negotiation on the subject. Mr. B said, when the bill again came up, it was his intention to move to strike out the provision relating to this territory; but before that bill came up, he thought proper to move the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of annexing to the Mississippi Territory, or of creating into a separate territorial government, the tract of country lying south of the 31st degree of north latitude, and extending from the river Perdido, to a line drawn along the middle of the lakes Maurepas and the river Iberville, to its junction with the river Mississippi.

The discussion of this resolution had progressed to some extent when a message in writing was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Edward Coles.

The Speaker, having opened the message, declared it to be of a confidential nature.

The subject then under discussion was postponed; the galleries were immediately cleared, and all strangers excluded.

The doors were closed the remainder of the sitting; which continued till 4 o'clock.

Friday, January 4.

Mr. Findley presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Washington county, Pennsylvania, praying an alteration in the post office laws, so as not to infringe on the Lord's Day.—Referred to the post master general.

Mr. Burwell reported a bill to renew the charter of the bank of the U. States.

The bill leaves a blank for the number of years after the 4th of March next for its continuance. It obliges the President and Directors to pay government 1,250,000 dollars for the charter. A motion was made to reject the bill.

The motion to reject was, after debate, withdrawn, and on the question, shall this bill have a second reading? 73 rose in favor of it. It was then referred to the committee of the whole for Monday next.

Mr. Macon made a report on the subject of altering the constitution, preventing members from holding office under the Presidential term in which they hold a seat in either House. Referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the nation.

Mr. Sturges offered a resolution requesting the President to lay before the House the proclamation of Nov. 2, and the circular letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to the collectors of customs, issued in consequence of that proclamation. Carried.

The House took up the bill for admitting the New-Orleans territory into the union, but adjourned without coming to a decision.

CHARLES-TOWN, January 11.

Died, on the 9th inst. Mr. CHARLES MORROW, son of Col. John Morrow, of Shepherd's-Town.

The Baltimore Federal Republican of the 3d inst. states that Mr. Morier, the British Charge des Affaires, has presented a memorial against the occupation of West Florida by the U. S.

Congress were sitting the whole of Saturday last, with closed doors.

WEST FLORIDA.

Our information from the Mobile, on our southern frontier, is down to the 12th December.

Kemper and his officers have returned to their homes; Col. Kemper, John Callar, and J. P. Kennedy have been arrested and bound over by the civil authority of the United States.

On the evening of the 10th ult. an attack was made on a small body of Kemper's men, about thirty in number, by the commandant at Mobile, with about one hundred Spaniards, &c.—The commandant surprised them about eleven o'clock at night, getting between the sentinels and these few troops before he was discovered.—Kemper's party was completely routed, four or five killed, three wounded, and seven taken prisoners, with their little all of military stores. The Spaniards lost two men killed, and four wounded.

It was reported at Mobile at the last of their way from Baton Rouge to Mobile. It was the general opinion there, that the governor would without hesitation deliver up Mobile to any officer of the United States, who would receive possession of it. Nat. In.

From the Natchez Weekly Chronicle of December 10.

His Excellency Gov. Holmes, sat out from Washington, for West Florida, on Tuesday last.

The militia of this county, held in readiness for actual service, will be reviewed this day at Washington.

On Monday a company of light artillery, and three companies of the 2d infantry, under the command of Col. Covington, embarked on board the gun boats and other transports before our city, and proceeded down the river on Wednesday morning. Late in the evening of the day of their departure, commodore Shaw reached this place, and departed early next morning to join the squadron under command of Lieut. Patterson.

On Saturday last Col. Pike marched with about 900 men, in high health and spirits, from cantonment, Washington, for West Florida.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Thursday, January 3.

Appointments.—On Tuesday the 1st both branches of the Legislature proceeded to the election of the register of the land office of this commonwealth, for one year. Charles Blagrove, esq. was re-elected.—Mr. Blagrove, 113; E. C. Davis, esq. 55.

Yesterday, William B. Giles, esq. was re-elected senator of the United States, for six years from the 4th of March ensuing.—The votes were for Giles, 123; scattering 15.

BANK OF THE U. STATES.

Mr. Stevenson submitted on Tuesday the following preamble and resolution to the house of delegates, accompanied by remarks:

"The legislature of Virginia, view with the most serious concern, the late attempts which have been made to obtain from the congress of the United States a renewal of the charter incorporating a national bank:

"This assembly have no disposition to dictate to the federal government, nor must it be supposed that any charge of ambitious encroachments, on the part of that government is intended to be made; they willingly admit that the general government in the discharge of those high functions which are given by the constitution, should be free and unlettered, yet whenever a disposition shall be evinced, to extend their power beyond its constitutional limits, or invade the sovereignty of the states, it then becomes the sacred duty of the latter, to seize on every advantage of defeating such encroachments, and preserving inviolate those rights, for which they so arduously and honorably contended.

The legislature of Virginia have no hesitation in declaring it as their opinion, that the constitution gives to con-

gress no power whatever, of establishing under any form, a national bank; & deeply impressed as this assembly are with the conviction that an exercise of such a power, would be, not only unconstitutional, but a direct and fatal violation of state rights, they deem it expedient to adopt this course of instruction and recommendation to their senators and representatives in the present congress.—Therefore

Resolved, That the senators of this state, in the congress of the United States, be instructed, and our representatives most earnestly recommended in the execution of their duties, as faithful representatives of their country, to use their best efforts, in opposing by every means in their power, the establishment of a national bank, under any form whatsoever.

On motion of Mr. Wyatt, the resolution was committed to a committee of the whole house on the state of the commonwealth.

New Orleans, Nov. 20.

Battle of the Fausburgh, St. Mary.

On this morning, at 10 o'clock, the Marshal of the United States, for this District, by virtue of an order issued by the Attorney General of the United States, for the same District, proceeded to the Batture for the purpose of confirming and maintaining the taking of possession which had precedently been effected in the name of the said United States. He was accompanied with his deputy Marshal and several other respectable citizens; and being arrived thereon, he ordered to an individual named Joseph Arnauld, who had slept in a hut erected on the said Batture, and who had been established as a guardian in the name of Edward Livingston to go out immediately of the property of the U. States.

On the same day at one o'clock, by virtue of a reiterated order from the Attorney General, the Marshal proceeded again to the said Batture upon which then stood Mr. Livingston, and there the Marshal, in the presence of several notable citizens who accompanied him, notified to the said Mr. Livingston to go away from the hut above mentioned as belonging to the United States, and Mr. Livingston having answered that he would not do it, unless compelled by force, the Marshal then called upon the posse comitatus, and Mr. Livingston was formally expelled from the property of the United States.

LATE FROM LISBON.

A vessel has arrived at Alexandria from Lisbon. A gentleman who came passenger, and who left there on the 15th November states that the allied British and Portuguese army was advantageously situated—that Massena was situated on the Banks of the Tagus, having drawn in the wing of his army which extended to the sea—that the communication was opened between Lisbon and the whole upper country, through which the allied army was well supplied—that Lord Wellington had sent several squadrons to cut off Massena's foraging parties which had crossed the Tagus in boats—that Massena was endeavoring to throw a bridge over the Tagus for the purpose, it was supposed, of re-treating with his army which was much reduced by famine, sickness and frequent desertions.

Nat. Intell.

New-York, January 1.

Captain White of the brig Belona, left Lisbon on the 18th November, at which time it was stated that the siege of Cadiz was raised, and that marshal Soult had marched from Seville with twelve thousand men to join Massena in Portugal. There had not been any general engagement between Wellington and Massena; both armies remained in the same situation as at our previous advices, but the skirmishes between the advanced posts were frequent.—The embargo had not been raised. Flour \$18 75, and Markets good for provisions.

ECONOMICAL HINTS.

FROM THE TRUE AMERICAN.

Some who have been called philosophers have said that poverty instead of being an evil, is in reality a blessing. The subscriber is not of the same opinion; but willing that every one should judge for himself, and wishing happiness to all, he will for the sake of those who by experience have found it in poverty, point out some of the means of retaining that state of indigence.—Firstly, supposing you to be a house-keeper, you must move as often as possible, at least every spring. Secondly, if you be a mechanic or day laborer,

you must promise every one that applies to you, altho' it be four times as much as you can accomplish; by that means you will offend all, and no one will then employ you but such as can get no other person, who perhaps will not make the best of payments. If you have land and but a weak team, instead of tilling a small piece well, you must half till a large piece. If you have fodder enough to winter one cow, by all means try to winter two, giving half of it to each, by that means you will obtain as much milk as from one that is well fed, and one or both will die in the spring and you can have the hides to make leather: but you had better sell them and buy whiskey to comfort you after the loss. Be sure to keep a couple of dogs, and give them what otherwise might feed a hog. You can buy your pork, and these dogs will bark and chase the foxes if the foxes have no more wit than to come where there is nothing to be had. At any rate they can kill your own or your neighbor's sheep. You must at least go gunning one day in the week; and in catching one squirrel or rabbit, spend as much time as would if properly applied earn a quarter of veal or mutton, or a dozen pounds of beef. If you want a piece of cloth, instead of buying wool and having a good strong piece manufactured in your family, buy a low quality piece of that which has been imported.

If you have a number of sons, instead of bringing them up to trades bring them up in idleness, without a knowledge of any reputable business.—I would add several more such useful precepts, but I think these will secure to you the blessings of poverty, till I can gain time to give further directions!

SILENIUS.

American Vineyards.—We learn that at Switzerland, in the Indiana Territory, the Swiss emigrants have made, during the last season, nearly three thousand gallons of wine. Time, however, is necessary to bring their vineyards, as well as their wine, to any degree of perfection.

Since they purchased of the United States the land which they now possess, some of the company returned to their native country, to bring from thence the remainder of their property, and a greater variety of vine-slips; but, owing to the peculiar situation of that country, they, as yet, have not been able to accomplish their return, which has very much retarded that rapid cultivation of the grape, which would otherwise have taken place.

The attention, which we understand, they habitually bestow upon their vineyards, will render them more and more important with each succeeding year, and ere long will enable them to supply a great portion of the Western country with wine.

ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR 1811.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
Jan. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
Feb. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
March 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
April 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					
May 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
June 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					
July 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
August 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
Sept. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					
October 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	3					

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. III.]

FRIDAY, January 18, 1811.

[No. 147.

LIST OF LETTERS

In the Post-Office, Charles-Town, on the 1st January, 1811.

A.
Samuel Adams, John Anderson.

B.
Charles Beeler, Thomas W. Barton, John Barrard, William Burnett, Jane Bryan, Jacob Bedenger, Mr. Berry, Richard Baylor, Lewis P. W. Balch, George Blattenberger, Benjamin Beeler, Philip Barnett, Robert Bouman, John Berry.

C.
Jesse Cleveland, Elijah Cleveland, Nathaniel Craghill, 2; Elizabeth Carter, Daniel Collet, Robert Christy, 2; Henry Conkin, Richard Cherry, Crocker and Hutchburn, Elizabeth Cameron.

D.
James Daniel, Sarah Dorsey, James Duke, John Dixon.

E.
The Excheator of Jefferson County, George Exridge.

F.
Robert Fulton, John Forseyth, Miss Sally Fouke, 2; James Fulton, George Fetzer.

G.
Henry Gault, Thomas Griggs, 2; John Griggs, John Gantt, Miss Lucy A. Griffith, George Garnett, Wm. Gardner.

H.
William Hibbin, John Haines, Robert Hollady, William Hickman, Edward O. Howard, Miss Mary Hill, James Hammon, William Hereford, Mr. Hite.

I.
Rev. Hambleton Jefferson, Miss Margaret Jones.

K.
Joseph King, James King, John Kennedy.

L.
Charles Louides, Bernard Limes, Mrs. Lashels, Robert Lathem, Thomas Loslolen, William Lee.

M.
Dowrey Magruder, Jonathan McComb, John McAndrew, Jacob Moler, William and Daniel McPherson, Jacob Manning.

N.
Conrad Piser, Lucy Peterson, Rebecca Park, William Pendleton, Ladoch Park.

O.
George Reiley.

S.
Nelson Souers, John Saunders, 2; Daniel Stevens, Samuel Swayne, Wm. H. Selby, Mary Stevenson, Thomas Smallwood, James Stevenson, 2; John Sutton.

T.
Henry S. Turner, John Throckmorton, Francis Tilett, 2; Miss S. Tumpson, Samuel Tilett, Jeremiah Telford.

W.
James Williams, John Walker, William Wallace or John Ingraham, John Wilkens, E. Wiley, John Ware.

Y.
John Yates.
J. HUMPHREYS, P. M.
January 4, 1811.

WANTED, ON HIRE, A Female Servant,

Who can be recommended for industry, honesty, and good temper. If she has children with her, it will be no great objection, provided she goes proportionably low. Inquire of the printer.

January 4, 1811.

Trustee's Sale.

Will be sold, for cash, on Saturday the 19th of January, inst. before the door of R. Fulton's tavern, in Charles-Town, three valuable mules, two horses, one wagon with a complete set of gears. Also, one negro fellow—The same having been conveyed to the undersigned in trust to secure a debt due Robert Whitcut.

TH. GRIGGS, junr.
January 4, 1811.

Stray Mare.

CAME to the subscriber's farm, about a mile & a half 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 3 years old, and has a small white spot on her rump. Appraised to 30 dollars.

GEORGE SHAULL.
December 21, 1810.

100 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Jefferson county, Virginia, near Smithfield, on the 23rd inst. A Mulatto man named PHIL, but is known in his neighbourhood by the name of Dr. Johnson. He is about 36 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well made, has a very remarkable black speck in one of his eyes, very fond of liquor, and when intoxicated is apt to be impertinent, but when he thinks himself dependent or apprehensive of being taken up is very humble and submissive. As it is his whole object to be free, it is more than probable he has obtained a free pass—he is frequently employed among the blacks as a physician. He had on when he went away, a patched pair of Kersey overalls, an old coat of a redish cast, and a wool hat. He took with him two drab coloured great coats, and a variety of summer holiday clothing, which will enable him to change his dress—he also took a few articles of bed clothing. Thirty Dollars reward will be given for apprehending and securing the above described fellow in jail, so that I get him again, and reasonable charges if brought home, if taken within 20 miles from home, if 30 miles 50 dollars, and if any greater distance the above reward.

SETH SMITH.
December 28, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers being unable to 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.

Jefferson County, to wit.
November Court, 1810.

Robert Buckles, Complainant,
against
William Buckles, John Wornelendorf, sen. John Wornelord, 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 defendant Worthington do not pay, convey away or secrete 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 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.

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. 50, 1810.

To Rent,

The Rock's Mill. Possession will be given the 1st of January.

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

Writing Paper

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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.

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 secrete 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.

Jefferson County, to wit.
November Court, 1810.

Jacob Haffner, Complainant,
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 secrete 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.

Refined Camphor,
Tincture Steel,
Bateman's 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 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.

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
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 humanity 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, than 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 the Lottery affords a reasonable expectation that the drawing will commence at an early period.

It is 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 a spurious matter instead of using the genuine vaccine; so that already the King Pock has been brought into disrepute, in many places, and the old inoculation has been again unhappily substituted in its stead.

It therefore the people of the United States are unwilling to relinquish the advantages of the King Pock or wish to enjoy the benefit of this discovery, directed of the dangers and difficulties which have hitherto accompanied it, they must resort to 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 valuable 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 HUNTER—Shepherd's-Town by Messrs. JAMES S. LAWE, BROTHMAN, & Co. and ROBERT WORTHINGTON, and Co.—Harper's Ferry by Dr. CHARLES BROWN, Messrs. R. HUMPHREYS, and THOMAS BURNET, & Co.
JUN 15, 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 Burgamot,
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.

DOCUMENTS

Communicated to Congress on the 28th ultimo.

To the House of Representatives of the U. States.

I lay before the House a Report from the Secretary of State complying with their resolution of the 21st instant.

JAMES MADISON.
December 28th, 1810.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
December 28, 1810.

SIR—In pursuance of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 21st of this month, I have the honour of laying before you,

1st. A copy (marked A) of a decree of the emperor of France transmitted to this department by gen. Armstrong; 2d. A copy (marked B) of a correspondence with gen. Turreau; 3d. A copy (marked C) of a communication, just received from gen. Armstrong in relation to the duties imposed by the Emperor of France.

With the highest respect and consideration,

I have the honour to remain,
Sir,
Your most obt. servant,

R. SMITH.
The President of the U. States.

(A)
Translation of a decree of the 15 (9) July, 1810.

Thirty or forty American vessels may import into France (under licence) cotton, fish-oil, dye-wood, salt fish, cod-fish, hides and peltry. They may export wine, brandy, silks, linens, cloths, jewelry, household furniture, and other manufactured articles. They can only depart from Charleston and New-York, under the obligation of bringing with them a gazette of the day of their departure (American Gazette) moreover a certificate of the origin of the merchandise, given by the French consul, containing a sentence in cypher: the French merchants who shall cause these vessels to come must prove that they are concerned in the fabrics of Paris, Rouen and other towns.

(B)
GENERAL TURREAU TO MR. SMITH.
Washington, 27th Nov. 1810.
(TRANSLATION.)

SIR—Since our last conversation relative to the certificates of origin given by the consuls of H. M. in the United States, I have collected and read over the different orders of my court on that subject, and asked of the consul general of France those which he might have received directly on this part of the service, so essential for the security of your exportations.

It results from the instructions which I have received directly, & from those that have been sent to the consul general, that the consuls, of H. M. in the U. States do not deliver, nor must not hereafter deliver, under any pretext, any certificate of origin to American vessels destined for any port other than those of France: that they deliver them and will deliver them hereafter to all American vessels destined for the ports of France, loaded only with the produce of the U. States: that all the certificates anterior to the last instructions attributed to the consuls of H. M. and which it is pretended were given for colonial produce, that evidently came from England, have been challenged as false (argues de faux) in as much as the English publicly fabricated papers of this sort at London.

This, sir, is all that it is possibly for me to say to you at present respecting certificates of origin.

I cannot doubt but that the government of the U. States will see in these regulations of my court an intention, distinctly pronounced, of favouring the commercial relations between France and the U. States in all the objects of traffic which shall evidently proceed from their agriculture or manufactures.

You will readily perceive, sir, that in giving this latitude to the mutually advantageous relations of the two friendly people, the emperor, cannot depart from the system of exclusion against English commerce without

losing the advantages which H. M. and the allied powers must necessarily expect from it.

I have the honour to be,

With high consideration, &c.
(Signed) TURREAU.
Hon. Robert Smith,
Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State to general Turreau.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
November 28, 1810.

SIR—I have had the honor of receiving your letter of yesterday, stating that the French consuls in the U. States are at this time authorised to deliver certificates of origin only to such American vessels as are bound to some port of France, and as are laden with the produce of the U. States. It will afford satisfaction to our merchants to know, and, therefore, I have to request you to inform me, whether, all American vessels, having such certificates of origin, they can export to France every kind of produce of the U. States, and, especially, cotton and tobacco.

In addition to the intelligence, communicated in your letter in relation to the certificates of origin, I have the honour of asking from you information upon the following questions.

1st. Have not the French consuls been in the practice, under the authority of the French government, of delivering, in the ports of the U. States, certificates of origin for American vessels bound to the ports of France, and of her allies; and laden with either colonial produce or the produce of the U. States?

2d. Have the French consuls in the U. States lately received from the French government instructions not to deliver such certificates of origin for American vessels; and at what time did they receive such instructions?

3d. At what time did the French consuls cease to issue certificates of origin to American vessels, in pursuance of instructions from their government, in cases of destination to the ports of the allies of France?

These facts being connected with questions, interesting to our merchants in foreign tribunals, your goodness will pardon the resort to your aid in ascertaining them.

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

(Translation.)
GENERAL TURREAU TO MR. SMITH.
Washington, Dec. 12th, 1810.

SIR—If I have not replied sooner to the letter which you did me the honour to write to me on the 28th of last month, it is because I have sought information from the consul-general of his majesty, whether he had not received directly instructions more recent than those which I had transmitted to him, and also to enable me to give a positive answer to the questions contained in the letter referred to above.

I reply, sir, to the first of your questions, that M. M. the consuls of his majesty to the United States have always delivered certificates of origin to American vessels for the ports of France: they did it in execution of a decree of his majesty of the first of Messidor, of the year eleven.

M. M. the French Consuls have also delivered them to vessels destined for neutral or allied ports, whenever they have been required of them. This measure was sanctioned and authorised by a circular dispatch of his excellency the minister of foreign relations, under date of the 20th April, 1808. This dispatch prescribes the formalities to be gone through for the certificates delivered in such cases.

I proceed now, sir, to reply to the second of your questions.

By a dispatch of his excellency the Duke of Cadore, of the 30th of August last, received by the "Hornet", the 13th of last month, and of which information was given the same day to the Consuls of his majesty, they are expressly prohibited from delivering certificates of origin for merchandise of any kind, or under any pretext whatever if the vessels are not destined for France.

This reply to your second question, sir, furnishes you with a solution of the third. The Consuls and Vice Consuls of his majesty will have ceased to deliver certificates of origin to vessels for any other place than France, immediately on the receipt of this circular, which will reach them a few days sooner or later, according to the greater or less distance of the places of their residence.

Concerning cotton and tobacco; their importation into France is at this moment specially prohibited; but I have reasons to believe, (and I pray you, meanwhile, to observe, sir, that they do not rest upon any facts) that some modifications will be given to this absolute exclusion. These modifications will not depend upon the chance of events; but will be the result of other measures, firm and pursued with perseverance, which the two governments will continue to adopt, to withdraw from the monopoly and from the vexations of the common enemy a commerce, loyal (loyal) and necessary to France as well as to the United States.

Accept, sir, the renewed assurance of my high consideration.
(Signed) TURREAU.

The Secretary of State to general Turreau.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
December 18, 1810.

SIR, I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 12th inst. in reply to my enquiries in relation to certificates of origin, as well as to the admission into France of the products of the agriculture of the U. States.

From your letter it appears, that the importation into France of cotton and tobacco, the produce of the U. States, is at this time specially and absolutely prohibited.

From the decree of the 15th July, it moreover appears, that there can be no importation into France, but upon terms and conditions utterly inadmissible, and that, therefore, there can be no importation at all of the following articles, the produce of the United States, namely, fish-oil, dye-wood, salt-fish, cod-fish, hides and peltry.

As these enumerated articles constitute the great mass of the exports from the U. States to France, the mind is naturally awakened to a survey of the actual condition of the commercial relations between the two countries, and to the consideration that no practical good, worthy of notice, has resulted to the U. States from the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees, combined, as it unexpectedly has been, with a change in the commercial system of France so momentous to the U. States.

The act of congress of May last had for its object, not merely the recognition of a speculative legitimate principle, but the enjoyment of a substantial benefit. The overtore, there presented, obviously embraced the idea of commercial advantage. It included the reasonable belief, that an abrogation of the Berlin and Milan decrees would leave the ports of France as free for the introduction of the produce of the U. States, as they were previously to the promulgation of those decrees.

The restrictions of the Berlin and Milan decrees had the effect of restraining the American merchants from sending their vessels to France. The interdiction in the system, that has been substituted, against the admission of American products, will have the effect of imposing upon them an equal restraint. If, then, for the revoked decrees, municipal laws, producing the same commercial effect, have been substituted, the mode only, and not the measure has undergone an alteration. And however true it may be, that the change is lawful in form, it is, nevertheless, as true, that it is essentially unfriendly, and that it does not at all comport with the ideas inspired by your letter of the 27th ult. in which you were pleased to declare "the distinctly pronounced intention of his imperial majesty of favoring the commercial relations between France and the United States in all the objects of traffic, which shall evidently proceed from their agriculture or manufactures."

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

Translation of a letter from General Turreau, minister plenipotentiary of his imperial and royal majesty, the emperor of the French, &c. &c. to Mr. Smith, secretary of state.
Washington, Dec. 25, 1810.

If France, by her own acts, has blocked up her ports against the introduction of the products of the United States, what motive has this government, to insist on the privilege of going to France? Whence the inducement to urge the annulment of a blockade of France, when, if annulled, no American cargoes could obtain a market in any of her ports? In such a state of things, a blockade of the coast of France would be to the U. States as unimportant, as would be a blockade of the coast of the Caspian sea.

The British edicts may be viewed, as having a double relation; 1st to the wrong done to the U. States; 2d to the wrong done to France. And it is in the latter relation only, that France has a right to speak. But what wrong, it may be asked, can France suffer from British orders, which co-operate with her own regulations?

However sensible the U. States may be to the violation of their neutral rights under those edicts, yet if France herself has by her own acts rendered it a theoretical instead of a practical violation, it is for this government to decide on the degree in which sacrifices of any sort may be required by considerations, which peculiarly and exclusively relate to the U. States. Certain it is, that the inducements to such sacrifices are weakened, as far as France can weaken them by having converted the right to be maintained, into a naked one, whilst the sacrifices to be made, would be substantial and extensive.

A hope, however, is indulged, that your instructions from your government will soon enable you to give some satisfactory explanations of the measures to which reference has been made, and that their operation in virtue of modifications, which have not yet transpired, will not be as has been herein presented.

The president has received with great satisfaction the information, that the consuls of France have been heretofore in the official and authorised practice of furnishing certificates of origin to American vessels; as well to those destined to neutral ports, as to those whose sovereigns are in alliance with France; and that this practice, sanctioned by the French government, did not cease in any part of the United States before the 13th of last month, and then only in consequence of a dispatch from the duke of Cadore bearing date the 30th of August preceding.

This satisfaction arises from the hope, that similar information may have been given to the Danish government, and from a sense of the happy influence, which such a communication will have had on the American property, that had been seized and detained by the privateers of Denmark upon the supposition that these certificates of origin were spurious and not authorised by the French government. It is, nevertheless, to be regretted, that the functionaries of France in Denmark had not made known to the Danish authorities, during the occurrence of such outrages on the American trade, the error of denouncing, as illegitimate, authentic documents, which had been lawfully issued by the accredited agents of his imperial majesty.

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

Translation of a letter from General Turreau, minister plenipotentiary of his imperial and royal majesty, the emperor of the French, &c. &c. to Mr. Smith, secretary of state.
Washington, Dec. 25, 1810.

SIR, I have received the letter you have done me the honor to write to me the 18th of this month, and I hasten to transmit a copy of it to his excellency the duke of Cadore.

This dispatch, sir, being an answer to the letters which I had the honor to write to you on the 27th Nov. and 12th of this month, naturally takes me back to their object, to which I believe it is my duty again to call your attention.

I pray you to observe, that the last instructions I have received from my court relative to the new directions the commerce of France, with the United