

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. III.]

FRIDAY, January 4, 1811.

[No. 145.]

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 1/2 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.

Four Cents per Pound
Will be given, at this Office, for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS.

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 Whitte.

TH. GRIGGS, junr.
January 4, 1811.

Wood for Sale.

IN obedience to an order of the county court of Jefferson, I shall, on Saturday the 5th day of January next, proceed to sell, for ready money, all the wood standing on the intended road from Downey's Mill to Charles Town. To suit purchasers it will be sold in lots. The sale will begin at 10 o'clock, at the lower end of said road, where the conditions will be made known more fully.

EDMUND DOWNEY.
December 28, 1810.

100 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Jefferson county, Virginia, near Smithfield, on the 25th inst. A Mulatto man named PHIL, but known in his neighbourhood by the name of Dr. Johnston. 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 Korsey 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 50 miles 50 dollars, and if any greater distance the above reward.

SETH SMITH.
December 28, 1810.

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.

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 advantageous as any ever offered to the public. The proportion of prizes is much greater than ordinary, viz. 40 prizes are not being two to one prize. It affords also many strong inducements to purchase early, 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 already given to this Lottery affords a reasonable expectation that the drawing will commence at an early period.

But independent of all the advantages peculiar to the scheme itself: The great and good purpose for which this lottery has been authorized, viz. to preserve the genuine vaccine matter, and to distribute it free of every 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 any day vaccine 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 happily substituted in its stead. If therefore the people of the United States are unwilling to relinquish the advantages of the Small Pox or who wish to enjoy the benefit of this discovery, avoid 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 imperfect 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 extinguishing 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, Shepherds-Town by Messrs. JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co. and JOHN WORTHINGTON, and Co.—Harpers-Ferry by D. CHARLES BROWN, MESSRS. R. HUMPHREYS, and I THOMAS B. 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,
- Two double mill'd cassimers,
- 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 of 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.

Writing Paper

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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

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

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

To Rent,

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

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

Ten Dollars Reward.

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

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

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 Apoddeloc, &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.

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 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 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.

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.

REFLECTIONS

ON THE APPROACH OF WINTER.

Desponding Nature droops her head,
And shrinks before the northern blast,

The trees their "leafy honors" shed,
And Autumn's glory flies in haste.

From Zembla's cold and dreary shores,
Bleak Winter comes with rapid strides,

Of storms he brings his various stores,
And pours them down the mountain sides.

O, man! behold the year decay,
And cast a thought on seasons gone;
Thy spirit, too, must wing her way
To realms far distant and unknown.

The fading glory of the year
Should bid thee think upon thy doom;

Thou canst not tell the day how near,
Which lays thee in the silent tomb!

Winter may clothe in white the plain,
And bind in ice the limpid stream,
But genial spring dispels his reign,
And wakens Nature from her dream.

Ah! when thy morn of youth is fled,
No second spring to thee returns;
When age with snow shall crown thy head,
The lamp of life but faintly burns.

Then be prepar'd to meet thy God;
Let not thine eyes be fix'd on earth;
But upward look to that abode,
Where love eternal claims its birth.

Years may in swift succession roll,
And each its full fruition bring;
But that immortal spark—the soul,
Shall flourish in perennial Spring.

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.

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JAMES WOOD,
SAMUEL J. CRAMER.
Charles-Town, Nov. 23, 1810.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, December 20.

The following gentleman compose the committee on Mr. Newton's motion respecting the state of the army. Messrs. Newton, Mumford, Crawford, Milnor, Cochran, Winn & Champion.

Mr. Bibb is appointed on the committee for enquiring into the conduct of General Wilkinson in the place of Mr. Troup excused from serving.

Mr. Jennings introduced the following resolution, which was ordered to lie on the table:

Resolved, That it is expedient that the Executive authorities of the several states and territories of the United States respectively should be authorized and directed by law, to apprehend, secure and deliver to the governor of the Indiana Territory for the time being, or his agent, any fugitive or fugitives from justice, upon demand being made of the Executive authority of any such state or territory to which such fugitive or fugitives shall have fled, and upon producing an indictment found, or an affidavit made before a magistrate of said territory, charging the person so demanded, with having committed treason, felony or other crime, within the jurisdiction of the same.

Resolved, likewise, That it is expedient that any person or persons holding an office or offices of trust from the governor of the Indiana Ter. (Justices of the peace and militia officers excepted) should be by law, declared ineligible to, and disqualified to act in either the House of Representatives or Legislative council of said territory, as a member thereof, until such office or offices shall have been resigned, and such commission, with the resignation, shall have been transmitted to the office of the Secretary of the territory, aforesaid.

On the motion of Mr. Macon, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Cutts in the chair, on the state of the Union, on the motion introduced by Mr. Macon, for adding to the constitution the following article:

"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 United 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."

Mr. Rhea said that this amendment would go to curtail the privileges of our citizens, and to introduce an innovation of the constitution. For these two ample reasons he moved to amend it by striking out the following words: "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."

Mr. Macon defended his proposition and opposed Mr. Rhea's motion. He said that the objection to his proposition because it was new, was not sound, if the motion was reasonable in itself.—The amendment went to complete the intention of the framers of the constitution, which was that no member of Congress should be appointed to any office. It would prevent party spirit from going too far for office, from making places when going out of office, to secure to itself some sort of power in other departments, when it could not retain it in the Legislature. As to depriving men of their right by coming to Congress, it was an empty argument; according to which the Constitution deprived men of their right by prohibiting a member from holding an office whilst in that capacity, or from serving in any office created whilst he was a member. But in what respect would this restriction affect the community? Could not offices as well be filled out of Congress as in it? Congress had already legislated as far as in their power on this subject by passing a law to prevent contractors from holding a seat on this floor.

The independence of the Legislature

was the object. If there was no co-existence of office, if human nature was perfect, we should want no laws. But laws become necessary to check the frailties of our nature, and this provision would serve to repress the inordinate desire of man for office. Indeed, said he, it is as necessary almost to guard against a virtue as against a vice. Take the case of a man who has long been in Congress, whose worth all acknowledge, about to retire, and we know that he has not wherewithal to support himself—we should almost, forgetting our duty to the constitution, be willing to make a place expressly for him.

Mr. Macon said, it appeared to him that nothing could be more incorrect, as related to the independence of the Legislature, than for men to be sitting here, knowing that when they retired they were to have an office. Knowing that they were to have it was not worse than wishing to have it; because in either case the independence of the expectant was destroyed. The practice of bestowing offices on members of the Legislature had already obtained to an extent not before known. It was a practice pleasing to members, and it would grow. Suppose any member wanted an appointment, and should go to his friends and get recommendations from twenty, thirty, or forty of them. Would it not operate almost as a command on the executive, when he saw a majority of the Legislature declaring that this man ought to have an office? If he were to refuse he would soon feel the consequences.

Believing the purity of the Legislature to depend on the existence of such a provision as he had proposed, Mr. M. said, he could not consent to strike it out. Every thing, said he, depends on the Legislature. Make the members of the Legislature office-hunters, and you make the nation so. If the Executive archives could be consulted, it would be seen that the applications for office in the nation at large had progressed as much in the same proportion as those from the members of Congress. And is it not natural, sir, that the people who send a man to Congress, seeing him provided with a snug place, would want the same thing? I am willing to extend the principle; I am almost willing to go as far as upon the jury principle in trials for life. I am willing not only to exclude ourselves, but to exclude our kindred. Could any thing be more mortifying, Mr. M. asked, than to see every little appointment in the nation given to the Legislature? To him it was a mortifying circumstance. He could mention names; but that it was always painful to him to do so. He had seen this practice growing with our growth, and if not checked, it would come to be one of the greatest of evils. If the gentleman from Tennessee could demonstrate that there was such a poverty of talent in the nation, that, by the exclusion of members of Congress from office, the business of the nation would be arrested, he would vote for his motion, and not otherwise.

It had been said that the proposed amendment to the constitution went to deprive the citizen of his right. It appeared to Mr. Macon, that this right of office was not a good thing. He knew that no man in the House was farther from office hunting, than the gentleman who made the motion—his remark applied to the subject, and had no particular application to men. If experience had not convinced gentlemen that something wanted doing, he despaired of convincing them. He hoped the motion would not be agreed to.

Mr. Boyd said that of the Republican principles of the gentleman last up, he had no doubt; but these principles might be carried too far to support themselves. The gentleman's argument supposed that the ability of those persons sent here being known to the President, they therefore ought not to be appointed to office. The argument was, because a person was recommended to office by the best men in the nation, he ought therefore not to be appointed. It went upon the supposition that the President, an officer chosen from the people for his superior virtue,

would appoint venally. But let us beware, said Mr. B. of tinkering the constitution. From the very innovation which the amendment proposes, I should oppose it; because it is necessary to the life and vigor of the constitution that we meddle with it as little as possible. By so frequently altering the constitution, we shall keep the people in a perpetual ferment, not knowing whether they have a polar star or not.

Mr. Burwell considered the part proposed to be struck out as the most valuable part of the amendment. If that were struck out, there would be hardly any part of it worth retaining. This question, he said, was particularly fortunate for those composing the majority of Congress. It furnished them an opportunity to convince the world at large, that they were not governed by mercenary motives; that the course they pursued was dictated by their judgment alone. What could tend more to reconcile all parties in the nation, than a perfect confidence that no sinister motives governed the vote of any member of this House? And who could charge any member with corrupt motives when the constitution had precluded him from office? This was indeed an occasion at which gentlemen ought to rejoice, as it would shew the disinterestedness with which they supported the present or future President of the United States; and that, in giving their suffrage for a President, they were not influenced by interested motives. Mr. B. was willing himself to give this pledge.

The motion of Mr. Rhea was negatived, ayes 12.

Mr. Bacon suggested some amendment in the phrasology of the resolution; and, doubts existing on the subject—

On motion, the committee rose, and the resolution was, on suggestion of Mr. Sheffey, referred to a select committee, with directions to report their opinion thereon.

The resolution was then referred to a select committee composed of Messrs. Macon, Burwell, Bacon, Sheffey and Mitchell.

Friday, December 21.

Mr. Southard offered the following resolution: Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of passing a law to prescribe the mode of taking evidence in cases of contested elections for members of the House of Representatives of the United States, with leave to report by bill or otherwise. Agreed to.

Mr. Seybert presented a petition from sundry merchants of Philadelphia, stating their fears that embarrassments might arise in their trade with Great Britain, under the present state of things, and praying the interposition of congress. Referred to the committee of foreign relations.

Mr. Sheffey submitted the following resolution: Resolved, That the committee of commerce and manufactures, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of encouraging the cultivation of hemp, by protecting impost duties, and prohibiting the importation of that article into the U. States, with leave to report by bill or otherwise; Agreed to.

The bill making an additional appropriation (\$75 559 82) to supply the deficiency in the appropriation of 1810, for the relief of American seamen in distress in foreign countries, passed through a committee of the whole, and was ordered to be read a third time tomorrow.

The bill to continue in force, for a further time (1 year) the first section of the act for the protection of American commerce against the Barbary powers, (Mediterranean fund) also passed through a committee of the whole, and was ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

Mr. Rhea offered the following, which was agreed to—Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be requested to lay before this house a statement of all such funds as may have been paid to consuls or other agents of the U. S. in foreign countries, for the relief of American seamen, under the authority of the law of the U. S. of 1803.

Mr. Swoope offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the president of the U. States be requested to cause to be laid before this house such information as he may possess relative to the duties at present imposed by the emperor of France on all articles, the importation of which is permitted into the dominions of France on board American vessels, and whether all articles the produce of the American soil, will find free admission into the ports of France; and if not what articles are admitted.

Agreed to, and a committee of two members appointed to wait on the president. The house then adjourned till Monday.

Monday, December 24.

Mr. Goodwin obtained leave of absence for two weeks, and Mr. Eppes for ten days.

Mr. Seybert presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Philadelphia, in favor of the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States.—Referred to the Bank Committee.

Mr. Morrow, from the committee on Public Lands, reported unfavorably to the claim of certain officers and soldiers in the British war against France in 1763 for lands: which was read and accepted by the House without opposition.

The bill for supplying the deficiency in the appropriation of 1810, for distressed seamen, &c. and the bill for continuing the Mediterranean Fund, were read a third time and passed.

The House went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Pitkin in the Chair, on the bill authorizing the Secretary of War, by the appointment of commissioners, to ascertain the exterior line of the public lands at West Point, &c.—The bill was so amended as to leave the ultimate decision on the report of the commissioners to Congress. The committee reported the bill as amended which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The House went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Pitkin in the Chair, on the bill providing for the final adjustment of claims to lands, and for the sale of the public lands in the territories of Orleans and Indiana.—After some inconsiderable amendments to the bill, the committee rose and reported the bill, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Holland reported a bill making further compensation to the witnesses on Burr's trial; which was read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Sheffield presented the petition of sundry surviving officers of the revolution; which were referred to a select committee.

NAVY AGENTS' ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Swoope said that in the course of the session of Congress held in June, 1809, a report in part had been made by a committee generally called the investigating committee. Among the accounts comprised in this report, he said he had found two which bore mystery on the face of them; a desire to unravel which was the motive for his rising. The accounts to which he referred were those of Degen, Purviance and Company, navy agents at Leghorn. By settlement the first, at the Navy Department on the 30th June, 1808, the United States appeared to be indebted to them more than 23,000 dollars. By a reference to an account settled in March, 1809, he found that bills to the amount of 256,000 dollars, bearing date prior to the 1st settlement (viz. from May 1805 to Feb. 1807) were charged to them. For the purpose of obtaining the means of reconciling these apparent inconsistencies, he moved the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to explain to this House the cause wherefore the several bills of exchange, amounting to 256,000 dollars, and of various dates, from May 10th, 1805, to February 21, 1807, were charged in account No. 2, of Degen, Purviance, & Co. navy agents at Leghorn, as settled at the navy department on the 17th day of March, 1809, and for what reasons the same were not included in the account of the said Degen & Co. which was settled in the navy department on the 30th June, 1808, and also to inform this House whether the said bills were purchased by the then Secretary of the Navy, or by a navy agent, and, if by the latter, that a copy of the said navy agent's accounts, embracing the period of purchase, also accompany the information required.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before the House any information which he may have obtained through our minister in France, in answer to the letter addressed to him on the 20th day of June, 1809, (or from any other source) relative to the funds which the drawers of bills (from May 10, 1805, to Feb. 21, 1807) on Degen, Purviance and Co. navy agents at Leghorn, had in the hands of the said Degen and Co. at the time of the transmission of said bills, or, at the time when they were passed to the credit of the U. States by the said navy agents.

These resolutions were agreed to without opposition. To-morrow being Christmas day, the House adjourned to Wednesday—62 to 23.

Wednesday, December 26.

Mr. Burwell offered the following resolution, remarking that a similar resolution had been adopted in 1804 and a bill reported, but not acted on by the pressure of other business; and he presumed there could be no objection to providing a remedy in a case, where the omission had been entirely by accident. This limitation of time for entering claims, Mr. B. said, was almost unknown in any other country than the U. States, and generally affected most severely those who were particularly entitled to indulgence. All those persons who might be supposed to be disposed to defraud the public were always attentive to their interests; but there was a class of claimants who were inattentive, and who were generally the sufferers by the act of limitation.

The following is the resolution offered by Mr. Burwell, which was referred, on the suggestion of Mr. Poindexter, to the committee of Public Lands.

Resolved, That a further time of six months ought to be allowed to claimants to land in the state of Georgia south of the state of Tennessee to register the evidences of their titles with the Secretary of State of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Morrow, Resolved, That the committee of Public Lands be instructed to enquire what provision ought to be made respecting the location of Virginia military land warrants west of the boundary line designated by the act of the 23d day of March, 1804, and that they report thereon by bill or otherwise.

Mr. McKinley offered the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That it is expedient to appropriate a sum of money not exceeding dollars for the purpose of improving the Post Road leading from Washington to Marietta in the state of Ohio, payment of which to be made out of any funds appropriated for making turnpikes or other roads from the Atlantic waters to the waters of the Ohio.

After some remarks on the proper mode of disposing of this motion, it was so modified as to propose to refer the subject to the committee of Public Lands. The resolution as amended was disagreed to, Ayes 29.

Some other business of minor importance was done.—The House adjourned at an early hour.

Thursday, December 27.

Mr. Root, chairman of the committee of claims, offered a report on the petition of Amy Darden, favorable to the petitioner, which was referred to the committee of the whole for Monday next.

The house passed the bill for appointing commissioners to settle the disputed boundaries of the public land at West Point.

The house spent considerable time on the bill making additional compensation to the witnesses who attended the trial of A. Burr. On motion of Mr. Bassett the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Quincy made a report containing amendments to the bill suspending a part of the act relative to foreign coin. Referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Macon, from the select committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill for the admission of the Orleans territory into the union. Referred to the committee of the whole for Monday next.

The House went into debate on the bill, providing for the final adjustment of claims to lands, and for the sale of public lands in the territory of Orleans and Louisiana. After a discussion of

about an hour and a half, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Montgomery offered a resolution that in addition to information required by the resolutions passed on the 24th instant, requiring of the secretaries of the treasury and the navy, in relation to certain bills drawn on the house of Degen, Purviance & Co. they be requested to lay before the House such further information as they may possess in order for the obtaining a full knowledge of the subject. House adjourned at 3 o'clock.

Friday, December 28.

Mr. M'Kim presented a petition from sundry merchants of Baltimore, on the subject of the operation of the law of May last, &c.—Referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Poindexter offered the following resolution: Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the people of the Mississippi territory to elect a convention to form a constitution preparatory to the admission of that territory into the union as a separate and independent state; and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Pitkin moved that the resolution lie on the table, he not being prepared at this time to decide on it.—Motion lost, 54 to 51.

The resolution was modified by Mr. Poindexter so as to read as follows:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of admitting the territory into the union as a separate and independent state."

As modified, after debate, the resolution was agreed to.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Macon in the chair, on a report from the committee of Claims; but an interesting discussion going on in the Senate having attracted the attendance of many members of this body, the House was left without a quorum—and of course adjourned.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, October 31.

The king has been indisposed for several days, in consequence of a cold. The following Bulletins were published by his physicians yesterday and the day before.

October 29, 1810.

"The king has been indisposed for a few days past. His Majesty has had a fever, and his nights have been restless; but he has had several hours sleep this morning."

October 30, 1810, 10 o'clock, P. M. "The King has passed a restless night, and his Majesty is much the same to day as yesterday."

Russia has proposed to renew negotiations with Turkey, and to give, up the main points in dispute, viz. the possession of Moldavia and Wallachia.—This is thought to be owing to the Russian jealousy of France.

It is stated in a ministerial paper, that the case of Lucien Bonaparte has been submitted to the lawyers, and the question put, whether from the circumstances under which he fell into our power, we have a right to constitute him a prisoner of war.—The lawyers have decided in the affirmative, and government have determined to act accordingly. A ship of war has, in consequence, been sent out to Malta, to take him on board, and to convey him, his family, and effects to this country.

NOVEMBER 1.

A Heligoland mail arrived yesterday, with Hamburg papers and letters to the 31st ult. An article from Vienna states, that a convention has been concluded between the courts of Paris and Vienna; one condition of which is, that Austria shall, under certain circumstances, furnish France with 80,000 troops.

Accounts were yesterday received from Gottenburgh of the arrival of Bernadotte in Sweden. He landed on the afternoon of the 20th at Helsingburgh, having passed over from Zealand, as it is rather triumphantly announced, in sight of a British fleet of 500 sail of different descriptions. The last official account of the melancholy state of his Majesty's health was received in London at about one o'clock yesterday, and is as follows:

Windsor Castle, October 31, 1810. Nine o'clock, A. M. The King has passed a restless night, but his Majesty's fever is not increased. Henry Hallford, W. Heberden, M. Baillie.

The Bulletin of Nov. 1, says, "His

Majesty has passed a better night, and is much the same as yesterday."

On the arrival of the messenger from Windsor, yesterday, with the above dispatch, we learn, that a Cabinet Council was instantly held at the Secretary of State's Office, and was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis Wellesley, the Earl of Liverpool, Mr. Perceval, Mr. Ryder and Mr. Yorke. On the breaking up of the Council a messenger was dispatched to the Earl of Winchelsea, the Groom of the Stole. It is reported that his Lordship is come to town for the purpose of issuing the bulletins at St. James's.

Nov. 2.

We have received, upon authority of which in common cases we should entertain no doubt, a commercial decree of Bonaparte, of a most singular nature. The reason assigned for this decree is, that some English goods had been smuggled into Nieuport, by hiding them between the planks of a ship, the captain of which was sent to Paris. The following is the substance of this decree:—

Paris, October 19.

Art. 1. All merchandizes of whatever description, the produce of the English manufactures, which are at present in France, or in any country (without exception) where French troops are stationed, shall be publicly burnt.

Art. 2. There shall every where be established special Courts of Judicature to detect smugglers, and persons concerned in illicit traffic; and to inflict punishment by imprisonment, for a term not less than three nor more than ten years.

In addition to the above articles, there is another, which specifies the punishment on the merchant or smuggler, viz. to be branded on the forehead with the letters V. D.

A singular circumstance, resulting from a melancholy cause, took place yesterday—the unexpected meeting of Parliament, after it had been prorogued by proclamation in the gazette; in consequence of the King's inability through indisposition, to give effect to that proclamation by affixing the sign manual to a commission of Peers, empowering their performance of the formalities of prorogation, in his Majesty's royal name.

[In consequence of the indisposition of the King, the English Parliament, which assembled the 1st of Nov. adjourned to the 15th.]

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.

Captain Fleming, of the Camilla, arrived here from Cadiz, informs, that the French had completed their batteries, & were firing red-hot shot, which obliged the British squadron to haul in to five fathom water. It was expected that the large ships would be withdrawn shortly, and their places supplied by smaller vessels. The French had two divisions of gun-boats in Cadiz bay amounting in all to thirty, which had come round from San Lucar, with mortars of a new and peculiar construction on board. One of these divisions got in under cover of the night—the other division came in, in open day, in view of the British squadron, and lost but one boat in the attempt. These things prove there is great remissness somewhere. The gunboats, when necessary, retreat under the guns of the French batteries, where they are perfectly safe, and can run out occasionally into the bay to annoy. It was supposed there were 30,000 French before Cadiz.

Notwithstanding all this, the Spaniards continued in the best spirits, and their batteries, which were continually playing on the French, frequently did much execution, while on their part the damage received was trifling.

It still continued to be the opinion of the best informed men, that Cadiz could not be taken.

From the Boston Chronicle.

The new Territory.—Gov. Claiborne will unquestionably obtain immediate possession of that part of West Florida included in the Louisiana purchase, which has been so long withheld. It ought forever to be borne in remembrance, that at the time when the Louisiana question first came before Congress, the leading federal members asserted that the United States must at all events get possession. That the commerce of the Western States, and future welfare of the Union, imperiously required it. That it was the garden

of the new Continent, the paradise of America. They said the acquisition of this territory would be worth a five years war; and advocated the immediate appropriation of thirty millions of dollars, and an army of 40,000 men to begin with. But as soon as Mr. Jefferson had obtained peaceable possession of it for fifteen millions of dollars, their tune was changed. It suddenly became an unproductive desert, the possession of which was only an incubus. Notwithstanding federal inconsistencies, it is an undeniable fact, that the Louisiana country is very luxuriant and fertile; abounding in the valuable staples of hemp, flax, tobacco and indigo. It has also added to our territory another considerable city, [New Orleans] the revenue of which has already paid to the United States a handsome part of the original purchase money; and it will not be long before the whole sum will be refunded from this source.

The part of West Florida extending eastward from the Mississippi to the river Perdido, was understood by our government at the time of the purchase to be included.—This construction the Spanish government contested, and it has been held in the name of that government till this time. The anarchy in Spain had affected her colonies in America; and from a variety of circumstances, a number of influential inhabitants of West Florida convened, and declared it an independent state—desiring at the same time to be incorporated in the American Union.—Their reasons for this procedure have already been published; in which they prove, that no European nation can have any cause of complaint at our taking possession. Notwithstanding this, and our right by purchase to the territory, our internal faction are endeavoring to forge arguments for Great Britain to make use of, to advance a claim to this country, and make our acquisition of it a subject of diplomatic controversy with that nation. It is clear, however, that Great Britain can have no more right to interfere in this affair, than the Emperor of China. But the British faction appear determined, whenever a controversy arises between the United States and any foreign nation, except France, to furnish the enemy with arguments against us.—This conduct goes under the title of "federal patriotism"—and it only kind of acknowledged, that it is the only kind of patriotism which characterises that party.

CHARLES-TOWN, January 4.

The reverend Mr. Price will preach in the court house, in this town, on Sunday next.

By an arrival at New-York, London dates to the 2d of November have been received. The British orders in council had not been repealed at that time, and it was not known what was the intention of the British government on the subject. The armies in Portugal remained in their former positions.

We have been politely favored with the following account of a shocking affair which has recently occurred in the neighborhood of Fincastle, Va:

Two men that were carrying negroes to New-Orleans for sale, having encamped near Fincastle, were assaulted by the negroes with clubs and beat to death, and their bodies concealed in a hole, where they remained until the negroes were apprehended and brought back from a neighboring county, when one of them made a full confession of the whole affair, and gave directions for finding the bodies of the deceased.—Upon search being immediately made, they were found, so much mangled by hogs and other vermin, that it was impossible to ascertain more than they were the remains of human bodies.—The offenders are now in Fincastle jail. Alex. Gaz.

As far as has been ascertained from the disposition of members of Congress on the subject, there is every reason to believe that the charter of the bank of the United States will be renewed. We are informed that Mr. Giles, in conversation with a gentleman of Georgetown, said, that "it would, it must be renewed."

The Legislature of Maryland, at the present session, have granted charters to four several Banks, viz. the Franklin, the Commercial & Farmers, Marine and Farmers, and Merchants.

General Sumpter, a veteran of the revolution, and a member of the Senate of the United States, from South-Carolina, has resigned his seat in that body.

Mr. George W. Erving, late a consul in Spain, has been appointed a special minister to Denmark, by the President and Senate of the U. S.

The Norfolk Ledger, is desirous of knowing (he says) why Mr. Jefferson did not take possession of West-Florida during his administration; perhaps the Ledger may not be pleased when he is told the truth. The reason is, that peace was preferred to the hazard of war, which the object was not worth; an object which time without war necessarily obtains; if this simple information be not enough, a case in point may illustrate it; why did not general Washington drive the British from the western posts, which they held for eight years after the peace of 1783—exactly for the same reasons as above. [Aurora.]

EAST LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

By the following paragraph, which we find in the Natchez Weekly Chronicle of December 3, it will be seen that Governor Claiborne reached Natchez on the 30th ult. and promptly proceeded to carry his instructions into effect.

Nat. Intel.

His excellency governor Claiborne and major G. C. Russel, arrived at the cantonment, Washington, from the seat of government, on Friday last, and yesterday an order issued for the embarkation and movement of the army. A strong detachment under col. Covington will sail this day, and the remainder, under col. Pike, will follow, with the least possible delay. It is understood that the army will be joined by general Hampton on the river, who is hourly expected by way of New-Orleans, and from whom they are to receive further orders and probably a de-velopment of the object of the expedition. It is further said that governor Claiborne has ordered out the whole body of the militia of the Orleans territory, and we presume the detachment governor Holmes holds in readiness from this territory, will receive marching orders."

The following article from the same paper as the above is the latest information we have from our Southern frontier. It appears possible at least that some blood may have been spilt before the American forces, or even an intimation of their intention, shall have reached the scene of action.

West Florida.—A gentleman from Pensacola and Mobile, direct, informs that both those posts were in an excellent state of defence and well filled with troops—that governor Folch was at Mobile, where he was expecting a reinforcement from Havana, when he intended advancing for Baton Rouge—that Kemper, in the service of the convention, was on the Alabama river, with 300 men, where he will probably remain until he receives a reinforcement: the standard of independence had been reared by major Kennedy, in the vicinity of Mobile, where the cause has many friends.

We learn from St. Francisville, that the legislature assembled there last week, under the constitution, and election PULWAR SKIPWITH, Esq. governor, and that in consequence of despatches from col. Kemper, a detachment of 1,500 men (with suitable train of artillery) under the command of colonel Kirkland, marched from St. Francisville for Pensacola, on the 24th ultimo.

By a gentleman from New-Orleans, which place he left on Monday last, we learn that whilst he was at Baton-Rouge, the squadron of gun boats, which sailed a short time since from this place, passed and exchanged a salute with the fort. Great military preparations were going on in Florida, from which our informant supposed some enterprise of consequence was in contemplation."

The Manufactures of the U. States are of much greater extent than is generally realized. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject has afforded us much useful information, and a daily addition is made to that stock by the returns of the persons employed to take the census in the several states. The following statement of the manufacture of the single article of shoes in the small town of Lynn, in Massachusetts, will afford some idea of the rapid strides which we are making towards a perfect independence of foreign powers: as well as our increasing

capacity to manufacture for exportation:

Manufacture of Women's Shoes in Lynn, Massachusetts.
Number of Workmen, 1037
Number of Women's Shoes made annually, 987,900
Cost of materials, \$ 500,000
Value when manufactured 800,000
Leaving for the labour \$ 300,000
Women's share of the labour in binding, &c. \$ 49,395

The greater part of these shoes, we are informed, are sent to the Southern states and exported to the West Indies. It is further stated to us that the town is generally not indebted one-tenth part of the amount which they export on credit; nor have its industrious inhabitants the aid of any Bank to facilitate their business—all being accomplished by industry alone.

We cannot close this article without holding up, as an example worthy of imitation, the industry of the women as well as the men of Lynn. Perhaps there is no town in the United States, of double the population of Lynn, whose female talent is turned to so good an account. Nat. Intel.

Virginia Legislature.

EXPULSION OF JOHN M'KEON.

The house of delegates took up the amendment to the resolution of the committee in the case of John M'Keon, a delegate from the county of Lee.—The amendment goes to declare, that whatever doubts may exist on the charge of bigamy, he has been guilty of conduct grossly immoral, disgraceful and highly reprehensible, unworthy of the character of a representative of the people—and that he therefore be expelled from his seat in the house.—Messrs. Stevenson and Johnson (Isle of Wight) opposed the amendment, not in point of fact, but of general principles—it was supported on the same grounds by Messrs. C. F. Mercer and Blackburn. On taking the ayes and noes, the amendment was carried, ayes 102, noes 55.—The resolution thus amended, was adopted by the house, without opposition. John M'Keon, therefore, stands expelled from the house of delegates. On motion of Mr. Otey, a new writ of election was ordered for the county of Lee, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the expulsion of John M'Keon. Enquirer.

STATE OF IRELAND.

The accounts from Ireland are distressing. A late paragraph respecting this country says, the French are building ships, and it is feared that in three years may command the ocean? But how are we to live till that time? The theory of British commerce with all its wisdom is so at variance with the history of their prosperity, that the spirit of the nation is depicted in the figure of a man under a falling precipice, from which he sees no way of escape. The troubles are almost too serious for complaint. All in sad expectation wait an event, of which they have terrible apprehensions, only the dread, and not comprehension. The means of their safety are lost in the perplexity, and as fate directs, it must rule their doom. Salem Reg.

Mexico. A letter from the capital of that kingdom of the 15th of November, whose contents have been read to us, states that an insurrection had taken place in the province of Guanaxato. The insurgents were headed by a parish priest and three captains of the army, who succeeded in bringing over to them some regiments of the troops of the line, and to those were joined a great number of the people, principally of the lower class, stimulated by the hopes of plunder. Having become formidable by their numbers they commenced their operations by attacking the town of Guanaxato whose inhabitants defended it with the utmost determined bravery, and fell victims of their gallant defence. The insurgents carried the town, which they plundered, committing great excesses, in the destruction of property. Emboldened by this and some other practical successes, subsequently obtained, they marched directly upon the capital, in the expectation of being joined by the populace. In this however they were disappointed; all classes of people in the metropolis, enlisted under the orders of the vice-roy, who adopted the most prompt and effectual measures for suppressing the insurrection, and punishing its authors. Having discovered their error, the insurgents endeavored to retire from before the capital, but in their retreat they were attacked by General Calijas, in the town of St. Geranimo Acuto, twenty-nine leagues

from Mexico, completely defeated and dispersed; the insurgents lost all their artillery, camp equipage, &c. a number were killed, and the number of prisoners was very great; the leaders narrowly escaped being taken.

The writer of this letter concludes in these words: "Rest assured, that although it will take us some time to overtake all the dispersed parties that are now flying from the hand of justice, these banditti will never again excite any alarm, and the public tranquility of this kingdom is now better secured than ever, under the prudent management of our most excellent vice-roy, whose services claim the gratitude of his country."—Norf. Ledger.

Capt. Lopez, arrived at Philadelphia Dec. 27, from Havana, informs, that a sanguinary battle took place in Mexico last November, between the army of Ferdinand VII. and the army of the Independents, in which the latter was totally annihilated, having lost between 6 and 7000 in killed and prisoners.—The authority of king Ferdinand is completely re-established in Mexico.

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. Bulch, George Blattemberger, Benjamin Beeler, Philip Barnett, Robert Bouman, John Berry.
C.
Jesse Cleveland, Elijah Cleveland, Nathaniel Craghill, 2; Elizabeth Carter, Daniel Collet, Robert Christy, 2; Henry Conklin, Richard Cherry, Crocker and Hitehburn, Elizabeth Cameron.
D.
James Daniel, Sarah Dorsey, James Duke, John Dixon.
E.
The Excheator of Jefferson County, George Exridge.
F.
Robert Fulton, John Forsyth, Miss Sally Fouke, 2; James Fulton, George Fetter.
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 Loundes, Bernard Limes, Mrs. Lushels, Robert Latham, Thomas Loslolen, William Lee.
M.
Dowrey Magruder, Jonathan McComb, John McAndrew, Jacob Moler, William and Daniel McPherson, Jacob Manning.
P.
Conrad Piser, Lucy Peterson, Rebecca Park, William Pendleton, Ladock Park.
R.
George Reiley.
S.
Nelson Sowers, 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 Tillet 2; Miss S. Tumpson, Samuel Tillet, Jeremiah Telford.
W.
James Williams, John Walker, William Wallace or John Ingraham, John Wilkens, E. Wiley, John Ware.
Y.
John Yates.
J. HUMPHRETS, 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.

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, shrugged 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 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, jr. 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.

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, jr. 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.

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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.

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