

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. III.]

FRIDAY, February 1, 1811.

[No. 149.]

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.

THE Federal Republicans of Jefferson county are requested to attend at Mr. John Anderson's tavern, in Charles-Town, on the first day of February court, next, (being the 12th day of the month) for the purpose of designating candidates for the assembly, at the next election. January 11, 1811.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order of the County Court of Jefferson, made at January Court last, will be sold, for ready money, at the Court House door of the said County, on the first day of February Court, next,

Negro Bill,

it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he has been running at large contrary to an act of Assembly in that case made and provided.

M. RANSON, Dep. Shiff.

GEO. NORTH, Sheriff of Jefferson County. January 25, 1811.

House & Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the House and Lot he now occupies, on the main street in Charles-Town, and within a few yards of the Court House. The house is two stories high, and well finished inside, with a convenient cellar under it, and kitchen adjoining—There is also a good stable on the lot, and an excellent garden.—For terms apply the subscriber.

CURTIS GRUBB. January 25, 1811.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from passing through the farm at present occupied by the subscriber, throwing down the fences, or taking wood therefrom. Such as disregard this notice may depend upon being prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law.

ROBERT M'MAKIN. January 25, 1811.

Estray Horse.

GOT out of a stable, in the town of Smithfield, sometime last month, a small gray Horse, the property of the subscriber. He is about 14 hands high, has a white face, will be five years old next spring, slender made, and paces remarkably well, his tail has been bobbed square off, but has nearly grown out again. I will give a liberal reward to any person who will take him up, and give me information thereof, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

MATTHEW RANSON. Charles-Town, Jan. 11, 1811.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to their next session, for an act incorporating a company for the purpose of turningpike a road from the bank of the river Potomac, at Harper's Ferry, to the west end of the main street in Charles-Town, in the county of Jefferson.

January 18, 1811.

Apprentices Indentures FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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 secrete any monies by them owing to or goods or effects in their hands belonging to the absent defendant William Buckles, until the further order of this court: and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charles-Town, for 2 months successively, and published at the door of the court house of the said county of Jefferson.

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

IN THE Vaccine Institution LOTTERY,

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

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

Together with a number of minor prizes, amounting to upwards of One hundred & thirty thousand Dollars. ALSO, EIGHT PRIZES OF 250 TICKETS EACH. By drawing either of which one fortunate ticket may gain an immense sum, as the holder of it will be entitled to all the prizes the 250 tickets (which are designated and reserved for that purpose) may chance to draw. Present price of Tickets only Ten Dollars.

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

But independent of all the advantages peculiar to the scheme itself: The great and good purpose for which this Lottery has been authorized, viz. "to preserve the genuine vaccine matter, and to distribute it free of every expence," ought alone to induce the public to give it every possible encouragement without delay. It is well known that many persons have of late fallen victims to the Small Pox by a misplaced confidence in the virus matter instead of using the Kine Pock has been brought into disrepute in many places, and the old inoculation has been again unhappily substituted in its stead. If therefore the people of the United States are unwilling to relinquish the advantages of the Kine Pock or wish to enjoy the benefit of this discovery, directed to the benefit of a reasonable expectation that the drawing will commence at an early period.

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Writing Paper

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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MATTHEW RANSON. Charles-Town, Jan. 11, 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 5 years old, and has a small white spot on her rump. Appraised to 30 dollars.

GEORGE SHAULL. December 21, 1810.

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.

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 Conklin, Richard Cherry, Crocker and Hitchburn, Elizabeth Cameron.

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

E. The Escheator of Jefferson County, George Esbridge.

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

G. Henry Gantt, 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. Dorey Magruder, Jonathan McComb, John McAndree, Jacob Moler, William and Daniel McPherson, Jacob Manning.

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

O. George Reiley.

P. 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.

Z. H. HUMPHREYS, P. M. January 4, 1811.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Shepherd's-Town, on the 1st of January, 1811.

A. Marcus Alder, Miss Elizabeth Armstrong, John Augle.

B. John Banks, Sarah Boyer, George Bishop, Ishmael Barnes, Frederick Bowers, Martin Bilmyer, Walter Baker, Sarah Byers.

C. Isaac Chapline.

D. John Daugherty, Mrs. Dubuisson.

E. Michael Fiser, Daniel Fry, Joseph Forman.

J. William Jenkins, Thomas Johnson.

K. Captain James Kerney, Miss Jane Kerney.

L. Thomas T. Lowry, Mr. Lindsay.

M. Elijah M'Bride, James M'Kel-wrath.

N. Jacob Nace.

R. George Rab, Solomon Rabb, John Rabison.

S. Jacob Smurr, John Stip, John Shougart, Adam Sinacher, Anthony Strawther, Margaret Strode, Peter Snowtickle.

V. Dr. Garret Vorhies.

W. Adrian Wynecoop, Topsom Williams.

JAMES BROWN, P. M. January 4, 1811.

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.

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NOTICE.

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January 18, 1811.

FOR RENT,

A Grist Mill & Saw Mill,

IN Berkeley county, on the road leading from Martinsburgh to Williamsport, known by the name of Lite's mill. Both mills are in excellent order, with sufficient water in the driest seasons. A lease for three years and nine months will be given, and possession may be had on the 15th of April next. For terms apply to the subscriber in Charles-Town, or to Robert Worthington, in Shepherd's-Town.

THO. BRECKENRIDGE. January 11, 1811.

Apprentices Indentures

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Blank Bonds

TO BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.

The following account of some of the valuable qualities of the Comfrey Plant is extracted from Crosby's Merchant's and Tradesmen's Pocket Dictionary. They merit the attention of every citizen, particularly the dyer, the manufacturer and the physician.

COMFREY.

A plant found on the banks of rivers and wet ditches.

A decoction of the stalks with the leaves and flower, communicates to wool, prepared by a solution of bismuth, a fine permanent brown colour.

The roots of this plant are chiefly employed in this country by colour makers, who by means of a decoction made with them, extract the beautiful crimson colour from gum lac.

The natives of Augora, who possess the finest breed of goats in the world, prepare from the comfrey roots a species of glue, that enables them to spin the fleece into a very fine yarn, from which camlets and shawls are manufactured.

The Germans also have lately employed the same mucilage for correcting the brittleness of flax & the roughness of wool in spinning; the excellence of this preparation is that it neither soils the fingers nor the yarn, and may be preserved for many days in a fresh state in close wooden boxes.

This most useful plant, which deserves more attention than it has hitherto received, has also been employed in tanning, and has made leather not only more durable than any other method, but it also remains always pliable and elastic.

The comfrey root boiled in milk, is said to be useful in consumptive coughs.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.

"That Being before whose piercing eye all the intricate foldings of the human heart become expanded, and illuminated, is my witness, with what sincerity, with what ardor—I wish for the happiness of the whole race of mankind. How much I admire that disposition of lands and seas which affords a communication between distant regions, and a mutual exchange of benefits. How sincerely I approve of those social refinements, which add to our happiness, and induce us with gratitude to acknowledge our Creator's goodness, and how much I delight in a participation of the discoveries made from time to time in nature's works by our philosophical brethren in Europe. But (adds our philosopher when I consider that luxury, and her constant follower tyranny, which have long since laid the glories of Asia in the dust, are now advancing like a torrent, irresistible, and have nearly completed their conquest over Europe—I am ready to wish—vain wish! that nature would raise her everlasting bars between the new and the old world, and make a voyage to Europe as impracticable as one to the moon."—Rittenhouse.

THE Federal Republicans of Jefferson county are requested to attend at Mr. John Anderson's tavern, in Charles-Town, on the first day of February court, next, (being the 12th day of the month) for the purpose of designating candidates for the assembly, at the next election. January 11, 1811.

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THO. BRECKENRIDGE. January 11, 1811.

Apprentices Indentures

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

OF WEST FLORIDA.

Complaints have been made by the editors of the U. States that scarcely any accounts exist of West-Florida.

The reasons are obvious to those who are acquainted with the country. Little has been written on that subject, because the subject itself is a barren one. Florida presents but little interesting to the eye of the traveller or of the political economist. Few have visited it generally; and the few that have visited it have seen but little worthy of communicating. In fact there is scarcely any such thing as travelling in West-Florida, except in the district bounding on the Mississippi. As most of the settlements lie on the water, they are, generally speaking, approached by water only; and yet it is a country of immense importance to the United States. The district at present attached to the Mississippi territory, called the district east of Pearl river, a district twice as large as Pennsylvania, and containing, perhaps, a greater portion of good land, is watered by rivers that find their way to the Gulf of Mexico, through the sand-hills and marshes of East and West Florida.—At no very distant day, therefore it may reasonably be calculated, that one million of American citizens, (to say nothing of those, who live on the waters of the Mississippi) will find the possession of Florida essential to their happiness. Of how little moment soever, therefore, Florida may be, considered in itself; yet its relative importance is great enough to account for, and to justify the curiosity which exists concerning it.

West Florida may properly be considered as divided into two districts, and indeed it is actually divided by the Spanish government, so that in fact there is little or no intercourse between them. The western district, called new Feliciana, which has lately undergone a political revolution, comprehends the country lying between the Mississippi and Pearl river;—and the eastern district, or West-Florida proper, comprehends the country lying between Pearl river and the Appalachian, Pearl river, below the American line, is a boundary rendered almost necessary by the nature of the country. It not only spreads over the country in different channels near the sea; but it has extensive swamps nearly impassable, several miles up the country, besides a considerable extent of that kind of flat, wet pine lands, which are known in North Carolina, and some other places by the name of peccoon.—Hence the next neighbours on the opposite side of the river, distant perhaps not more than twenty miles, have been obliged to go an hundred miles, round to see one another. A late extension of settlements, however, has in some degree reduced this inconvenience.

The western district, of New Feliciana, is, in point of soil, by far the most valuable; and its position, between the American settlements in the Orleans and Mississippi territories renders its tenure by any foreign power peculiarly inconvenient to the United States.

Commerce suffers less by it, than public justice, and consequently the public morals and public order:—for in all ages the existence of a sanctuary for criminals has always produced the greatest encouragement for crimes.

The eastern district of West Florida, though the most poor, is however the most interesting to the American nation, as without it an immensely valuable and extensive tract of country will be dependent for its prosperity on the pleasure of a foreign monarch.

The reputation of that part of new Feliciana, which lies adjacent to the Mississippi, has long been deservedly high; and the lands upon Thompson's creek and the Bayou Sara, are regarded as the most valuable which bound upon the waters of that river. The settlement is rich and populous and consists principally of Americans.—The rivers Amite and Tchefaw, which discharge themselves into lake Maurepas, but which may be considered as connected by the Iberville and the Bayou Manchac with the Mississippi, as they are by the Manchac pass with lake Ponchartrain, are also said to be

bounded by considerable bodies of fertile lands, though the high grounds at a distance from the rivers are of little value.

Those rivers have of late years been much resorted to by numerous bodies of emigrants, principally poor, and principally from Georgia. There are also a few settlers chiefly Americans, upon Tassipahoe, which discharges itself into lake Ponchartrain—and there are some French inhabitants on the Chefuncti river, still further to the east.—The other streams which run into lake Ponchartrain and Castain Bayou, Bayou Lacombe, and Bayou Boucouca. There are probably 4 or 5 families on each of those creeks, who are generally French, and depend; as well as those upon Chefuncti, less on the cultivation of the soil, than on raising cattle, and preparing lime, tar, pitch and turpentine for the market of New-Orleans. The distance across the lake from the settlement to the Bayou St. John, is about ten leagues.

The country between those water courses is generally the poorest kind of pine land;—and even a view of the beauties of the lake is denied to all except to a few who might have pleasant habitations on its margin for a space of five or six miles adjacent to the mouths of Chefuncti and Castain Bayou. On the west, the lake is principally bounded by cypress swamp and on the east by marshes, the soil of which is too loose to admit of being travelled over. This kind of soil, if it can be called soil, this uninhabitable country, continues on by the mouths of Pearl river to within a few miles of the bay of St. Louis.

From the Bayou Boucouca, there are no settlements till you reach Pearl river itself and its tributary stream the Bogue Chitto; here Dr. White, a member of congress from the state of Tennessee, after having resided a short time near Natchez, attempted to form a settlement about twelve years ago; but the Indians drove the new settlers away; and that ingenious and worthy gentleman buried himself near the mouth of Pascagola,—but finally revived for a short period, and ended his days in a situation more congenial with his talents, as a judge at Atacapas, in the territory of Orleans. After the expulsion of Dr. White and his associates, no one ventured to attempt the settlement of the country, till within the last four years; and there are now again established a few families on Bogue Chitto and on the west side of Pearl river. The low lands, or swamps, as they are called, of both those streams, are extensive; but those of Pearl river, below the mouth of Bogue Chitto, are too subject to inundation ever to support a considerable population. As you emerge from the river swamps you enter a vast pine forest, which, with only occasional interruptions at several water courses, stretches over the whole of West Florida. The staple production of the agricultural part of this province, it is needless to mention, is cotton; but it is said that the sugarcane can be cultivated with advantage in the lower part of the settlement on the Mississippi.

The main part of New Feliciana and of the province generally, is, however, at the present day of little value, but for its timber and pasturage; and the latter, though it has nutriment sufficient to keep the cattle in good order almost all the year round, seems to want that peculiar succulent quality which is favourable to the production of milk and the profits of a dairy. As to the population of the western district of West Florida; the mass of it is adjacent to the Mississippi, and if the calculations be accurate which have lately been made as to the number of men capable of bearing arms, it is probable that there are in the whole district at least 15,000 souls.

We shall now proceed to give a sketch of that part of West Florida which lies east of Pearl river. The swamps of Pearl river are extensive and fertile as well on the east as on the west side of that stream; and the river itself after some large rafts are cleared away which now obstruct the navigation, will probably, in moderate freshes, admit the passage of small schooners, some distance above the American

line. At a ford near the line, it is scarcely more than ankle deep in a dry summer season; but it was not till within three or four years that the existence of such a ford was known even to persons residing on the river. The timber in the low ground of this and other considerable rivers of West Florida, are oak (several species of which are evergreens) gums, bay,

titles of valuable land, which with the necessary improvements would produce an immense quantity of rice.

From the town of Mobile to Pensacola, after crossing the bay, it is about 70 miles through a desert almost uninhabited. There are two families only on the road. There are two small settlements near the sea coast. At Fish river near the lower end of the bay on the east side are four families, and at Bon Secours, still lower down, there is a similar settlement; and going northward from thence to the American line, there are about 13 families more on the east side of the bay and river Mobile, and 15 families on the western side. From Pensacola to the Appalachicola, the eastern limit of West Florida, it is an uninhabited wilderness, and the same may be said as to East Florida till you approach the settlements adjacent to the Atlantic Ocean. No tribes of Indians inhabit West Florida, but the Indian title has not been extinguished to more than one third of the country between Mobile and Pensacola, nor to any part of the province east of Pensacola. The Seminoles, who are united in the Creek confederacy, reside in East Florida. As to the population of Mobile and Pensacola, it is not easy to estimate accurately; but it is probable that Pensacola does not contain, exclusive of the soldiery, more than two thousand, and Mobile probably not more than 400. The story, which has circulated so generally, of Pensacola being lately taken possession of by the British, is destitute of foundation. The whole population of West Florida, east of Pearl river, may probably amount to about 4000 souls. The adjacent American district east of the Pearl river contains about 8000 inhabitants.

Previously to the establishment of the American boundary by Mr. Ellicott, under the treaty with Spain, the whole formed one district: and the similarity of their interest, and the intimate connection subsisting between the people of the north and the south side of the line, clearly indicate an union under one government, which, on the cessation of Florida to the United States, must become permanent. No intercourse whatever exists between the people of West-Florida, residing in the eastern and western districts: and the same may be said with regard to the American settlements on the Mississippi and those in the eastern district, excepting that very slight and artificial connection, which results from the circumstance of the district east of Pearl river having been included within the general boundaries of the Mississippi Territory. *Nat. Intell.*

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, January 24.

A report was received from the secretary of the treasury, in obedience to the resolution of the house, giving a list of directors of the United States bank and its branches; what part of the stock is owned by foreigners, and of what countries; what by individual citizens, and of what states; the amount of specie in the vaults, distinguishing what belongs to foreigners, &c. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Clay, from the select committee appointed on that business, reported favourably to the petition of general St. Clair.

BANK OF THE U. STATES.

The House then took up the bill to renew the United States Bank Charter. This was discussed till about five o'clock, when the yeas and noes were taken on the question of indefinite postponement and carried, as follows:

AYES.—Messrs. L. J. Alston, Anderson, Bacon, Bard, Barry, Bassett, Bibb, Boyd, Brown, Butler, Calhoun, Cheves, Clay, Cochran, Crawford, Cuts, Dawson, Desha, Epes, Franklin, Gannett, Gardner, Gholson, Goodwin, Gray, Holland, Johnson, Jones, Kenn, Kennedy, Love, Lyle, Macon, McKim, McKinley, Mitchell, Montgomery, N. R. Moore, T. Moore, Morrow, Mumford, Newton, I. Porter, T. B. Porter, Rea, of Pen. Rhea of Ten. Richards, Ringgold, Roane, Sage, Sawyer, Seybert, Seaver, Smilie, G. Smith, S. Smith, Southard, Troup, Turner, Van Horne, Weakly, Whitehill, Winn, Witherspoon, and Wright—65.

NOES.—Messrs. Allen, W. Alston, Bigelow, Blaisdell, Breckenridge, Campbell, J. C. Chamberlin, W. Chamberlin, Champion, Chittenden, Davenport, Ely, Emott, Findley, Fisk, Gardner, Garland, Goldsborough, Gold,

Hale, Haven, Heister, Helms, Hubbard, Hufty, Huntington, Jackson, Jenkins, Key, Knickerbacker, Lewis, Livingston, Mathews, M'Bryde, M'Kee, Miller, Milnor, Moseley, Newbold, Nicholson, Pearson, Pickman, Pitkin, Potter, Quincy, Randolph, Sammons, Scudder, Shaw, Sheffey, J. Smith, Smet, Stanford, Stanley, Stevenson, Sturges, Swoope, Taggart, Tallmadge, Thompson, Van Dyke, Van Rensselaer, Wheaton, and Wilson—64.

[There were absent on this vote, eleven members, viz. Messrs Burwell, Crist, Cook, Clopton, Cobb, Livermore, Lyon, Root, Ross, Tracy and Whitman; of whom Messrs. Burwell, Crist, Cook, Livermore, Lyon, Ross and Whitman are absent from the city, and Messrs. Clopton, Cobb, Root and Tracy were absent from indisposition and other causes.]

LONDON, November 16.

The melancholy fate of the late Mr. Goldsmith has, we lament to say, been followed by another act of self destruction, which took place yesterday morning. The person who has thus put a period to his existence and misfortunes, occasioned, as they no doubt were, by most heavy pecuniary embarrassments, was in every point of view respectable. He was a distant relative to one of the principal contractors for one of the last loans.

Coroner's Inquest.—An inquisition was taken on Thursday, before A. Gell, esq. coroner for Westminster, at the house of Mr. Ray, in Charles street, Berkeley square, on the body of Francis Baring, esq. who shot himself at his house, No. 48, in the same street, on the preceding day. The deceased, it appeared by the testimony of two witnesses, had been in a despondent state for some time past, arising, as it was suspected, from pecuniary embarrassment. Having sent out his valet to order dinner, Mr. Baring, locked himself in his dressing room, and shortly after the report of a pistol alarmed the two female servants in the house.

The neighbours broke into the room, and found the deceased lying on his face dead: a ball having entered his forehead, and shot away part of his head. He had a pistol in each hand, and one was found loaded. Verdict—*Insanity.*

NOVEMBER 20.

We are assured by a very near relation of the late Mr. Francis Baring, that the statement of his having shot himself in consequence of pecuniary difficulties, is altogether unfounded. "He had for several years secluded himself from society, which at length brought upon him a sort of melancholy bordering on mental derangement. Early in September he lost a very particular friend, and immediately after his uncle sir Francis Baring, which so disordered his affectionate mind as to produce the fatal consequences we have already related. The immense fortune of Mr. Francis Baring's father, placed his son in splendid independence, above the effects of all pecuniary difficulties, and unconnected with all speculation or business."

France.—The most recent accounts from France state, that Bonaparte's burning decrees were in every particular instance to be carried into effect with unabated severity. A trial had already taken place before the courts newly appointed to try offences against the revenue, and an offender of the highest order had been branded in the forehead with the letters V. D. It is not a little astonishing that at the same time Bonaparte has issued a fresh supply of licences, authorising the persons to whom they are granted, to trade direct with England, provided they adhere to the original plan of taking on board one third of wines, brandies, or such other commodities as are enumerated in the tariff, issued formerly for regulating that trade. The price of a licence is forty Napoleons (about forty guineas.)

EDINBURGH, Nov. 27.

Mr. Maurice Margarot, one of the delegates from the London Corresponding Society to the British convention, held in Edinburgh, in the year 1794, arrived in Sheffield, on Thursday last. He has suffered the sentence of the high court of justiciary, viz. 14 years banishment to New South Wales, for sedition; and returned to his country only a few weeks ago. About the same year, Messrs. Skirving, Gerald, Palmer, and Muir, received similar sentences; and Mr. Margarot is the only survivor, the other four having been long dead. He left Sheffield on

Thursday evening, for London. It is a fact from which the moralist may learn a useful lesson, that Mr. Margarot, his wife, and a favorite cat, which they took along with them, are now the only living objects of all those that sailed in the vessel from this country.—The cat is blind, grown grey in the service of its master, and is permitted to repose itself on a bed of wool.

PARIS, Nov. 13.

Circular to the Archbishop and Bishop.

"Sir, —It is with infinite pleasure that I announce to you the happy pregnancy of the Empress, my dear wife and companion. This proof of the blessing which God sheds on my family, & which is so closely connected with the happiness of my people, induces me to inform you, that it will be very agreeable to me that you should order particular prayers to be offered up for her safety; with which I pray to God to have you in his holy keeping.

At our Palace of Fontainebleau, Nov. 11.

Signed, "NAPOLEON."

"Duke of BASSANO."

Official letter from marshal prince of Essling (Massena) to the prince Berthier.

H. Q. ALINQUER, Nov. 3.

MONSIEUR.—Your highness no doubt has received my letters written from Viseu and Coimbra. After the well known events of the 13th, 14th and 15th, the enemy shut himself up in his entrenched camp on the heights of Lisbon. I have daily offered him battle, but he will not quit his strong holds.

I have sent gen. Foy, with an escort of 200 men, to give orders to my rear guard, commanded by gen. Gardanne, of the ninth corps, which at this moment is upon the frontier of Portugal. I have ordered him after arriving at Almeida, to quit his escort, and proceed for Paris, to inform your highness of the actual situation of the army, and correct the ridiculous reports which have been circulated respecting it.—The army is in a good state; and every one is anxious to signalize himself and merit the approbation of the emperor.

(Signed) "Le Prince D'Essling."

BOSTON, January 11.

Captain Carter, from Port-au-Prince (St. Domingo) sailed December 7.—Sometime previous, Rigaud and Pétion had fallen out. The former collected troops at Aux Cayes, and the latter at Port-au-Prince. They marched and met at Petit Guave, where a reconciliation took place; and they passed some days in feasting with each other, when they returned to their respective stations. Rigaud is to retain a governorship. Pétion had at Port-au-Prince about 5000 troops; an attack from Christophe was soon expected. If he brought with him a fleet to co-operate with his army, the fall of the place was apprehended, as there was no naval force there. Christophe's squadron was said to be at St. Marks. A flag of truce had arrived from the Black Emperor, and it was reported she brought overtures of accommodation; but it was not known what answer had been returned.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Arrived here yesterday, the brig Ida, capt. Stacy, from Bordeaux.—Left there 3d December. She has a cargo of brandy, &c. to Mr. Sargent. There were but few letters received by her, and nearly all of them were for merchants, out of town. Two or three were received by Marblehead gentlemen, the writers of which say, that American vessels loaded with American produce, and having the necessary documents proving its origin, will be freely admitted into France, and will be allowed to depart with the produce of the empire, without molestation. The schooner John, belonging to Marblehead, which arrived at Bordeaux soon after the removal of the non-intercourse law and was put under sequestration, had been allowed to load with brandy and wine, and permission granted to sail for the United States. The ship Commodore Rogers, with a cargo, was soon to sail for New-York. The schooner Yarco, of Marblehead, which had been sequestered for more than two years by the government, for having violated the Milan decree—the owners, thro' their agents in France, were to receive a full remuneration for the cargo, &c. &c.—The reports in circulation are very contradictory—but upon a full and impartial review of what we can collect,

our affairs with France cannot be thought to wear so unfavorable an aspect as the current of report has given them since the news of the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees.

NEW YORK, JAN. 19.

Mr. M'Crea came up last night in the pilot boat Governor Tomkins, from on board the ship Pallas, in 53 days from Liverpool. We are informed that he has important dispatches from Mr. Pinkey, our minister at London, which it is said afford a well grounded belief that the Orders in Council will have been removed on the appointment of a Regency, which was expected to take place on the meeting of Parliament on the 29th of November.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 26.

From the Mobile our information is down to the 2d of January, at which time a detachment of the American army, under the command of Capt. Gaines, were encamped about three north of the town, and about three fourths of a mile from the fort near the lower end of the town, which is represented to be stronger perhaps than any in the Southern part of the United States.

The following letters passed between the American and Spanish commanding officers on the 22d ult.

CAMP NEAR MOBILE, December 22d, 1810.

SIR.—I have the honor to notify you that I have been instructed by Lieut. Colonel Sparks, of the army of the U. States, to take possession of the fort under your charge, and of the town of Mobile, conformably to the proclamation of the President of the U. States, dated October 27, 1810, of which you have been duly apprised. Presuming that you have already made up your mind as to the course you will pursue, in relation to this important act; it becomes my duty to demand an immediate reply, which I request you will deliver to captain Luckett of the army of the United States, who will hand you this letter.

It is presumed that no one can be more sensible than yourself of the conciliatory course which has been pursued by the government of the United States, touching this subject; and whilst I assure you of the continuance of this disposition, I am persuaded you need not be told of the weighty considerations of duty and attachment by which the officers of the American army are prompted to support a measure adopted by their beloved President.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
ED. PENDLETON GAINES,
Capt. of the Army of the U. States, commanding the Mobile Detachment.

CAPTAIN PEREZ, Spanish Commandant, town of Mobile.

TRANSLATION.

Fort Charlotte, 22d Dec. 1810.
SIR.—I have received your letter, dated at camp, near Mobile, of this date; and in answer to its contents, I have to inform you, that in regard to the notification which you mention that I have received of the proclamation of the President of the United States, ordering possession to be taken of the fort and town which are under my charge, it is necessary for me to advise you that I have not received such information from any magistrate or authorized chief of the nation of the U. States, and in consequence of not having received it, I have not taken those measures, or made those reflections which you believe I must have done on the supposition that I had received it.

Agreeable to the harmony which hitherto has reigned between your nation and mine, I must advise you, in order, if possible, to save the effusion of blood, that on my part I do not propose myself authorized to accede to the proposal that you make, without having, in the first place, the orders of my chief; but, yes, I assure you, that if you agree to suspend your operations the short time that will be necessary for me to communicate your intimations to the Governor of the province, you will find me ready to fulfill the orders of that superior chief; and at the same time, if you judge proper, you may address yourself to the said Governor.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) **CAYETANO PEREZ,**
Captain Edmund Pendleton Gaines.

On the last day of December Capt. Gaines received a verbal message from the commandant, by one of his officers, that if more than five or six of the

American troops approached the fort at the same time, he should fire on them.

The Spanish commandant, we learn, has assured the inhabitants that he would not fire into the town unless he discovered the American troops entering it. On the part of Capt. Gaines they had received assurances that no operations against the fort would be carried on from the inhabited part of the town. Several families, however, had moved to the country; and others were much alarmed at the lawless followers of Kemper and Kennedy (who it was said were to join our militia) should enter the town and resume their lately attempted system of plunder.—It was apprehended that there would be much difficulty in restraining Kemper and Co. from revenging the loss of their comrades, whose death, in an engagement with the Spanish detachment from Mobile, we noticed some time ago.

It was hoped, however, that the ardor of these men would be checked until the arrival of the U. States' artillery and gun-boats, which were daily expected at Mobile. The latter had been hitherto detained by adverse winds, but such arrangements had been made as would save, it was expected, bloodshed in Mobile, and completely disappointed Kemper in his boasted expectations to raise the *Star* before the flag of the United States, and to compel the American nation to remunerate his followers out of the public domain.

CHARLES-TOWN, February 1.

We understand, says the National Intelligencer, that orders have been very recently issued from the Department of War for re-commencing the recruiting service.

From the news under the head of New-York, it will be seen, that an opinion prevails that immediately on the appointment of a regency, which was expected to have taken place on the 29th November, or on the death of the King, which was anticipated at an early day, the British orders in council will have been repealed. The same rumor circulated in this city yesterday, upon what authority we cannot say. If ever there was a crisis at which it might be expected that a sense of justice and her own interests would rule the conduct of England, the appointment of a regency, or the decease of the Monarch, would afford her the opportunity of making an honorable advance. But we have so often been amused with speculative projects of accommodation; so often disappointed by delusive overtures; that we cease to hope any thing from justice, or from any other arbiter than force.—If a change of sentiment and policy should be experienced in the cabinet of Great Britain, we should be inclined to ascribe it rather to the stagnation of her trade, from the rigorous exclusion of her products from the continent, and to the fear of a total bankruptcy of her manufacturers and merchants by a non-intercourse with us; than to that sentiment which ought long ago to have dictated a reparation of the injuries we have experienced. *Nat. In.*

It is at length decided in the House of Representatives, by a majority of one vote, that the subject of the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the U. States shall be indefinitely postponed; so that it cannot be revived in the House of Representatives during the present session.

It must not be inferred from the vote on this interesting question, that there would have been the same equality on a question to continue the charter.—Three members to our knowledge, and perhaps more, who voted against indefinite postponement, under an idea that it was an indirect mode of getting rid of the question, would have voted against the renewal of the charter. *ibid.*

We are informed that there lately arrived at the Navy Yard, in this city, a large box addressed to the care of General Armstrong, containing a considerable number of very splendid engravings, being a present from the Emperor of France to the Society of Arts, some time since established in Philadelphia. Mr. Murray, the very respectable secretary of that society, is now in this city, and will take on with him, in a few days, to Philadelphia, this munificent proof of the Emperor's regard for the arts, whose value is estimated at 50,000 francs. *ibid.*

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

An arrival at New York from England, brings London accounts as late as the 30th of November, and Liverpool to the 1st December.

The London Star of the 30th Nov. is filled with debates in parliament of the preceding day. In the house of commons it was announced that his majesty's illness still rendered it impossible for any measures to have been taken for opening parliament in the usual manner or for proroguing it to any future period.

There had been an examination of the Physicians who attend his majesty as to the real state of his health. They gave it as their unanimous opinion that his majesty would recover, but how soon they did not pretend to say.

A motion was made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to adjourn for 14 days. This motion was carried—ayes 233—noes 129.

Letters from Sweden express their fears of the immediate adoption of the continental system in that country.—The confiscation decrees had been put in force at Memel, and the amount carried to French account.

Philadelphia, January 21.

LATEST FROM LISBON.

Extract of a letter from Newburyport, January 14.

Schooner Washington, Capt. Noyes, arrived last evening in 40 days from Lisbon, which he left on the 4th of Dec. His accounts are confirmatory of the recent advices. He further informs, that the whole of Massena's army had crossed the Tagus the 22d of Nov. and gone into cantonments, about 60 miles from Lisbon. His army had been considerably weakened by sickness, famine and death. Lord Wellington had despatched General Hill, with his division, to watch the French. Despatches were received at Lisbon about the 26th of Nov. from Lord Wellington, which stated that the position of Massena was such that he did not think it prudent to attack him; that he had been advised that a large French reinforcement was approaching to join Massena. It was somewhat sickly in the Portuguese army, and there were many in the hospitals; but they were well supplied. A free communication was opened with the country, and the herds which had been driven within the English lines were ordered to be driven back. The markets at Lisbon were good, and likely to continue so. Flour 20 dollars, corn 3 per bushel, beans 3, beef 16 per barrel.

Baltimore, January 23.

MURDER.

The body of an elderly man, well dressed, was found on Friday last, near Deer Creek, three miles from Belle Air, Hartford county. It was evident, that he had been murdered several days before; having marks of great violence on his head and neck, and a ball had passed through his body. The deceased had no papers about him which discovered his name or residence; but one paper shews that he purchased something in Lancaster; it was so much torn and defaced as to be scarcely legible in any part. His shirt was marked with (W. W.) He had on a brown coat, good cloth breeches nearly same color, toulintee jacket, and boots and spurs. The friends of the deceased may be satisfied of his decent interment, &c. by applying to John Johnson, or William Heats, in said county.

Printers in this and the neighboring states are requested to publish the above.

GEN. MIRANDA.

We have been favored, (says the New York Commercial Advertiser,) with the perusal of a very interesting letter from Carracas, dated the 17th ult. from which we are permitted to copy the following statement of the manner in which Gen. Miranda was received on his return to his native country: "I avail myself of the opportunity of a vessel going to New York, to inform you of the state of things here. Gen. Miranda arrived a few days since, and was received by his countrymen with all the enthusiastic affection, which his long devotion to the emancipation of their oppressed country so justly entitled him to. A great number of the first citizens went down to Laguiria to escort him to his native city; which he entered about noon on Thursday last, mounted on a beautiful white charger, and accompanied by the governor, and a numerous cavalcade of gentlemen of

the first distinction, followed by an immense crowd of citizens of all ranks, who greeted the return of their long absent countryman, with every testimony of joy. The general looked well, and seemed much affected at the generous reception he received from his fellow citizens. His reception by the supreme junta was equally cordial; after which he proceeded to the house of Don Simon Boliver, late a deputy in London, and brother to the deputy at present with you, where he received the congratulations of all the persons of distinction in Carracas. His arrival has spread general joy, and increased, if possible, the public spirit here in favor of the freedom of the country.—Every thing goes on well, in spite of the machinations of the enemies of South American liberty. The people have completed their election of the deputies who are to form the provincial congress, which will meet in about a month more. In a little time South America will become an interesting scene, to the view of other nations; and I trust also a beneficial field for their industry. Her resources for all the purposes of her own support and happiness, as also of carrying on an important trade with other nations, are great; and, with a free government, will be highly advantageous to the rest of the world."

From the Essex Register.

OUR SEAMEN IN SLAVERY.

If the government of Great Britain were so anxious to know the fate of one Robert Jefferies, an Englishman, who was left on Sambrero, a desolate island in the West Indies, by Captain Lake, of his Majesty's brig Recruit—and eight days after was relieved by Capt. Dennis of Marblehead, from his hopeless situation—what must the feelings of the American Government be, when they have certain knowledge that more than 3000 natives of these United States have been impressed, and are now suffering on the "Floating Hells of Old England" such cruelties as would disgrace the national character of the Algerines!

Many in this country have buried their absent relatives and friends, under the idea of their dying by sickness or lost at sea, when in all probability many of them have ended their existence in the British service, or have suffered death by the severity of their lashes! Ask those who have been so fortunate as to escape from their clutches, either by liberation or desertion—ask them the treatment they have received, or the cruelties they have witnessed on board those ships, and the tear of humanity is immediately perceivable. They either shew their scars, or tell of "scenes that fill the mind with horror!"

What is the difference, I would wish to ask, between British and Turkish slavery? Slavery on the ocean is certainly the same as on the land. The difference is, the treatment that slaves receive when under bondage! On board the English navy the greatest barbarity is put in force. For the slightest pretence, the unsuspecting sailor is brought to the gangway, and his back miserably lacerated with the cat-o-nine tails of an unfeeling boat-swain, or is sent from ship to ship—in which instance, it is customary for those miserable victims to receive 300 lashes, and that too, in case they expire before one half the number should be inflicted! Algerine slavery is both hard and cruel—but nothing comparatively speaking to British slavery.—The labour of the captives in Algiers is tedious and extremely laborious, and their maintenance very scanty—but the treatment, it is presumed, is by no means so severe—and government if they see fit can ransom our seamen in captivity in Barbary; but when in the floating bastiles of Great Britain this alternative would be of no consequence; for, to use the language of a federal Hotspur—"England wants seamen and will have them!" It is time the American government should demand the liberation of this invaluable class of our citizens. Many destitute widows have been deprived of their only hope of comfort and support, and many families have been thrown by British tyranny and impressment, from a state of comfort and enjoyment, into a miserable existence of penury and want.

Tell it not in Washington—proclaim it not in the streets of America—that the children of Africa, by laws which we have made, "are free from bondage," while Columbia's sons remain in slavery!

LAW OF VIRGINIA.

AN ACT

To amend the act entitled "An act to amend the several laws concerning slaves."

Whereas, many inconveniences have arisen from the operation of an act passed on the 25th of January, 1806, entitled an act to amend the several laws concerning slaves—For remedy whereof—

BE it enacted by the general Assembly, That all persons citizens of this Commonwealth, and residing therein, who now are, or hereafter may be entitled by marriage, descent or devise, to any slave or slaves in any other of the United States of America, or in any of the territories thereof, shall be at liberty to remove such slave or slaves into this state, and to keep the same therein, any thing in the above recited act to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided, that such person or persons within 60 days after the removal of any such slave or slaves into this commonwealth, shall produce and offer for record to the court of the county or corporation in which he, she, or they may reside, a certificate from the court of the county or corporation from which such slave or slaves shall have been removed, or if there be no such county or corporation courts, a certificate from some other court of record, having jurisdiction over the place from which such removal may have been, and specifying the manner in which such person or persons shall have acquired title to such slave or slaves, containing a description of their persons and names, and duly authenticated in the manner prescribed by law for the authentication of deeds, executed by persons residing out of this state and to be recorded in the courts of this commonwealth. The clerk of the court to which such certificate is offered, shall record the same and for the recording thereof, shall be entitled to the same fee, as is now allowed by law, for recording deeds conveying personal property only. This act shall commence from and after the passing thereof and be continued in force for and during the term of two years and no longer.

[Passed the 17th January, 1811.]

THE members of the Republican Committee for this county are requested to attend at Mr. Fulton's Tavern, in Charles-Town, on the 1st day of the next court, in order to fix on a candidate at the ensuing election for a member of congress. *Jan. 25.*

FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will rent for a term of years his property in Charles-Town, which has been occupied by Mr. John Anderson for some time past. This property consists of a brick building, containing five rooms, a garret and a ten feet passage; a frame house containing four rooms, a bar room, and passage, all neatly finished, store house and counting room; also a kitchen, pantry, two stables, smoke house, &c. The above improvements are on a corner lot, on the main street, and on the square adjoining the public buildings. It is the best stand in this place for a store and tavern, and may be rented separately, if necessary.—Possession will be given on the 2d day of April next.

Also, a house & lot on the main street opposite Mrs. Muse's, and a large and convenient house and lot, handsomely situated, well enclosed, and has all necessary buildings for a private family, adjoining the Presbyterian meeting house lot. Possession may be had immediately of the two last described houses. For terms apply to the subscriber, in Charles-Town.

JOHN KENNEDY.

February, 1, 1811.

DR. REETZ

REQUESTS all persons indebted to him for medical services to come forward and make immediate payment, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

He has for sale a young healthy NEGRO WOMAN, an excellent house servant. Shepherd's-town, Feb. 1, 1811.

FROM THE AURORA.
TO TIMOTHY PICKERING.

You are not worthy of notice for any estimable quality whatever. Your talents are of the meanest order. As an orator, you would not attract the attention even of the most bigotted Englishman, for five minutes, though you even argued with more zeal than a Percival or Wellcley. As a statesman, it is enough to say that you have already been expelled from its administration for your turbulence, when under the control of your former friends. Your history proves that you have just talent enough to make you obstinate in absurdity, and a fit tool for those who strive to perplex and confound every thing that is attempted for our country's good. As a writer, your compositions have gone through nineteen editions in the presses of England, but they have met the contempt and loathing of the American people. Your partizans (for there is no man who has been secretary of state! but has some) have called you an Aristides; and you have not the penetration to see the sarcasm with which the American people apply this name to Timothy Pickering. Your integrity may pass current among English agents here, or the British ministry, who esteem the American people, as Arnold did in former times, a French party; but at home your integrity as a politician has long been more than suspected.

From your earliest appearance in public, your character appears in a dubious shape. At a crisis, the most important in the annals of our country, when on the fields of Lexington, the Yeomanry of America rose like David against the Goliath insolence of a domineering tyrant—a most important stroke in our favor, failed by your fault. History records it: history attributes it either to your cowardice or your treachery.

After the formation of our general government, the friends of Pitt and of Cobbett discerned under the mask of the modern Cincinnatus and Aristides a tool ready for their purposes. Your clamour, your zeal, your mock patriotism in their favor, helped you forward, till you were made secretary of state under the administration of Mr. Adams. I pass over the services done by you for your old friends, they are well known to the American people, and they with your late ones have procured you their indignation to the remotest limits of our country. However, fortunately your purposes were not accomplished. Mr. Adams with the approbation of gen. Washington, dared in 1800, to make a treaty with France. You, in conjunction with some warm federalists, as they are called, remonstrated, protested, publicly prophesied, that France "was a yeger, crouching in order to leap on her prey," talked to Mr. Adams of the vengeance of England (as you do now to the American people) but you were luckily for our country baffled: you failed, and retired, to put on the mask of Aristides again. And for this, Mr. Adams, the American people, and undoubtedly gen. Washington too, have received your eternal hatred.

In the memorable period of 1808, you, thinking that a good time for pursuing your old plans, wrote a memorable letter. You appealed from the nation at large, to the prejudices of a part. You fomented discord. The spirit of Washington looked down with indignation at your patrician attempt on our union. Your letter, however, missed its immediate aim: your friends in the east, it is true, tried a rebellion; and meditated a northern confederacy "under the protection of England," in which no doubt you were to be provided for. You would perhaps have been nabob of Boston, with a guard of English troops for your safety, if Messrs. Gore, Otis, &c. had not stronger claims behind the curtain. However, the mine missed fire here; the manly, dense, and inflexible patriotism of J. Q. Adams, stripped your misbegotten monster of its Cincinnatus clothing, and displayed it to the American people in its native deformity. You have seen a sensible change take place of your designs since. The people have risen indignant at the treachery of your friends and your Cincinnatus mask; and you are now trembling on the verge of an obscurity to which the American people will never fail to consign those who lift their patrician hands against our country.

In England, however, that dear home to which you know so many of your friends look: in England, your

letter was received with more electric joy than the victory of the Nile. In a few short weeks it was honored with nineteen editions! and was cherished like another modern pamphlet of our Mac-Burke, with the applause of the ministry, and the support of the exchequer. "Have I not done wrong?" said Phocion, when his enemies applauded him. It should make a real American weep when the foes of his country lavish their adder-tongued flatteries on him. Your letter, sir, with Mr. Randolph's speech, which Mr. Stephens, the friend of "the British party in America" printed with encomiums, immediately after receiving it in London (and sat up all night to do it) have done irreparable injury to the commerce of America. A whole life of penance would not atone for the loss, and mischief your productions are the cause of.

The key to all your past and present conduct is your devotion to England. You opposed a treaty with France, which General Washington advised, because it might offend England. You wrote your letter in 1808 to distrust our measures, because England felt them, and would otherwise be obliged to yield. You oppose our claiming our rights, now when we are so strongly called on, because forsooth England may take offence! Did our revolutionary leaders reason so? What care we for England? Are we a paltry island, or a contemptible herd of her subjects? Go to the fields and mountains, and ask our yeomanry if the spirit of Warren, of Montgomery, of Washington is extinct? And if they say it is, then tell us of the menaces of England or France, or any nation whatever, but not till then.

You are now again pushed forward by the same persons, to oppose the people of America in a measure, which the state of things peremptorily required. I mean the taking possession of Florida for the present. You can say any thing that suits your purpose: you can exclaim against want of energy in the people one day, and another day harangue upon too much energy. Had they not taken this step, you would have continued to vilify them for pusillanimity, that theme on which you have so long harped. Have you forgot that this very measure (before it was known that it had been taken,) was recommended by the federal prints? Have you forgot that this measure was proposed, voted for, and vehemently urged by your partizans, in the house of representatives in 1806? And was the pretence which John Randolph founded his league with you? And was it really right and proper to do it then, when the country was in quiet possession of Spain; and is it wrong now, when the claim of Spain is gone, when the country is in a state of commotion, dangerous to our peace, when it might possibly be offered to a foreign power; when if we do not act, we shall forever be justly charged with giving up our claim? At least let us hold it seven years as the Spaniards have; if we have only an equal right.

But what is in the prosecution of your projects, your turbulence has led you into a situation which you meet the contempt of every good man and even the pity of your partizans. An exalted friend of "order and good government," you are perpetually affording examples of gross disorder and indecency, and of attempts to sow discord. You have taken upon yourself the whole authority of the Senate of our country; and have undertaken to decide for them without even asking a vote. You have violated those rules of honor and good faith to which other men are bound by their public situation. You have exempted yourself from all those ties of propriety which other men would esteem it disgraceful to disregard. You have set an example which if followed would lead to the dissolution of our government.

And for what purpose have you committed this gross outrage? To shew that Talleyrand expressed an opinion in 1804, that we had not a title to West Florida. How long is it since Talleyrand became Timothy Pickering's decisive authority on our rights? Had another person urged this, you would have exclaimed French influence again—was not this letter in existence in 1806, when your partizans were eager to wade through blood to get this very territory?

But it seems you have got to prophesying again, you turned prophet ten years ago. You prophesied again of the vengeance of England and so forth, when Francis James Jackson received the recompense of his insolence. In both instances you have been a false

prophet. Events have belied you, though like many other utterers of prophesies, you have done all in your power to accomplish them. Why should you prophesy any more? Can you not take warning from repeated and gross blunders? I shall take my leave of you. It is a pity that you have mistaken yourself so egregiously. It is a pity that you have been so duped by the ludicrous appellations of those who call themselves your friends. In my mind, and that of the American people, you are not quite a Cincinnatus or Aristides, but you have the turbulence of a Cataline without his talents.

INDEX.

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

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Shepherd's-Town, on the 1st of January, 1811.

- A.
Marcus Alder, Miss Elizabeth Armstrong, John Augle.
B.
John Banks, Sarah Boyer, George Bishop, Ishmael Barnes, Frederick Bowers, Martin Bilymer, Walter Baker, Sarah Byers.
C.
Isaac Chapline.
D.
John Daugherty, Mrs. Dubuisson.
E.
Michael Fiser, Daniel Fry, Joseph Forman.
J.
William Jenkens, Thomas Johnson.
K.
Captain James Kerney, Miss Jane Kerney.
L.
Thomas T. Lowry, Mr. Lindsay.
M.
Elijah M'Bride, James M'Kelwrath.
N.
Jacob Nace.
R.
George Rab, Solomon Rab, John Rabison.
S.
Jacob Smurr, John Stip, John Shougart, Adam Sinacher, Anthony Strawther, Margaret Strode, Peter Snowtickle.
V.
Dr. Garret Vorhies.
W.
Adrian Wyncoop, Topsom Williams.
JAMES BROWN, P. M.
January 4, 1811.

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.

FOR RENT,

A Grist Mill & Saw Mill,
IN Berkeley county, on the road leading from Martinsburgh to Williamsport, known by the name of Lite's mill. Both mills are in excellent order, with sufficient water in the drier seasons. A lease for three years and nine months will be given, and possession may be had on the 15th of April next. For terms apply to the subscriber in Charles-Town, or to Robert Worthington, in Shepherd's-Town. THO. BRECKENRIDGE.
January 11, 1811.

IN THE

Vaccine Institution LOTTERY,
To be drawn in the City of Baltimore, as soon as the sale of Tickets will admit, are the following CAPITAL PRIZES:
1 Prize of . . . 30,000 dollars.
1 . . . 25,000
1 . . . 20,000
2 . . . 10,000
3 . . . 5,000
14 . . . 1,000
30 . . . 500
50 . . . 100

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

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

The Scheme of the above Lottery is allowed by the best judges to be as advantageously arranged for the interest of adventurers as any ever offered to the public. The proportion of prizes is much greater than customary—the blanks not being set at two to one price. 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 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.

But independent of all the advantages peculiar to the scheme itself. The great good purpose for which this lottery has been authorized, viz. "to preserve the genuine vaccine matter and to distribute it free of every expence," ought alone to induce the public to give it every possible encouragement without delay. It is well known that many persons have, of late fallen victims to the Small Pox by a misplaced confidence in spurious matter instead of using the genuine vaccine; so that already the Kine Pock has been brought into disrepute, in many places; and the old inoculation has been again unhappily substituted in its stead. If therefore the people of the United States are unwilling to relinquish the advantages of the Kine Pock or wish to enjoy the benefit of this discovery, divested of the dangers and difficulties which have hitherto accompanied it, they must support vaccine institutions such as these are 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. CAMBER, Messrs. W. W. LANE, and JOHN HUMPHREYS—Shepherd's-Town by Messrs. JAMES S. LANE, BROTHERS, & Co. and ROBERT WORTHINGTON, and Co.—Harper's Ferry by Dr. CHARLES BROWN, Messrs. R. HUMPHREYS, and THOMAS S. BENNETT, & Co.
June 15, 1810.

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 5 years old, and has a small white spot on her rump. Appraised to 30 DOLLARS.
GEORGE SHAULL.
December 21, 1810.

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.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. III.]

FRIDAY, February 8, 1811.

[No. 150.]

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.

A DIVISION OF THE UNION.

If the people of Massachusetts, could be affected in any other manner than by the reproach which attaches to the conduct of their representatives, we should be backward in stirring a subject, which we well know, is as painful to the great mass of the eastern yeomanry, as to any portion of the nation. When we take up the conduct of Mr. Quincy, and make it the subject of our animadversions, it is not because we believe the eastern people concur in opinion, nor will they applaud his conduct; neither the mind of the man, nor the apprehension of any consequences flowing from it, call for remark; but it is because the eastern people themselves very naturally reprobate the idea of a separation of the union, by which they would lose all the advantages that are participated in common, over this spacious section of the globe, and by which they would gain only the slender productions of the "low lying lands, and their rough rocky shores." The constant repetition of this *severation of the union*, has been the bait which has so often invited England to reiterate her intrigues for that purpose. The severation of the union, has been urged in the British parliament, and published within the last two years by lord Sheffield; and foreign ministers blinded by their wishes, have seldom stooped to enquire into the foundation of the delusion under which they were acting, or whether, it was the ebullition of a weak head, like Mr. Pickering, or a wicked heart like Mr. Pickering.

The name of Quincy is renowned in the annals of Massachusetts, and in England, where honors and names go together, the *custom of the vicinage* is mistaken for universal usage; their titles of honor supply the absence of personal worth or talents, and fill up the same space with the same name that has occupied it for an age; they lose sight of human nature, and mistake a *human bubble for God's image*, and thus demonstrate to those who can look at man as he is, the folly of hereditary distinctions and vanity of *virtue as an inheritance*.

Mr. Quincy is not so fortunate as to live in a country where a silly man may succeed to the honors, along with the estate of a virtuous progenitor; and the customs of the country, in which he lives, cannot submit to separate the man from the mind he possesses; and this respect, when his conduct excites any attention, if it be laudable, the merit is all his own, if it be the reverse, then comes in the custom of the country, and laments the degeneracy of a good and great man's posterity. The virtues of his father are recollected with joy when the son is worthy of his predecessor; but they are recollected with anguish—while they tend to confirm the wisdom of those laws which annihilate the baseful principles of primogeniture, when the son of the best of men, acts in a manner calculated to render him one of the worst.

The apprehensions of Mr. Quincy are that by the time he shall be a century or two forgotten, certain republics will rise up in the westward: a man of a sound mind would not be guilty of the folly of such an expression of weakness. A sensible man, before he would give utterance to a sentiment involving great or remote considerations, would ask himself whether it was in the power of any practicable force or interference, to obstruct the progress of population on this continent? And before he would encourage a sentiment

so insipid and barbarous, he would enquire whether it would or would not be better for mankind, that this continent should be covered with confederated republics? If, upon reflection, he should perceive that it would be preferable that all mankind should enjoy at least as much or more liberty and prosperity than we do, he might consider that in the very order of providence, it could never have intended that a continent of two millions of square miles, and embracing every variety of climates and the most productive soils, competent only at the rate of the present population of Massachusetts to maintain one hundred and thirty six millions of people; that this tide of population must be checked, in order that the 7000 square miles of Massachusetts and its 400,000 inhabitants, should rule & govern the whole.

Nature has fixed her eternal laws—and it is among them that the soil of Massachusetts shall be full five months bound up by frost; the bounty that is withheld from the climate is compensated by the industry, the acuteness and the thrift, which it produces; nature in casting the lot of Mr. Quincy, on the low lands and shores that are rocky, has not unfortunately endowed him with the intelligence which the *hardy, brave, and honest* portion of his fellow citizens are blessed with; his education has spoiled the growth of his mind, and induced him to realize the Italian story, of the *pigmy* that aspired to contend with *Jupiter*—but covered at the hooting of the owl of Minerva.

It would perhaps be superfluous to go into any constitutional investigation of the extravagant propositions set forth as to the admission of any state into the union, beyond the limits fixed by the peace of 1783. Congress has already decided on that point, as well as passed censure on his understanding, by the large majority which has supported the erection of Orleans into a state.

The subject is however susceptible of an investigation not less useful, and too little attended to of late years; we mean the principles of natural right, or the rights of man.

There is another point also, which is not less important, that is the principles of public policy, as involving the safety of the United States. We do not possess any right to deprive men of civil or political liberty; and those who are beyond our jurisdiction, if they assert their liberties without invading or endangering ours, we have no right to interfere with them; this appertains to people not within our legitimate jurisdiction. As to persons within our jurisdiction, how could we possess a right to deny them liberty in common with ourselves, when the very basis of our laws, and constitution, is the right of every man to liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. If we cannot interfere with those out of our jurisdiction, and those within possess equal rights, by what authority or principles of our institutions can we deny the right to any people competent, by their number or circumstances, to exercise those rights of civil government for themselves.

We say nothing upon the compact, by which the allegiance of the citizens of Orleans was transferred with the territory, though that alone would foreclose all the folly of Mr. Quincy's argument. Upon principles of natural policy, it is incumbent on this union to render every man competent, and free to exercise and enjoy his political rights.—No band unites man so effectually to society as the freedom and happiness which he enjoys in it, nothing so readily renders him hostile as the denial of the infringement of those rights.

The sceptre of power is progressing westwardly; if Mr. Quincy is fond of the sceptre, he must follow it, as thousands of his fellow citizens are doing every year; if however, he prefers the tombs of his fathers, he must be content with his condition; or if *peradventure* the love of the sceptre be the love of ancient or steady habits—he may be attached to tombs more remote, if ancestors more remote had any, but the sceptre is where the king never dies, perhaps he may like his townsman Ste-

phen Higginson, wish to transplant himself to where no new states are constituted or even loved, where the progression of every kind is from bad to worse.

In the revolutions which established this nation free, sovereign, and independent, Massachusetts participated her honorable proportion, she has derived the rich reward. She has been rescued by common efforts and the general succour of her sister states; she has exchanged the vassalage and limited commerce of a colony, for the unbounded and expansive commerce of the universe; if the bigotry of her educated habits would so far abuse her fortune, or pervert her glory and her blessings, she has no right to subject her sister states to such ignominy or such restrictions. The other states are not willing to return to the colonial condition, nor to confine their destinies to raising raw materials to foster an unhalloved and inveterate tyranny; the constitution has guaranteed equal freedom to all, and what the bounties of God and the valor and wisdom of the founders of the republic has bestowed, they are not disposed to deny to their fellow men, whose destinies are fixed on the same soil, and by the same laws and the same rule. Whenever the people of Massachusetts choose to separate, and can shew to the union that they can be more happy than they are, as members of this union, the other states could be no losers. To appreciate the good fortune of the human condition, we must look at *what we were, what we are, and what we might be*. What we might be, is the consideration for such *weakmen* as Mr. Quincy—and if he will ask how many of those cargoes which constitute the tonnage of Massachusetts, are produced in that state; how many produced in her sister states, and after this investigation is made, to consider that to the vast and inexhaustible bounties of this vast region, all persons are now heirs in common—that by a separation, those states whom Mr. Quincy is so desirous of separating from, would provide their own tonnage, and instead of a common partner in the blessings of this land and its institutions, she would lose in *pursuit of this sceptre*, or in the futile attempt to stop its progress westward, she would forfeit all those interests which are common to a people who ought to be, and in despite of such silly men as Mr. Quincy, and such profligate men as Mr. Pickering, they will continue to be, and every day become more alike in sympathies, manners and affections.

Sentiments of this kind are seldom dared to be uttered, but it is time to dissipate in common with that fountain of corruption the *branch bank of England*, every vestige of that influence which has dazzled infirm minds, and aggrieved the hearts of men of virtue.

AURORA.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, January 28.

Mr. Swoope offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the comptroller of the treasury be directed to inform the house whether any, and if any, what steps have been taken to effect a settlement at the treasury department of the accounts of Joel Barlow, late agent at Algiers, and Charles Pinkney, late minister to Spain, and what amount of unliquidated balances remains on the books of the treasury against the said Joel Barlow.

Mr. Bacon said he had no objection to the resolution, as far as it went, but that other items might be with propriety added to it. To allow time to prepare such an amendment as appeared to him proper, he moved that it lie on the table.

Mr. Swoope said, he had no objection to inquire into other cases of delinquency, but he had a particular view to these two. In the case of Mr. Pinkney he did not know that the balance against him would be increased; but in relation to Mr. Barlow, he had been informed that it would appear that the balance against him of 360,000 dollars

now standing, would be increased by an additional amount of 370,000 dollars. He was opposed to the resolution lying on the table, and wished the gentleman to offer his amendment at this time.

Mr. Bacon said, it was rather hard to be called on at this moment to act upon the resolution, and to extract from so long a list of defaulters those cases which he deemed most proper to be enquired into. Whatever knowledge the gentleman from Virginia might have acquired from out-of-door informants, Mr. B. said he had none such, and could not at a moment's notice prepare the amendment which he wished to propose.

Mr. Quincy said if any benefit could arise from the motion's lying on the table, he would agree to it; but, because it was desirable to extend the enquiry, was no reason why this resolution should not be adopted. It was in no instance a good reason against entering into an enquiry in relation to one individual that others were implicated.

Mr. Mitchell was in favor of the resolution's lying on the table, not that he had any aversion to the enquiry into the conduct of these gentlemen or any other in relation to expenditures of the public money. He wished time however, to judge whether it was proper or not. This subject has been long before the public eye without requiring enquiry; and he wished to ascertain whether it was now necessary or not.

Mr. Sheffey believed the enquiry ought to embrace not only the persons named but all others by whom balances were reported to be due. And if it was in order he should move an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Macon said it was but reasonable to vote for the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts, who wished the resolution to lie on the table that he might have time to prepare an amendment. This was no great indulgence, for it was what took place every day in the house. As for himself, Mr. M. said he should like to know the state of all those balances.—Wherever any thing was due and payment withheld, suits ought to be commenced.

Mr. Bacon withdrew his motion to lie on the table, with a view to admit Mr. Sheffey's amendment.

Mr. Sheffey then moved to strike out so much of the resolution as alludes by name to Messrs. Barlow and Pinkney, and insert the following: "The several persons employed in the service of the United States abroad, entrusted with public money, against whom balances appear on the books of the treasury department."

Mr. Pitkin was in favor of the proposed amendment. He said gentlemen would recollect the accounts of Tobias Lear, which were laid before the house some time ago, which were the most extraordinary accounts he had ever seen, and of which he did not believe the public had any idea before, they were published. A large sum was now charged in the comptroller's report to the debit of Mr. Lear. Mr. P. said he wished to know whether the accounts to a large amount has passed the treasury; because if they had, the subject certainly required the re-iteration of the house. It was true that the accounts of agents abroad could not be settled so expeditiously as those at home, but it was proper that the house should know how and when they were settled. The amount of money expended by the United States along the coast of Barbary had been immense; and if the accounts of Mr. Barlow were not yet settled, it was extraordinary indeed. But, Mr. Pitkin said, he wished to see a full statement of all these balances, and therefore had moved the resolution.

Mr. Eppes said that he too wished to see all these accounts, and also another item, viz. the account of the expenses attending the first treaty with Algiers. If the information he had in relation to it was correct, it would be found that there had been under that treaty some expenditures of a more extraordinary kind than any in modern times. He therefore moved to add to the amendment of Mr. Sheffey the fol-