

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. III.]

FRIDAY, February 15, 1811.

[No. 151.

THE FLORIDA QUESTION

At present is before the public, and every article tending to elucidate the same deserves particular attention.—For a concise, and at the same time we believe a correct view of the subject, we present our readers with an extract from a speech delivered by Mr. John Randolph in the House of Representatives, October 25th, 1803, in the debate on the Louisiana treaty.

After shewing that the government of the United States were fully competent to acquire territory, he observed in relation to the boundary of Louisiana:

As long ago as the year 1673, the inhabitants of the French province of Canada explored the country on the Mississippi. A few years afterwards (1685) La Salle, with emigrants from old France, made a settlement on the bay of St. Bernard, and at the close of the 17th century, previous to the existence of the Spanish colony of Pensacola, another French settlement was made by the governor D'Iberville at Mobile and on the Isle Dauphin, or Massacre, at the mouth of that bay.—In 1712, a short time previous to the peace of Utrecht, Louis XIV. described the extent of the colony of Louisiana (by the settlements) in his grant of its exclusive commerce to Crozat.—Three years subsequent to this, the Spanish establishment at Pensacola was formed, as well as the settlement of the Adais on the river Mexicana. After various conflicting efforts, on both sides, the bay and river Perdido was established (from the peace of 1719) as the boundary between the French province of Louisiana on the one side, and the Spanish province of Florida on the other: this river being nearly equi-distant between Mobile and Pensacola. Near the close of the war between England and France, rendered memorable for unexampled success with which it was conducted by that unrivalled statesman the great lord Chatham, Spain became a party on the side of France. The loss of the Havana, and other important dependencies, was the immediate consequence. In 1762 France, by a secret treaty of contemporaneous date with the preliminary treaty of peace, relinquished Louisiana to Spain as an indemnity for her losses, sustained by advocating the cause of France. By the definitive treaty of 1763, France ceded to England all that part of Louisiana which lies east of the Mississippi except the Island of New-Orleans: The rest of the province to Spain. It is to be observed that although France ostensibly ceded this country to England, virtually the cession was on the part of Spain: because France was no longer interested in the business, but as the friend of Spain, (having previously, relinquished the whole to her) and because in 1783 restitution was made by England, not to France, but to Spain. England having acquired this portion of Louisiana, together with the Spanish provinces of Florida, annexed to the former that part of Florida which lies west of the Apalachicola and east of the Perdido; by thereby forming the province of West-Florida. It is only in English geography, and during this period, from 1763 to 1783, that such a country as West-Florida is known. For Spain having acquired both the Floridas in 1783, re-annexed to Louisiana the country west of the Perdido subject to the governor of New-Orleans, and established the ancient boundaries of Florida; the country between the Perdido and Apalachicola being subject to the governor of St. Augustine. By the treaty of St. Ildefonso, Spain cedes to France "the province of Louisiana with the same extent that it now has in the hands of Spain"; viz. to the Perdido—"and that it had when France possessed it"—to the Perdido—and such as it should be after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other powers": that is saving to the U. States the country given up by the treaty of San Lorenzo. We have succeeded to all the rights of France. If the navigation of the Mississippi alone were of sufficient importance to justify war,—surely the possession of every drop of water which runs into it,—the exclusion of European nations from its banks, who would have with us the same causes of quarrel, did we possess New-Orleans only, which we have had with the former possessors of that key of the river—the entire command of the Mobile and its widely extending branches, scarcely inferior in consequence to the Mississippi itself,—watering the finest country and affording the best navigation in the United

States; surely these would be acknowledged to be inestimably valuable.

But it is dreaded that so widely extended a country cannot subsist under a republican government. If this dogma be indisputable, I fear we have already far exceeded the limits which visionary speculators have supposed capable of free government. This argument, so far as it goes, would prove that instead of acquiring, we ought to divest ourselves of territory. If the extent of the republics of Greece, or of Switzerland, of ancient or modern times is to be our standard, we shall dwindle indeed. They have formed the basis of most theories on this subject. The acquisition of the country west of the Mississippi does not reduce us to the necessity of settling it now or for a long time to come. It will tend to destroy the cause of Indian wars, whilst it may constitute the asylum of that brave and injured race of men."

From the Paris M^oniteur.

FRENCH ACCOUNT OF THE WAR IN PORTUGAL.

According to the accounts given by gen. Foy, the conduct of the English in the country is inconceivable. They have entirely laid waste, burnt and destroyed seventy leagues of territory; a circumstance which shews to the continent the fate it would experience, if they should ever obtain any influence there. Portugal has been treated like Bengal after the Indian fashion.

As for the rest the English occupy, at the gates of Lisbon, a strong position covered with redoubts in which they have collected cannon of every kind that they could procure. The prince of Essling drove them at the point of the bayonet from Almeida to the capital, that is to say, for a space of eighty leagues. No obstacle has retarded his march. It is owing to this rapidity that the fine valley of the Tagus has remained untouched, and that the enemy had not an opportunity of ravaging and burning it, and which assures the subsistence of the army for four or five months.

The prince of Essling has thrown a bridge over the 22 zeros, two miles de pont which are impracticable. He has also collected his magazines at Santarem, which he is fortifying, and has marked out the positions to put it out of the danger of a coup de main, for the purpose of assuring his communications with his strong places.

The English army has a great many sick. There are also a great number of English deserters, while there is not one deserter from the French army. Every thing that has been published in the English papers upon this subject, and upon a supposed famine, which if we are to believe them, has lasted more than two months, are so many idle tales, calculated to divert the people of England from the alarms which they have conceived respecting the fate of the English army.

There has been ten days rain, but the weather has now become very fine. Our army has very few sick. Our cavalry is principally fed upon Indian corn, of which there is great plenty; the horses are in good condition. The entrenched camp of the English before Lisbon makes their position respectable; but it requires to be defended by forty or fifty thousand English troops.

The English fleet with an immense number of transports, is anchored in the Tagus. The population of the whole North of Portugal is assembled at Lisbon; in consequence of which an immense number of people are collected there, which is productive of great disorders and dreadful families.

As the general of brigade, Lacroix, was walking on the banks of the Tagus at Vila Franca, with a friend, he was cut in two by a cannon shot. This young general (fleeing was of great promise and his death much regretted).

The prisoners on each side have been exchanged.

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 inclosed, 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.

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. S^hiff.

for

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.

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 Bergamot,
- Paregoric Elixir,
- Venice Turpentine,
- Iceland Moss,
- Ipecacuanah,
- Anderson's and Hahn's anti-bilious Pills,
- And also that efficacious medicine Apodoloco, &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.

Four Cents per Pound

Will be given, at this Office, for clean

Linen and Cotton

RAGS.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the Legislature of Virginia at 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.

FOR RENT,

A Grist Mill & Saw Mill,

IN Berkeley county, on the road leading from Martinsburgh to Williamsport, known by the name of Lick 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.

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 THOUSAND OF 250 TICKETS ONLY.

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

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

But independent of all the advantages peculiar to this scheme itself, the great and good purpose for which this lottery has been authorised, viz. "to preserve the genuine vaccine matter, and to distribute it free of every expense," ought alone to induce the public to give it every possible encouragement without delay. It is well known that many persons have of late fallen victims to the Small Pox by a misplaced confidence in spurious matter instead of using the genuine vaccine; so that already the King 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 King Pock or wish to enjoy the benefit of this discovery, directed to the dangers and difficulties which have hitherto accompanied it, they must support vaccine institutions such as the one 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 valuable 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 I. CRANBY, Messrs. W. W. LANE, and JOHN LEWIS PHREYS.—Shepherd's-Town by Messrs. JAMES S. LANE, BROTHERS, & Co.—Harper's Ferry by DR. CHARLES BROWN, Messrs. R. HUMPHREYS, and THOMAS S. HENNETT, & Co. June 15, 1810.

Blank Bonds

TO BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

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

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

PARIS.

CONSERVATIVE SENATE,
Sitting of the 10th Dec. 1810.

The sitting was opened at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; his serene highness the prince arch chancellor of the empire presided.

His excellencies the duke de Cadore, minister of foreign relations, the count Regnaud de Saint Jean d'Angely, minister of state, and the count Caffarelli, councillor of state were introduced.

His serene highness the prince arch chancellor president, caused the following message to be read.

Message from his imperial and royal majesty.

Senators, I order my minister of foreign relations to make you acquainted with the different circumstances which render necessary the union of Holland to the empire.

The orders published by the British council in 1806 and 1807, have torn in pieces the public law of Europe. A new order of things governs the universe. New guarantees having become necessary to me, the annexation of the mouths of the Scheldt, of the Meuse, of the Rhine, of the Ems, of the Weser and of the Elbe to the empire, the establishment of an internal navigation with the Baltic, have appeared to me to be the first and most important.

I have caused to be drawn up the plan of a canal which shall be executed within five years, and which shall join the Baltic to the Seine.

Indemnities shall be given to the princes who will be affected by this grand measure which necessarily enjoins, and which strengthens the frontiers of my empire upon the Baltic on the right.

Before taking these determinations, I intimated them to England; she knew that the only method of maintaining the independence of Holland was to recal her orders in council of 1806 and 1807, or to return at length to pacific sentiments. But that power has been deaf to the voice of her own interests, as well as to the cry of Europe.

I hoped to be able to establish a cartel of exchange of prisoners between France and England, and subsequently to profit by the residence of the two commissaries at Paris and at London, in order to bring about an accommodation between the two countries—My hopes has been frustrated. I have found in the mode of negotiation of the English government nothing but craft and bad faith.

The annexation of the Valais is a foreseen consequence of the immense labours which I have for these 10 years past caused to be carried on in that part of the Alps.—At the time of my act of mediation, I separated the Valais from the Helvetic confederation, as I then had in view a measure so useful to France and to Italy.

As long as the war with England shall continue, the French people must not lay down their arms.

My finances are in the most prosperous condition, I can furnish all the expenses which this immense empire requires, without demanding from my people new sacrifices.

At the palace of Thuilleries, the 10th December, 1810.
(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By the emperor
(Signed) H. B. DUKE OF BASSANO.

Report of the minister of foreign relations to his majesty the emperor and king.

SIRE,

Your majesty has raised France to the highest pitch of grandeur. The victories obtained over five successive coalitions, all formed by England, have produced these results; and it may be said that for the glory, the power of the great Empire, we are indebted to England.

On all occasions, your majesty has offered peace; and without enquiring whether it would be more advantageous than war, you considered, sire, only the happiness of the present generation; and you always shewed yourself ready to sacrifice to it the most promising future prospects.

It was thus that the treaties of peace of Campo Formio, of Luneville and of Amiens, and subsequently those of Presburg, of Tilsit, and of Vienna were concluded; it was thus that your majesty five times sacrificed to peace the greater part of your conquests, more desirous of making your reign illustrious by the public happiness, than of extending the dominion of your empire, your majesty put limits to your own grandeur, while England, re-kindling incessantly the flame of war, appeared to conspire against her allies and against herself, in order to make this empire the greatest that has existed within twenty centuries.

At the peace of 1783, the power of France was strengthened by the family compact, which firmly attached to her system of politics, Spain and Naples.

At the period of the peace of Amiens, the respective strength of three great powers was increased by twelve millions of inhabitants of Poland.—The houses of France and Spain were essentially enemies, and the people of these nations were still farther separated by their manners. One of the greatest continental powers had lost less strength by the annexation of Belgium to France than she had acquired by the possession of Venice; and the secure positions of the Germanic body had still further increased the power of our rival.

Thus France after the treaty of Amiens had a strength relatively less than at the peace of 1783, and much inferior to that which the victories obtained during the wars, of the two first coalitions, gave her the right to claim.

Notwithstanding, scarcely was the treaty concluded, when the jealousy of England was evidently in a high degree excited. She was alarmed at the constant increase of the internal riches and prosperity of France, and she hoped that a third coalition would snatch from our crown Belgium, the provinces of the Rhine and Italy. The peace of Amiens was violated. A third coalition was formed, three months afterwards it was dissolved by the treaty of Presburg.

England saw all her hopes frustrated. Venice, Dalmatia, Istria, all the coasts of the Adriatic, and those of the kingdom of Naples, came under the French dominion; the German body, established upon principles contrary to those which founded the French empire, fell to pieces, and the system of the confederation of the Rhine converted into imitate and necessary allies the same people, who, in the two former coalitions, had marched against France, and indissolubly united them to her by common interests.

The peace of Amiens then became in England the objects of the regrets of all her statesmen. The new acquisitions of France which thenceforth they had no hope of ravishing from her, rendered them more sensible of the fault which they had committed, and demonstrated the full extent of it.

A man who during the short interval of the peace of Amiens, had come to Paris, and had learned to know France and your majesty, came to the head of affairs in England. That man of genius comprehended the situation of the two countries. He saw that it was no longer within the ability of any power to make France go back, and that true politics consisted in stopping

her. He felt, that by the success obtained against the third coalition, the question was at an end, and that they must no longer think of disputing with France the possessions she had justly acquired by victory; but that they ought, by a speedy peace, to prevent new aggrandizements, which the continuance of the war would render inevitable. That minister did not hide from himself any of the advantages which France had reaped from the false politics of England; but he had before his eyes those which she still might reap. He believed that England would gain much, if none of the powers of the continent should lose. His system of politics was to disarm France, to cause the confederation of the north of Germany to be acknowledged in opposition to the confederation of the Rhine. He felt that Prussia could be saved only by peace, and that upon the fate of that power depended the power of Saxony, of Hesse, of Hanover, and the fate of the mouths of the Ems, the Jage, the Weser, the Elbe, the Odel and the Vistula, so necessary to the English commerce. A man of a superior mind, Fox did not content himself with uselessly regretting the rupture of the treaty of Amiens, and the losses thenceforth irreparable; he wished to prevent still greater ones, and he sent Lord Lauderdale to Paris.

The negotiations began, and every thing presaged a happy issue to them, when Fox died.

They then only languished. The ministry were neither sufficiently enlightened nor sufficiently cold-blooded to feel the necessity of peace. Prussia instigated by that spirit which which England inspired all Europe, put her troops in motion. The imperial guard had orders to set out; lord Lauderdale appeared afraid of the consequences of the new events which were preparing. He proposed to sign the treaty, to include in it Prussia, and to acknowledge the confederation of the north of Germany; your majesty with that spirit of moderation of which you have given such frequent examples to Europe, consented to it. The departure of the imperial guard was delayed several days; but Lauderdale hesitated—he was of opinion that he ought to send a courier to his court, and that courier recalled him. A few days afterwards, Prussia no longer existed as a preponderating power.

Posterity mark that period as one of the most decisive in the history of England, and in that of France.

The treaty of Tilsit terminated the fourth coalition.

Two great sovereignties, lately enemies, united to offer peace to England; but that power, which notwithstanding all her presentiments, could not prevail upon herself to subscribe to conditions which left France in a more advantageous position than that in which she was after the treaty of Amiens, would not open negotiations; the inevitable result of which would insure to France a still more advantageous position. We have refused, they said in England, a treaty, which maintained the independence of France, the North of Germany, Prussia, Saxony, Hesse, Hanover, and which guaranteed all the openings for our commerce; how can we now consent to sign with the emperor of the French, when he has just extended the confederation of the Rhine as far as the North of Germany, and founded on the banks of the Elbe a French throne, a peace which from the nature of things, whatever might be the stipulations, contained in it, would leave under his influence Hanover and all the markets of the North, those principal arteries of our commerce?

Men who calmly consider the situation of England, answered: Two coalitions, each of which ought to have lasted ten years, have been vanquished in a few months; the new advantages acquired by France are the consequence of those events, and England can no longer oppose them; doubtless we ought not to have violated the treaty of Amiens. We ought since to have adhered to the politics of Fox. Let

us at least profit now from the lessons of experience and avoid a fault. Instead of looking back, let us contemplate the future; the peninsula is still entire and ruled by governments, secret enemies of France. Hitherto, the weakness of the Spanish ministry and the personal sentiments of the old monarch have retained Spain in the system of France. A new reign will develop the germs of hatred between the two nations.

The family compact has been annihilated, and this is one of the advantages which the revolution has procured to England. Holland, though governed by a French prince, enjoys her independence: her interest is to be the medium of our commerce with the continent, and to favor it in order to participate in her profits. Have we not fear if the war continues, that France will establish her influence on the peninsula and her custom-houses in Holland.

Such was the language of men who knew how to penetrate into the future. They saw with grief peace proposed by Russia. They doubted not but that the whole continent would shortly be detached from England, and that an order of things, which it was so important to prevent, would be established in Spain and in Holland.

In the meantime, England required the House of Braganza to quit the Peninsula and fly to Brazil. The partitions of the English ministry sowed discord among the princes of the House of Spain. The reigning dynasty was removed forever, and in consequence of arrangements made at Bayonne, a new sovereign, having a common power and a common origin with France, was called to the government of Spain.

The interview of Erfurth gave an opportunity for new proposals of peace; but they likewise were repulsed. The same spirit which had caused the negotiation of Lord Lauderdale to be broken off, directed affairs in England.

The fifth coalition broke out. These new events still turned to the advantage of France. The only ports by which England pretended an avowed communication with the continent, passed with the Italian provinces, into your majesty's possession, by the treaty of Vienna, and the allies of the Empire saw their power increase.

The orders issued by the British council had overturned the laws of the commerce of the world.—England, whose existence is wholly attached to commerce thus cast disorder among the commerce of nations. She had torn from it every privilege. The decrees of Berlin and Milan repelled these monstrous novelties. Holland was in a difficult position; her government had not an action sufficiently energetic; her custom-house offered too little security, for this centre of the continent to remain much longer isolated from France. Your majesty, for the interest of your people and to insure the execution of the system which you opposed to the tyrannical acts of England, was forced to change the fate of Holland.

Notwithstanding, your majesty, persevering in your system and in your desire of peace, gave England to understand that she could preserve the independence of Holland, only by recalling her orders in council, or adopting pacific views; the ministers of a commercial nation treated lightly an overture so lightly interesting to their commerce. They answered that England could do nothing with regard to the fate of Holland. In the illusions of their pride, they misconceived the motives of that proceeding; they pretended to perceive in it the confession as the efficacy of their orders in council, and Holland was annexed. Since they have willed it so, sire, I believe it useful at this time, and I propose to your majesty to consolidate this union by the constitutional forms of a senatus consultum.

The annexation of the Hanse-towns, of Lauenburg, and of all the coast from the Elbe to the Ems, is commanded by circumstances. That territory is al-

HOPE.

Hope springs eternal in the human breast.

Midst the wild'rings of care and torments of strife, That darken and sadden our path to the tomb,

Oh, come then enchantress! and shed o'er my soul, A beam of thy radiance to lighten its woe;

And while thy gay visions illuively roll, I'll worship the spell—tho' its falsehood I know.

For long in my bosom, corrosive and stern, Has wild disappointment exerted its sway;

And clear shall eternity's morning arise, And bright and unfading thy happiness glow,

Tho' last upon earth, 'twill be found in the skies, Untarnish'd by falsehood, unsull'd by woe.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT.

We are informed that Daniel French, (machinist and engineer of the city of New York, has invented a very useful improvement in the art of weaving.—The machinery is very simple in its construction, and cheap to build, and may be moved with the hand, water, or any other convenient power.

New York Paper.

COUNTERFEITS.

[As we import knives, forks, common law, shirts, handkerchiefs calico and crape, &c. &c. from England; it is not very surprising that some of her royal subjects should endeavour to extend the trade, and supply us with bank notes. It verifies the adage,— "Give some folks an inch, and they'll take a span." After perusing the following, the American reader will probably incline to prefer domestic manufactures.]

Pittsburg, (P.) January 25.

After their commitment they made an acknowledgment of their villainy, and stated that they reside in Delaware county, state of New-York; that McIntosh obtained the notes from one Millard, of Connecticut, who got them from a man by the name of Boyce, of Elizabethtown, county of Leeds, Upper Canada, who is said to be the manufacturer—3666 dollars, in bills of 20 dollars each on the Bank of Baltimore, were found in their possession, and a bill of 50 dollars on the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Philadelphia.

From the Baltimore Whig.

IMPRESSMENT.

Is there any other nation on the earth that would endure such repeated outrages of this sort as we have borne? The following narrative, in the blunt lingo of an honest sailor, is another record of insult:

Extract of a letter from John Allen, of Wiscasset, to his brother tar, Charles Morgan.

On board H. M. Ship Hound, Cadix, Nov. 10, 1810.

I beg you will speak to your captain, and put me in the papers—as I have wrote to our consul here and to Mr. Lyman in vain. I sailed from Boston in the ship Atlantic of Portsmouth, N. H. to London; from London to Tenerife. On our passage back to London I lost my protection. I got another from Mr. Lyman, a few days after 20th May, 1807.—Sent my protection, and wrote several times to Mr. Lyman—No answer. Sent home to Wiscasset, and a protection was received at the admiralty, Jan. 16, 1808; went to London, and Mr. Lyman gave a certificate of discharge. Arrived at Liverpool 9th February last; was impressed and sent on board the Princess. I wrote several times to Mr. Lyman and the consul; have received no answer for nine months—am a native of Wiscasset, where my wife and family live. The collector there knows me—I hope he will obtain my release.

JOHN ALLEN.

WE are authorised to say, that DANIEL MORGAN, Esq, will be the republican candidate, at the next congressional election for this district.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me to secure a debt due Hambleton Jefferson, I will sell, on Tuesday the 13th day of March next, before the door of Mr. Robert Fulton's tavern, in Charles-Town, for cash, a Cochee, two Horses, and some household Furniture.

S. SLAUGHTER, Trustee. February 8, 1811.

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 inclosed, 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.

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment on a bond given by the subscriber, of Washington county, state of Maryland, to a certain Wendal Glaze, formerly of the county and state aforesaid, now of Jefferson county, Virginia, for one hundred and thirty three pounds twelve shillings and six pence, dated the 8th day of September, 1806, and payable on the first day of April, 1811, next ensuing—as I am determined not to pay the same until compelled by law.

WILLIAM EASTON. January 24, 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.

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.

A prime collection of FINE & 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.

Stray Horse.

LOST 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 the Legislature of Virginia, at 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.

Four Cents per Pound

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

FOR RENT,

A Grist Mill & Saw Mill,

IN Berkeley county, on the road leading from Martinsburgh to Williamsport, known by the name of Little'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.

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

The Scheme of the above Lottery is approved by the best judges to be as advantageously arranged for the interest of the subscribers as any ever offered to the public. The proportion of prizes is much greater than customary—the blanks not being more than one prize. It affords also most 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 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 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 invite 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 spurious matter instead of using the genuine vaccine; so that already the Small Pox has been brought into this city in many places, and the old inoculation has been again unhappily substituted in its stead. If therefore the people of the United States are unwilling to relinquish the advantages of the Kine Pox or what is called the benefit of this discovery, they must be on their guard, and 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 its being taken 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 at Charles town, by Dr. SAMUEL J. CRAWFORD, Messrs. W. W. LANE, and JOHN HARRIS, Messrs. J. S. LANE, BROTHERS, & Co. ROBERT WORTHINGTON, and Co. Harper's Ferry by Dr. CHARLES BROWN, Messrs. R. HUMPHREYS, and THOMAS B. BENNETT, & Co. June 15, 1810.

Blank Bonds

TO BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

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

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted four weeks, to subscribers, for three fourths of a dollar, and 184 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.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

At a meeting of a number of republicans of the county of Jefferson, on the 12th day of Feb. 1811, at the house of Henry Haines, in Charles-Town, (agreeable to public notice) for the purpose of nominating a fit person as a candidate, at the next election for a member, to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States—A fit person as a candidate at the next election for a Senator to represent this Senatorial district in the Senate of Virginia—And two fit persons as candidates at the next election for members to represent this county, in the next General Assembly of Virginia—John Dixon, Chairman, Robert C. Lee, Secretary.

On motion, Resolved unanimously, That Daniel Morgan, Esq. of Jefferson county, be nominated as a fit person as a candidate at the next election for a member to represent this district in Congress.

Resolved unanimously, That Charles Brent, Esq. of Frederick, be nominated as a fit person, as a candidate, at the next election for a Senator, to represent this district in the Senate of Virginia.

Resolved unanimously, That Jacob H. Manning and William P. Hood, Esquires, be nominated as two fit persons, as candidates, at the next election for members to represent this county in the General Assembly of Virginia.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Farmer's Repository. JOHN DIXON, ROBERT C. LEE.

FEDERAL MEETING.

At a meeting of a number of Federal Republicans at the house of John Anderson, Charles-Town, on the 12th of February, 1811.—On motion, John Kearsley, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and William Tate, Secretary.

Resolved, That Lewis Wolfe, Esq. of Winchester, be recommended to the freeholders of the Senatorial district composed of the counties of Frederick, Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy and Jefferson, as a fit person for a candidate at the next election for a Senator to the State Legislature.

Resolved, That Rawleigh Morgan, and Thomas Griggs, Jun. Esqrs. be recommended to the freeholders of Jefferson county as fit persons for candidates at the next election to represent them in the General Assembly of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the conduct of Major James Stephenson, our present Representative in Congress (who has declined being again a candidate) meets the approbation of this meeting.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Charles-Town and Martinsburgh newspapers.

J. KEARSLY, Chairman, Wm. TATE, Secretary.

A BOOK

Bound in boards, containing the executors bonds for this county, has been taken either from the court house during the sitting of the court, or from my office, I suppose by mistake. If any person has such a book in possession, I will thank them to return it. And if it has been feloniously taken away, I will give Fifty Dollars reward for its restoration and the conviction of the felon.

GEO. HITE.

Feb. 15.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, February 9.

Mr. Lyon appeared and took his seat.

The bill for erecting New Orleans into a state was returned from the Senate with amendments.

One of the amendments proposed to define the Western boundary of the territory, so as to make the Sabine the boundary from the ocean to the 32d degree of North latitude and thence degree North till it intersects the Northern boundary line of Orleans territory.

Mr. Pitkin said, although what he had said on this subject appeared to have no weight when the bill was before the House, he hoped when the bill came from the Senate, that those who were friendly to the bill would agree to the amendment. Even as the boundary was now fixed, there was a small tract of land on this side of the Sabine, which had been in dispute; but perhaps the Western boundary might as well be fixed at the Sabine as any where.

Mr. Mitchell said he had at first had some hesitation in yielding his assent to this amendment, not because of the extent of it, for the U. States might have a claim of a greater extent, and had a color of title to the Rio Bravo; but because the line had been alleged to be a small river a little to the East of the Sabine—and because it was concluded by the officers of the parties on the Sabine that the intervening territory should not be occupied. But he did not believe that these claims of Spain were to be considered of any moment. In taking the Sabine as the Western boundary the United States would undoubtedly exercise great moderation in the extension of their limits; and this line would be far from including all the territory which they might hereafter claim—and in acceding to this boundary be wished not to be understood as surrendering any claim the U. States might have to a greater extent.

The amendment of the Senate was agreed to without opposition.

Another amendment of the Senate proposed to amend that part of the bill declaring that the convention should be chosen by the free male inhabitants by adding the word "white," so as to exclude free people of mixed blood from voting.

Mr. Smilie expressed his hope that the House would not agree to this amendment. The bill only provided for the election of a convention to form a constitution; after which these people would permit whom they chose to vote for Congress, &c. He could not help remarking that so delicate was the convention which framed the constitution on this point, that it had used only the word "persons." The amendment could answer no good purpose, and an agreement to it would not be very honorable to the House.

Mr. Poindexter said he had been impressed with a belief, when this bill was formerly before the House, that the population other than white formed a large proportion of the population of the territory; but he had since understood that they were not now permitted to vote, and were excluded from the militia. When Louisiana was first acquired by the U. States, a corps had been formed composed of this description of people; but, on an apprehension of insurrection, they were dismissed, and their commissions revoked, &c. &c.

Mr. Mitchell thought the House had better reject the amendment. He declared that all the people within certain limits should compose a state, and gave them a right to make all regulations, &c. for their government.—The most safe depository of this sort of power would be the convention in the first instance, and the Legislature in the second. He was therefore opposed to the amendment because the convention and legislature were better able to decide the question than the House.

This amendment of the Senate was negative.—Yeas 49, Nays 60.

NON-IMPORTATION.

On motion of Mr. Eppes all the orders of the day were laid on the table—and

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Desha in the Chair, on the bill supplementary to the act concerning commercial intercourse, &c.

Mr. Emott's motion under consideration to amend the bill so as to repeal the law of May last, &c.

Mr. Rhea made a motion supplanting that, viz. to strike out the whole of the bill.

Mr. Eppes replied to some of Mr. Emott's remarks made on Wednesday. Mr. Emott explained.

Mr. Sturges supported Mr. Rhea's motion, with a view to move the insertion of a provision for repealing all the laws on the subject of commercial intercourse, &c. in place of the words to be stricken out. He took the ground that the non-importation is not now in force. The law passed in 1809 having provided a non-intercourse to commence "on the 20th May next," viz. on the 20th May, 1809; that law having been suspended in a manner provided in the law itself; having been revived by the law of May last; and every law revived by law being revived as much in totidem verbis, as though it were recited at length—the event in which the law was to be revived not having occurred until November, he contended that the law could not be in force until the 20th of May next, because the law so revived declares that such provisions shall be in force "from and after the 20th day of May next."

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Mr. Rhea and Mr. Wright supported the motion to strike out the whole of the bill, on the ground that to pass such a bill would be a breach of our faith with France.

About 4 o'clock— Mr. Bibb moved that the committee rise to allow further time for reflection on the subject.

Mr. Gardiner opposed the motion on account of the critical state of the mercantile world, which required an immediate decision.

Mr. Bacon said he should vote for the motion, because he found it was impossible to get at the question. The bill had been before the House several days, and, instead of receiving a decision on its merits, had been met by motions not intended for the relief of our merchants, but the embarrassment of their proceedings.

Mr. Quincy said that a subject of this kind ought to be fully discussed; and no objection could arise to the loss of time thus employed.

Several gentlemen wished to speak to the merits of the bill; but the chairman confined the debate to the question of the committee's rising.

The committee rose, yeas 62, and were refused leave to sit again, yeas 35.

Mr. Eppes moved to take up the bill in the House; but

A motion to adjourn prevailed, 59 to 51.

Monday, February 11.

Mr. Sturges presented memorials from sundry inhabitants of Philadelphia, complaining of the evils resulting from the operations of the 9th section of the law regulating the Post-Office Department permitting the delivery of papers and letters on Sunday. Referred to the committee of the whole to whom similar petitions have been referred.

The Resolution of the Legislature of Ohio, unanimously adopting the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, relative to judges of no ability, was read.

The bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Farmer's Bank of Alexandria, was read a third time. Mr. Smilie asked for the Yeas and Nays on the passage, which were— For the bill 70 Against it 35

The bill to incorporate the Union Bank of Georgetown, was taken up.

A motion was made to adjourn, and lost—Yeas 42, Nays 48.

The bill was then gone through, and passed a third time.

Several orders of the day were called for: But the House adjourned—Yeas 60.

Tuesday February 12.

The bill from the Senate, proposing to authorize the three Judges of the Supreme Court now present to hold a court, &c. was read.

Mr. Rhea of (Ten.) said, the bill contained a principle which he never would agree to sanction. It will be found, if the law establishing the judicial courts be adverted to, that then, when there were only six justices or judges, four of them were necessary to constitute a quorum—this was a majority indeed. This bill goes to authorize three judges to hold the supreme court, a number less than a majority, inasmuch as there are now seven circuits in the United States, and of course there are or ought to be seven judges. The bill contemplates an innovation which infringes the fundamental principle of majorities, a principle which never ought to be subverted, in relation to a legislative or judicial body. My objection to the bill is on principle; considerations foreign to that effect me not. I therefore move that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

On this motion a discussion took place, Messrs. Rhea, Quincy, Southard, Burwell, Gholson, Troup and Montgomery, were in favor of the postponement, and Messrs. Gold, Pitkin, Love, Bacon, Wright Livermore and Pickman opposed it.

In support of the motion for indefinite postponement, it was urged that it was introducing a new and important principle, changing the highest tribunal of the United States; that it was a law to be passed on the spur of the occasion, (for unless passed this day it could have no effect) which was always an objectionable mode of proceeding; that it would furnish an excuse to the Judge for not attending; that it was establishing a precedent which might be productive of serious evils, for they need never hereafter expect to see a full bench, if Congress, who were in session when the court ought to meet, could be prevailed upon to pass a bill to excuse their attendance; and that the bill would operate unjustly on the citizens of the district, who had never appealed from a bench of three judges in the district to a bench of three judges of the supreme court. Messrs. Montgomery and Troup expressed a want of confidence in the court. The latter said that five of the members of the court had, as far as they could, given away eighty millions of the public property (in the Yazoo case) and he would not confide such powers to a smaller number of judges, &c.

Against the motion for indefinite postponement, it was said that three of the judges had been here several days, and no others were expected; that they might proceed to decide on cases arising within the district of Columbia, which were important and pressing, and from a postponement of a decision on which great injury would arise; that there were also some very important cases, which would suffer from delay, and which the parties would consent to have determined by these three judges; that no injury could arise from such cases in which the parties had the option of deferring a decision till another year; that the judges who were present were gentlemen of the highest character, in whom unlimited confidence might be placed &c. &c.

The question was decided in the affirmative, Yeas 59—Nays 22.

Wednesday, February 13.

On motion of Mr. Macon the House considered the amendment of the Senate to the bill enabling the people of Orleans to form a constitution and state government, &c. which had been objected to by this House, and to which the Senate adhered. Its amendment, the insertion of the word "white," confined the suffrage in the election of the convention to free "white" persons.