bate on the Louisiana treaty.

As long ago as the year 1673, the inhabitants of the French province of (1685) La Sale, 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'Ibberville 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 & 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 Havanah, 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 ostensibly ceded this country to England, virtually the cession was on the land, virtually the cession was on the is to be observed that although France part of Spain : because France was no good condition. as the friend of Spain, (having previ- fore Liston makes their position respectaously, relinquished the whole to her) and because in 1783 restitution was made by England, not to France, but | ber of transports, is anchored in the Tagus. to Spain. England having acquired | The population of the whole North of Por 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 famine. and east of the Perdido; 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 Apalachicolabeing 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 house containing four rooms, a bar 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 | vern, and may be rented separately, if 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 cessary buildings for a private family, with the former possessors of that key adjoining the Presbyterian meeting of the river;—the entire command of houselot. Possession may be had imthe Mobile and its widely extending | mediately of the two list described 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 acknowletiged to be inestimably valuable.

But it is dreaded that so widely ex-

be indisputable, I fear we have already far exceeded the limits which visionary speculatists 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 Switzer-After shewing that the government | land, of ancient or modern times is to of the United States were fully com- be our standard, we shall dwindle inpetent to acquire territory, be observed deed. They have formed the basis in relation to the boundary of Louisia- of most theories on this subject. The at January Court last, will be sold, for acquisition of the country west of the ready money, at the Court House door necessity of settling it now or for a long February Court, next, Canada explored the country on the time to come. It will tend to destroy Mississippi. A few years afterwards | the cause of Indian wars, whilst it may injured race of men."

From the Paris Moniteur.

FRENCH ACCOUNT OF THE WAR IN POR.

According to the accounts given by gen. Foy, the conduct of the English in the ountry 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

As for the rest the English occupy, at the gates of Lisbon, a strong position cov. red with redounts in which they have collected convenient cellar under it, and kitchen 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 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 e army for four or five months.

The prince of Essling has thrown a bridge over the Z zere, two tetes de pont which are impregnable. He has also collected his magazines at Santarem, which he is fortifying, and has marked out the sitions 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 Erench 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 invented to divert the people of England from the alarms which they have conceived respect ing the fate of the English army.

There has been ten days rain, but the weather has now become very fine. Our

onger interested in the business, but | The entrenched camp of the English be ble; but it requires to be defended by forty or fitty thousand English troops. The English flect with an immense num-

tugal is assembled at Lisbon; in consequence of which an immense number of cople are collected there, which is pro ductive of great disorders and dreadful

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

The prisoners on each side have been

FOR RENT.

HE subscriber will rent for a term L 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 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 tanecessary. 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 nehouses. For terms apply to the subscriber, in Charles-Town.

JOHN KENNEDY. February, 1, 1811.

DR. REETZ

.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 NE-GRO 'WOMAN, an excellent house

Shepherd's-town, Feb. 1, 1811.

NOTICE.

DURSUANT to an order of the Mississippi does not reduce us to the of the said County, on the first day of son.

Negro Bill,

constitute the asylum of that brave and | 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 cannon of every kind that they could pro-cure. The prince of Essling drove them on the lot, and an excellent garden .-For terms apply the subscriber.

CURTIS GRUBB. January 25, 1811.

CAUTION.

A LL 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 atmost extent of the

ROBERT M'MAKIN. January 25, 1811.

Estray Horse.

OT out of a stable, in the town of J 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 out again. I will give a liberal reward tageously arranged for the interest of adany person who will take him up. and give me information thereof, and all reconable 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

All of which have been selected with he 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 th llowing 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

Apodeldoc, &c. &c. And are now ready to serve their ustomers 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 D EQUESTS all persons indebted Will be given, at this Office, for clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS.

NOTICE.

PETITION will be presented to A the Legislature of Virginia at their next session, for an act incorpor. ating a company for the purpose of turnpiking 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 Jeffer.

January 18, 1811.

FOR RENT,

A Grist Mill & Saw Mill IN Berkeley county, on the road lead. ing from Martinsburgh to Willi, amsport, known by the name of Lite's mill. Both mills are in excellent or. der, 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 substri-ber 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 saie of Tickets will admit, are the following

STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.			P_{I}	RIZES:
1 P	rize o	. 30,000 dolls.		
1			. :	25,000
1		- 1		20,000
2		100		10,000
3—	x •			5,000
14				1,000
30				500
50	•		463	100
OF THE REAL PROPERTY.				

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

EIGHT PRIZES OF 250 TICKETSME. By drawing either of which only tunate ticket may gain an immes. 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. Pre-

venturers as any ever offered to the public The proportion of prizes is much greater than customary-the blanks not being pear two to one prize. It affords also many strong inducements to purchase early, in as much as the first three the usand 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 of any day following. The great encourage-ment 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 pe-culiar to the scheme itself: The great and good purpose for which this lettery has been authorised, viz. "to preserve the genuin: vaccine matter, and to distribute it free! every expence," ought alone to induce the public to give it every possible encourage ment without delay. It is well known that many persons have of late fallen victims to the Small Pox by a misplaced confidencela spurious matter instead of using the geuine 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 en-Joy the benefit of this discovery, diested of the dangers and difficulties which have hitherto accompanied it, they must support vaccine institutions such as the one new stitutions by giving a free circulation to the genuine vaccine matter, will greatly litate 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 invalue able remedy, and finally, it is confidently believed, they will prove to be the means of extirpating the Small Pox-entirely from among us.

Lickets in the above Lottery for sale in Charles town, by Dr. SAMUEL J. CRANER, Messrs. W. W. LANE, and JOHN HUN-JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co. and ROBERT WORTHINGTON, and Co.—Harper's Ferry by Dr. CHARLES BROWN,
Messrs. R. HUMPHREYS, and THOMAS S. BENNET, & Co.

Blank Bonds TO BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.

June 15, 1810.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY

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

Vol. III.]

FRIDAY, February 15, 1811.

No. 151.

The price of the FARMER'S REPOST-TORY 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.

17" 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

> 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.

Their excellencies the duke de Cadore, minister of foreign relations, the count Regnault de Saint Jean d' Angely, minister of state, and the count Caffarelli, councellor of state were intro-

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

Message from his imperial and royal majesty. I order my minister of foreign rela-

ions 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 necessity 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 maintainand 1807, or to return at length to pabeen 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 accommodahopes has been frostrated. I have found in the mode of negociation of the

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

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 expences 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.

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER. | Report of the minister of foreign rela- her. He felt, that by the success ob- us at least profit now from the lessons tions to his majesty the emperor and tained against the third coalition, the of experience and avoid a fault. In-

the highest pitch of grandeur. The ought, by a speedy peace, to prevent the weakness of the Spanish ministry victories obtained over five successive | new aggrandizements, which the con- and the personal sentiments of the old coalitions, all formented by England, | tinuance of the war would render inevi- | monarch have retained Spain in the have produced these results; and it table. That minister did not hide system of France. A new reign will may be said that for the glory, the pow- from himself any of the advantages develope the germs of hatred between er of the great Empire, we are indebt- which France had reaped from the false the two nations.

offered peace; and without enquiring read. He believed that England ges which the revolution has procured whether it would be more advantage- would gain much, if none of the pow- to England. Holland, though governous than war, you considered, sire, only ers of the continent should lose. His ed by a French prince, enjoys her inthe happiness of the present generati- system of politics was to disarm France, dependence : her interest is to be the on; and you always shewed yourself | to cause the confederation of the north | medium of our commerce with the conready to sacrifice to it the most promi- of Germany to be acknowledged in op- tinent, and to favor it in order to par-

sing future prospects. 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 Fugland, re-kindling incessantly the flame of war, appeared to conspire against her allies and against herself, in order to make ed 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 | troops in motion. The imperial guard millions of inhabitants of Poland .-The houses of France and Spain were | dale appeared afraid of the consequenessentially enemies, and the people of these nations were still farther sepa- paring, He proposed to sign the trearated by their manners. One of the | ty, to include in it Prussia, and to acgreatest 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 | ture of the imperial guard was delayed

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 ing the independence of Holland was | prosperity of France, and she hoped to recal her orders in council of 1806 | that a third coalition would snatch from our crown Belgium, the provinces of cific sentiments. But that power has | the Rhine and Italy. The peace of tion was formed, three months after- ditions which left France in a more ad-Presburg.

Venice, Dalmatia, Istria, all the coasts | evitable result of which would insure of the Adriatic, and those of the kingdom of Naples, came under the French tion between the two countries-My dominion; the German body, established upon principles contrary to those which founded the French empire, fell English government nothing but craft | to pieces, and the system of the confed- | Hanover, and which guaranteed all eration of the Rhine converted into inmate and necessary allies the same peo- | can we now consent to sign with the ple, who, in the two former coalitions, had marched against France, and indissolubly united them to her by com-

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 | would leave under his influence Hanhad no hope of ravishing from her, rendered them more sensible of the fault which they had committed, and demonstrated the full extent of it.

'Atman 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

politics of England; but he had before of Saxony, of Hesse, of Hanover, and land. the fate of the mouths of the Ems, the | Such was the language of men who Jade, the Weser, the Elbe, the Odel | knew how to penetrate into the future. and the Vistula, so necessary to the They saw with grief peace proposed English commerce. A man of a su- by Russia. They doubted not but that perior mind, Fox did not content him- the whole continent would shortly be self with uselessly regretting the rup- detached from England, and that an ture of the treaty of Amiens, and the order of things, which it was so imporlosses thenceforth irreparble; he wish- | tant to prevent, would be established ed to prevent still greater ones, and in Spain and in Holland. he sent lord Lauderdale to Paris.

The negociations began, and every this empire the greatest that has exist- thing presaged a happy issue to them,

They then only lanquished. The ministry were neither sufficiently enlightened nor sufficiently cold-blooded to feel the necessity of peace. Prussia instigated by that spirit with which England inspired all Europe, put her had orders to set out; lord Lauderces of the new events which were preknowledge the confederation of the north of Germany; your majesty with that spirit of moderation of which you | England. have given such frequent examples to or to that which the victories obtained which 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.

mies, united to offer peace to England; all her presentiments, could not pre-Amiens was violated. A third coali- vail upon herself to subscribe to conwards it was dissolved by the treaty of vantageous position than that in which she was after the treaty of Amiens, England saw all her hopes frustrated. | would not open negociations; the into France a still more advantageous position. We have refused, they said in England, a treaty, which maintained the independence of France, the North | Holland. of Germany, Prussia, Saxony, Hesse, the openings for our commerce; how 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, over and all the markets of the North, those principal arteries of our com-Men who calmly consider the situati-

on of England, answered: Two coalitions, each of which ought to have lasted ten years, have been vanquished in quired by France are the consequence | constitutional forms of a senatus conof those events, and England can no sultum. longer oppose them; doubtless we adhered to the politics of Fox. Let

question was at an end, and that they stead of looking back, let us contemmust no longer think of disputing with, plate the future; the peninsula is still France the possessions she had justly entire and ruled by governments, se-Your majesty has raised France to acquired by victory; but that they cret enemies of France. Hitherto,

The family compact has been anni-On all occasions, your majesty has his eyes those which she still might hilated, and this is one of the advantaposition to the confederation of the | ticipate in our profits. Have we not It was thus that the treaties of peace | Rhine. He felt that Prussia could be | fear if the war continues, that France saved only by peace, and that upon the | will establish her influence on the pefate of that power depended the power | ninsula and her custom-houses in Hol-

In the meantime, England required the House of Braganza to quit the Peninsula and fly to Brazil. The partizans 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 Bavonne, 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

The fifth coalition broke out. These Europe, consented to it. The depar- new events still turned to the advantage of France. The only ports by which several days; but Lauderdale hesi- England pretended an avowed commu-Thus France after the treaty of Ami- tated : he was of opinion that he ought nication with the continent, passed with ens had a strength relatively less than to send a courier to his court, and that the Italian provinces, into your majesat the peace of 1783, and much inferi- courier brought him back the order ty'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 Two great sovereignties, lately ene- torn from it every privilege. The decrees of Berlin and Milan repelled but that power, which notwithstanding | 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 Eng-land, was forced to change the fate of

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 his time, and I propose to your maa few months; the new advantages ac- jesty to consolidate this union by the

The annexation of the Hanse-towns. ought not to have violated the treaty of Lauenburg, and of all the coast from of Amiens. We ought since to have the Elbe to the Ems, is commanded by circumstances. That territory is al-

the Jade, of the Weser, and of the Elbe be not shut to it forever.

senals with provisions, and have a sure to what followsroute for your commerce with the North, but by means of internal naviroute for your commerce with the

jesty's navy.

of the peace, were surprised; com- dreaded and detested. merce was plundered; peaceable citizens lost their liberty, and the ports of made of 150,000 men for the marine, lers, merchants, their properties and one can doubt .- Ledger. their persons seized in our ports from the Baltic sea to the Adriatic Gulph, will afford the means of retaliation; and if the English government, to make the people of London forget the injustice of the war, should again give it the spectacle of captures made in contempt of the law of nations, it will also have to shew the losses so occasi-

Sire, as long as England shall persist in her orders in council, your majesty will persist in your decrees. Your majesty will oppose to the blockade of the coasts, the continental blockade; and to the pillage on the seas, the confiscation of English goods on the conti-

It is my duty to say so to your majesty; your majesty cannot henceforth hope to bring back your enemies to more moderate ideas, otherwise than | rial of the president and directors of the | which the treasury business has so long by your perseverance in this system .-There must result from it such a state | charter, have directed me to request | the U. S. and great convenience not of inconvenience to England, that she | you to state to the committee, whether, | only to the officers, but also to all those shall be forced at length to acknowledge | in your opinion, the renewal of the said | who have had payments of a public nathat she cannot violate the rights of | charter, will not greatly facilitate the | ture to make or to receive. neutrals upon the seas, and claim their | collection of the revenue, and promote protection on the continent; that the the public welfare. In complying with to the particular objections made aonly source of her evils is in her orders | this request, it is expected that you | gainst the present charter, as these of council, and that, that aggrandize. will furnish the committee with the may easily be obviated by proper altement of France which will long excite facts and reasoning upon which your rations. What has been called a natiher uneasiness and her jealousy, she opinion has been formed; together onal bank, or in other words, a new owes to the blind passions of those, with such information upon this sub- bank of the U.S. instead of the existwho, violating the treaty of Amiens, ject, as may be in your possession. breaking on the negociation of Paris, I am, sir, respectfully, breaking on the negociation of Paris, rejecting the proposals of Tilsit and Erfurth, disdaining the overtures made before the annexation of Holland, have given the last blows to her commerce and to her power, and conducted your empire to the accomplishment of its high destinies.

CHAMPAGNY, Duke de Cadore. Paris, Dec. 8, 1810.

NORFOLK, Feb. 4.

mmmm

On Saturday Evening arrived in this borough, His Excellency M. Serrurier Minister Plenipotentiary from His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of France to the United States. The minister embarked at Bayonne on the 1st of January on board the ship commodore Rogers, bound to N. York .-The ship meeting with adverse winds

The immense magazines of Heligo- on Saturday, and the minister, his suit of public monies. That the punctuali- thirteen millions of dollars, & to whom The immense magazines of Heligo- on Saturday, and the intuister, its active whom land will always threaten to empty and some passengers came up in a piland will always threaten to empty and some passengers came up to a proceeded immedition banks, is a fact generally acknowledge terminate its operations, particularly themselves upon the continent, if a sin- lot boat; the ship proceeded immedition of the proceeding the procedure the proceeding the proceeding the proceeding the proceeding the procedure the proce point should remain open to the ately to New-York. M. Serrurier has ed. It is, to a certain degree, enle point should remain open to the ately to New-York. In detroit he forced by the refusal of credit at the American commerce, and after the length of the le the North Sea, and if the mouths of proceeds as soon as possible for Wash- custom house, so long as a former re- great losses lately experienced abroad

The orders of the British council cure any newspapers by this vessel, in- in order to ensure that precision in the It is not intended to overate the extent The orders of the British council cure any newspapers by this vessely the privileges deed we are infirmed that none were collection, on which depends a correst of an evil which there are no certain of the navigation of neutrals, and your brought up—our information is theremajesty can no longer supply your ar- fore verbal, and in substance amounts ments, it would if no use was made of patiating on the fatal and unavoidable

were fitting out with activity, which | would affect the commercial capital, | veral millions; and without adverting The repairing and enlarging of the capture all American vessels, whose and fall heavily on the consumers - to other possible dangers of a more canal already existing between Ham- condemnation follows with certainty. That the public monies are safer by be- neval nature, it appears sufficient to burg and Lubeck, and the construction In the Commodore Rodgers are pas- ing weekly deposited in banks, instead state, that the same body of men who of a new canal will join the Elbe to the sengers ten or twelve American cap- of accumulating in the hands of collec- owe fourteen millions of dollars to the Weser, and the Weser to the Ems, tains whose vessels and cargoes had tors, is self evident. And their trans- Bank, owe also ten or twelve to the and which will require but four or five been condemned and sold. The in- mission, whenever this may be wanted years of labor and an expence of from | ternal state of France is represented as | for the purpose of making payments in fifteen to twenty millions, in a country | deplorable beyond conception. Great other places, than those of collection where nature presents no obstacles, will | discontents are manifested, and no- cannot with any convenience be effectopen to the French merchants a way thing has more tended to increase them ed on a large scale in an extensive economical, easy, and free from every | than the war in Spain and Portugal. | country, except through the medium danger. Your empire may trade at all | Accounts had reached Bayonne that of banks, or of persons acting as banktimes with the Baltic, send to the North the produce of your soil and of your and was at Ciudad Rodrigo in Spain.

Accounts had resched Dayonne that of Dahks, of Or persons acting as Dahks, of Or persons acting a Dahks, of O The flags of Hamburg, of Bremen | lord Wellington. The information those purposes.

of the Bank of the U. States.

February 5th, 1811.

IN SENATE.

On motion by Mr. Crawford, the fol- that loans to the U: S. are by many of lowing papers were read, and order- the charters forbidden, without a spedered to be printed for the use of the

SENATE CHAMBER, 29th Jan. 1811. The hon. Albert Gallatin.

Your most obedient and very humble serv't. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LETTER.

to the Senate of 2d March, 1809, ex-pressed my opinion in favor of a re-cerns of the country. newal of the charter of the Bank of the

tends to every part of the U. States .- neral bank, or of state banks. But the Under that system, the assistance of transition will be attended with much

ready under your majesty's domini- off the coast of New-York bore away punctual collection of the revenue, and siderable public injury. It is impossite for the Chesapeake, which she entered for the safe keeping and transmission ble that an institution which circulates venue bond actually due remains un- without giving a serious shock to com-We are sorry that we could not pro- paid. But I think, nevertheless, that mercial, banking and national credit banks, be found necessary to abolish effects on individuals; without dwel-

manufactures, and draw from thence | His army was in the utmost distress a bank incorporated by the U. States | credits are refused to importers was the productions necessary to your ma- for provisions, before he left Portugal; or a number of banks incorporated by it is not stated that he was followed by the several states be convenient for | bonds. Upon the whole, a perfect

and of Lubeck, which now wander up-on the seas, denationalized by the Bri-20th or 22d of December, much later in case of a non-renewal of the charter, tish orders in council, will partake of than our Lisbon advice. A gentleman be used by the treasury. Preparatory the lot of the French flag, and will con- who was at Bayonne for many weeks arrangements have already been made cur with it for the interest of the com- | previous to the departure of the com- | to that effect; and it is believed that | mon cause, for the re-establishment of | modore Rodgers, states that no rein- | the ordinary business will be transacted forcements for the armies in Spain had | through their medium, with less con-Peace will arrive at last, for sooner or passed through that place for some venience, and in some respects with later the great interests of the people, time. It was a common observation perhaps less safety than at present, but of justice, and of humanity, prevail o- in France, that as the French armies without any insuperable difficulty. ver the passions and over hatred; but | suffered more for want of provisions, | The difference with respect to safety, the experience of sixty years has taught | than for want of numerical force, rein- results from the organization of the U. us, that peace with England can never forcements of men would only increase S.bank by which it is responsible for the give to commerce more than deceitful the distress. There are some who are money deposited in any of its branches, security. In 1756, in Feb. 1793, in 1804 | so malicious as to insinuate that the | whilst each of the state banks which with regard to Spain, as in May 1803, emperor would not be sorry for the may be employed, will be responsible at the period of the violation of the trea- loss of his armies in Spain, in which only for the sums in its own hands.ty of Amiens, England commenced | (and in high command) are some of | Thus the Bank of the U. States is now | hostilities before having declared war. the most notorious Jacobins in France, answerable for the monies collected at of the United States has not, in the Vessels which navigated upon the faith | a character of all others, now more | N. Orleans, and deposited there in | view which I have been able to take its branch, a security which will be lost of the subject, appeared to me to be A new conscription has been lately under a different arrangement. Nor will the U. States have any other con-England were filled with her disgrace- which indicates a disposition on the trol over the manner in which the busiful trophies. If such scenes are to be part of France to once more try her ness of the Banks may be conducted,

one day renewed, the English travel- strength on the oceah-of the result no than what may result from the power of withdrawing the public deposits; and they will lose that which a charter or a dependence on the general government From the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to a letter from the chairman of such accommodations as may at times the committee, appointed on the me- be wanted, will for the same reason, be morial of the President and directors lessened, and the national power will roads we were unable to procure paper to that extent be impaired. It may be of the usual size for our whole publica. added, that even for the ordinary busi- tion this week. Printed by order of the Senate of the U. | ness of receiving and transmitting public monies, the use of a state bank may be forbidden by the state, and

> cial permision from the state. As it is not perceived on the other hand that a single advantage will accrue to the public from the change, no reason presents itself, on the ground of example of the public from the change, no reason presents itself, on the ground of example of the public from the change, no reason presents itself, on the ground of example of the public from the change, no reason presents itself, on the ground of example of the public from the change, no reason presents itself, on the ground of example of the public from the change, no reason presents itself, on the ground of example of the public from the change, no reason presents itself, on the ground of example of the public from the change, no reason presents itself, on the ground of example of the public from the change, no reason presents itself, on the ground of example of the public from the change, no reason presents itself, on the ground of example of the public from the change, no reason presents itself, on the ground of example of the public from the change, no reason presents itself, on the ground of example of the public from the change, no reason presents itself, on the ground of example of the public from the change of the public from t THE committee of the Senate, pediency, why an untried system to whom has been referred the memo- should be substituted to one under U.S. bank praying for a renewal of their | been conducted with perfect security to

It does not seem necessary to advert ing one, may be obtained by such alterations. The capital may be extended and more equally distributed; new stockholders may be substituted, to the foreigners, as has been suggested in the report of 2d March, 1809; and any other modifications, which may be Treasury Department Jan. 30th, 1811. thought expedient, may be introduced, without interrupting the operations of the institution now in force, and with-

If indeed the Bank of the United U. States, an opinion which remains States could be removed without affectunchanged, I can only add a few explanatory remarks in answer to the inother monied institutions, or the cirquiries of the committee, as stated in culation of the country, the ordinary your letter of yesterday.

The banking system is now firmly established, and in its ramification, ex
fiscal operations of government would not be materially deranged, and might be carried on by means of another gebanks appears to me necessary for the | individual and probably with no incon-

States, on which the receipts into the treasury for this year altogether depend; and that, exclusively of absolute failures, it is improbable that both debts can be punctually paid at the same time. Nor must it be forgotten that the approaching non-importation have not discharged former revenue conviction is felt that in the critical situation of the country, new evils ought not to be superadded, and a perilous experiment be attempted, unless tequired by an imperious necessity.

In those hasty remarks, I have not adverted to the question of constitution onality, which is not a subject of discussion for the Secretary of the Tres. sury. Permit me, however, for my own sake, simple to state, that the bank charter, having for a number of years been acted upon or acquiesced in as if constitutional by all the constitut. ed authorities of the nation, and think. ing myself the use of banks to be at present necessary for the exercise of the legitimate powers of the general go. vernment, the continuation of a Bank

I have the honor to be, respectfully sir, your obedient servant. ALBERT GALLATIA Hon. Wm. H. Crawford,

Chairman, in Senate.

CHARLES-TOWN, February 15.

In consequence of the badness of the

At a meeting of a number of repub-licans 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 can-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, Sc.

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

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

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

Resolved, That the proceedings of his meeting be published in the Farmers Repository.

JOHN DIXON, ROBERT C. LEE.

At a meeting of a number of Feder-l Republicans at the house of John Anderson, Charles-Town, on the 12th of February, 1811, -On motion, John

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 can-

tor to the State Legislature. Resolved, That Rawleigh Morgan, and Thomas Griggs, jun. Esqrs. be recommended to the freeholders of Jefterson county as fit persons for candidates at the next election to represent hem in the General Assembly of this commonwealth.

didate at the next election for a Sena-

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

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Charles-Town and stroy the felicity of its subjects, it is neither its exact and faithful administration, nor

Martinsburgh newspapers.

J. KEARSLEY, Chairman, WM. TATE, Secretary.

A bill was reported in the Senate on the 5th instant to renew the Charter of the Bank of the United States. It renews for twenty years; increases the capital to fifteen millions dollars ; leaves a blank for the bonus; a portion of the directors to be chosen by the President by and with the advice of the Senate, annually, not removeable by the President. The stockholders are not to vote

For the FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

NO. II. IN a preceding paper, fellow citizens, an attempt was made to draw your attenion to the mischievous effects of our poliical division into federalists and republicans; and to propose to your most serious consideration the only method, by which the existing distinction, with all its baneful asequences can be brought in a rational and placeable manner to an end; namely, y inducing you to fix and keep your eyes ply no more than exact and faithful execuistinction, if such there be, and not suffer our attention to be seduced from these by olf interested, insidious, and delusive tales, and projects, which your pretended ends, but most pernicious enemies, may esent to your minds, in order to divert our thoughts from their proper objects of quiry, perplex your understandings, conyour judgments, warp your affections, I mislead your conduct. It has already n stated, that if any real and important ounds of distinction, and of course of preence, do discriminate the parties, they ust of necessity exist in the few follow-g particulars. They must be found ei-er in the form of government preferred each; in the mode of its support; in e disbursement of its funds; in the efficiey and safety of its force as directed to is two great objects, internal tranquillity, and external defence; in the management domestic resources; in the adjustment or talents an i virtue; or in the great- | experience approves, is the securement of exemption from authenticated charges of the life, liberty, reputation, and properforeign partialities. To each of these | ty of the individual against such degrees of sible and intrinsically important grounds | force or fraud, as he is in his unassociated of distinction and preference a few criteria, marks, or characters, furnished in the na- | and is the securement of the whole and not | ve tendencies of each to promote human piness, have been annexed. They are vief, simple and obvious, and by their assistance, it is presumed, that your minds, if divested of the malignant influence of pre-judice, and possessed of that caution and candor, which your duty to yourselves, and your engagements to your fellow citizens demand, and the interest of all render inlispensable, will be enabled to arrive at a rational, just, and correct decision concernng the pretensions of different forms of go-

man; and of course to determine the vaity of the respective claims of conflicting opposing parties to your approbation From these observations it might be pro-per to proceed directly to the principal bu iness of these papers, namely, to investi gate the respective pretensions of different modifications of government with respect to its form, revenue, expenditure, &c. to our approbation and support, and to decide by proper evidence which of our contending parties the pretension of supporting hat modification of governmental form, rerenue, expenditure, &c. which reason, exerience, and the natural and immutable ndency of things pronounce to be most y belong. But from this the notice due to est pestilential tenet, in current circu-

rnment, modes of raising revenue; of

To secure then to every member of the social body not an indefinite portion, not a precarious and gifted fragment of his birth lation, still interposes its delay.

It is a trite maxim in the political world ty, reputation and property, but the whole thereof, even the full, complete, and uninterrupted enjoyment of all these precious claims, being the only proper, legitimate, and rational end and purpose of governmental institution, it becomes a question that different, nav opposite forms of govern-ment, &c. are better calculated to promote the happiness of different portions of man-kind, than other forms are, purely in conquence of diversity of opinion, climate ad constitution. And on this absurdity other of a no less noxious tendency is ingrafted, that it matters not what the form provided it be well administered; a phrase which must mean, if it have a meaning, administered agreeably to the fundamental principles of which the form is constituted. Now with respect to these impositions on the credulty of mankind, let perfect and unmutilated use of all these inful responsibility into his care by a bounti-ful God for the double purpose of use and transmission. For certain it is that the su-preme governor will hold his rational creait be observed, that it is impossible from the very nature of things, that two govern-ments of opposite or even of different forms, tures responsible not only for the use they make of their own faculties of mind and body, but for the use to which they put his

Kearsley, Esq. was appointed Chair-man, and William Tate, Secretary.
man, and William Tate, Secretary.
happiness of those, who live under them, let It is therefore not less the duty of every PAN AWAY from the subscriber's e opinions, sentiments, prejudices, habits, | race while it continue to occupy the st partialities climate or constitution of the pro | of life, to preserve the ameliorations given ple be what they may, or the administration | to the political condition of man by its preever so consonant to principle. By none of these is the innate and immutable tendency of principles and actions to affect felicity to be altered. By these it is true, the minds of a people may be so far blinded as not to disgern the true tendency to affect, and the actual influence upon, their happiness, of may of course be thus disposed not only to live under, but to prefer those forms of goorms of antiquity, since a new modifica vernment, which are most hostile to human felicity, may may be induced to subvert the

most mild and beneficial modifications,-

veremental institutions to produce different

effects, and diff rence of the eff cts actually

produced by them, do still remain the same,

who live under them. If the form be bad,

that is, calculated by its principles to de-

the partialities of a people for it, nor their

hopes from it, that can arrest its pernicious

operation. In spite of all these it goes on

to cover its territories with human misery.

Thus are we led to form a correct judg-

ment respecting their insidious doctrines,

and to pronounce them without hesitation

to be the effusion of ignorance, or trap of

villany : nor can the validity of this sen

tence be impeached, till it be proved, that

one has only to change one's opinion con-

example only to alter one's opinion concern-

ing the tendency of arsenic, when received

into the human stomach, to stimulate and

influme that organ, so as to induce mortifi-

cation and death, to render that virulent poison so admitted, not only harmless, but

highly nutrimental. That there is no such

pliability however in the natural tendency

sistible evidence. It is a proverb of uni-

versal application, that such as the tree is, such is the fruit, a bad tree, bad fruit.

And just so, a good form of government

never fails to render its subj cts happy,

and a bad one to render them miserable.

Nor is it to the purpose to introduce here objections drawn from good or bad admi-

nistration. Good administration can im-

tion of the principles contained in the form,

and of course can confer no benefit, which

the form is not calculated to impart. Bad

administration must consist either in devi-

ation from, or non execution of the princi-

ples which a constitution provides, and

of course the evils it induces, affect neither

the tendency nor the character of the form

itself. When a government is pronounced

good or bad its tendency and character

it is administered agreeably to its princi-

must be understood to be determined, when

ples, and not otherwise. For it is well

known that the very best things are liable

to perversion and abuse, and if things are to be termed bad, because illy used, every

thing on earth would justly be entitled to

each others rights. It would be extremely

tracts between base, ignorant, and deluded

slaves, and those hideous excrescences on

the face of the political world called princes,

emperors and kings, we have heard, bu have, and we ought to feel the most lively

sensations of gratitule to God for it, n

ple in our happy system, and to ascribe such a deformity to it, is to insult its cha-

racter, depreciate its worth, and betray

malignant dispositions against its continu-

right, of his unalienable right to life, liber-

of great importance to ascertain, among

many pretenders, that form which is best

calculated to insure to every member the

estimable rights, committed under an awe-

that character.

But notwithstanding the admission of all

rent to improve his patrimonial estate for the benefit of his offspring. nas been discovered, and introduced among us, which promises advantages to which neither of the antient forms can lay claim. But notwithstanding the admission of all nor is it my intention to insult your under-this, the innate tendency of different go- standings by unfolding in detail the superior fitness and tendency of the elective or representative form above all others to secure to every member of the social body in no respect altered by the ignorance, mis-takes, delusions or expectations of those his right unabridged, to life, liberty, repu tation, and property. Its superior aptitude to answer this purpose is obvious to the meanest capacity. Permit me however to observe in general that the great excellence of the representative, elective or reoublican form consists in this, that while it bestows no right to any, which is not comman to all, it superadds the necessity, and of course the inconvenience of a personal lischarge of social duties. It is essential to the very nature, and it enters necessari. ly into every modification and grade of aristocratical and monarchical forms to confer rights, privileges and immunities on some members, of which others do not equally partake; that is, their lives, liber. cerning the tendency of a principle or action to change its nature. That one has for ties, reputation and property are better provided for, and more amply secured, than those of the other members. This truth is established not only by the theory and practice of every aristocracy and monarchy, that now exists, or ever did exist on earth, but also by the decision of God himself. Attend to what the spirit of God speaking by his prophet Samuel, says on this subject, 1 Sam. viii chap. from 10th to or established order of things the experi-ence of every hour affords the most irre-19th verses: 11. And he said, this will be the manner

of the king that shall reign over you: He will take your sons, and appoint them for himself, for his chariots, and to be his horsemen; and some shall run before his

12 And he will appoint him captains over thousands, and captains over fifties, and will set them to ear his ground, and to reap his harvest, and to make his instruments of war, and instruments of his chariots.

18 And he will take your daughters to be confectionaries, and to be cooks, and to 14 And he will take your fields and your ineyards, and your solive-yards, even the

best of them, and give them to his servants. 15 And he will take the tenth of your seed, and of your vineyard, and give to his officers, and to his servants. .16 and he will take your men servants,

and your maid-servants, and your goodliest young men, and your asses, and put them to his work.

17 He will take the tenth of your sheep : and ye shall be his servants. 18 And ye shall cry out in that day, because of your king which ye shall have chosen you; and the LORD will not hear you

Whatever may have been the means, in that day. motives, or ends, which induced men ori-Hostility therefore to man's natural and ginally to submit to political institution, or aqual right to the enjoyment of life, liberafterwards moved them to persevere in the afterwards moved them to persevere in the use of it, there can be no doubt that the onof foreign intercourse; in the possession of | ly motive or end which reason suggests and | to a greater or less extent being an essenthe composition of every, even the mildest modifications of aristocracy and monarchy, it is plain, that no rational and virtuous capacity unable to repel. The object or man, no man who desires to be just to himself, to his offspring, to his fellow men, or indeed to his God, from whom he has re any part of these important rights. For the doctrine, that inculcates the surrender ceived his natural rights as a most sacred of a portion of these rights, in order to obcharge, and by whose authority he is of tain the secure enjoyment of the residue, course bound to maintain and improve is not only false but absurd. This is not them, can submit to institutions radically the bargain which freemen make with each inconsistent with, necessarily subversive of other, when they enter into political comthese rights. The advocates of such forms of government are then reduced to the nebination, and engage mutually to guarantee cassity of admitting that either ignorance or villany is the principle of their conduct. But it would perhaps be doing this subject a flagrant injustice, did I stop here and not point your attention to the spectacles which difficult indeed even to devise a motive, that could tempt them to exact such a surrender; for it is plain every member would by this principle be compelled to give up precisely as much of his right to life, liberhave been presented on the theatre of life ty, reputation and property to every other member, as they give up to him. Such a principle finds no place in free institutions. by these institutions, for the removal of political ignorance, correction of political error, cure of political prejudice, and edifica-tion in political truth; but this I must post-It is the property exclusively of despotism.

Of the existence of such reproachful con-

Negroes for Sale.

pone to a future day. CANDIDUS.

WILL be sold at public sale to the highest bidder, at the house of the subscriber in Charles-Town, on Saturday the 23d day of Feb. next, seven slaves, consisting of a woman, four boys and two girls, on a credit of six months—the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

HENRY HAINES, Adm'or.

De bonis non of John Ridgway, dec'd. Feb. 15, 1811.

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 of-fice, I suppose by mistake. If any per-son 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.

RANAWAY from the subscriber's farm this morning, Negro Harry of life, to preserve the ameliorations given to the political condition of man by its predecessors, and to add to these all, the lm-provement it can for the benefit of those who are to succeed, than it is the duty of a pa- several years ago from the estate of Mr. Triplett, near Alexandria, where, having connections, it is suspected he will It is not my design to amuse you with an laborate and minute examination of the endeavor to go. The above reward omparative pretensions of monarchy, aris-ocracy, and democracy, the much famed of Lefferson, or ten dollars if taken of Jefferson, or ten dollars if taken within and brought home to me; together with all other reasonable charges.

H. S. TURNER. February 15, 1811.

House and Lot for Sale. WILL be offered for sale, on the 2d day of March next, the House and Lot now occupied by Robert Russel, in Shepherd's-Town. This property is in the centre of the town, the lot is 39 feet front, and 206 back, the house is of brick, 36 by 29 feet, two stories high, with a cellar under the whole, a convenient kitchen, smoke house, and bake oven, stable, &c. all of which are in complete order-There is also a well of never failing water in the yard. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale, by the subscriber.

GEORGE BISHOP, sen. February 15, 1811.

More New Goods.

By the Market-House in Shepherd's-Town. THE subscribers again respectfully inform their customers at a distance, as well as those immediately in

the neighbourhood, and the public in general, that they have recently commenced opening, and shall continue to open as occasion may require, a great variety of articles suitable to the present and approaching seasons. We shall ony mention a few articles, which have

been scarce for some time past, viz.

Ladies Super Extra Long White Kid Gloves,

Habit Long White and Black Lace Sleeves, Lace Caps, Handkerchiefs, Veils

and Silk Hose, Milk-White Sattin and Mantua, Black Lutestring and other Silks, Large assortment Fashionable Rib-

bands and Trimmings, Black, White and Fancy Coloured Ostrich Feathers, Fashionable Flowers and Wreaths,

Bonnetts, Irish Linens, Long Lawns & Linen Cambrick, Cotton Shirting, Cambrick Muslins,

Dimities, Cotton Hosiery and India Muslins, &c. They have on hands, a large quantity

Bar-Iron, Steel, Castings. Wrought & Cut NAILS, Paints & Medicines, &c.

Being largely concerned in the Tanning business, we will constantly have for sale PRIME SOAL and UPPER LEATHER, CALF, KIP, HOG and SHEEP SKINS, HARNESS, BRIDLE and COLLAR Leather, BOOT LEGS, FAIR-TOPS and

ROUNDINGS, &c. &c. Farmers, Boot and Shoe-Makers, Saddlers, &c. may rely on getting Leather of the first quality, as we have an experienced and most capital work man, who conducts and carries on said business; we will pay the highest price in cash, for any number of

HIDES AND SKINS, And wish to contract for a large quan-tity of the following kinds of BARK the ensuing season, viz. Chesnut-Oak, Spanish, White & Black

Oak Bark. Those who live on the Potomac River, will find a sure and certain market, with us, for either of the above kinds of Bark, as well as the Farmers in this neighbourhood. We tender our sincere thanks to our punctual customers, and assure them, it will be the height of our ambition, to serve them at all times, on the best terms, with such artimes, on the best terms, with such articles as they may want, and feel happy we have it fully in our power to do so, out of the abundant assortment we have on hands. We hope those in arrears, will use the present means in their power to discharge their respective balances of the Old Year, without putting us to the trouble of calling or sending to them. We need scarcely or sending to them-We need scarcely inform them, that it really is as necessary for them to pay their arrearages as it is for them to eat, for punctuality is the very life of trade.

JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co.

Shepherd's-Town, February 8, 1811.

Hope springs eternal in the human

'Midst the 'wild'rings of care and tor-That darken and sadden our path

Ah! what could induce us to struggle

If Hope, smiling Hope, did not

The chaplet that sorrow had steep'd in

Reviv'd by her breath, far more daz-Than when it was scattering its

balms on the gale.

O, come then enchantress! and shed A beam of thy radiance to lighten its

And while thy gay visions illusively I'll worship the spell-tho' its false-

hood I know.

Has wild disappointment exerted its

sway; Yet still to the finger of Hope will I That points in the distance an unclouded day.

And will it return, that clear white dawning morn,

O'er which no more tempests of anguish shall rave?

Thy bosom shall tranquilly rest in

And clear shall eternity's morning And bright and unfading thy happi-Tho' last upon earth, 'twill be found in

Untarnish'd by falsehood, unsulli'd

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. Mr. French has one of these machines in operation, at his works in the village of | congressional election for this district. Greenwich. It is put in motion w the hand, by turning a crank, which communicates motion to all parts necessary to perform the work, which it does with dispatch and neatness. All the attention necessary is to mend threads and supply the shuttles with yarn, and may be worked by children or decrepid persons, who may thereby get a comfortable living. This machine is constructed to weave several pieces at once of narrow stuffs, such as webbing and narrow cloths of various kinds, and will be a valuable acquisition to our infant manufactories. We understand some of his machines are already engaged for the state prison, to be used by the criminals. Would not this be a valuable acquisition to this city, by being introduced into the alms house or other convenient places, where many of the infirm and children would be able to earn a living, and diminish the burden on the community? Printers are desired to give the a-

bove a place in their papers. New York Paper.

COUNTERFEITS. [As we import knives, forks, common law, shirts, handkerchiefs calico and crape, &c. &c. &c. from England; it is not very surprising that some of her royal subjects should endeavour to extend the trade, and supply usewith 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 pro-

Pittsburg, (P.) January 25. On Monday last two men of the name of Hebron Mabee and Alexander M'Intosh, were committed to the jail of this county, for passing counterfeit notes on the Bank of Baltimore. Af-

bably incline to prefer domestic manu-

ter their commitment they made an acnowledgement of their villainy, and stated that they reside in Delaware county, state of New-York; that M'Intosh 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. They also state, that James Calder and John Rav, of Delaware county, state of New-York, are concerned in circula-Its roses all drooping, all wither'd | ting these notes, and have now in their possession a large quantity of them. — The notes on the Bank of Baltimore are all of the date of May 1st, 1800, and are easily detected by any person who has a tolerable knowledge of the genuine bills.

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 For long in my bosom, corrosive and lingo of an honest sailor, is another re-

Extract of a letter from John Allen, of

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

and put me in the papers - as I have on the lot, and an excellent garden .wrote to our consul here and to Mr. For terms apply the subscriber. Lyman in vain. I sailed from Boston in the ship Atlantic of Portsmouth, N. Hope wispers, it will-for, extracted H. to London; from London to Teneriffe. On our passage back to London lost my protection. I got another from Mr. Lyman, a few days after 20th

> 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.

IF WE are authorised to say, that DANIEL MORGAN, Esq, will be the republican candidate, at the next

Trustee's Sale.

Tuesday the 12th day of March next, before the door of Mr. Robert Fulton's tavern, in Charles-Town, for cash, a Coachee, two Horses, and some household Furniture

S. SLAUGHTER, Trustee. February 8, 1811.

FOR RENT.

HE subscriber will rent for a term I 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.

HE public are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment on a the Legislature of Virginia at THE public are hereby cautioned bond given by the subscriber, of Wash- their next session, for an act mean ington county, state of Maryland, to a sting a company for the purpose certain Wendal Glaze, formerly of the turnpiking a road from the bank of county and state aforesaid, now of Jef- piver Potomac, at Harper's Ferry ferson county, Virginia, for one hun- the west end of the main street dred and thirty three pounds twelve Charles-Town, in the county of leffer llings 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

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

He has for sale a young healthy NE-GRO WOMAN, an excellent house

Shepherd's-town, Feb. 1, 1811.

House & Lot for Sale. THE subscriber offers for sale the I House and Lot he now occupies, Wiscasset, to his brother tar, Charles 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 I beg you will speak to your captain, adjoining-There is also a good stable

CURTIS GRUBB. January 25, 1811.

CAUTION.

LL persons are hereby forewarned May, 1807.—Sent my protection, and wrote several times to Mr. Lyman—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

ROBERT M'MAKIN. January 25, 1811.

A prime collection of FALE & WINTER GOODS to all the prizes the 250 tickets (with JUST RECEIVED,

And are now opening at the subscriber's

All of which have been selected with the utmost care and attention, from the latest fall importations. They deem it | tageously arranged for the interest of de unnecessary to particularise articles, as venturers as any ever offered to the public.

The proportion of prizes is much greater their assortment is quite complete, consisting of almost every article called two to one prize. It affords also many for; all of which they offer at cheap strong inducements to purchase early, in a rates for cash or suitable country pro-By virtue of a deed of trust, executduce. All those who are desirous of dollars each; and the highest prize is list ble to come out of the wheel on the next of Hambleton Jefferson, I will sell, on | 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

Apodeldoc, &c. &c. And are now ready to serve their customers and the public generally, to whom they return thanks for the liberal encouragement they have received since their commencement in business.

PRESLEY MARMADUKE. & Co. Shepherd's-Town, Nov. 16, 1810.

Estray Horse.

OT out of a stable, in the town of I 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 bobb'd square off, but has nearly grown to any person who will take him up, and give me information thereof. and give me information thereof, and BENNET, & Co. all reasonable charges if brought home June 15, 1810. all reasonable charges if brought bome.

MATTHEW RANSON.

Charles-Town, Jan. 11, 1811.

NOTICE.

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 lead. ing from Martinsburgh to Will. amsport, known by the name of Lite's mill. Both mills are in excellent or. der, with sufficient water in the driest seasons. A lease for three years and nine months will be given, and posses. sion may be had on the 15th of Anil ber 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 saie of Tickets will admit, are the following

CAPIT	AL	.PRIZES:	
1 Prize	of.	. 30,000 dolls,	
1 .		. 25,000	
1 .		. 20,000	
2 .		. 10,000	
3 .		. 5,000	
14 .		. 1,000	
30 .		• 500	
50 .	•	100	
The second secon			

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

EIGHT PRIZES OF 250 TICKETS HEL By drawing either of which one fortunate ticket may gain an intent sum, as the holder of it will be ented are designated and reserved for the 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 advanthan customary—the blanks not being n much as the first three thousand tickets any day following. The great encourage. ment which has been already given to this Lottery affords a reasonable expectation that the drawing will commence at an ear

But independent of all the advantages prculiar to the scheme its. If: The great and good purpose for which this lettery has been authorised, viz. "to preserve the genuine, vaccine matter and to distribute it free d every expence," ought alone to induce the public to give it every possible encourage ment without delay. It is well known that many persons have of late fallen victims to the Small Pex-by a misplaced confidencein 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 therefere the people of the Unit ed States are unwilling to relinquish the advantages of the Kine Pock or wish to B. joy the benefit of this discovery, dives f the dangers and difficulties which have hitherto accompanied it, they must suppor vaccine institutions such as the one now contemplated to be established-these institutions by giving a free circulation to the litate its use, and by preventing the mistakes so liable to occur from using improper or spurious matter, they will engage the confidence of the public in this invaluable specific the public in this invaluable specific the public in this invaluable specific the public in the public in this invaluable specific the public the public in this invaluable specific the public the public the public the public the specific the public the public the public the public the public the public the pu able remedy, and finally, it is confidently b-lieved, they will prove to be the means of extirpating the Small Pox entirely from

Tickets in the above Lottery for sale in Charles town, by Dr. SAMUEL J CRANEN. Messrs. W. W. LANE, and John Hun. JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Go. 180 ROBERT WORTHINGTON, and Co-Har

Blank Bonds TO BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. III.]

FRIDAY, February 22, 1811.

[No. 152.

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

The price of the FARMER'S REPOSToRY is Two Dollars a year, one half be paid at the time of subscribing, nd the other at the expiration of the car. No paper will be discontinued ntil arrearages are paid.

Advertisements not exceeding a quare, will be inserted four weeks, to ubscribers, for three fourths of a dolar, and 18 cents for every subsequent sertion; to non subscribers at the gents for each publication after that

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

At a meeting of a number of repub icans 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 purose of nominating a fit person as a canidate, 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 ites at the next election for members represent this county, in the next Seneral Assembly of Virginia-John Dixon, Chairman, Robert C. Lee, Se-

On motion, Resolved unanimously, That Daniel forgan, Esq. of Jefferson county, be ninated as a fit person as a candiate at the next election for a member represent this district in Congress. Resolved unanimously, That Charles rent, Esq. of Frederick, be nominatas a fit person, as a candidate, at e next election for a Senator, to reesent this district in the Senate of

Resolved unanimously, That Jacob Manning and William P. Flood, squires, be nominated as two fit peris, as candidates, at the next electifor members to represent this counin the General Assembly of Virgi-

Resolved, That the proceedings of mers Repository

JOHN DIXON, KOBERT 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, Fisq. was appointed Chairman, and William Tate, Secretary. Resolved, I hat Lewis Wolle, Esq. of Winchester, be recommended to the freeholders of the Senatorial district composed of the counties of Frederick, Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy and J. fferson, as a fit person for a can-

didate at the next election for a Senator to the State Legislature. Resolved, That Rowleigh Morgan, and Thomas Griggs, jun. Esqrs. be reterson county as fit persons for candithem in the General Assembly of this

commonwedh. 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 revoked, &c. &c. published in the Charles-Town and Martinsburgh newspapers.

J. KEARSLEY, Chairman, WM. TAIE, Secretary.

A BOOK Bound in boards, containing the executers 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 per son 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 restgration and the conviction of the felon.

GEO. HITE.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Saturday, February 9.

Mr. Lyon appeared and took his 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 rate of one dollar per square, and 25 degree of North latitude and thence lue 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. Mitchill 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 territoshould 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 he wished not to e 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 this meeting be published in the Far- be chosen by the free male inhabitants 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 formcommended to the freeholders of Jef- ed a large proportion of the population of the territory; but he had since undates at the next election to represent | derstood that they were not now permitted to vote, and were excluded from the militia. When Louisiana was first acquired by the U. States, a | red to the committee of the whole to corps had been formed composed of whom similar petitions have been rethis description of people; but, on an | ferred. apprehension of insurrection, they were dismissed, and their commissions of Ohio, unanimously adopting the a-

better reject the amendment. The bility, was read. act declared that all the people within and gave them a right to make all regulations, &c. for their government .-The most safe depositary 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

This amendment of the Senate was negatived .- Yeas 49, Nays 60.

> NON-IMPORTATION. On motion of Mr. Eppes all the or

ders of the day were laid on the table . The bill to incorporate the Union

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Desha | lost-Ayes 42, Nays 43. in the Chair, on the bill supplementary to the age concerning commercial inter-

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 superceding that, viz. to strike out the whole

Mr. Sturges supported Mr. Rhea's

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

motion, with a view to move the insertion of a provision for repealing all the laws on the subject of commercial in- | cial courts be adverted to, that then, tercourse, &c. in place of the words to be stricken out. He took the ground that the non-importation is not now in to constitute a quorum—this was a force. The law passed in 1809 having majority indeed. This bill goes toprovided a non-intercourse to com- authorize three judges to hold the sumence "on the 20th May next," viz. | preme court, a number less than a maon the 20th May, 1809; that law hav- jority, inasmuch as there are now seing been suspended in a manner pro- ven circuits in the United States, and vided in the law its If; having been re- of course there are or ought to be sevived by the law of May last; and eve- ven judges. The bill contemplates an ry law revived by law being revived as | innovation which infringes the fundamuch in totidem verbis, as though it | mental principle of majorities, a prinwere recited at length-the event in | ciple which never ought to be subvertwhich the law was to be revived not | ed, in relation to a legislative or judicial having occurred until November, he body. My objection to the bill is on contended that the law could not be in | principle; considerations foreign to 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." 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. Gardenier opposed the motion

on account of the critical state of the mercantile world, which required an Mr. Bacon said he should vote for

the motion, because he found it was | that it would furnish an excuse to the impossible to get at the question. The | Judges for not attending; that it was bill had been before the House several establishing a precedent which might declaring that the convention should days, and, instead of receiving a de- be productive of serious evils, for they cision on its merits, had been met by need never hereafter expect to see a by adding the word " white," so as to motions not intended for the relief of full bench, if Congress, who were in exclude free people of mixed blood our merchants, but the embarrassment session when the court ought to meet, 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 | Zens of the district, who had never ap-

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, ayes 62, and were refused leave to sit again, ayes Mr. Eppes moved to take up the bill

in the House; but A motion to adjourn prevailed, 59

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. Refer-

The Resolution of the Legislature mendment to the Constitution of the Mr. Mitchill thought the House had | United States, relative to titles of no-

The bill to incorporate the subscricertain limits should compose a state, | bers 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 Against it The bill to incorporate the Bank of

Potomac was then read.

Navs, and made some observations against the bill : which were answered by Mesars. Pickman and Love. The vote was - Yeas 57, Nays 42.

Washington, was read a third time,

Bank of George-town, was taken up. A motion was made to adjourn, and

The bill was then gone through, and passed a third time. Several orders of the day were called for: But the House adjourned-

Tuesday February 12.

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

Mr. Rhea of (I'en.) said, the bill contained a principle which he never would agree to sanction. It will be found, if the law establishing the judiwhen there were only six justices or judges, four of them were necessary that effect me not. I therefore move that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

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

more 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; could be prevailed upon to pass a bill to excuse their attendance; and that the bill would operate unjustly on the citipealed 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 af-

firmative, Yeas 89-Nays 22.

Wednesday, February 13.

On motion of Mr. Macon the House considered the amendment of the Sepate to the bill enabling the people of Mr. M'Kee called for the Yeas and O-leans to form a constitution and state government, &c., which had been objected to by this House, and to which the Senate adhered. The amendment, The bill to incorporate the Bank of the insertion of the word " white, canfined the suffrage in the election of the convention to free " white" persons.