

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. III.]

FRIDAY, March 22, 1811.

[No. 156.]

- LIST OF ACTS**
Passed at the third session of the Eleventh Congress.
1. An act to authorise the transportation of certain documents free of postage.
 2. An act to fix the compensation of the additional assistant post-master-general.
 3. An act for the relief of George Armoyd & Co.
 4. An act providing for the final adjustment of claims to land and for the sale of the public lands in the territories of Orleans and Louisiana.
 5. An act to continue in force for a further time the first section of the act, entitled "An act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers."
 6. An act making an additional appropriation to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the relief and protection of distressed American seamen, during the year 1810.
 7. An act providing for the removal of the land office established at Nashville, in the state of Tennessee, and Canton, in the state of Ohio, and to authorise the register and receiver of public monies to superintend the public sales of land in the district East of Pearl River.
 8. An act to enable the people of the territory of Orleans to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, and for other purposes.
 9. An act concerning the Bank of Potomac.
 10. An act to change the name of Lewis Grant to that of Lewis Grant Davidson.
 11. An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1811.
 12. An act making appropriations for the support of the military establishment for the year 1811.
 13. An act making an appropriation for the support of the navy of the United States for the year 1811.
 14. An act to incorporate the bank of Alexandria.
 15. An act to incorporate the bank of Washington.
 16. An act to incorporate the subscribers of the Farmers Bank of Alexandria.
 17. An act for the relief of the heirs of the late Maj. Gen. Anthony Wayne.
 18. An act to incorporate the Union Bank of Georgetown.
 19. An act making compensation to John Eugene Leisendorfer, for services rendered the United States in the war with Tripoli.
 20. An act authorising the discharge of Nathaniel F. Fosdick from his imprisonment.
 21. An act for the relief of William Mills.
 22. An act to enable the Georgetown Potomac Bridge Company to levy money for the objects of its incorporation.
 23. An act making a further distribution of such laws of the U. States as respect the public lands.
 24. An act providing for the sale of a tract of land lying in the state of Tennessee and a tract in the Indiana Territory.
 25. An act for the relief of Peter Audrian.
 26. An act establishing navy hospitals.
 27. An act establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes.
 28. An act in addition to the act, entitled "An act supplementary to the act concerning consuls and vice-consuls," and for the further protection of American seamen.
 29. An act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act concerning commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and for other purposes."
 30. An act to authorise the Secretary of War, to ascertain and settle, by the appointment of commissioners, the exterior line of the public land at West Point with the adjoining proprietor.
 31. An act to erect a light house on Boon Island, in the state of Massachusetts, to place buoys off Cape Fear River, and to erect a beacon at New Inlet, in the state of North Carolina, and to place buoys at the entrance of the harbor of Edgartown, and to erect a column of stone on Cape Elizabeth, and to complete the beacons and buoys at the entrance of Beverly harbor in the state of Massachusetts.
 32. An act to establish the districts of Mumphy'smagog, Oswegatchie and of the White mountains.
 33. An act authorising a loan of money for a sum not exceeding five millions of dollars.

34. An act declaring the consent of Congress to an act of the state of Georgia, passed the 12th of December, 1804, establishing the fees of the harbor master and health officer of the ports of Savannah and St. Mary's.
35. An act to annex a part of the state of New Jersey to the collection district of New York; to remove the office of collector of Niagara to Lewistown; to make Cape Vincent a port of delivery, and out of the districts of Miami and Mississippi to make two new districts, to be called the districts of Sandusky and Teche, and for other purposes.
36. An act for the relief of John Macnamara.
37. An act to extend the time for completing the third census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.
38. An act concerning invalid pensioners.
39. An act making appropriations for carrying into effect a treaty between the United States and the Great and Little Osage nations of Indians, concluded at Fort Clark, on the tenth day of November, 1808, and for other purposes.
40. An act for allowing a reasonable compensation to the persons who have taken an account of the several manufacturing establishments and manufacturers within the United States.
41. An act making further appropriations to complete the fortifications commenced for the security of the ports and harbors of the United States.
42. An act for the relief of Richard Terwin, William Coleman, Edwin Lewis, Samuel Mims and Joseph Wilson, of the Mississippi Territory.
43. An act to increase the salaries of the Judges of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia.
44. An act to extend the right of suffrage in the Indiana territory.
45. An act in addition to the act to regulate the laying out and making a road from Cumberland, in the state of Maryland, to the state of Ohio.
46. An act to establish trading houses with the Indian tribes.
47. An act to provide for the final adjustment of claims to lands and for the sale of public lands in the territories of Orleans and Louisiana, and to repeal the act passed for the same purpose and approved February 16, 1811.

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

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

JOHN KENNEDY,
February 1, 1811.

Trustee's Sale.
WILL be sold, for ready money, on Saturday the 30th instant, at the Avon Mills, now occupied by John Lyons,

Three Negro Men,
conveyed to the subscriber, in trust, by John Haynie, to secure the payment of a sum of money due to Elijah Chamberlin.

PETER CLIMA, Trustee.
March 1, 1811.

CLOVER SEED.
THE subscribers have received a part of their usual supply of clover seed. The residue will be delivered in a few days, as the growers of it are now in the act of getting it out.

JAS. S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co.
Shepherd's Town, March 1, 1811.

CAUTION.
THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from dealing with his slaves, without permission, under pain of legal prosecution.

JOHN BRYAN,
March 1, 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 only mention a few articles, which have been scarce for some time past, viz.

Ladies Super Extra Long White Kid Gloves,
ditto Habit ditto,
ditto 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 Ribbands and Trimmings,
Black, White and Fancy Coloured Ostrich Feathers,
Fashionable Flowers and Wreaths, ditto Bonnets,
Irish Linens, Long Lawns & Linen Cambric,
Cotton Shirting, Cambric Muslins, Dimities, Cotton Hosiery and India Muslins, &c.

They have on hands, a large quantity of **Bar-Iron, Steel, Castings, Wrought & Cut NAILS, Paints & Medicines, &c.**

IN THE Vaccine Institution, LOTTERY,
To be drawn in the City of Baltimore, as soon as the sale of Tickets will admit, are the following **CAPITAL PRIZES:**

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

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

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

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

but independent of all the advantages peculiar to the scheme itself: The great and good purpose for which this lottery has been authorized, viz. "to preserve the genuine vaccine matter and to distribute the benefit of every experience," ought alone to induce the public to give it every possible encouragement without delay. It is well known that many persons have of late fallen victims to the Small Pox by a misplaced confidence in spurious matter. Instead of using the genuine vaccine; so that already the Small Pox has been brought into disrepute, by many places, and the old inoculation has been again unhappily substituted in its stead. If therefore the people of the United States are desirous to relieve the disadvantages of the Small Pox, and to enjoy the benefit of this discovery, devoid of the dangers and difficulties which have hitherto accompanied it, they must support vaccine institutions such as the one now proposed to be established—these institutions by giving a free circulation of genuine vaccine matter, will greatly facilitate its use, and by preventing the mistakes so liable to occur from using spurious or spurious matter, they will engender the confidence of the public in this valuable remedy, and finally it is confidently believed, they will prove to be the means of extirpating the Small Pox entirely from among us.

HIDES AND SKINS,
And wish to contract for a large quantity of the following kinds of BARK the ensuing season, viz.

Chestnut-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 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 inform them, that it really is as necessary for them to pay their arrears 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.

Michael McKewan,
INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has opened a House of Entertainment in the yellow house where he formerly kept store, in South Queen street, Martinsburgh, at the sign of the

Martinsburgh Inn.
He has been at considerable expense in repairs, &c. to render the accommodations commodious and comfortable for travellers and others who will favour him with their custom. He will take three or four more genteel boarders.

Martinsburgh, March 1, 1811.

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

RAGS.
January 18, 1811.

Bernard O'Doherty,
TAILOR, AND LADIES' HABIT MAKER,
FROM PHILADELPHIA,
GRATEFUL for the flattering share of public patronage he has experienced during his late residence in this town, respectfully acquaints the inhabitants of Shepherd's-Town, its vicinity and the public generally, that he has lately returned from Philadelphia with patterns of the latest and most admired fashions, and from his furnish habits of every description, and in the newest style, immediately after their adoption in the principal capitals of the union. Those who will favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work finished in the best and most workmanlike style.

Three or four Journeymen will meet with constant employment, and liberal wages, paid weekly.

Shepherd's-Town, March 1, 1811.

Public Sale.
WILL be sold, on Wednesday the 3d day of April next, at the house now occupied by the subscriber as a tavern, the following property, viz. one negro woman about 18 years old, 100 bushels of oats, and 60 bushels of rye, six feather beds, bedding & bedsteads, tables & chairs, two corner cupboards, two desks, one book case, one chest of drawers, one washing machine, and a large quantity of kitchen furniture, together with a number of other articles too numerous for insertion. A credit of six months will be given—the purchasers to give bond with approved security. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

JOHN ANDERSON,
N. B. I have for hire a negro woman, who is well acquainted with house work.
J. A.
March 15, 1811.

A Stud Horse for Sale.
WILL be offered for sale, in Charles-Town, on the first day of next court, on a credit of 9 months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, *Young Wild Medley*, a beautiful blood bay, fifteen hands and half high. The pedigree which cannot be excelled, will be shewn on the day of sale.

JOSEPH CRANE,
March 15, 1811.

Trustee's Sale.
WILL be sold, on Saturday the 30th inst. before the door of R. Fulton's tavern, in Charles-Town to the highest bidder, for cash, one half of a five acre lot of ground, situate at the east end of Charles-Town, the same having been conveyed to the subscriber and George S. Harris, by Joseph Thomas and Sarah his wife, in trust to secure the payment of a debt due James Harris.

SAMUEL O. OPUTT,
March 15, 1811.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of John McMakin, sen. late of Jefferson County, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber—and those having claims against the said deceased, are likewise requested to exhibit them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN DOWNEY, Adm'or.
March 15, 1811.

FOR SALE.
A HOUSE and LOT, situated near the academy, in Charles-Town, and adjoining the property lately occupied by Francis Tillet. A great bargain will be given in this property.—Apply to the Printer, or to the subscriber in Shepherd's-Town.

JACOB SEANSBAUGH,
March 15, 1811.

PUBLIC SALE.
I WILL sell on the 1st day of April next, at public vendue, at my farm, near Charles-Town, the residue of the personal estate of Magnus Tate, deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Cattle, Hye and Cows. There will be a credit of six months, on the purchasers giving approved security. W. TATE, Ex'or.
March 15, 1811.

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

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted four weeks, for three fourths of a dollar and 18 1/2 cents for every subsequent insertion; to non-subscribers at the rate of one dollar per square, and 25 cents for each publication after that time.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.
New-York, March 9.

The January mail, brought by the British government-hired schooner *Thisle*, lieutenant Depyster, arrived at this port last evening, via Amboy.—She sailed from Plymouth on the 21st of January, and was cast away on Squam Beach the 6th of March. Six of the crew and three newspaper mails were lost. Passenger, Capt. J. G. Ogden, of the 56th regiment, with dispatches from the British government to Mr. Morier. At the time of her departure, the King was better, and had appeared in public at Windsor.—The Regency Bill had passed to a third reading. The Essex frigate was at Plymouth, waiting the orders of Mr. Pinkney. A few days since, spoke brig *Fairy*, from Gibraltar for New-York.

We understand the packet has brought dispatches from Mr. Pinkney, for government.

Since preparing the above verbal news, the Editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser* have been obligingly favoured with a file of the *London Morning Chronicle*, to the 12th of January, inclusive from which the following important extracts were made:

LONDON JANUARY 7.

A new decree has been issued by the Danish government, by which all trade with England is prohibited, under more severe penalties than any yet inflicted by the cruel Napoleon. It is declared a felony, punishable by death, in the capture of a ship maintaining intercourse with England.

JANUARY 8.

Letters were received from Holland yesterday, to the date of the 2d instant. The conscription was extended to children of the age of thirteen. The *Scheldt* fleet was moored in Ruppel.—It is said that in Norway 3000 men, intended to man the ships of war there, had refused to proceed to Holland, and that the Danish troops, which were ordered to compel them, had declined any interference.

JANUARY 11.

We have reason to believe, that at length the Marquis Wellesley has seriously applied his mind to the consideration of the important question of the orders in council, and has advised his colleagues in office to come to a final resolution on the subject. On Wednesday last, an order was sent for an armed vessel to be ready at a moment's notice to carry dispatches to America, and we understand they were yesterday dispatched.

On Sunday last, Lord Grenville had an audience of three hours with the Prince of Wales, supposed to be on business respecting the present state of the kingdom.

We this day insert the new state paper issued by Bonaparte in justification of his last outrageous act in annexing Holland and the Hanse towns to the great family of the French empire. In this paper there is the usual torrent of invective against the jealousy and ingratitude of England. And the same faithful representation of the lamentable effect of our impolicy. He now says that the Berlin and Milan decrees shall be the code of Europe until we admit the principle that neutral flags shall make free goods; and that nothing but an actual blockade shall be admitted as a sufficient ground for seizing a vessel entering a port. Such is the proud language which, through the imbecile councils of England, he is enabled to hold!

The state paper we find in the proceedings of the conservative senate, dated the 13th of December. The following is an extract:

"It was necessary to wait for a period when powerful reprisals would compel her to return to justice. That day has arrived.—The decrees of Berlin and Milan are the reply to the orders in council.—The British cabinet have, so to speak, dictated them to France. Europe receives them for her code, and that code shall be the Palladium of the sea."

We cannot help indulging the hope, from the president's message, that the differences which have so long disturbed the relations between this country

and the United States, are likely to be soon finally adjusted. After all, as it must necessarily be Bonaparte's object rather to injure our navigation than our commerce, provided they can be kept distinct, there is the less reason to be sceptical as to the sincerity of the revocation of his decrees. It appears to be evidently the conjoint intent of England and France, as well as America, that all these obnoxious edicts and regulations, touching the rights and commerce of neutrals, which have given them so much offence, should be abrogated and done away. The benefits of foreign trade, well understood, are equally valuable to all parties at all times, and the period we trust is approaching when it will be delivered from that inert and shackled state in which it has been doomed to remain.

It is mentioned in letters from Paris, that through excess of love Napoleon never leaves the empress. He attends all her steps, and his passion seems to increase as she advances in her pregnancy. Not satisfied with being her keeper, he has also become her physician, and has taken upon himself to regulate her exercise. A short time ago she had ordered her high mettled courser to be brought, for she is extremely fond of riding, and is a great adept in the equestrian art. Napoleon was just hastening away from the state council to her apartments, when he met her dressed for riding.—"An empress of France must not expose the hopes of the whole nation and of Europe to the caprice of a horse," he said, and dismissed the grooms, led back his disappointed consort by the hand to her apartment.

January 12.

Yesterday the deputation from both Houses of Parliament went up to Carlton House to present to his Royal Highness the resolutions, to which, after a long discussion, the two houses had agreed.

The Lord President then read from a paper in his hand—

"That they were a Committee appointed to attend his Royal Highness with the resolutions which had been agreed to by the Lords and Commons, for the purpose of supplying the defect of the personal exercise of the royal authority, during his Majesty's illness, by empowering his Royal Highness to exercise that authority in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, subject to such limitations and restrictions as shall be provided."

"And that they were directed to express the hope which the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, entertain, that his Royal Highness from his regard to the interests of his Majesty, will be ready to undertake the weighty and important trust proposed to be invested in his Royal Highness, as soon as an act of Parliament shall have been passed for carrying the said resolutions into effect."

The Lord President then read and delivered to his Royal Highness the resolutions, which are as follows:

"Resolved, That for the purpose of providing for the exercise of the royal authority during the continuance of his Majesty's illness, in such manner, and to such extent, as the present circumstances and the urgent concerns of the nation appear to require, it is expedient, that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, being resident within the realm, shall be empowered to exercise and administer the royal authority, according to the laws and constitution of Great Britain, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, and under the style and title of regent of the United Kingdom; and to use, execute and perform, in the name, and on behalf of his Majesty, all authorities, prerogatives, acts of government, and administration of the same, that belong to the King of this realm to use, execute and perform according to the law thereof, subject to such limitations and exceptions as shall be provided."

"Resolved, That the power, so to be given to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, shall not extend to the granting of any rank or dignity of the Peerage of the realm to any person whatever."

"Resolved, That the said power shall not extend to the granting of any office

whatever in reversion, or to the granting of any office, salary, or pension, for other term than during his Majesty's pleasure, except such offices as are by law required to be granted for life, or during good behaviour."

"Resolved, That the said power shall not extend to the granting of any part of his Majesty's real or personal estate, except as far as relates to the renewal of leases."

"Resolved, That the care of his Majesty's royal person, during the continuance of his Majesty's illness, shall be committed to the queen's most excellent majesty, together with the sole direction of such portion of his Majesty's household as shall be thought requisite for the care of his person, and that, for the better enabling her majesty to discharge the important task, it is also expedient, that a council shall be appointed to advise and assist her majesty in the several matters aforesaid; and with power, from time to time, as they may see cause, to examine upon oath the Physicians and others attending his Majesty's health, and all matters relative thereto."

To which address his royal highness returned the following most gracious answer:—

The answer of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I receive the communication which the two Houses have directed you to make to me, of their joint resolutions, on the subject of providing for the exercise of the royal authority, during his Majesty's illness, with those sentiments of regard, which I must ever entertain for the united desires of the two houses.

"With the same sentiments I receive the expressed "hopes of the Lords and Commons, that from my regard for the interest of his Majesty and the nation, I should be ready to undertake the weighty and important trust proposed to be invested in me," under the restrictions and limitations stated in those resolutions.

"Conscious that every feeling of my heart would have prompted me, from dutiful affection to my beloved father and sovereign, to have shewn all the reverential delicacy towards him inculcated in those resolutions, I cannot refrain from expressing my regret, that I should not have been allowed the opportunity of manifesting to his afflicted and loyal subjects that such would have been my conduct.

"Deeply impressed, however, with the necessity of tranquillizing the public mind, and determined to submit to every personal sacrifice consistent with the regard I owe to the security of my father's crown and the equal regard I owe to the welfare of his people, I do not hesitate to accept the office and situation proposed to me, restricted as they are, still retaining every opinion expressed by me upon a former and similar distressing occasion.

"In undertaking the trust proposed to me, I am well aware of the difficulties of the situation in which I shall be placed; but I shall rely with confidence upon the constitutional advice of an enlightened Parliament, and the zealous support of a generous and loyal people. I will use all the means left me to merit both.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"You will communicate this my answer to the two houses, accompanied by my most fervent wishes and prayers, that the Divine Will may extricate us & the nation from the grievous embarrassments of our present condition by the speedy restoration of his Majesty's health."

This answer was delivered by the Prince with that most graceful and dignified deportment which so peculiarly distinguishes his royal highness.

The deputation then withdrew, viz. Earl Harcourt, Earl of Moreton, Lord Viscount Palmerston, Lord Viscount Clive, Lord John Thynne, and Colonel Desbrow.

In like manner we understand the deputation appointed to wait on the queen, proceeded to Windsor—and being admitted to her Majesty's presence they presented the humble address of the two Houses, expressing the hope which the Lords Spiritual and

and the United States, are likely to be soon finally adjusted. After all, as it must necessarily be Bonaparte's object rather to injure our navigation than our commerce, provided they can be kept distinct, there is the less reason to be sceptical as to the sincerity of the revocation of his decrees. It appears to be evidently the conjoint intent of England and France, as well as America, that all these obnoxious edicts and regulations, touching the rights and commerce of neutrals, which have given them so much offence, should be abrogated and done away. The benefits of foreign trade, well understood, are equally valuable to all parties at all times, and the period we trust is approaching when it will be delivered from that inert and shackled state in which it has been doomed to remain.

It is mentioned in letters from Paris, that through excess of love Napoleon never leaves the empress. He attends all her steps, and his passion seems to increase as she advances in her pregnancy. Not satisfied with being her keeper, he has also become her physician, and has taken upon himself to regulate her exercise. A short time ago she had ordered her high mettled courser to be brought, for she is extremely fond of riding, and is a great adept in the equestrian art. Napoleon was just hastening away from the state council to her apartments, when he met her dressed for riding.—"An empress of France must not expose the hopes of the whole nation and of Europe to the caprice of a horse," he said, and dismissed the grooms, led back his disappointed consort by the hand to her apartment.

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The Lord President then read from a paper in his hand—

"That they were a Committee appointed to attend his Royal Highness with the resolutions which had been agreed to by the Lords and Commons, for the purpose of supplying the defect of the personal exercise of the royal authority, during his Majesty's illness, by empowering his Royal Highness to exercise that authority in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, subject to such limitations and restrictions as shall be provided."

"And that they were directed to express the hope which the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, entertain, that his Royal Highness from his regard to the interests of his Majesty, will be ready to undertake the weighty and important trust proposed to be invested in his Royal Highness, as soon as an act of Parliament shall have been passed for carrying the said resolutions into effect."

The Lord President then read and delivered to his Royal Highness the resolutions, which are as follows:

"Resolved, That for the purpose of providing for the exercise of the royal authority during the continuance of his Majesty's illness, in such manner, and to such extent, as the present circumstances and the urgent concerns of the nation appear to require, it is expedient, that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, being resident within the realm, shall be empowered to exercise and administer the royal authority, according to the laws and constitution of Great Britain, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, and under the style and title of regent of the United Kingdom; and to use, execute and perform, in the name, and on behalf of his Majesty, all authorities, prerogatives, acts of government, and administration of the same, that belong to the King of this realm to use, execute and perform according to the law thereof, subject to such limitations and exceptions as shall be provided."

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"Conscious that every feeling of my heart would have prompted me, from dutiful affection to my beloved father and sovereign, to have shewn all the reverential delicacy towards him inculcated in those resolutions, I cannot refrain from expressing my regret, that I should not have been allowed the opportunity of manifesting to his afflicted and loyal subjects that such would have been my conduct.

"Deeply impressed, however, with the necessity of tranquillizing the public mind, and determined to submit to every personal sacrifice consistent with the regard I owe to the security of my father's crown and the equal regard I owe to the welfare of his people, I do not hesitate to accept the office and situation proposed to me, restricted as they are, still retaining every opinion expressed by me upon a former and similar distressing occasion.

"In undertaking the trust proposed to me, I am well aware of the difficulties of the situation in which I shall be placed; but I shall rely with confidence upon the constitutional advice of an enlightened Parliament, and the zealous support of a generous and loyal people. I will use all the means left me to merit both.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"You will communicate this my answer to the two houses, accompanied by my most fervent wishes and prayers, that the Divine Will may extricate us & the nation from the grievous embarrassments of our present condition by the speedy restoration of his Majesty's health."

This answer was delivered by the Prince with that most graceful and dignified deportment which so peculiarly distinguishes his royal highness.

The deputation then withdrew, viz. Earl Harcourt, Earl of Moreton, Lord Viscount Palmerston, Lord Viscount Clive, Lord John Thynne, and Colonel Desbrow.

In like manner we understand the deputation appointed to wait on the queen, proceeded to Windsor—and being admitted to her Majesty's presence they presented the humble address of the two Houses, expressing the hope which the Lords Spiritual and

whatever in reversion, or to the granting of any office, salary, or pension, for other term than during his Majesty's pleasure, except such offices as are by law required to be granted for life, or during good behaviour."

"Resolved, That the said power shall not extend to the granting of any part of his Majesty's real or personal estate, except as far as relates to the renewal of leases."

"Resolved, That the care of his Majesty's royal person, during the continuance of his Majesty's illness, shall be committed to the queen's most excellent majesty, together with the sole direction of such portion of his Majesty's household as shall be thought requisite for the care of his person, and that, for the better enabling her majesty to discharge the important task, it is also expedient, that a council shall be appointed to advise and assist her majesty in the several matters aforesaid; and with power, from time to time, as they may see cause, to examine upon oath the Physicians and others attending his Majesty's health, and all matters relative thereto."

To which address his royal highness returned the following most gracious answer:—

The answer of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I receive the communication which the two Houses have directed you to make to me, of their joint resolutions, on the subject of providing for the exercise of the royal authority, during his Majesty's illness, with those sentiments of regard, which I must ever entertain for the united desires of the two houses.

"With the same sentiments I receive the expressed "hopes of the Lords and Commons, that from my regard for the interest of his Majesty and the nation, I should be ready to undertake the weighty and important trust proposed to be invested in me," under the restrictions and limitations stated in those resolutions.

"Conscious that every feeling of my heart would have prompted me, from dutiful affection to my beloved father and sovereign, to have shewn all the reverential delicacy towards him inculcated in those resolutions, I cannot refrain from expressing my regret, that I should not have been allowed the opportunity of manifesting to his afflicted and loyal subjects that such would have been my conduct.

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Temporal and Commons entertain, that her majesty will be graciously pleased to undertake the important duties proposed to be invested in her majesty, as soon as an act of Parliament shall have been passed, for carrying the said resolution into effect.

Lord Harcourt read the fifth resolution; upon which her majesty was pleased to return the following gracious answer:

ANSWER OF THE QUEEN.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"That sense of duty and gratitude to the king, and of obligation to this country, which induced me in the year 1789, readily to promise my most earnest attention to the anxious and momentous trust at that time intended to be reposed in me by Parliament, is strengthened, if possible, by the uninterrupted enjoyment of those blessings which I have continued to experience under the protection of his majesty since that period, and I should be wanting to all my duties if I hesitated to accept the sacred trust which is now offered to me.

"The assistance in point of council and advice which the wisdom of Parliament proposes to provide for me, will make me undertake the charge with greater hopes that I may be able satisfactorily to fulfil the important duties which it must impose upon me.

"Of the nature and importance of that charge, I cannot but be duly sensible, involving, as it does, every thing which is valuable to myself, as well as the highest interests of a people endeared to me by so many ties and considerations, but by nothing so strongly as by their steady, loyal and affectionate attachment to the best of Kings."

PROTESTS.

Against a motion made on Friday last, on the report from the committee, to insert the words "subject to such limitations and exceptions as shall be provided."

Because we think ourselves called upon to protest in the most solemn manner against the principle of suspending, during his majesty's indisposition any of those lawful prerogatives of the crown which the constitution vests in the king, not for his personal benefit, but as a trust on behalf of the people—and to declare, that in our opinion, if such prerogatives are necessary, and advantageous to the people under the permanent government of a king, they are equally beneficial and more necessary under the temporary and precarious authority of a regent, especially in a period of extensive warfare and great national embarrassment.

Clarence	Erskin
Lauderdale	Rosslyn
Holland	Spencer
Albemarle	

AGAINST THE ORDER TO ISSUE MONEY.
Saturday, Jan. 5, 1811.

On the report of the committee of the whole house.

Dissentient.

1. Because the principle on which the resolution is founded, would justify the assumption of all the executive powers of the crown by the two houses of parliament, during any suspension of the personal exercise of the royal authority.

2. Because this unprecedented and unconstitutional measure might have been avoided without injury to the public service, by resorting (as was suggested in debate) to the mode of proceedings sanctioned by our ancestors in 1688, namely, an address to his royal highness the Prince of Wales, to take upon him the civil and military administration of affairs, and the disposal of the public revenue, until the means of supplying the defect in the exercise of the royal authority should be finally adjusted.

Cambridge,	Holland,
York,	Lauderdale,
Keith,	Keith,
Clarence,	Albemarle,
Gusex,	Erskine,
Gloucester,	Dundas,
Cholmondeley,	Darlington,
Speucer,	Dawney,
Rosslyn,	Hastings,
Ponsonby,	Say & Sele,
Seaforth,	

His royal highness the duke of Cumberland intended to have signed the protest, but came a minute or two too late.

The following Bulletin was shewn yesterday at St. James's Palace:

"Windsor Castle, Jan. 11.
"His Majesty appears to be a little improved since yesterday."

(Signed as usual.)

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 18.

It is reported by persons who left Gottenburg subsequent to the 11th instant that the merchants of that town, since the declaration of war by Sweden against England, convey their goods and English merchandize into the neighboring dung-pits, and country houses, and the environs of the city.—It is chiefly English manufactured goods that are taken out of the warehouses of the India Company, and the custom house depots, to be transported either to private houses or other places in the town.

The following is an account, as accurately as it could be made up, of the colonial produce, which in the month of November was warehoused in Gottenburg:

Seven million pounds of coffee; four millions and a half pounds of rice; three millions and a half do. cotton; ten millions do. raw and clayed sugars; nine millions do. tobacco in leaf.

There was also indigo, dye stuffs, bark, and spices of every sort.

As to English manufactured goods, it is impossible to ascertain the quantity but the value is immense: they have been mostly conveyed to Uddewalla within these few days.

It is also said that the captains of the British ships of war on that station come to Gottenburg in colored cloaths, where they pass for Americans.

NEW-YORK, March 12.

Captain Coffin from Lisbon, [sailed before 20th January] informs, that the French army under Massena were about 30 miles from Lisbon, amounting to about 52,000 men—that general Victor had joined Massena with 17,000: another army under Soult was expected, after which an attack on Lord Wellington would probably be made. The French army had crossed to the south side of the Tagus; and Lord Wellington had upwards of 10,000 men employed in fortifying the heights opposite Lisbon. Several British officers of high rank, amongst whom were three generals, were on the eve of departure for England in the Packet; but when Lord Wellington heard of Victor's junction with Massena, they were immediately ordered back, except Gen. Fane, whose ill state of health would not admit of his return to the army. Junot had been ordered home, it was said for disobeying the orders of Massena.—The English army were very sickly, in consequence of the excessive rains—all the hospitals at Lisbon were full.

LATER.—Captain Higgins, who sailed from Lisbon the 27th of January, informs, that on the day of his departure, news was received, that the wife of the French general Junot was taken prisoner, and that the general himself was seen falling from his horse in consequence of a wound. The French troops had withdrawn from Cadiz, and were on their march towards St. Ubes, which place the inhabitants were evacuating by order of general Beresford. He also informs that the Marquis Romana died on the 25th of January, and was to be interred at Belem on the 27th. From 15 to 20,000 troops were expected from England and Ireland.

PRICES current at Lisbon—four 18 dolls. on board ship—wheat 31 shillings—Indian corn, 3 dolls. and 12 cts.—rice 7 dolls. and 25 cts.

Extract of a letter dated London, 9th Jan. to a house in New York.

"We are for the present entirely shut out from the continent. By a vessel which escaped from the Elbe, and had only 44 hours passage, we received some verbal news; but letters we do not receive any more, the dread of the consequences if discovered being too great. Hamburg, Bremen, Lubek, the mouths of the Elbe, Weser and Ems, the Dutchies of Louenburgh Oldenburg and a certain part of Germany, including Holland and Friesland, are to form a new Kingdom, in which two principal courts of justice are to be established, the seat of one to be the Hague, the other Hamburg. Davoust it is said is to be made a King; probably this new Kingdom is intended for him.

The Senate of Hamburg resigned on the 27th Dec. and on the 1st Jan. the Hanse towns were taken possession of in the name of the Emperor.

It is impossible to describe the sufferings, particularly of mercantile people; all those who could were winding up their affairs, to live on what was left.—Reciprocal confidence was at an end; every one had to depend on his own means, and even those very precarious, as neither property in the ware-

house or cash in the chest was safe from seizure on some ground or other. Dreadful as the times were, it was still feared that it had not come to the worst yet; and we see no basis on which peace could be concluded at present.

CHARLES-TOWN, March 22.

To Subscribers.

This paper, No. 156, completes the third year of the Farmer's Repository. From the original subscribers another payment is consequently due. The editor acknowledges with pleasure the punctuality of many of his patrons in complying with the terms of subscription, but at the same time reminds many others that they are considerably in arrears. He hopes, however, that such persons, when they consider the necessity of cash, in conducting a business of this kind, will make immediate payment.

James Pleasants, jr. Esq. has resigned the office of a judge of the Court of Appeals, to which he was appointed by the legislature at their last session. It is expected that the executive will proceed to fill the vacancy on Monday next.—Virginia Argus.

On Friday the 2d of this month five houses were consumed by fire in the borough of Lancaster, (Penn.) Among the houses were Mr. Dickson's Printing office and Book store. Mr. Dickson's loss is estimated at 3000 dollars.

Letters have been received in this city from Mobile to the 6th February. The Spaniards yet retain possession of the fort. Col. Cushing, with six gun vessels, six more being expected, is lying near the fort. There are 100 men at Fort Stoddert, who, with 250 under the command of Col. Cushing, are understood to be deemed sufficient to reduce the fort if occasion should require such a course. Nat. Intel.

Washington City, March 18.

There are almost daily proofs of the continued outrages of the British commanders of ships by impressment and holding in bondage the native and regular citizens of the U. States: From a recent and indisputable source, we are informed by a letter from one of our seamen, dated from on board the Hebe British man of war, Jamaica, February 11, 1811, that James Lewin Frazer, the son of Linder Frazer, sister to Elizabeth Frazer, now living at Warburton and all of Broad Creek parish near this city,) was still confined on board the Hebe although a regularly registered citizen of the state of Maryland on the above parish books, and whose certificate of citizenship was of no avail.

Several British armed vessels are said to be hovering on our Southern coast, and to have detained American vessels passing within their reach.—The following statement of one of the cases is copied from a Baltimore paper:

The case of the brig Brutus, of Baltimore.

We have noticed the capture of the brig Brutus of this port, on a coasting voyage from Charleston to Baltimore, by a British squadron stationed on the Southern part of our coast, to prevent capture by the French, by taking them in the name of "his majesty of England." We had an opportunity, this morning, of conversing with an intelligent and respectable gentleman, a passenger on board the Brutus, who gives us the following particulars.

The Brutus was built in this city and sent to New Orleans—from whence she was returning, via Charleston, to Baltimore. On the day she left Charleston, when four or five leagues from land, she was captured by a British government brig and ordered for Bermuda, on the plea that she was a "suspicious looking" vessel, and that the captain and crew were Frenchmen born—which in part was a fact, though captain Mitchell (the master of the Brutus has sailed as an American and commanded a vessel carrying our flag for twenty years; all of the men, save one, were American citizens, having [paper] protections.

Extract of a letter from London, dated January 8.

The Robinsonova, a very fine American, with tobacco, from Virginia, was captured yesterday off Beachy Head by a French privateer, and carried into Dieppe. So much for the repeal of the Berlin and Milan Decrees!

The following is an extract of a letter dated at Gibraltar, Jan. 7, 1811. "The American schooner Marya, of Marblehead, with fish, for Nantz, was detained by the British sloop-of-war, on account of her destination. Daniel Green, master, for Marcelline, has also been stopped in the Mediterranean by the British brig of war Minerva, who has been here some days with part of the crew, but the schooner having appeared, it is supposed has been taken by the French.

"The brig Edwin, Jacob Eastcott, from Salem for Marcelline, with pepper and logwood, is also in the bay, detained on account of her destination."

The famous James Elliot, formerly a member of congress, who went over to the federal party, wrote for the Freeman's Journal, of Philadelphia, and next for the Massachusetts Spy, was quarrelled with the party. He declares they have cheated him of his property and attempted to rob him of his good name. In an address to the public, published in the "National Age" of the 6th inst. he avows his determined purpose to appeal to the laws for redress; asserts, that a man's worst enemies are they who have done him injury, not those whom he has injured. "As it respects many of the leading federalists, says he, it were better for a man of honourable feelings and elevated mind, to dwell amidst the solitudes of the Alps, or even Lapland. There one would meet men in the garb of brutes, but not brutes in the garb of gentlemen. There one would meet men of rude minds, and ruder manners, but not men who value a cent more than their country, and adore a dollar more than the Deity." Whig.

A correspondent remarks, that the fear of this country's falling a prey to French Politics is a very commendable apprehension on the part of the industrious and enterprising writers of the minority. The vigilance and labors of that class of our citizens, (to say nothing of their veracity, candor, and talents,) will not fail to save the nation on that side. Meanwhile, lest the perpetual watchfulness of these patriots should so weary their faculties that in some future period they might slumber at their posts, (as every thing mortal is susceptible of languor,) it may not be useless to state, that in the case of Mr. Erskine's arrangement, the President removed the restrictions of the non-intercourse law by proclamation, with respect to Great Britain, before the period fixed for the cessation of the British orders, and that American vessels sailed from the United States with cargoes of our produce antecedently to its being known here whether the British government would sanction the act of its minister. But in the case of France, the President did not issue his proclamation till the day fixed on by the French Emperor for the extinction of his unlawful edicts had actually arrived and passed by. It will thus be seen that the executive is not quite so great a Frenchman as had been imagined, and that he went a little further to meet G. B. on the road of friendship in a similar case, than he has done to meet the French.—A fact which must contribute very much to quiet the patriotic alarms of those who have sworn, in defence of the will of the majority, to save the republic by defaming the chief magistrate.

JOEL BARLOW.—This gentleman, whose character and talents so well entitled him to the office for which he has been selected, has received the strongest testimony to his merit, in the unqualified abuse bestowed on him by those venal scribblers who are pensioned to defame all that is estimable or valuable in the community. Secure in conscious rectitude, he cannot wish that his friends should stoop to repel such assailants. He cannot but be gratified to find himself denounced and vilified in the same breath with a Jefferson and a Madison. Had he escaped such abuse as he has received from the quarter whence it comes, it would almost have excited a suspicion of the correctness of his political principles. These remarks apply not to those who, not fully understanding Mr. Barlow's character, have questioned the correctness of the appointment: but to those, with whom his greatest fault is that he is of the Republican school, and has supported its principles with ability and firmness in the worst of times.

Mr. Pickering, late a Senator from the State of Massachusetts, has commenced a series of letters addressed to the people of the United States, the object of which, as far as we can judge from the three first numbers, appears to be to destroy the character of Jefferson and Madison, particularly the former. It is humiliating to witness the spectacle of a Senator of the U. States degrading himself to the level of a political gladiator, exhibiting his prowess for the gratification of a vitiated public taste; for vitiated must be the taste which relishes such productions. It is the more to be regretted when, in the fervor of his zeal losing sight of discretion, betrays the irritable feelings of a disappointed man by the use of the most intemperate language.

As for the rest, we apprehend no effect will flow from Mr. P's productions, greater than has been produced by similar effusions of James Elliot; nay, not as great—for, Mr. Elliot having once been considered a member of the Republican family, his productions from that circumstance received more attention than will probably be bestowed on those of one, whose rooted enmity to Republicanism and its supporters has never been questioned. ib.

For the FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

NO. VII.

Form numbers, fellow citizens, have, in the first place, exhibited a faint outline, which perhaps a future vacant hour may fill up, of the immoral nature and pernicious tendency of monarchical and aristocratic principles and institutions: 2dly, have proved from a variety of strong circumstances and facts that the federal party or at least its leaders have for many years manifested a strong partiality for these forms of government, and may therefore be justly suspected of wishes and intentions to introduce them with all their horrors here: and 3dly, have justly stated your republican forms to be the very palladium of your liberty, the only bulwark of your peace and safety; for while they are preserved, you can by a new choice speedily rid yourselves of incapable or unfaithful servants, but from a bad form of government you can never expect to be delivered but by your own swords.—It remains that a few succeeding numbers say something concerning administration. This is a much less important subject, and will not perhaps at present undergo a very extensive investigation.

It would be the language of bigotry and not of reflection to assert that every thing done by one party was wrong, and by the other right. Many measures injurious to the public welfare have no doubt come from the hands of both, and many ridiculous follies been exhibited. Certainly nothing can be more frivolous and trifling, nothing less becoming the simple but imposing majesty of a republic, than the miserable fashions in which the present President's wife indulges herself. Her levees and other detestable apings of European greatness are injurious to the dignity of the American character, hostile to republican manners, and highly offensive and disgusting to men of genuine republican principles, and ought to incur their most pointed disapprobation and contempt. But though blunders and follies are not exclusively the property of one party, it is presumed, that a comparison of the general conduct of our republican administrations with sound political principles will clearly shew that it is much more entitled to our approbation, than that of the federal administrations which preceded, and that of course we have no cause to desire a change.

The raising of a revenue is the first grand operation in the business of administration, that merits attention. Its sources have hitherto been four, loans, a direct tax, an impost, and an excise. Of their respective claims to preference shall be examined anon. In the mean time it deserves notice, that labour is the ultimate source of all revenue, that is, that the labouring part of a community bear ultimately all the burden, and defray all the expence of government.—Let an example illustrate this position.

The impost appears to fall on the importing merchant; but falls in reality on the industrious mechanic and laborious farmer. The merchant contributes not a cent to the tax; he acts only the part of a collector, and for this service he receives an immense salary. When an importer receives his goods, he adds to their original price, freight, &c. the amount of his custom house bond, and on the aggregate of these sums he lays a certain per centum as

his profit. Thus his bond to government, payable perhaps not before the expiration of nine or twelve months, is the very moment it is given, equal to as much cash in his desk, and adds as much to his fortune during the period of credit as the same sum would have done if actually laid out in the original purchase. For his bond affords him precisely the same gain, which money to its amount would have done, if laid out in such purchase. No part of the tax of course is taken from him: for by thus charging his imported goods with the tax before he disposes of them, he not only throws the whole amount of the tax from himself on the consumer, but obtains the same profit on the money he engages to pay to government as a tax, as on the money he pays or engages to pay as the original price of his goods. The retailing merchant pursues the same system, and exonerates himself of every cent of the impost by a similar artifice. Nor does the mischief stop here, every consumer who labours not, the lawyer, clergyman, physician, &c. throws the burden on his shoulders on those who actually toil.—Out of whose pocket does the price of the lawyers imported coat ultimately come? Certainly out of that of his clients. Who dresses the physician? His patients undoubtedly.

The ultimate and real bearers therefore of every tax being the same, to wit, the labouring part of the community, is one species of tax preferable to another? If so, what are the circumstances which constitute the difference? That species of tax is evidently to be preferred, which in the first place is most just in itself; secondly, which requires the fewest officers, and occasions the least expence to bring a given sum into the national treasury; thirdly, which is least liable to embezzlement or other losses in collection; fourthly, which exposes the people least to the vexation, injustice and oppression of collecting officers; fifthly, which is most convenient for the people to discharge; sixthly, whose amount is most easily ascertained; seventhly, which is raised from the smallest number of articles.

In all these respects either a direct tax or an impost is preferable to an excise. For 1st. They are more just, that is, they proportion themselves better to benefits received than an excise does. A man's taxes ought to bear an exact proportion to the benefits which he derives from the government for the support of which they are paid.—The principal benefits derived from government are personal protection, and protection of property. Personal protection, that is, the protection of life, liberty and reputation is a benefit of equal importance to all, and of equal expence to government. A personal protection costs government neither more nor less than B's. The contribution therefore which individuals ought to make on this account ought to be precisely the same. But as the expence of protecting property is as its quantity, and as the quantity belonging to each individual almost in every case differs more or less, it is obvious that the contribution or tax of each ought to differ in the same proportion. From these principles we discover at once the proper subjects of taxation. The common and equal benefit of personal protection demands a common and equal distribution to defray its expence. A personal levy or a tax on some article used by all in the same or nearly the same quantity offers itself as the most proper mean of raising it. For many reasons the personal levy ought to be light, or the tax that supplies its place, to be small.

The unequal benefit which men, possessed of different quantities of property, derive from governmental protection, evidently calls for unequal but at the same time for proportional contribution. The man who holds most property ought certainly to contribute most, and each in proportion to what he holds, the form ought to create no distinction. In countries therefore, in which a direct tax may be improper on account of popular prejudices, those articles which have been by nature or habit rendered necessary, and which are used in general in the proportion in which men possess property, ought to be preferred as subjects of taxation to all others. For only by means of a tax laid on such articles can a just, that is, a proportional contribution be levied. An excise is a flagrant violation of this most equitable principle. First an excise regards what a man prepares or manufactures, and not what he consumes or uses. But what a man prepares or manufactures has no necessary, indeed often no relation at all to the property a man possesses, and of course

no relation to the expence to which government is subjected in protecting his property. It often happens that a man of very small property, and who of course occasions but little expence to the public for its protection, carries on for his support some manufacture, which is the subject of an excise, and is on account of his occupation alone compelled to pay to government more out of one dollar than others are out of many thousands. An example will set this assertion in a clear light. A poor distiller, whose property does not perhaps exceed fifty pounds, if he carry on his business briskly through the year, will by an excise on his manufacture, be compelled to contribute more to the support of government during that year, than a neighbour possessing in land and other things, ten, twenty thousand pounds, will contribute perhaps in the course of his life. A tax of this kind is iniquitous, oppressive and detestable in the highest degree, as well as eminently discouraging to domestic industry. But secondly, an excise regards the form and not the quantity of a man's property, as if it were the form and not the quantity that exposed the public to the expence of protection.—It is impossible to devise a reason, why the form of a man's property should make it out as a subject of taxation.—If a man were fool enough to keep all his property in carriages and carriage horses, what had the public to do with that folly? Does he thereby expose the public to one cent of expence, above the real value of these things? Certainly not. On this principle also such a tax is not only iniquitous, but excessively tyrannical. It prevents a man from doing with his own as he pleases, even when he does no harm by its use to others. This is the very essence of despotism. An excise is therefore in its very nature tyrannical and unjust. It lays undue restraints on the freedom of human choice, and does not proportion contribution to benefit received. It is in point of justice much inferior even to an impost.

2. It requires more officers, and greater expence to collect it, than any other tax. Both these circumstances are productive of serious evils. The first extends the field of patronage and dependence. And dependents are always pliant men, and of course worthless and dangerous men. The second tends to disqualify wealth, and of course to destroy the balance of power. For both these reasons an excise is extremely dangerous to the perpetuity of a free government.

3. An excise presents more favourable opportunities of embezzlement, and is more liable to other losses than other species of tax. This is a formidable objection to an excise, and so obvious to all who make its collection a subject of reflection, that no illustration is wanted.

4. An excise exposes the people to the vexation, injustice and oppression of collecting officers more than any other tax. This evil consequence alone is more than sufficient to draw down on its devoted head and on the heads of all its supporters, the execration of every honest and independent man. The inconvenience and distress to which its several branches introduced here exposed the people, and the vexation, cruelty and injustice frequently practised on them by excise officers, were causes of numerous and just complaints. What could be more mortifying and troublesome to a farmer than the necessity, before he durst venture to distil the fruit that his own orchard produced, or the grain that his corn field bore, even for the use of his own family, or take a security for the property he was obliged to sell on credit because he could not dispose of it for ready money, of quitting his business however urgent, and of riding perhaps twenty or thirty miles to an excise officer for his licence, or to a stamp merchant for a piece of stamp paper; or of subjecting himself to a fine which the collecting officer was deeply interested to exact with the utmost rigor; or of having his tax ready the day it became due, or having his property sold or perhaps not one fifth of its value or of buying a respite at an extravagant price.—But those poor families can best tell, for they know best what the effects of an excise are, who had, to satisfy this tax, their property sold for less than a sixth of its worth, and were thereby driven from pursuing the only means they had of acquiring a support. It was no wonder this horrid engine of cruelty and oppression drove the people into tumult, insurrection and rebellion. It could have been intended for no other purpose.

CANDIDUS.

At a meeting of a number of Republicans, at the house of Mr. Schoppert, in Martinsburgh, it was unanimously agreed to support Jacob Weaver and Thomas Turner, at the next Election for delegates to represent us in the State Legislature, Dan. Morgan, Esq. to represent us in the Congress of the United States, and Mr. Charles Brent, of Frederick County, as Senator for this district to the State Legislature. Martinsburgh, March 13, 1811.

Public Sale.

WILL be offered for sale on Saturday the 30th instant, before the door of Phillip Shutt's tavern, in Shepherd's Town, a valuable corner lot of ground, belonging to the estate of Edward Lucas, dec'd, situated on the main street in said town, leading from Charles-Town to Blackford's ferry, and adjoining Mr. John Unsel's.—The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

ROBERT LUCAS, Ex'or.
March 22, 1811.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale, on Monday the 25th instant, at John Anderson's tavern, in Charles Town, A Silver Watch and a pair of Saddlebags, the property of Thomas Glenn, dec'd. A credit of six months will be given.—The purchaser to give bond with approved security.

JAMES HITE, Adm'or.
March 22, 1811.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber by John Young, to secure the payment of a debt due Jacob Statton, will be sold, for cash, on Monday the 15th day of April next, on the premises, near the stone meeting house, in Charles Town, a brick house and lot, three feather beds and bedding, one dining table, 6 Windsor chairs, one desk, an eight day clock, two cows, and a two year old colt.

JOSEPH BROWN, Trustee.
March 22, 1811.

FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will rent for a term of years his property in Charles-Town, which has been occupied by Mr. John Anderson for some time past, as a store and tavern. This property consists of a brick building 32 by 34 feet, and a frame building 50 by 20 feet, all two stories high, and neatly finished, a kitchen, smoke house, two stables, &c. with a well of excellent water at the kitchen door. 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.

JOHN KENNEDY.
Charles town, March 22, 1811.

Young Snap,

WILL stand this season at the subscriber's farm, five miles from Charles-Town, and eight from Shepherd's-Town, and cover mares at four dollars the season, two dollars cash the single leap, and six dollars to insure a colt, provided the mare is not parted with.

Young Snap is a dark brown; seven years old this spring, seventeen hands high, and well made in proportion.—He was gotten by Old Snap, out of a Chester Bail mare. It is unnecessary to say any thing more about his pedigree, as he has proved himself as a foal getter in the neighbourhood of Smithfield. Grain of any kind will be taken at a liberal price. The season will commence this day, and end on the first of July. The money payable on the first of August.

JAMES HITE.
March 19, 1811.

Horses for Sale.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform a public in general, that he has just arrived in this city, from the State of New York, with a small drove of horses, from the western country, which he wishes to dispose of—the horses are well calculated either for the saddle or gent, and may be seen at the stable of Mr. Robert Fulton in Green's Alley, at the corner of Jefferson County, the next quarterly court of Jefferson County, on March 22, 1811.

ZEBULON WELSH.

NOBILITY EVERY WHERE. A young English nobleman, was introduced at an assembly of one of the first ladies of Naples, by a Neapolitan gentleman. While he was there, his snuff box was stolen from him. The next day being at another house, he saw a person taking snuff out of his box. He ran to his friend, "There," said he, "that man in blue, with gold embroidery, is taking snuff out of the box which was stolen from me yesterday. Do you know him? Is not he a sharper?" "Take care," said the other, "that is a man of the first quality," "I do not care for his quality," said the Englishman, "I must have my snuff box again; I'll go and ask him for it." "Pray, said his friend be quiet, and leave it to me to get back your snuff box." Upon this assurance the Englishman went away, after inviting his friend to dine with him the next day. He accordingly came, and as he entered—"There," said he, "I have brought your snuff box." "Well," said the Englishman, "how did you obtain it?" "Why," said the Neapolitan nobleman "I did not wish to make any noise about it, therefore I picked his pocket of it!"

"According to the royal census of Spain, (says a late writer) taken in the year 1801, there were in that country 2,434,772 male inhabitants between the ages of fifteen and sixty: of these 152,285 were regular and secular clergy, making about one for every fifteen men in the country." One fifteenth of a community are clergymen! Clergymen, too, without either learning or piety, liberality or public utility! Covetous of the fleece, but careless of the flock—pretending to be preachers of religion, while they practice all kinds and degrees of sin—ignorant, bigoted, intolerant and cruel—obscene, bestial and impious—earthly, sensual and devilish!—Such is a faint picture of the clergy of Spain, whose chastisement by the hand of providence awakens sympathy in the bosoms of many, even professors of the pure doctrines of Christianity! Can any nation hoodwinked, deluded, plundered and tyrannized over by such and so numerous a priesthood, change for the worse? Lexington Reporter.

FOR THE ASTHMA. It appears by a late number of the Monthly Magazine, that the root and lower parts of the Datura Stramonium, (the stinking weed of this country) when chopped and smoked like tobacco, has afforded great relief to persons afflicted with convulsive asthma. The writer says, he generally smoked three or four pipes of it daily; and he smoked as many as ten or twelve, without an unpleasant effect. He does not say whether the plant was newly gathered or first dried, but it is presumed, that every patient may make the experiment for himself. The datura Stramonium, taken internally, is highly deleterious, and should not be meddled with but under the direction of a physician.

Method of raising Turkeys. Plunge the chick in a vessel of cold water, the very hour (if possible) but at least the day it is hatched: forcing it to swallow one whole pepper corn; after which, let it be returned to its mother from that time it will become hardy, and feel the cold no more than a hen's chick; but it is necessary to observe, that this useful species of fowls are also subject to one particular disorder when they are young, which often carries them off in a few days; when they begin to droop, examine carefully the feathers on their rumps, and you will find two or three whose quill part is filled with blood, upon drawing those out, the chick recovers, and after that requires no further care, than what is commonly bestowed on other poultry.

We are authorised to state that CHARLES BRENT, Esq., of Frederick, will be the republican candidate, at the next election for a Senator, to represent the district composed of the counties of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick, Hardy and Hampshire, in the Senate of Virginia.

WE are authorised to state to the freeholders of the Congressional District, composed of the counties of Berkeley, Jefferson and Hampshire, that JOHN BAKER, Esq., of Shepherd's-Town, will be a candidate at the next election of a member to represent said district in Congress.

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

For Sale or Rent, A HOUSE and LOT in Charles-Town, situated on the east end of the main street, opposite Mr. Theophilus Buckmaster's, and adjoining Mr. Thomas H. Grady's. Conditions and particulars may be known by applying to the Printer, or to HUMPHREY KEYES. March 15, 1811.

Election Notice. NOTICE is hereby given, that an election will be held at the court house of Jefferson county on the fourth Monday in April next, for the purpose of electing a fit person to represent the District, composed of the counties of Hampshire, Berkeley and Jefferson, in the next Congress of the United States; also, one fit person to represent the District composed of the counties of Frederick, Jefferson, Berkeley, Hampshire, and Hardy, in the next Senate of Virginia; also, two fit persons to represent the county of Jefferson in the next General Assembly of Virginia. GEO. NORTH, Sheriff of Jefferson county. March 1, 1811.

For Sale or Hire. I WISH to sell or hire the thorough bred horse Napoleon, which is now in high order, and as good a foal getter as any in this valley. Napoleon is a bright bay, rising 7 years old, full 16 hands high, and suitable for the saddle or draught. He was gotten by the imported horse Sportsman, which at the age of 12 years sold for \$1200, and his dam by the noted horse Paul Jones.—It is thought useless to trace his pedigree any further, as his form will satisfy any impartial judge. PHILIP ENGLE. March 8, 1811.

A QUANTITY OF Fresh Clover Seed, Just received and for sale by PRESLEY MARMADUKE, & Co. Shepherd's-Town, March 8, 1811.

CAUTION. ALL persons are hereby forewarned not to purchase of Mr. Robert Read certain lands in this county, lately conveyed to him by the subscriber, who has equity of redemption in the same. E. FAIRFAX. Shannon Hill, Jefferson county, March 1, 1811.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Haines, deceased, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise suits will be brought without discrimination. And those having claims against the said deceased, are desired to bring them in for settlement. JACOB HAINES, jun. Exors. JOHN UNSEL, jun. Shepherd's-Town, March 1, 1811.

Trustee's Sale. WILL be sold, for ready money, on Saturday the 30th instant, at the Avon Mills, now occupied by John Lyons, Three Negro Men, conveyed to the subscriber, in trust, by John Haynie, to secure the payment of a sum of money due to Elijah Chamberlain. PETER CLIMA, Trustee. March 1, 1811.

CLOVER SEED. THE subscribers have received a part of their usual supply of clover seed.—The residue will be delivered in a few days, as the growers of it are now in the act of getting it out. JAS. S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co. Shepherd's-Town, March 1, 1811.

A generous price given for Country Quills At this Office. BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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

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

The Scheme of the above Lottery is allowed by the best judges to be as advantageously arranged for the interest of adventurers as any ever offered to the public. The proportion of prizes is much greater than customary—the blanks not being near two to one price. It affords also many strong inducements to purchase early, inasmuch as the first three thousand tickets that are drawn will be entitled to twelve dollars each; and the highest prize is liable to come out of the wheel on the next or any day following. The great encouragement which has been already given to this Lottery affords a reasonable expectation that the drawing will commence at an early period. But independent of all the advantages peculiar to the scheme itself, the great and good purpose for which this lottery has been authorized, viz. to preserve the genuine vaccine matter; and to distribute it free of every expense, ought alone to induce the public to give it every possible encouragement without delay. It is well known that many persons have of late fallen victims to the Small Pox by a misplaced confidence in spurious matter instead of using the genuine vaccine; so that already the Kine Pock has been brought into disrepute, in many places, and the old inoculation has been again unhappily substituted in its stead. If therefore the people of the United States are unwilling to relinquish the advantages of the Kine Pock, or wish to enjoy the benefit of this discovery, they must avoid the dangers and difficulties which have hitherto accompanied it, they must support vaccine institutions such as the one now contemplated to be established—these institutions by giving a free circulation to the genuine vaccine matter, will greatly facilitate its use, and by preventing the mistakes so liable to occur from using improper or spurious matter, they will engage the confidence of the public in this invaluable remedy, and finally, it is confidently believed, they will prove to be the means of extirpating the Small Pox entirely from among us.

Tickets in the above Lottery for sale in Charles town, by Dr. SAMUEL J. CRAMER, Messrs. W. W. LANE, and JOHN HUMPHREYS, Shepherd's-Town by Messrs. JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co. and ROBERT WORTHINGTON, and Co.—Harper's Ferry by Dr. CHARLES BROWN, Messrs. R. HUMPHREYS, and THOMAS S. BENNETT, & Co. June 15, 1810.

NOTICE. A PETITION will be presented to the Legislature of Virginia at their next session, for an act incorporating a company for the purpose of turningpike a road from the bank of the river Potomac, at Harper's Ferry, to the west end of the main street in Charles-Town, in the county of Jefferson. January 18, 1811.

Bernard O'Doherty, TAILOR, AND LADIES' HABIT MAKER, FROM PHILADELPHIA,

GRATEFUL for the flattering share of public patronage he has experienced during his late residence in this town, respectfully acquaints the inhabitants of Shepherd's-Town, its vicinity and the public generally, that he has lately returned from Philadelphia with patterns of the latest and most admired fashions, and from his present arrangement, will be able to furnish habits of every description, and in the newest style, immediately after their adoption in the principal seaports of the union. Those who will favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work finished in the best and most workmanlike style. Three or four journeymen will meet with constant employment, and liberal wages, paid weekly. Shepherd's-Town, March 1, 1811.

Michael McKewan, INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has opened a House of Entertainment, in the yellow house, where he formerly kept store, in South Queen street, Martinsburgh, at the sign of the Martinsburgh Inn. He has been at considerable expense in repairs, &c. to render the accommodations commodious and comfortable for travellers and others who will favour him with their custom. He will take three or four more genteel boarders. Martinsburgh, March 1, 1811.

CAUTION. THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from dealing with slaves, without permission, under pain of legal prosecution. JOHN BRYAN. March 1, 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 open as occasion may require, a great variety of articles suitable to the present and approaching seasons. We shall only mention a few articles, which have been scarce for some time past, viz. Ladies Super Extra Long White Kid Gloves, ditto Habit ditto, ditto 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 Ribbands and Trimmings, Black, White and Fancy Coloured Ostrich Feathers, Fashionable Flowers and Wreaths, ditto Bonnets, Irish Linens, Long Lawns & Linen Cambric, Cotton Shirting, Cambric Muslin, Dimities, Cotton Hosiery and Linen Muslins, &c.

They have on hands, a large quantity of 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 workman, 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 quantity 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 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 inform them, that it really is as necessary for them to pay their arrears 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.

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

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

The price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one half to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the other at the expiration of the year. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid. Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted four weeks, to subscribers, for three fourths of a dollar, and 18 cents for every subsequent insertion; to non-subscribers at the rate of one dollar per square, and 25 cents for each publication after that time.

We are authorised to state to the freeholders of Jefferson county, that RAWLEIGH MORGAN, and THOMAS GRIGGS, jun. esqrs. will be candidates at the next election for members to the General Assembly.

Public Sale. WILL be offered for sale on Saturday the 30th instant, before the door of Philip Shutt's tavern, in Shepherd's-Town, a valuable corner lot of ground, belonging to the estate of Edward Lucas, dec'd, situated on the main street in said town, leading from Charles-Town to Blackford's ferry, and adjoining Mr. John Unsel's.—The terms will be made known on the day of sale. ROBERT LUCAS, Exor. March 22, 1811.

Trustee's Sale. BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber by John Young, to secure the payment of a debt due Jacob Statton, will be sold, on Monday the 15th day of April next, on the premises, near the stone meeting house, in Charles Town, a brick house and lot, three feather beds and bedding, one dining table, 6 Windsor chairs, one desk, an eight day clock, two cows, and a two year old colt. JOSEPH BROWN, Trustee. March 22, 1811.

Young Snap, WILL stand this season at the subscriber's farm, five miles from Charles-Town, and eight from Shepherd's-Town, and cover mares at four dollars the season, two dollars cash the single leap, and six dollars to insure a colt, provided the mare is not parted with.

Young Snap is a dark brown, seven years old this spring, seventeen hands high, and well made in proportion.—He was gotten by Old Snap, out of a Chester Bull mare. It is unnecessary to say anything more about his pedigree, as he has proved himself as a foal getter in the neighbourhood of Southfield. Grain of any kind will be taken at a liberal price. The season will commence this day, and end on the first of July.—The money payable on the first of August. JAMES HITE. March 19, 1811.

FOR RENT. THE subscriber will rent for a term of years his property in Charles-Town, which has been occupied by Mr. John Anderson for some time past, as a store and tavern. This property consists of a brick building 32 by 34 feet, and a frame building 50 by 20 feet, all two stories high, and nearly finished, a kitchen, smoke house, two stables, &c. with a well of excellent water at the kitchen door. 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. JOHN KENNEDY. Charles town, March 22, 1811.

Writing Paper FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Hear both Sides.

To the Voters of the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Frederick, Berkeley, Jefferson, Hampshire and Hardy.

The friends of Mr. WOLFE, had indulged a hope, that the present Electioneering Campaign would have been marked by a degree of candor and liberality, which should ever distinguish the conduct of HONORABLE MEN, engaged in a political contest. In this, they have, however been egregiously disappointed.

A hand bill is industriously circulating by the enemies of Mr. Wolfe, signed "ONE OF THE PEOPLE," in which a very unandid and insidious attempt is made to excite the public prejudice against that gentleman, for a vote given in the Senate of Virginia, in the session of 1809, against a motion to strike out the section of the Militia Law, which exempts from the performance of militia duty, "the Professors and Students of William and Mary College, and other Seminaries of Learning within this Commonwealth." Had "One of the People" been actuated by just and honorable motives, he would have yielded to the impulse of duty, and have given the public a correct view of the whole ground. There would not then have existed a necessity for the friends of Mr. Wolfe (who is now absent, to have descended to a vindication of his conduct on the subject in question; the public would have been enabled, (without the aid of my feeble pen) correctly to estimate the vote, which is now, (for reasons too obvious to escape the most superficial observer,) denounced as aristocratic, and "odiously oppressive to the poorer class of citizens."

I am not disposed to deny, that "extract from the Journals of the Senate" is correct, as far as it goes; but "One of the People" has studiously avoided, (from the most sinister motives) stating the whole truth. The address to the voters of the district, (which is circulating with a degree of zeal, but little honorable to the parties engaged in it,) is evidently calculated to impress on those at a distance, who have not an opportunity of access to correct information, a belief, that the subject of exempting from Militia Duty the Students of William and Mary College had been primarily and originally introduced in the session of 1808 '9, and that it never, at any previous period, constituted a part of our Militia code. That the hand bill in question, has produced this impression, and that Mr. Brent and a few of his too zealous friends have taken pains to cheat the public into this belief, by withholding proper explanations cannot be denied.

How great, fellow citizens, will be your astonishment, to learn, that so far from this being the case, that the obnoxious section alluded to, has formed a prominent feature in our Militia Code, for the last HALF CENTURY, and at least FORTY FIVE YEARS previous to Mr. Wolfe's occupying a seat in the Senate! I have traced the existence of this law as far back as the year 1757, and beg to refer those who may be disposed to prosecute the enquiry, to the revival of 1769, page 334, sec. 5, by which it will appear, that the professors and students of William and Mary College only were exempt from Militia Duty. True, this law originated in the reign of George II, but immediately on the close of the revolution, [see acts of assembly of 1785.] the Militia laws underwent a complete revision, and the section which is denounced as "aristocratic and odiously oppressive to the poorer class of citizens," was incorporated into our Militia system, and amended so as to extend to ALL Public Seminaries of Learning; so that not only are the students of William and Mary exempt, but those also of the Academy in this place; and at Battle-town; for both are incorporated by act of Assembly, and therefore have become what the law contemplates "Public Seminaries." The section (as respects Students) has remained unimpaired to the present day; and will only be an idiot contend, that a body

of men, (such as formed the Assembly of 1785) amongst whom may be ranked a Madison, a Henry, a Wythe, a Pendleton, a Randolph, &c. &c. who had themselves but just emerged from a state of political slavery, would have countenanced a law at variance with the Constitution, (the provisions of which, it is presumed, they understood full as well as Mr. Brent or his Secretary,) or have cherished principles, which as "One of the People" says would tend to the final ruin and downfall of our Republic? I ask, can the human mind be so debased as to imagine that these men would so far forget the duty they owed themselves and their country, as to forge chains for their poorer class of fellow citizens?

If Mr. Wolfe has erred in voting against the repeal of a law, which was enacted by the collected wisdom and patriotism of the state, how much more have not those to whom it owes its origin erred? However, place it in its most hideous point of view, and it will appear to every reflecting mind (whose object is the attainment of truth) but an error of the judgment, for which he can plead, in extenuation, the example of sages, rendered immortal by their efforts to ameliorate the condition of their fellow men.

In the year 1792 [see Revised Code, page 284] the Militia laws were again revised; again was this section, which has given such umbrage to Mr. Brent and his honorable scribe continued; and it is evident, that it was particularly discussed by the Legislature, as the exemption of '92 does not extend to several classes of persons who were exempt by the law of 1785. Since the revision of 1792, the Militia Laws have undergone a variety of modifications, and unluckily for Mr. Brent this section has ever remained unimpaired. Have not both branches of our Legislature been almost unanimously democratic, since parties have been formed? And is it not rational to suppose, that this body of men, who stand foremost in the ranks of Republicanism would not long ere this, have expunged from our statute books this grievous, oppressive section, had it been demonstrated to them to be such? Were it necessary to enter into an elaborate detail of the probable reasons, why the wisdom of successive Legislatures provided, that those who were engaged in acquiring an education should, for the time, be exempt from the performance of militia duty, it were a easy task. I will offer but a few remarks on this subject; it is in good sense of those I address will suggest many others.—Education being the foundation of our political and civil happiness, it is desirable that in the attainment of it, there be opposed to it as few obstacles as possible. The mind of youth, when engaged in a variety of pursuits, is too apt to be led astray from the real point; and the schemes of vice and immorality which too frequently prevail at our seminaries, are, in an eminent degree, calculated to corrupt the morals of youth.—The students at the Colleges and other Seminaries of Learning are, generally young men from various parts of the state, who have no permanent residence in the places where these Seminaries are fixed; they continue at those places but a short time; and, as soon as they return to their homes they become subject to the militia laws, with all other public burthens, in common with the rest of their fellow citizens.—To compel a man to muster where he had not a permanent residence would certainly be unjust. It has ever been one of the prominent articles in the creed of a republican, that, to foster and encourage Seminaries of Learning and the study of the Sciences, is the surest means of promoting the cause of liberty and to perpetuate the blessings of freedom. In all governments there must be rulers, and these rulers should not only be honest, but wise.

To return to "One of the people."—To serve his sinister purpose, he has feloniously mutilated an important article of the Bill of Rights. He contends that the vote is palpably unconstitutional, and a flagrant violation of our Bill of Rights—which says "that no man or set of men shall be entitled to separate

emoluments or privileges."—True it does say so, but it says, further, "EXCEPT IN CONSIDERATION OF PUBLIC SERVICES." This important clause, has this honest politician remembered to forget to quote.—Admitting his quotation were correct, I acknowledge that it were an infringement of the Constitution to exempt any description of persons (even a judge or a reverend divine) from Militia duty, and the object of "One of the People" is, evidently, so to impress it on the public mind.

Having proved incontestably that Mr. Brent or his honorable secretary has endeavoured to mislead the public opinion, by a false representation of a subject on record, I might perhaps with great propriety close my remarks as I take it for granted, that he has utterly disqualified himself from giving testimony in the case, and that, consequently, his further assertions on this subject, will be disregarded by every friend to truth. But, as the gentleman has opened his battery against Mr. Wolfe, it is but right that the subject should be fairly discussed, and I will proceed further.—The gentleman, (I mean "One of the People,") urges, the refusal of the Senate to strike out the exempting section, as conclusive evidence of a disposition in that body "to foster and cherish that aristocratic principle, which has provoked the final ruin and downfall of all Republics." Some politicians have a happy knack of bending their opinions to circumstances. On any other occasion, it would perhaps offend Mr. Brent to say that the Legislature of Virginia was not the most Republican body in the union; but at the present juncture it happens to suit the gentleman's convenience to denounce the Senate, to which he now aspires, as aristocratic, and as cherishing principles unfriendly to the liberties of the People! Such fellow citizens, is the consistency of this man, and such the means by which he hopes to be elevated to a seat in that body.

The Senate, fellow citizens, consists 24 members—but 15 of whom (according to Mr. Brent's own showing) were present when the question on the repeal of the exempting section was taken—there are but SIX Federalists in that house—there were against repealing the section, ten members—(three of whom (Messrs. Wolfe, Doddridge and Bayly) were federalists, and the other seven republicans, and five in the affirmative. Let the principle of exempting Students be right or wrong, it is in proof to you that Mr. Wolfe went hand in hand with the majority of Republican gentlemen. The House of Delegates consists of about 200 members, of which the number of Federalists does not exceed 35. Will any one then attribute the continuance of this law to the Federalists? The truth is, fellow citizens, that were Mr. Wolfe not in the way of Mr. Brent's promotion, you had never heard of this oppressive vote; it would have been consigned to oblivion and never have risen in judgment against that gentleman; but, Mr. Brent justly fearing the respectable standing and unsullied reputation of his competitor, has resorted to this means to excite prejudices against him. Is it just? Is it honorable?

Let me ask, fellow citizens, can any thing prove more conclusively to your minds the faithful services and irreproachable character of Mr. Wolfe, during the period of eight years than the inability of his enemies to exhibit one single charge against him of greater magnitude than that with which he now stands accused. His enemies themselves have given the most unqualified evidence of the correctness of his public and private life; for is it not fair to presume, from a specimen we have had of Mr. Brent's conduct in the instance before us, that were it possible for him to injure the election of Mr. Wolfe by the exhibition of any charge susceptible of plausible support, that the opportunity would have been embraced with avidity? I ask you fellow citizens to view this subject, in all its ramifications, with candor; and I fear not that the result will be highly honorable to Mr. Wolfe. My object has been to vindicate the conduct of that gentle-