

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VIII.]

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1816.

[No. 406.

A COUNTING HOUSE ALMANAC

For the Year of our Lord 1816.

Being Leap Year, and the 40th of American Independence.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FEBRUARY.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MARCH.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
APRIL.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAY.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
JUNE.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
JULY.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
AUGUST.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SEPTEMBER.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
OCTOBER.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NOVEMBER.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DECEMBER.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H.	M.
First quarter	7	1	40
Full moon	14	8	17
Last quarter	21	15	12
New moon	29	3	49

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1816.

First—Of the Sun, on the 26th of May, at 14 m. past 10, P. M. invisible.
 Second—Of the moon, on the 6th of June, visible: beginning at 34 m. past 6, and ending at 8 m. past 10 P. M.—Moon will rise at 84 digits eclipsed, digits eclipsed 14, from the north side of the earth's shadow.
 Third—Of the Sun, on the 19th of November, at 20 m. past 5 A. M. invisible.
 Fourth—Of the Moon, on the 4th of December; Moon will rise 5 digits eclipsed; end of the eclipse 20 m. past 5 P. M.

A Dairy Man or Woman, WANTED.

ANY person well qualified to take charge of a dairy on a large scale, who would be willing to remove to the lower side of the Blue Ridge, would meet with encouragement by applying to the Printer
December 28.

Notice.

THE bonds and notes of the purchasers at the sale of the estate of Samuel Roberts, deceased, have become due, and prompt payment is expected, as the administrator cannot give indulgence. All persons having claims against said dec'd, are requested to bring them in for settlement, properly attested.
Robert Lemon, sen. Adm'or.
December 28.

Money Found.

WAS found on Monday the 18th inst. between Knave Town and Opekon, on the Winchester road, a small sum of money. The owner may have it on describing it and paying for this advertisement.
Peter Glasscock.
December 26.

Negroes for Hire.

THE subscriber has a man and three female servants, whom he wishes to hire out for the ensuing year. They all understand housework well, one is an excellent sempstress, another has been used to cooking, and they can spin and knit.
Henry S. Turner.
December 28.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

To the Public.

THE subscribers will receive in exchange Wheat for Flour, at the mill formerly occupied by William Grove; they will also give the highest price for wheat, and will grind wheat upon better terms than any other mill in the neighborhood.
George Slusser,
John Ager.
December 28.

Notice to the Public.

WHEREAS, there are sundry negroes, which were heretofore supposed to have been manumitted by my late brother Thomas Boydstone, dec'd, and whereas, it now appears that the instrument of writing by which the said Thomas Boydstone supposed he had liberated said negroes, is not such a one as the law requires, whereby the said negroes are still slaves, and whereas the said Thomas Boydstone, by his last will and testament, has constituted me his executor, and made me his sole devisee, and as the law prohibits me as an executor of my said brother—and also as an individual having title to said negroes, from suffering them to go at large and hire themselves out—I therefore, not wishing to violate the law or incur any penalty respecting said negroes, do hereby give public notice, that I have appointed Mr. John Babbot, of this county, my agent, to take said negroes and their descendants into his possession, and hire them out for me, and to procure suitable places for them.
Benjamin Boydstone.
Shepherd's Town, Dec. 27.

FOR SALE,
A handsome new Chapeau and a silver mounted Sword. Enquire of the Printer,
Dec. 21.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Decree of Trust executed to the undersigned by F. Fairfax, bearing date upon the 31 day of November, 1813, and of record in the office of the county court of Jefferson, Virginia, he will proceed to sell before the door of Robert Fulton's tavern, in Charlestown, in said county, upon the 31 day of February next, to the highest bidder for ready money, a tract of land, lying in the said county of Jefferson, containing by exact measure ONE THOUSAND ACRES, known by the name of the Shannon Hill Tract. Said Land having been conveyed to the undersigned in trust to indemnify Charles Gibbs, as security for the said Fairfax.
The land will be sold subject to the several incumbrances upon it, and such title made to the purchaser as is vested in the Trustee.
T. H. GIDDGS, Jr.
Dec. 14.

Boonsborough TURNPIKE ROAD.

THE Board of Managers for the above road having fixed on the location of the same, and having actually made a contract for paving part thereof, find it expedient to collect the second instalment of FOUR DOLLARS on each share of stock subscribed for the said road—the stockholders are therefore requested to pay the same to Messrs. James Labes, of Baltimore; George Smith, of Sharpsburg; or Jacob Lices, of Shepherdstown, Virginia, who are duly authorized to receipt for it, on or before the 24th day of January next.
Messrs. George Smith, George Hietzeck and Jacob Mummus are empowered to receive proposals for paving that part of the road not yet contracted for (eight miles). They will accordingly attend, for that purpose, at the house of Mr. John Knoke, in Sharpsburg, every Saturday until the first of April.
By order of the Board,
JOHN MILLER, Sec'y.
November 28 —6w.

CHEAP WOOLLEN GOODS,

CONSISTING OF
Superfine and common Cloths,
Double and single mill'd Cassimers,
Stockinets, Imperial Cords and Cassinets,
Fancy and common Vesting,
Coating, Baizes, Flannels and Kerseys,
Rose, Point and Strip'd Blankets,
Lamb's Wool and worsted Hosiery, &c.
—ALSO—
Bombazets of almost every colour,
Corduroys, Constitution Cords and Thick sets,
Irish Linens, Shirting Cambricks,
Jacenet and cambrick Muslins,
Silk Shawls,
Large cotton Shawls for Winter—
Together with almost every other article that the inhabitants of Charlestown, and its neighborhood may stand in need of—all of which the subscriber pledges himself, will be sold on the very lowest terms, as he is desirous of closing his fall sales.
R. WORTHINGTON.
Persons who have to furnish Negroes that they have hired with blankets, will find it to their interest to call on the subscriber for them.
R. W.
December 14.

Hardware & Cutlery.

John Carille, & Co.
Have on hand a good assortment of
Knives and Forks, Pen-knives and Razors, Handaws, Hand saw and other Files, Stripp Irons, and Sheet Iron, Elegant Waiters, Currycombs, Spectacles, Shovel and Tongs,
Wrought and Cut Nails,
With a variety of other Goods in that line, all of which they will sell off, on the most accommodating terms.
Near the Market House,
Charles-Town, Dec. 21.

Negro Woman for Sale.

I will sell for cash, a negro woman, about 33, and her child, a boy, about 4 years of age. They can be seen at Mrs. Seelig's, at Harper's Ferry, near which place I would prefer a purchaser. Richard Duffield, Esq. is authorized to contract for them.
JOHN STROTHER.
Martinsburg, Dec. 12.

GOODS.

SELBY & SWEARINGEN,
OF SHEPHERD'S-TOWN,
Have lately received a large quantity of GOODS, which they offer by retail, or by the PIECE OR PACKAGE.
One of the firm is now in Philadelphia, by whom a considerable and extensive addition will be made to their present stock. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to give us a call and know our terms.—Among the articles lately received are several tons of
SWEDISH IRON,
suitable for wagon tire and other uses—it is deemed useless to say any thing about the quality of the kind of iron, as it is presumed every person knows its value. Also, a quantity of STEEL of the first quality, and GROCERIES of every description.
The highest price given at our Store, for clean Flat Iron.
November 2.

Apprentices Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to take as apprentices, three or four boys, between the age of 12 and 13 years, to learn the Boot and Shoe making business.
J. ROADENHAMER.
Charlestown, Nov. 30.

Apprentices Indentured.

Blank Attachments for sale at this office.
December 28.

Valuable Mill Property for Sale.

THIS subscriber offers for sale his Mills on the Rappahannock River, in the county of Fauquier, eight miles south of the Court House, fifty three from Alexandria, and thirty three from Falmouth and Fredericksburg. The improvements consist of a new Mill House, about thirty feet square, with two pair of five feet stones, and all the necessary machinery for manufacturing flour—an excellent new Saw Mill, and a large stone Mill House, all erected out of repair. There are FIFTY ACRES OF LAND attached to the Mills, but any further quantity desired might be had with them on either side of the river. The local advantages which this property possesses are excellent water property in the Counties of Fauquier and Stafford, are universally acknowledged by all acquainted with it—Sited immediately at the ford, where the great road leading from the fertile parts of Culpepper and Shenandoah, to Falmouth and Fredericksburg, crosses the Rappahannock, upon a constant and powerful stream, affording the most advantageous an abundant supply of water—nearly unvaried by any other mill, there being no manufacturing mill within ten miles in any direction in a level tract country, the improvement of which is rapidly progressing from the use of plasters and clover, and having a most extensive plea share of country work, visiting to its proprietors annually from 12 to 1500 bushels of toll corn, besides a wheat custom, which could at any time be increased so as to keep constantly employed any mill which may be erected thereon, holds out to a purchaser acquainted with the management of such property, the finest prospects of a profitable investment of capital.
The subscriber's price and terms of payment, which will be made to the purchaser, as well as the situation and value of the property, can be known on application to Casper W. Weaver, Esq. near Charlestown, Jefferson County, or Charles Tyler, Esq. Alexandria, or to the subscriber residing at the spot.
JOHN C. SCOTT.
November 15.

PROPOSALS.

BY JOHN WOPKINS, OF PHILADELPHIA, FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, A HISTORY OF THE American Revolution, Comprehending all the Principal Events, both in the Field and in the Cabinet, TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED The most important Resolutions of the Continental Congress, and many of the most interesting Letters and Orders of GEN. WASHINGTON, ACCOMPANIED BY Documents from the Original Manuscripts of General Gates, Green, and Lee, &c. together with many others collected by H. K. L. Esq. Captain in the German Regiment of the Pennsylvania line, and member of the Society of Cincinnati; who, besides several Journals of his brother officers, obtained from general Edward Hand, the last adjutant general of the Continental Army, and Documents belonging to that department from the time of the appointment of general Gates the first adjutant general.
Notwithstanding several histories of our revolutionary contest have already appeared, a clear and distinct view of the sufferings and privations of the American army has not been given. The prominent events, it is true, have been fairly, faithfully, and impartially narrated, and these seem to have engrossed the attention of the writers so much that they have neglected slightly these less splendid, but more trying, and interesting periods. It was not in the hour of battle that our national exertions were so distinguished, as when our patriotic army had to endure all the rigors of an inclement season and the superadded miseries of famine and nakedness, with a victorious and insulting enemy in front. The patience, fortitude, and perseverance, with which they encountered these perils, is worthy of all praise; it is here that the character of Washington shines in its true luster. He remonstrated; he irritated where remonstrance and intreaty would avail, and he imposed a salutary severity where they would not. It is proposed to make this history severely American—to furnish to the reader a true picture of the sufferings of our patriotic army—to show with what heroic constancy and fortitude they encountered the severest trials and this, it is presumed, may be successfully accomplished by the documents of the late captain Hubley.
Histories of this kind serve to establish this important fact, that it is for the government to give the tone to the nation. Amidst the dismal moments of our revolutionary contest, when nothing but famine, defeat and poverty threatened the army and the cabinet, it was reserved for a few choice and brave spirits to be the harbinger of plenty, to reanimate confidence, and finally to consummate the independence of the country.—This history inculcates the principle—never to despair of the Commonwealth, and that our national disasters can never be too great for courage, patriotism, and political integrity, under the smile of divine Providence to redeem. These interesting truths need no embellishments; they speak their own necessity, and nothing but an impartial narrative is wanting to impress their conviction on the mind. History, when considered as a mere cold collection of facts, is scarcely worth the pains of perusal; it only demands our reverence when it enforces by example the great principles of law, justice, and policy.
CONDITIONS.
The work will be comprised in two octavo volumes, each to contain from 500 to 600 pages, printed on a fine wove paper and new type.
The price to Subscribers will be three dollars per volume in advance, and five dollars for the whole bound and lettered, payable on delivery.
Subscriptions for the above work received at the Printing Office, and Clerk's Office, Charles Town.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Although the Trustees of the Winchester Academy have a high respect for the talents and learning of the gentleman, who has so long presided over the studies of the pupils in that seminary—yet they are sensible that it is not possible for one man to give due attention to all the scholars, and teach, with advantage, the various branches of science intended to be learned therein.
Deeply impressed with this conviction, they have been desirous to find a person, to unite with Mr. Hietzeck, in the arduous task of performing, with skill and assiduity, the various duties which devolve upon those, who charge themselves with the care and education of youth; and they trust, and confidently believe, that in Colonel Augustine Smith they have at length found that person.
The scientific acquirements of that gentleman cannot be questioned. He is a young man of high standing; in morals pure, in religion pious, in manners mild, uniform and firm. And the Trustees do think that they can, with the utmost truth and propriety, recommend him to the parents and guardians of young gentlemen, as one, to whose capacity, zeal, industry and example, they may, with safety, confide the education and morals of those under their care.
The Trustees are also preparing a mild, but wholesome system of government, and discipline for the Academy, calculated, as they believe, to cherish and fix the attention of the pupils upon their studies, whilst at the same time it will greatly tend to secure and improve their morals.
When these advantages are combined with the salubrity of our climate, the great abundance at this place, of every thing necessary for the comfort and accommodation of young gentlemen; the ease and cleanliness with which they can be obtained, and the generally correct and exemplary deportment of its inhabitants, they cannot but flatter themselves that this seminary will receive the patronage and protection of an enlightened and virtuous public: more especially of those parents and guardians who reside in its vicinity; to whom it must be a great consolation to have their children educated, by persons in their own neighborhood; and whose characters they are acquainted with, and whose capacity and conduct they can, at any time inspect for themselves.
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Robert White,
Alexander Belmont,
Cernelius Baldwin,
Hugh Holmes,
James Marshall,
Henry St. G. Tucker,
Dobney Carr,
William Davison,
Daniel Lee,
January 11.

Valuable Negroes FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, on Monday the 22d inst. before the door of Fulton's Hotel, in Charles Town,
About 18 or 19 likely Negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
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Peter Glasscock.
December 28.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the Farmer's Repository at Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid in advance, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.
Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion, and when not particularly directed to the contrary, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.
All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

THE ALGERINE TREATY.

Documents accompanying the message of the president, transmitting to the senate the treaty of peace with Algiers.
U. S. ship Guerriere,
Bay of Algiers,
July 30, 1815.

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The scientific acquirements of that gentleman cannot be questioned. He is a young man of high standing; in morals pure, in religion pious, in manners mild, uniform and firm. And the Trustees do think that they can, with the utmost truth and propriety, recommend him to the parents and guardians of young gentlemen, as one, to whose capacity, zeal, industry and example, they may, with safety, confide the education and morals of those under their care.
The Trustees are also preparing a mild, but wholesome system of government, and discipline for the Academy, calculated, as they believe, to cherish and fix the attention of the pupils upon their studies, whilst at the same time it will greatly tend to secure and improve their morals.
When these advantages are combined with the salubrity of our climate, the great abundance at this place, of every thing necessary for the comfort and accommodation of young gentlemen; the ease and cleanliness with which they can be obtained, and the generally correct and exemplary deportment of its inhabitants, they cannot but flatter themselves that this seminary will receive the patronage and protection of an enlightened and virtuous public: more especially of those parents and guardians who reside in its vicinity; to whom it must be a great consolation to have their children educated, by persons in their own neighborhood; and whose characters they are acquainted with, and whose capacity and conduct they can, at any time inspect for themselves.
Under the auspices of those two gentlemen (Mr. Hietzeck and Col. Smith) will be taught, English Grammar, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, with the use of the Globes; the French, Latin, and Greek languages; Surveying, with the higher branches of Mathematics, and natural and moral Philosophy.
Robert White,
Alexander Belmont,
Cernelius Baldwin,
Hugh Holmes,
James Marshall,
Henry St. G. Tucker,
Dobney Carr,
William Davison,
Daniel Lee,
January 11.

Valuable Negroes FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, on Monday the 22d inst. before the door of Fulton's Hotel, in Charles Town,
About 18 or 19 likely Negroes, consisting of men

3. The Bank, and its branches, and state banks, employed as branches shall give the necessary aid and facilities to the Treasury for transferring the public funds from place to place, and for making payments to the public creditors; without charging commissions, or claiming allowances on account of differences of exchange, &c.

V. The organization and operation of the Bank.

1. Subscriptions to be opened with as little delay as possible, and at as few places as shall be deemed just and convenient. The commissioners may be named in the act or appointed by the President.

2. The Bank to be organized, and commence its operations in specie as soon as the sum of 1,000,000 dollars has been actually received from the subscriptions, in gold and silver.

3. The Bank shall not at any time suspend its specie payments, unless the same shall be previously authorized by Congress, if in session, or by the President of the United States, if Congress be not in session. In the latter case, the suspension shall continue for six weeks after the meeting of Congress, and no longer, unless authorized by law.

VI. The bonus for the Charter of the Bank.

The subscribers shall pay a premium to the government for its charter. Estimating the profits of the Bank from the probable advance in the value of its stock, and the result of its business when in full operation, at 7 per cent. a bonus of 1,500,000 dollars, payable in equal instalments of 2, 3 and 4 years after the Bank commences its operations might, under all circumstances, be considered as about 4 per cent. upon its capital, and would contribute a reasonable premium.

The Bill received two readings by its title, and was referred to a committee of the whole.

Tuesday, Jan. 9.

After the presentation and reference of a number of petitions—

Mr. Hardin laid before the House the Memorial of the legislature of Kentucky, relative to compensation for horses lost by the citizens of that state during the late war, while in the service of the United States; which was ordered to be printed for the use of the Members.

A message was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the Annual Report of the Director of the Mint; which was ordered to be printed.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Commissioners of the Navy Pension Fund, transmitting their annual statement respecting the operation of their trust; slaying the amount of the fund, the number of pensioners, and the amount of disbursements, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Johnson, from the committee to whom was committed the bill to establish an additional Military Academy, reported the same with a few amendments to the detail of it; and the bill and amendments were referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Lowndes, from the committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred so much of the President's Message as relates to the Revenue, and the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, excepting that part which relates to the establishment of a Bank, made a report of some length, concluding with a series of propositions, on the subject of the Ways and Means for the ensuing and following years. The report was referred to a committee of the whole.

THE INDIAN TRIBES.

Mr. Birtseye submitted for consideration, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting by law, all commercial intercourse between the citizens and subjects of any foreign power and any of the Indians within the states or territories of the United States.

This motion was opposed by Mr. King of Mass. (as well as the reporter could hear) on the ground that the Indians had been recognized by us as independent nations, whose commerce we had no right to regulate.

The motion was, however, agreed to by a large majority.

THE TREATY.

The house, according to the order of the day, resumed the consideration of the bill for carrying into effect the convention of commerce between the U. S. and Great Britain.

The question being on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading—

The bill was advocated by Mr. Gholson, Mr. Randolph and Mr. Reynolds, and opposed by Mr. Hardin and Mr. Cannon, in speeches of considerable length and interest.

The question was taken on ordering the bill to a third reading, about three o'clock, and decided in the affirmative by a majority of about 20 votes.

Wednesday, January 10.

After the presentation and reference of several petitions,

Mr. Pleasant, from the naval committee, reported a resolution directing the presentation to Captain Stewart, and the other officers of the Constitution, suitable medals, in testimony of the sense of Congress of the merits of their exploit, in the capture of the British sloop of war Cyane and Levant; which was read and referred to a committee of the whole.

THE BRITISH TREATY.

The engrossed bill to regulate the commerce of the United States according to the Convention of Commerce concluded with Great Britain on the 30 day of July last, was read the third time, and the question was stated "shall the bill pass?"

The passage of the bill was advocated by Mr. Easton, Mr. Tucker, and Mr. Cothbert, and opposed by Mr. Pinkney; to whom Mr. Randolph replied.

The question was about to be put, when Mr. Stanford having intimated his desire to speak on the question—

On motion, the house adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 11.

A number of petitions were presented and referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. King of N. C. submitted for consideration the following resolution, which lessens the table one day of course:

Resolved, That the rules of this house be so amended, that the Commissioners of the Navy Board shall be admitted to seats within the Hall of this House.

The bill from the Senate concerning the Convention between the United States and Great Britain ratified on the 23d day of December last, was taken up, and read the first time.

The question being stated, "shall the bill be read a second time?"

Mr. Forsyth briefly stated the grounds of his hostility to the bill. He considered it as an attempt on the part of the Senate to evade the question now before the House. Evading, he said, was sometimes said to be difficult in diplomacy, when dangerous or difficult questions were presented for consideration; but it was never proper in legislation. The bill before the house, he said, was moreover, not an act to repeal certain acts, but a mere declaration that the laws which contravene the Treaty are of no effect; it was in effect a declaration that a Convention between this country and a foreign country does ipso facto repeal the laws of the land. He therefore moved that the bill be rejected.

The question being stated from the chair, "shall the bill be rejected?"

Mr. Stanford expressed his dissent to this proposition, and his impression that the bill from the Senate was in effect the same as the bill now before this house. The full section of the latter bill was in nearly the same terms as the bill from the Senate. He was therefore opposed to a rejection of the bill, and moved that it lie on the table.

The question to lay the bill on the table was decided in the negative, 70 to 62.

The debate now took the general form of that which had occupied the House for several days.

Mr. Lowndes moved to postpone the bill for one week.

Mr. Hanson moved to postpone indefinitely the present subject of discussion; and supported his motion in a speech of some length on the general question, denying the necessity or propriety of legislation on the subject of the Treaty.

Mr. Hanson having concluded—

Mr. Lowndes, having expressed his anxiety to avoid a direct rejection of the Senate's bill, varied his motion so as to supersede Mr. Hanson's, moving to lay the bill on the table.

Which motion was then decided in the affirmative without a division.

The house then resumed the consideration of their bill on the subject, being a bill to regulate the commerce of the United States according to the Convention of Commerce, &c. and the question still being "shall the bill pass?"

Mr. Stanford delivered his sentiments on it, and assigned the reasons why he should vote against the bill; and

Mr. Pickering rising to speak—

The house adjourned.

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Friday, Jan. 12.

After the presentation and reference of a number of petitions,

The resolution proposed yesterday by Mr. King of N. C. to admit the Commissioners of the Navy Board to the privilege of seats within the bar of the house, was taken up and concurred in.

THE BRITISH TREATY.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill for regulating the commerce of the United States according to the late convention with Great Britain.

The question still being on the passage of the bill—

The bill was opposed by Mr. Pickering and Mr. Hopkinson, and advocated by Mr. Taylor of N. Y., Mr. Wilde, Mr. Root and Mr. Shelby, all at considerable length, and with the ability which has characterized this debate.

And the House then adjourned.

Virginia Legislature.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Friday, January 5.

The Speaker laid before the House a long communication from the governor, respecting the Penitentiary, from which it appears that "the balance in favor of the institution (last year) was \$24,984 33 cents—and this year there appears to be a balance of \$5,250 78 cents against it. The Keeper ascribes the difference to the unusual sickness of the season and the high price of materials."—The Governor proposes various changes for expediting the work, &c.

Mr. Barbour, from the Select committee, on the organization and discipline of the Militia, submitted a Report concluding with the following resolution:

Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, that the Executive of this Commonwealth should be vested with power to lease to the

government of the U. S. the public Manufactory of Arms, upon conditions and restrictions which will preserve the said institution from injury, and secure the rent thereof in arms.

Saturday, Jan. 6.

A communication from the Senate, stating that they had passed several bills—Aliening the day appointed by law for the session of the Superior Court of Chancery, to be held at Winchester—Incorporating a Library Company in the town of Norfolk—Authorizing the Common Council of Norfolk to borrow to allow a salary, to the Mayor thereof, and for other purposes—Concerning Alexander Walker—and (Giving to the inhabitants of Tyler county further time to make certain surveys)—And that they had also passed the bills entitled, "An act incorporating the Female Orphan Society of Norfolk"—"An act authorizing the court of Tyler county to appoint persons to solemnize marriages within the same"—and "An act giving further time to the owners of lots in certain towns therein mentioned to build on and improve the same," with amendments—in which the H. of D. concurred.

An engrossed bill "Forming a new County out of part of the Counties of Frederick and Shenandoah" was taken up, read and passed. This county will take the name of the gallant Mercer who fell on the plains of Princeton.

A communication was received from the Governor, respecting the Dismal Swamp Canal, as follows:

Council Chamber, January 5th, 1816.

Fellow-Citizens of the House of Delegates,

In compliance with your resolution of the 2d inst. I lay before the House of Delegates a communication from the President and Directors of the Dismal Swamp Canal. I cannot forbear to remark that a communication between Albemarle Sound and the Chesapeake is one of the most interesting internal improvements in the power of the Legislature to make, either in a political or commercial point of view. The information that I possess does not enable me to determine whether the route through the Dismal Swamp is the best, or whether the completion and improvement of that canal, would supercede the necessity of a communication between the rivers Roanoke and James, higher up; but I have grounds for believing that the interest of the State in this Canal, its intrinsic and relative value, renders this work one of the most important objects to which the attention of the Legislature can be directed. Nor can I forbear to repeat the expression of my anxious solicitude to see this great work of internal improvements entered upon, in a manner that will inspire a confident belief that the determination is to extend the benefits of it to every part of Virginia.

Monday, Jan. 8.

Engrossed Bills—Authorizing the President and Directors of the Literary Fund to loan a sum of money to the trustees of the Anne Smith Academy—Authorizing the appointment, and fixing the pay, of the prosecutors of the Commonwealth in the Superior Courts of Law—were severally read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Saunders, leave was given to bring in a bill "To amend the act, entitled an act to suspend for a certain time the operation of the several laws concerning processioning lands within certain counties."

Tuesday, January 9.

The house resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, Mr. McGill in the chair, on the bill "requiring the sheriffs of the different counties within this Commonwealth to take the sense of the people upon the propriety of calling a Convention"—but not having time to go through it, they asked leave to sit again—which was accordingly granted.

Wednesday, January 10.

The bill for repealing the act for the protection of sheep (vulgarily called the dog law) passed the House of Delegates by a small majority.

The Report on banks was taken up, and some immaterial amendments, principally typographical ones, were made—it was then referred to the Committee of the whole House.

Mr. Barbour moved the following Resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire how far it is expedient to give legislative relief to the people of this Commonwealth, until the period at which the banks of this state will probably resume specie payments.

Richmond, January 9.

MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE.

On the night of the 1st inst. the dwelling house of Mr. Henry H. Burwell, of Mecklenburg county, was consumed by fire, and lamentable to relate, six of the family perished in the flames, viz. Miss Mary, the eldest daughter of John S. Burwell, Esq. of Franklin, then on a visit; the infant child of Mr. Peyton R. Burwell, who with his lady, are now in Gloucester; and four servant maids. Miss Burwell died on the next day, and Mr. Burwell the day after, of the burns they received in escaping through the devouring element.

The fire was discovered about midnight, which seems to have commenced at the staircase, and had made such progress as almost to cut off the possibility of escaping that way. Mr. Burwell did succeed in passing through the flames with his wife, but they were so severely burnt, as to sink under the affliction. The family were sleeping in the second story. Miss Martha Burwell saved herself by jumping out of an upstairs window, and was caught by a servant woman—she fortunately received but little injury. Mr. M. Hepburn, also escaped in the same way, and was much bruised. Fortunately Mrs. Burwell the elder and Miss Jane were from home. Mr. H. H. Burwell was in the 25th year of his age, and had been married only three months.

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Cumberland, January 6.

COUNTERFEIT NOTES.

On Sunday last a man named Rufus Crosby, was committed to the jail of this county, for passing counterfeit notes.—Upon examination, counterfeit paper of the following amounts was found in his possession:—Seven 50 dollar notes on the Hagers-town Bank; two 100 dollar notes on the Philadelphia Bank; three 20 dollar notes on the Union Bank of Maryland; one 10 dollar note (supposed to be counterfeit) on the Miami Exporting Company; and one 2 dollar note on the Hagers-town Bank—all well executed.

Hagers-town, January 2.

The Counterfeit Notes lately attempted to be circulated in this place, and of which we gave a hasty account in our last are of the following descriptions:—

100 dollar Notes of the Philadelphia Bank, payable to E. Fame, dated Dec. 1813, signed Q. Campbell, Cashr.—D. Lenox, Presr.

50 dollar Notes of the Hagers-town Bank, payable to W. Lewis, dated 6th April 1813, signed Elie Beatty, Cashr.—Wm. Heysler, Presr.

20 dollar Notes of the Union bank of Maryland, payable, some to A. Graves, others to B. Gravesend, dated April 2d, 1814, signed R. Higgenbotham, Cashier—Henry Poysen, Presr.

2 dollar notes of the Hagers Town Bank, payable to D. Sprigg, dated 2d Nov. 1814, signed Elie Beatty, Cashr.—Wm. Heysler, Presr.

THE SMUGGLER DETECTED.

LONDON, NOV. 18.

The Brussels packets have, in almost every trip which they have recently made to this country, brought home some of those gallant heroes who were left at Brussels for the recovery of their wounds. Towards such passengers it has been remarked, that the custom-house officers, who usually search with scrutinizing eyes for contraband goods, conduct themselves with the most liberal forbearance, remarking, "those gentlemen have already been riddled enough, without undergoing the rindling of a revenue officer"—an indulgence which we have reason to believe a British officer has too much honor to abuse. Not so with some of these adventurous gentlemen, who, in making a trip to the late scene of carnage, are desirous of converting a journey of pleasure to one of profit. Several of these travellers, it is suspected, have contrived to elude the vigilance of the revenue, and to have made pretty large importations of lace, gloves and stockings, into this country, without the ceremony of paying duty. Among others who were desirous of following this happy example, was a young man, the son of a haberdasher in Oxford street, who observing the facility with which wounded officers were landed on this side the water, thought the best course he could take on his return home, with a view to the success of his trading speculation, would be to assume the disguise of "a hero of Waterloo," and thereby pass unheeded.

The thought was a good one, and accordingly on his re-embarkment he appeared with a pair of black crutches—his left leg and thigh thickly bandaged, and in all respects the costume of one who had been severely wounded in a very well until the arrival of the custom officers on board, when all the passengers were questioned as to their luggage; at length it came to the turn of our hero, who said, in a very cavalier tone, "You see my friends I have been pretty well wounded." This address not being precisely consistent with the character he meant to personate, some doubts were entertained of his claims to the respect with which others had been treated, and on further enquiry, those doubts were so far realized, that it was determined to be a little more strict in the investigation of his luggage; a determination which unfortunately led to discoveries that at once exhibited the haberdasher in his true colours.

As the first search had been successful, it was determined to go still further, even to take a peep at his wounds. Against such a humanity, the now terrified shopman protested in vehement terms. It was vain to contend with his persecutors however, and to the infinite amusement of the assembled multitude, the bandages were removed,

what to the surprise of those who had been the copies of the fraud, numerous strings of lace, and other valuable contraband articles, were discovered; and, in a few minutes, a complete cure was effected of the fractured limb.—The search did not end here, and on parsing the scrutiny further, the pads of the crutches were found to be formed of the same costly materials; the whole seizure being most productive to those concerned. The fate of the adventurer was concluded by his being put on shore, almost in a state of nudity, overwhelmed with shame and vexation.

THE REPOSITORY.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18.

MARRIED, on Tuesday the 9th inst. by the Rev. John Mathews, Mr. John BUCKMASTER, to Miss NANCY DAVIS, both of this place.

We understand that Friday, the 2d day of next month is the time appointed by the executive of Maryland for the execution of the four negroes convicted of the murder of Mr. Owings.—Fred. Evans.

Agentleman in Louisiana, we are informed, by a correspondent in that country, has recently written a work, the object of which is to prove, that the Mississippi may be rendered within its banks, and that the swamp of Louisiana may be rendered dry and habitable; which the author conceives he has completely established. He has also formed an estimate of the quantity of labor necessary for the above purposes, and contains that part of it which will fall within the state of Louisiana, at less than has already been credited on the levees. The most practicable means of accomplishing the above purposes are laid down, as he conceives, with clearness and precision. The necessary works for this purpose, he further contends, ought to be immediately commenced, because in case of delay, the country will sustain an annual deterioration.—It is said this work is to be published.—(Nat. Int.)

Virginia Court of Appeals.

In our paper of the 7th, a case was cited from the records of the General Court of this Commonwealth, from which it was apparent that that court, the highest criminal tribunal in the State, had declined executing a penal law of the congress of the United States. An illusion was at the same time made to a most important case then pending before the Court of Appeals, wherein this case was involved.

"Whether a law of Congress, which authorises a Writ of error to issue from the Supreme Court of the United States to a judgment of the Supreme Court of a state, be constitutional or not."

We have now to state, that this case was finally decided by the Court of Appeals on Saturday last, and that all the Judges who were on the bench, (the whole Court being present with the exception of Judge Carter,) unanimously declined obeying the mandamus of the Supreme Court of the United States.

As it is due to the state to have the points in this case, and the principles on which it was decided stated at length, we shall here attempt to procure an abstract of the whole, in the mean time, we shall cursorily observe, that the same began several years ago in the District Court of Winchester; that it went up to the court of Appeals, where it was decided against the Appellee, that is, by a Writ of Error, it was brought before the Supreme Court of the United States, who finally issued a mandamus to the Court of Appeals, directing them to enter up a judgment in favor of the Appellant in the Court of Appeals. Had they not under the Constitution of the United States to pass this Mandamus? In approaching this question, the Court of Appeals spared no pains to arrive at the truth. They called upon the ablest Counsel at the bar for their respective opinions. The Court themselves took nearly two years in mulling and mulling up their judgment.

There was no precipitation; but on the contrary, every effort was made to collect light and administer justice. The opinion of the four Judges bears the strongest marks of their judicious and disinterested researches. The decision has at length come against the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States, as well as upon the following extract from the Records of the Court of Appeals.

Philip Martin against David Hunter. On appeal mandamus from the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Court are unanimously of opinion that the appellate power of the Supreme Court of the United States does not extend to this case, under a sound construction of the constitution of the United States—that so much of the 25th section of the act of Congress to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States as extends the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to this Court, is not in pursuance of the constitution of the U. S. States. That the Writ of Error in this case was improperly allowed under the authority of that court; the proceedings thereon in relation to this court and that obedience to its mandate be declined by this court.

Richmond Enquirer.

The Post Office.

The importance of free literary intercourse (an intercourse as free from taxation as possible) is known to every citizen of a republic. In England, the method of restoring the reign of ignorance in order to promote the reign of arbitrary power, remarkable in the fourth taxation to which newspapers are subjected. The duty on paper, on the stamp, on advertisements, and the heavy postage, raise the price of a daily paper to 25, or more, per annum. Therefore the ignorant must remain ignorant. We trust that congress will speedily restore the post office to the condition in which Mr. Jefferson left it. A tax on knowledge, in any form, or on any pretext, is one of the most contemptible expedients ever heard of. It is unworthy of a republic; but very congenial with monarchy.

We observe, that in the proceedings of the house of representatives, on the 12th of December—Mr. Clendenin presented a petition of sundry inhabitants of Portage county, Ohio, remonstrating against the opening and transmission of the mails on the Sabbath.

Now, doubtless, these good people have a right to their own opinions, upon this and every other subject—and, very possibly, Mr. Clendenin does not agree with Burke, that the representative may, in many respects, act independently of the opinions of his constituents. Be this as it may, our opinion is, that the idea of permitting no mail to be made up or transmitted on Sundays, belongs with much more propriety to the prejudices of CALISTO STRONG, than to the common wisdom of the legislature of the U. S. If congress should comply with the memorials & religious petitions of one particular sect, they must, in justice, comply with them all. And in both cases will violate the spirit and the letter of the constitution.—The mail establishment is an original, under the guidance of the general government. Should they allow the post offices to be entirely closed on Sundays, they will have the Sabbatarians (or Saturday Baptists) of Rhode Island, &c. petitioning to have them also closed on Saturdays. And in this they might, with propriety, be joined by the Jews throughout the union. Did any part of our population consist of Mussulmen, government would also be obliged to pay so much deference to the followers of MAHOMET, as to sanctify every Friday. We should thus have three days in the week, in which the unhallowed business of reading papers and letters, would be completely put to sleep.

Southern Patriot.

A visit to the North Pole is still a subject of conversation. And a person from the northern regions is named to undertake it. The Greenland ships penetrate to 81 and an half degrees 32 days, at 20 miles a day, are given to advance the proposed voyage. It is expected men will be daring enough to undertake it. They will have every aid from experience and all the advice of philosophy, but a few years will pass, till we have a history of the surface of the globe. If such works have perseverance, they will be accomplished. New expeditions are engaged to Africa which will soon be laid open. All America will be familiarly known. The consent of the world is for discovery, and generous concurrence will accomplish the just wishes of mankind. Shall we be inhabitants of the world and not know what it is and what it may become? Whatever may be the event of the Russian expedition into the northern part of the Great Ocean, we shall be sure to have at last that work finished, which Perouse began, when he pronounced there was no probable passage between Sagaleen and Tartary, and beyond the banks was the mouth of the Amour. We may well expect to see every thing well defined upon the surface of the globe, as one of the best guides of our moral expectations.

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 12.

FIRE.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a part of the back building belonging to the Mint of the United States, the cause totally unknown. The Machinery employed in preparing the gold and silver bullion for coinage, has suffered considerable injury; but little or no loss either in the bullion or coins of the precious metals, will be sustained.

ALEXANDRIA, JAN. 12.

HORRID MURDER.

On Thursday night the 4th of this month, a most cruel murder was committed on a Spaniard or Frenchman, in the county of Prince William, in Virginia, between Hay Market and Backland, by two unknown persons who are either Spaniards or Portuguese.

Doylestown, (Penn.) Jan. 9.

DISTRESSING FIRE.

On Sunday evening last, the house of Mr. Abraham Benner, in Hill township, was destroyed by fire. It was a large new stone building, and Mr. Benner's loss must be very considerable—but it is rendered peculiarly affecting by the circumstance that his two children, one five and the other eight years of age, perished in the flames! The family except the two children, were on a visit at a neighbor's when the fire took place, and its origin has not been ascertained.

GASS LIGHTS.

We are happy to learn that Mr. James Fair, of this city, who has just returned from London, after much expense and trouble, has succeeded in bringing to this country an ingenious manufacture of the improved Gas Light apparatus, as now used for lighting the streets of London—the theatres, and all places of public amusement, &c. He has also brought with him a complete set of the apparatus.

This invention of illuminating with gass, is not a recent one. In the years 1799, and 1800, John Cartwright, the musician, so celebrated for taste & ingenuity, but for nothing so much as his performance on the musical glasses, illuminated his theatre at the Lyceum in the Strand, and exhibited the most beautiful effects in imitation of fire works, with gass. He would in a minute throw the house into darkness, and again render it as light as day. He at that time, and many others along with him, suggested the advantage of lighting the streets in the same manner—but was rejected as an innovation. We believe Cartwright had for some years before, been in the habit of exhibiting it. He told the writer of this, that he was not the inventor of the principle, for he was no chemist—but his ingenuity invented the application of it to fire works, and to illuminate in the manner of lamps.

He died sometime afterwards in very embarrassed circumstances—while admired by the public for his talents and personal endowments, & beloved for the sweetness of his nature, by all who knew him.

Pinto, the celebrated violin player, said, that he who had not heard Cartwright play

the musical glasses, was, by the globe, short of a full conception of music.

1845 nights were exhibited in the middle of the last century in France, but as objects of curiosity rather than use. Mr. Henry exhibited the whole operation, and illuminated several chambers in one house, and lamps on the Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington ten years ago. He made similar experiments at Richmond.—[Aurora.

Plan for Coast and River Defense, by means of Horse marine Artillery, by Captain David Porter of the United States Navy.

Have four flat bottomed vessels or floats, each 300 feet long and 14 feet wide, secured parallel to each other 10 feet apart by strong beams running at right angles with their length, and projecting 10 feet beyond their outer sides; over which lay a strong platform or deck, making a surface of 31,800 square feet. Surmount this with a breast-work, shot proof, and mount on it, an enfilade, 50 or 40 eighteen or twenty four pounders on travelling carriages. Have three water-wheels, unconnected with each other, each worked by 20 horses geared to bows and pivots, and also protected by breast work from shot. Let the battery thus formed be steered by two equipollant rudders, and supplied with falling bridges for the convenience of landing the artillery and horses. Let the floats be divided into compartments and rendered tight, to prevent their sinking in the event of a shot passing through them.

A machine, thus constructed, with guns, horses, and men on board, will draw four feet water and may be moved at the rate of six miles an hour without putting the horses off a walk.

How to use the Machine.

Supposing it to be at Washington and the enemy ascending the Patuxent; descend the Potomac until you arrive opposite to a suitable point on the Patuxent for erecting batteries—land your guns—gear your horses—march across the country—and take the best position for annoying him. In this way it may be used for the protection of three rivers not far distant from each other. Should the enemy attempt to ascend the Potomac with a force too strong for the Battery alone to repel; retreat to a favorable position—land one half of the guns on an eminence directly over the battery—and this will give you all the advantages of two tier of guns. In this way it may be used with double the effect of any other floating battery now in use.

A marauding party of the enemy land at any point on either of three rivers, for whose protection the battery is intended, and it should not be deemed necessary to land the artillery; move the battery to the nearest point, and you have at once a body of 60 horse and as many soldiers as you may wish to carry—all fresh, and prepared to march against him.

These troops, guns, and horses might also be employed for all other military purposes, and the advantages which such a machine would offer for the speedy transportation of large bodies of troops are incalculable.

SEASONABLE AMONITION.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER

Dansels, spotless as the snow,
Listen to my friendly lay,
Never after sunset go,
With your lover in a sleigh.

When the snow is deeply laid,
Dangers greater than in May
Claim the prudence of the maid,
Should she venture in a sleigh.

Smoothly gliding swift along,
Little leeded is the way;
Cheer'd by converse and by song,
Miles seem furlongs in a sleigh.

Seated huddling by her side,
Youth will whisper soft and gay,
That he woos her for his bride,
Taking freedoms in a sleigh.

At some tavern he will stop,
And the cherry blossom display—
Tempting her to sip a drop,
Just to warm her in the sleigh.

If to enter she agrees,
Violin or flute may play,
Then a dance or two may please,
Whilst the horses eat their hay.

Now the Negro goes about
Aph her caution to betray,
Warm within and cold without,
Shilly shilly she'll delay.

Thus, forgetful of her home,
Unperceived, time slips away,
Till perhaps a storm may come,
And all night she's forced to stay.

Then the youth she thought sincere,
May her yielding heart betray,
And she runs with many a tear,
The mournful sequel of a sleigh.

When at night I hear the bell,
Thinking as in bed I lay,
Methinks it is the fatal knell
Of dansel ruin in a

A DEBTOR'S NEW-YEAR SOLILOQUY

From the Philadelphia True American. I hate thee, New-Year, harbinger of woe...

Search has the first his foot-steps homeward bent And fancy, in the future, view'd content...

Oh, had I power, safe in a dungeon's cell, On New-Year's day should every dunner dwell...

When joy should beam in every face we meet And, for her sake, admir'd a married life...

Oh, had I power, safe in a dungeon's cell, On New-Year's day should every dunner dwell...

There Billy Snip his habits sew together And snob, hard soul, grow tender as his leather...

Oh, had I power, safe in a dungeon's cell, On New-Year's day should every dunner dwell...

And pray sometimes for my dear husband's soul, The living husband to return the jest...

Thus to upbraid each other with their dead, The empty fools went supperless to bed...

ONCE MORE I have opened a shop of Boot and Shoemaking adjoining Capt. P. Daughtery's...

Boonsborough TURNPIKE ROAD. THE Board of Managers for the above road...

FULLING AND DYING continued at his mill as fast as the weather will permit.

A Dairy Man or Woman, WANTED. ANY person well qualified to take charge of a dairy on a large scale...

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, at Harper's Ferry, on the 31st Dec. 1815.

Jonathan Anderson, Dennis Burnes, Daniel Buckles, Edward Boteler, Moses Blackburn...

William Hillery, James Hendricks, George Hagley, Jacob Hays, Jones Healy, Mrs. Betsey Hall, John Healer...

William Light, Maria J. Llewellyn, Christian Miller, George Malloyer, Jane M'Carty...

January 4. ROGER HUMPHREYS, P. M. Remaining in the Post-Office, Shepherd's Town, Jefferson County, Va. on the 31st December, 1815.

Baker Walter, Brautner Frederick, Buzay Margaret, Bird Philip, Bengar Betsy, Buft Charles, Butt Charlotte...

Johnes Sarah, James Amos 2; James E. Kensil Jacob, Kerney Anthony, Keller John...

Strider Elizabeth, Strider John, Strider William, Strider Henry, Staly Daniel, Seldon Mr. Stipp Susan...

Welshmans Jacob, Willis Lewis B. Willis Mrs. E. 2; Whitrow Joseph, Wisnom Henry. JAMES BROWN, P. M.

Trustee's Sale. BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned by P. Fairfax...

NOTICE. THE subscriber informs those indebted to him that he intends to close all his book accounts up to the first day of January, 1816.

Mill Wright Business. THE subscriber being desirous of settling in Jefferson county, Va. offers his services to all those who may wish to employ him...

Blank Deeds FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. The Editor of the Allegany Freeman is requested to give the above three insertions...

Blank Deeds FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. The Editor of the Allegany Freeman is requested to give the above three insertions...

LIST OF LETTERS

In the Post-Office, Charlestown, Virginia, on the 31st December, 1815.

Thomas Austin, Joseph Anderson, Mary Anderson, Jacob Allston, Samuel Johnson...

John Dolany, Volentine Dost, John Dixon, 2; Melvin Dutton, Aaron Davenport, Margaret Dixon...

Thomas Garasch, John Griggs, Michael Showman, Elizabeth Gwynn, Robert Goldsberry...

Francis M'Farland, 2; Jonathan Murphy, Wm. Marple, Abram Mays, Robert Mendenhall...

Humphrey Olevic, 2; Charles W. Ogden, Catharine O'Kelly, Samuel O. Offutt...

William Toys, Henry Tolar, Wm. Tapscott, William Vestal...

George Wood, Elizabeth Willis, Samuel Williams, 2; Thomas W. Winsor, James Warrington...

Valuable Mill Property for Sale. THE subscriber offers for sale his Mills on the Rappahannock River, in the county of Fauquier...

Notice to the Public. WHEREAS, there are sundry negroes, which were heretofore supposed to have been manumitted by my late brother Thomas Boydstone...

Notice. THE subscribers will receive in exchange Wheat for Flour, at the mill formerly occupied by William Grove...

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Negro Woman for Sale.

I will sell for cash, a negro woman, about 33, and her child, a boy, about 4 years of age...

Hardware & Cutlery. John Carline, & Co. Have on hand a good assortment of Knives and Forks...

CHEAP WOOLLEN GOODS, CONSISTING OF Superfine and common Cloths, Double and single mill'd Cassimers...

Persons who have to furnish Negroes that they have hired with blankets, will find it to their interest to call on the subscriber...

To the Public. THE subscribers will receive in exchange Wheat for Flour, at the mill formerly occupied by William Grove...

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TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the Farmer's Repository is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the time of subscription...

Persons who have to furnish Negroes that they have hired with blankets, will find it to their interest to call on the subscriber...

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THE COGNITIONS OF MY UNCLE JOHN.

A state of society, in which alone true liberty can be enjoyed, is yet a state of mutual dependence...

Persons who have to furnish Negroes that they have hired with blankets, will find it to their interest to call on the subscriber...

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THE ALLIED MONARCHS AND THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

The Belast Recorder contrasts the royal European coalition with the rights of man, and justly regrets the deposition of Napoleon...

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THE MINT ESTABLISHMENT.

Report of the Director to the President of the United States. MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, January 1, 1816.

Persons who have to furnish Negroes that they have hired with blankets, will find it to their interest to call on the subscriber...

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