

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IX.]

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY-12, 1817.

[No. 462.

DESCRIPTION OF LIBERTY.

(By the late Mrs. ROBINSON.)
 Through all the scenes of Nature's varying plan,
 Celestial Freedom warms the breast of man;
 Led by her darling hand, what power can bind
 The boundless efforts of the lab'ring mind?
 The god-like fervour, thrilling thro' the heart,
 Gives new creation to each vital part;
 Throbs rapture through each palpitating vein;
 Wings the rapt thought, and warms the fertile brain;
 To her the noblest attributes of Heav'n,
 Ambition, valour, eloquence are giv'n.
 She binds the Soldier's brow with wreaths sublime,
 From her expanding Reason learns to climb;
 To her the sounds of melody belong,
 She wakes the raptures of the Poet's song;
 'Tis god-like Freedom bids each passion live,
 That truth may boast, or patriot Virtue give;
 From her the Arts enlightened splendours own,
 She guides the Peasant—she adorns the Throne;
 To mild Philanthropy extends her hand,
 Gives truth pre-eminence, and Worth command;
 Her eye directs the path that leads to Fame,
 Light's Valour's torch, and trims the glorious flame;
 She scatters joy o'er Nature's endless scope,
 Gives strength to Reason—ecstasy to Hope;
 Tempers each pang Humanity can feel,
 And binds presumptuous Power with nerves of steel;
 Strangles each tyrant Phantom in its birth,
 And knows no title—but SUPERIOR WORTH.

REMEMBER THE POOR.

WHEN the cold hand of Winter dirobes every tree,
 And the tempests obscure all the sky;
 And the fast falling snow drives over the sea,
 And nature benumbed doth lie.

When the smooth gliding river no longer doth flow;
 Withheld by the keen freezing wind;
 When pale sickness and want are attended with woe,
 And the wretch no comfort can find;

When the lab'rer returns to his mansion with dread,
 Debar'd from his daily employ!
 When his children around him are clam'rous for bread,
 And despair doth his bosom annoy;

Then ye rich and ye gay, who sumptuously fare,
 And whom independence doth bless;
 Who never had known the keen anguish of care,
 Nor felt the sharp pang of distress:

Relieve with compassion the wants of the poor,
 Whom fortune hath doom'd to stray;
 Nor let the sad widow who waits at your door,
 Unaided be driven away.

NEW STORE,

Five miles below Battletown, on the road to Opie's, and near to M-Pierson's Mill.
 There is now opening at

WILLIAMS'S,

A handsome Assortment of
GOODS,
 which were bought cheap—They will be sold on the most liberal terms.
 The highest price given for wheat, flour, corn, rye, &c. At present, 15 shillings per bushel for wheat.

Notice to Insurance Defaulters.

THE subscriber, attorney for the Mutual Assurance Society, against fire on buildings in Virginia, has positive instructions from the Principal Agent (which he is not at liberty to dispense with) to notify to March Court, every member of this county, without respect to persons, who shall, on or before the first day of February court next, fail to discharge either his original premium, his annual quotas, or his additional premium on revaluation. The consequence of a notice will be, to pay the sum due, with 6 per cent interest, and 7 per cent damages and cost.

2000 pair Morocco Shoes,

consisting of almost every colour and fashion, for sale at the subscribers' store, near the market house, Charlestown.
JOHN CARLILE, & Co.
 January 15.

The Subscribers

WILL engage to carry flour from their Warehouse at Harper's Ferry to Baltimore, at one dollar and twenty five cents per barrel—Georgetown ninety cents—and Alexandria 96 cents.

ISAAC & TH. KEYES.

Jan. 29.

Mr. Wilham West,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, that we shall attend, either in person or by counsel, at the house of John Briscoe, esq. near Charlestown, in the county of Jefferson and state of Virginia, on Saturday the first day of March next, between the hours of eleven in the forenoon and five in the afternoon of same day, for the purpose of taking the deposition of said John Briscoe, esq. to be offered in evidence in a suit now depending in the Superior Court of Chancery, holden at Winchester, but originally brought by you in the Superior Court of Chancery for the district of Staunton, in Virginia, against Henry Bedinger, George North and Richard Baylor, executors of William Darke, deceased; Sarah Darke, widow and devisee of said William Darke, Jacob H. Manning and Mary his wife; Elizabeth Darke, Sarah Rutherford, William Deleyea, and William Darke North, devisees of said William Darke, deceased.

Your's, &c.
HENRY BEDINGER,
RICHARD BAYLOR,
 surviving executors of William Darke, deceased,
MARY MANNING, (said Jacob H. Manning being deceased.)
RICHARD DUFFIELD,
 (husband of Elizabeth Darke, deceased.)
JOHN BRISCOE, and Sarah his wife, late Sarah Rutherford.)
WILLIAM DELEYEA,
 and
WILLIAM DARKE NORTH.
 January 29.

SWEDISH IRON.

The subscriber has just received a few tons of Swedish Iron—Likewise, Crowley, English and Country Blistered Steel, Anvils, Vices, Mill and Cross Cut Saws—Nails and Brads of all sizes.

R. WORTHINGTON.

January 15.

O YES! O YES! O YES!

THE subscriber respectfully offers his services to the public as
A Vendue Cryer.
He assures those who may employ him that his charges will be reasonable, and every exertion in his power used, to give general satisfaction.

JOHN KREPS.

January 15.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, agreeably to the will of the late James Hammond, deceased, a tract of land, called in said will *The Back Creek Farm.* This land is situated on Back Creek, Berkeley County, adjoining the land of Mr. R. Snodgrass, near Martinsburg—has a considerable proportion of bottom or low grounds—the high land is well adapted to the growth of wheat—supposed to contain 500 acres. Persons desirous to purchase, can make themselves acquainted with the value of this Farm, by examining it, and the terms of sale, by application to

THOMAS HAMMOND.

N. B. If the said farm is not sold by the first of March, it will be for rent.
 Charlestown, Dec. 25.

NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern.
 The subscribers' Copartnership will shortly expire. They request all those indebted to them, without respect to persons, either by bond, note or book account, to come forward and discharge their respective debts.

Wm. M'SHERRY & CLARK.

Smithfield, January 9.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. on the evening of the 5th instant,
James S. Hogeland,
 an apprentice to the watch making and silver smelting business, about sixteen years of age, and very small for his years. Had on when he went away a blue cloth coat, black ditto waistcoat, and a pair of blue corded pantaloons. A further description is thought unnecessary, as a boy of his size could not make off without the assistance of some person. I will give the above reward for apprehending and securing him in jail, as that I get him again, and all reasonable expenses for bringing him home.

SAMUEL YOUNG.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harboring said apprentice at their peril.
 January 15.

FRESH GOODS.

We are now opening and offering for sale, at our Store, (corner) adjoining the Globe Tavern, in Shepherds-Town,
REAL Superfine London Cloths and Kerseys.
 Second and third quality, ditto.
 Super and common Elastick, Bedford and Bennett's Corda,
 Twill'd and plain Pelisse Cloths—fancy colours,
 Velvets, Constitution and other Corda,
 Florentine, Marselles, Camels-hair and other fancy Vestings,
 Bombazetts, Bombazines & Canton Crapes,
 Lutestrings, and Florences—fully assorted;
 Laventine, Damask, Love and Chintz Shawls.

White and black Lace Veils,
 Wide and narrow Crapes,
 Black and white Silk Laces,
 Ditto ditto Gauze,
 Silk, Cotton, Worsted and Lamb's-wool Hose,
 Ditto. Ditto. half ditto.
 Silk, Kid, Beaver and Dog skin Gloves,
 Calicoes, Domestic Cottons and Gingham, fully assorted.
 Span Cotton—assorted numbers—Candle Wick,
 Domestic and Steam loom Shirtings,
 Morocco and Leather Shoes—assorted,
 Rose, Stripe and Point Blankets,
 China, Glass and Queen's Ware,
 Hard-ware and Cutlery,
 Groceries and Liquors,
 Paint and Paint-Brushes,

Books and Stationary,
 among which are Latin and Greek SCHOOL BOOKS:
 together with many FANCY and other Useful articles,
 which, with the present Stock on hand, comprises a pretty general assortment of
MERCHANDIZE;
 which are now going off at light profits for Cash, and to punctual customers on short credit.

BROWN & LUCAS.

(t.f.)
 January 2, 1817.

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to JAMES BROWN, or the subscribers, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment:
 It is expected that all concerned will feel it both their interest and duty to comply with this reasonable request.
 Flour, wheat, rye, corn, oats, clover-seed and flaxseed will be received in payment, and the market price allowed.

BROWN & LUCAS.

Shepherd's Town, Dec. 5.

FOR SALE,

A Negro Man and Woman,
 both stout and healthy. A preference would be given to a purchaser that would take them out of Jefferson county. Inquire of the
PRINTER.
 January 22.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has several negroes for sale—among them are an excellent Gardener, and a young man twenty years old, as healthy and as likely as any in Virginia.
H. S. TURNER.
 January 22.

Stray Hog.

CAME to the subscriber's farm, near Charlestown, a black Boar, with a crop and swallow fork out of the right ear, and a crop, underbit, and a piece out lengthways out of the left ear. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take it away.
D. RUTHERFORD.
 January 22.

FOR RENT,

That valuable Tavern Stand,
 near the run, in Charlestown, now occupied by John Wilson. No situation in the town affords greater advantages for a public house than this. There is attached to the tavern a convenient log house, and an acre lot of ground. Possession will be given on the 6th of April next. For terms apply to Jacob Heatwool, near Charlestown.
SAMUEL HULL.
 Dec. 25.

FOR SALE,

A part of the tract of land called Willis' place, on the east side of the Shenandoah river, containing
Fifty-four Acres,
 about 20 acres of which has been lately cleared, the balance is well timbered—there are no improvements, no water, but a never failing stream of good water, runs very close to it. The land is good.—Terms 800 dollars in cash and 1000 dollars at the expiration of a year without interest, or two annual payments with interest. Apply to the subscriber near Charles-Town Jefferson County Va.
BATAILLE MUSE.
 Nov. 6.

Save your Rags.

The highest price will be given for clean linen and cotton rags, at this office
 January 1

FIFTY DOLLARS

REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the night of the 27th instant, from the subscriber living in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. a very likely mulatto boy, named

JOHN,

aged about 20 years, five feet seven or eight inches high, rather a bright mulatto, with black eyes, round smooth face, square shoulders, and a little bow legged; he has also a very large hand, and is uncommonly smart and active; is well acquainted with the duties of a dining room servant, waiter, a pretty good carriage driver and gardener, as well as an excellent hand at any kind of farming business; had on when he eloped, a black cloth coat, rather more than half worn, with two covered buttons of the same, a striped jacket with buttoned up, a pair of blue stocking pantaloons, muslin shirt and old fur hat. It is presumed that he may for some means or other, obtain forged or counterfeit papers, as evidence of his freedom, and endeavor to pass as a free man. Whoever will apprehend and secure him in any way so that I get him again, shall receive the sum of Ten Dollars, if he be taken in either Jefferson or Berkeley counties; if out of those counties and twenty miles from home, Thirty Dollars; if thirty miles from home, Forty Dollars, and if out of the Commonwealth of Virginia, the above reward, with all reasonable charges.

MATTHEW RANSON.

December 31.

FIFTY DOLLARS

REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, near Frederickburg, Va. in October last, a Negro Man named

EMANUEL,

formerly the property of Mr. John Hudnel, and sold by Richard Wall, his Agent. The said negro was hired to Mr. John Holker last year, who lives on Shenandoah River, near Berry's Ferry, where I suppose he is at this time, or in the settlement as I have been informed by those who saw him. Emanuel is of black complexion; very much knocked, and has been frost-bitten on both feet, and has lost part of some of his toe or toes, and is 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high. Whoever will lodge the said Negro in jail and give information to Mr. John Morgan, living on Shenandoah River, near Millwood Post Office, Frederick county, Virginia, shall receive the above reward.

GEORGE NIXON.

December 24, 1816.

John Carlile & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED A QUANTITY OF

BONNETS,

plain and dress, different colours and patterns, that they will sell low.

—ALSO—

Fur and Wool Hats, and great bargains of Cloth.
 All those wishing to purchase cloth, particularly superfine, should they give us a call, they shall have cheap coats.
 December 18.

MEDICINES.

Lee's Antibilious Pills, for the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, &c.
 Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c.
 Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.
 Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
 Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application, without Mercury.
 Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.
 Lee's Persian Lotion, for tetter and eruptions.
 Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c.
 Lee's Eye Water.
 Lee's Tooth Ache Drops.
 Lee's Damask Lip Salve.
 Lee's Corn Plaster.
 Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.
 Lee's Tooth Powder.
 The above eminently useful and highly approved Family Medicines are carefully prepared by **NOAH RIDGELY,** at his Dispensary, No. 68, Hanover street, Baltimore, where they may be had wholesale and retail. They are also sold by his appointment by

JANE FRAME,

Charlestown.
 Who has just received a fresh supply from Baltimore.
 Great allowance to those who purchase to sell again.
 To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of
NOAH RIDGELY,
 (Late Michael Lee & Co.)
 N. B. The proprietor is in possession of many certificates of the efficacy and usefulness of the above mentioned medicines, but he will not intrude on the patience of the reader, or the columns of this paper, as he is satisfied a discerning public will still continue to duly appreciate their true merits.
 January 1

NEW STORE,

Five miles below Battletown, on the road to Opie's, and near to M-Pierson's Mill.
 There is now opening at
WILLIAMS'S,
 A handsome Assortment of
GOODS,
 which were bought cheap—They will be sold on the most liberal terms.
 The highest price given for wheat, flour, corn, rye, &c. At present, 15 shillings per bushel for wheat.
 Jan. 29.

2000 pair Morocco Shoes,

consisting of almost every colour and fashion, for sale at the subscribers' store, near the market house, Charlestown.
JOHN CARLILE, & Co.
 January 15.

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 subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued (but at the option of the Editor) 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. All advertisements sent to the office without having the number of times for which they are to be inserted, designated, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.
 All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

GOODS AT HALF PRICE.

The subscribers are now opening, at their Store, in Charlestown,
A SUPPLY OF GOODS,
 recently purchased at the auction sales, by one of the concern. The four last weeks have been a propitious time for purchasing goods in the seaport towns, being few country merchants there, and a great demand for money, goods have been very much sacrificed at auction. It was their good fortune to be able to purchase a few thousand dollars worth, which they offer for sale, on such terms that cannot fail to convince those who want to purchase, that they are selling many articles at half price.

Their Assortment consists of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, &c. &c.
HUMPHREYS & KEYES.
 February 5.

WAS FOUND,

In the main street in Charlestown, about two weeks since, a *Man's Saddle.* The owner can have it again, upon proving property and paying for this advertisement. Inquire of the
PRINTER.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE,

that we shall attend, either in person or by counsel, at the house of John Briscoe, esq. near Charlestown, in the county of Jefferson and state of Virginia, on Saturday the eighth day of March next, between the hours of eleven in the forenoon and five in the afternoon of same day, for the purpose of taking the deposition of said John Briscoe, esq. to be offered in evidence in a suit now depending in the Superior Court of Chancery, holden at Winchester, but originally brought by you in the Superior Court of Chancery for the district of Staunton, in Virginia, against Henry Bedinger, George North and Richard Baylor, executors of William Darke, deceased; Sarah Darke, widow and devisee of said William Darke, Jacob H. Manning and Mary his wife; Elizabeth Darke, Sarah Rutherford, William Deleyea, and William Darke North, devisees of said William Darke, deceased.

Your's, &c.

HENRY BEDINGER,
RICHARD BAYLOR,
 surviving executors of William Darke, deceased,
MARY MANNING, (said Jacob H. Manning being deceased.)
RICHARD DUFFIELD,
 (husband of Elizabeth Darke, deceased.)
JOHN BRISCOE, and Sarah his wife, late Sarah Rutherford.)
WILLIAM DELEYEA,
 and
JOHN COOKE.
 January 29.

NEW STORE,

Five miles below Battletown, on the road to Opie's, and near to M-Pierson's Mill.
 There is now opening at
WILLIAMS'S,
 A handsome Assortment of
GOODS,
 which were bought cheap—They will be sold on the most liberal terms.
 The highest price given for wheat, flour, corn, rye, &c. At present, 15 shillings per bushel for wheat.
 Jan. 29.

2000 pair Morocco Shoes,

consisting of almost every colour and fashion, for sale at the subscribers' store, near the market house, Charlestown.
JOHN CARLILE, & Co.
 January 15.

FRESH GOODS.

We are now opening and offering for sale, at our Store, (corner) adjoining the Globe Tavern, in Shepherds-Town,
REAL Superfine London Cloths and Kerseys.
 Second and third quality, ditto.
 Super and common Elastick, Bedford and Bennett's Corda,
 Twill'd and plain Pelisse Cloths—fancy colours,
 Velvets, Constitution and other Corda,
 Florentine, Marselles, Camels-hair and other fancy Vestings,
 Bombazetts, Bombazines & Canton Crapes,
 Lutestrings, and Florences—fully assorted;
 Laventine, Damask, Love and Chintz Shawls.

White and black Lace Veils,
 Wide and narrow Crapes,
 Black and white Silk Laces,
 Ditto ditto Gauze,
 Silk, Cotton, Worsted and Lamb's-wool Hose,
 Ditto. Ditto. half ditto.
 Silk, Kid, Beaver and Dog skin Gloves.
 Calicoes, Domestic Cottons and Gingham, fully assorted.
 Span Cotton—assorted numbers—Candle Wick,
 Domestic and Steam loom Shirtings,
 Morocco and Leather Shoes—assorted,
 Rose, Stripe and Point Blankets,
 China, Glass and Queen's Ware,
 Hard-ware and Cutlery,
 Groceries and Liquors,
 Paint and Paint-Brushes,

Books and Stationary,

among which are Latin and Greek SCHOOL BOOKS:
 together with many FANCY and other Useful articles,
 which, with the present Stock on hand, comprises a pretty general assortment of
MERCHANDIZE;
 which are now going off at light profits for Cash, and to punctual customers on short credit.

BROWN & LUCAS.

(t.f.)
 January 2, 1817.

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to JAMES BROWN, or the subscribers, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment:
 It is expected that all concerned will feel it both their interest and duty to comply with this reasonable request.
 Flour, wheat, rye, corn, oats, clover-seed and flaxseed will be received in payment, and the market price allowed.

BROWN & LUCAS.

Shepherd's Town, Dec. 5.

MEDICINES.

Lee's Antibilious Pills, for the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, &c.
 Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c.
 Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.
 Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
 Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application, without Mercury.
 Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.
 Lee's Persian Lotion, for tatters and eruptions.
 Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c.
 Lee's Eye Water.
 Lee's Tooth Ache Drops.
 Lee's Damask Lip Salve.
 Lee's Corn Plaster.
 Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.
 Lee's Tooth Powder.
 The above eminently useful and highly approved Family Medicines are carefully prepared by **NOAH RIDGELY,** at his Dispensary, No. 68, Hanover street, Baltimore, where they may be had wholesale and retail. They are also sold by his appointment by

JANE FRAME,

Charlestown.
 Who has just received a fresh supply from Baltimore.
 Great allowance to those who purchase to sell again.
 To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of
NOAH RIDGELY,
 (Late Michael Lee & Co.)
 N. B. The proprietor is in possession of many certificates of the efficacy and usefulness of the above mentioned medicines, but he will not intrude on the patience of the reader, or the columns of this paper, as he is satisfied a discerning public will still continue to duly appreciate their true merits.
 January 1

NEW STORE,

Five miles below Battletown, on the road to Opie's, and near to M-Pierson's Mill.
 There is now opening at
WILLIAMS'S,
 A handsome Assortment of
GOODS,
 which were bought cheap—They will be sold on the most liberal terms.
 The highest price given for wheat, flour, corn, rye, &c. At present, 15 shillings per bushel for wheat.
 Jan. 29.

2000 pair Morocco Shoes,

consisting of almost every colour and fashion, for sale at the subscribers' store, near the market house, Charlestown.
JOHN CARLILE, & Co.
 January 15.

FROM THE JOURNAL DE PARIS, NOV. 19, 1816.

Translated for the Boston Daily Advertiser.

HISTORY.—The plot of Arnold and Sir Henry Clinton, against the United States of America and against General Washington; embellished with two portraits and a map. Paris, printed by Didot, the elder.

If it were the custom, at the end of every century for the assembled nations to decree a crown to the man who, for the last hundred years should have done most to honor humanity, the palm of the eighteenth century, in my opinion would bind the head of the Founder of American Liberty. Frederick Second and Peter the Great would yield to the deliverer of his country, would not abuse the gratitude of the people, to subject them in his turn, and whose ambition was seduced neither by the pomp of a diadem, nor the glory of reigning over one of the finest countries in the world. Men who in the situation where nature has placed them, follow the common course of human passions, are far below him, who restrains and governs them, and who giving up all his own interests thinks only of the interest of his country and of his fellow men. The moderation of this hero of the new world is one of those virtues, which before him were not even historical, and the recent example that another general has given Europe increases still more the lustre of this virtue. (The more I have seen Bonaparte, the more I have admired Washington.—A more noble cause has never found a more noble defender,—and when we recollect the events of this memorable war, we can scarcely believe that under such a model and in so holy a confederacy, there should have been found one soul vile enough to calumniate the intentions of his chief, and sacrifice the cause of his fellow citizens to his own private resentments.

Benedict Arnold born of an obscure family, was raised by his courage to the rank of colonel. In the early part of the war he had acquired a great reputation. Difficult expectations had been entertained of him, and his prudence, activity and courage had almost always secured the success of them. But so many fine qualities were obscured by an insatiable avarice. The thirst of gold consumed him, and the power with which he was justly invested, was considered by him only as a sure means of acquiring wealth. This criminal avidity unfortunately, could not be indulged but at the expense of the companions of his arms and glory. Their complaints in a short time resounded in Congress. They generously sacrificed their fortune to the support of liberty, and they were indignant, with good reason, that one of their chiefs should dare abuse their generosity to increase his own wealth. The decision of Congress was worthy a free people—Arnold was condemned to be admonished by his general; and Washington used in the execution of this sentence, all the delicacy he thought due to an officer of so great merit.

Washington and Congress did not know the character of Arnold. His pride was wounded and his defeated avarice thought only of revenge. Resolved to give up his native land, he turned his steps at first towards the savages of that country. He hoped to merit their consideration and respect, to civilize them to his own advantage and to arm

Virginia Legislature
HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

On THURSDAY, two propositions were adopted by the H. of D. of an interesting character—one of them relates directly to the call of the Convention; the other, is supposed by many to have important bearing upon the same measure.

were introduced into the 2d section—aye 70, noes 66. The same gentleman moved to allow \$5 a day as the compensation for each Delegate—Lost.

On motion of Mr. Tazewell, the bill was so changed as instead of having the election on the same day throughout the Commonwealth, it would make the election in each county, &c. take place on the court day of the same.

The bill being gone through, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned. In the course of this day's proceedings, Mr. Scott from the Committee of Schools and Colleges reported a bill, for organizing the Primary Schools (out of funds contributed by the Literary Fund)—of this interesting bill, we shall give a sketch in our next.

YESTERDAY, The House of Delegates took up the amendments agreed upon in Committee on the Convention Bill. The 1st amendment, to strike the words in Italics (as above) from the Preamble, was concurred in, ayes 68, noes 55.

The 2d amendment, viz. to strike the Italic words from the 1st section, was opposed by Messrs. Mercer and Smyth, and lost, ayes 67, noes 78—thus limiting the objects of the Convention.

The amendment to admit none but "native citizens" into the Convention, was then taken up—Mr. Smyth moved to strike out these words, and substitute "natural born citizens," the meaning of which, had been defined by our laws.

The amendment to admit none but "native citizens" into the Convention, was then taken up—Mr. Smyth moved to strike out these words, and substitute "natural born citizens," the meaning of which, had been defined by our laws.

The amendment to admit none but "native citizens" into the Convention, was then taken up—Mr. Smyth moved to strike out these words, and substitute "natural born citizens," the meaning of which, had been defined by our laws.

THE REPOSITORY.
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

Authentic. We are very happy to state, that the conference held last week in Philadelphia, between the Deputation of Directors from the principal State Banks and the Directors of the United States Bank, an arrangement was made and unanimously agreed to, to resume the payment of SPECIE on the 20th of February, instant.

Specie Payments. It was not within the scope of human imagination, six months past, to have foreseen so favorable a state of things as exist at present, all calculated to aid most powerfully in restoring to the community their legitimate currency.

Burning Springs. About three quarters of a mile East of Portland, on Lake Erie, is a small stream, which in the lapse of time, has worn an irregular trough of ten or fifteen feet in depth, and of great width, into a body of soft gillaceous slate.

Bank Notice. THE Cashier of the Farmers', Mechanics and Merchants' Bank, Jefferson County, Va. having resigned his office, the Directors of the Institution have appointed Smith Slaughter and John Yates, Agents, to settle the affairs of the Company.

THE SUPREME COURT

Of the United States, convened agreeably to Law, in the North Wing of the Capitol, on Monday last. There are present, Chief Justice MARSHALL, Judges WASHINGTON, JOHNSON, DUVALL and STORY.

THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

GREGOR M'GREGOR. Having observed in your paper of Friday, an article, from Norfolk, relating to Sir Gregor M'Gregor's having abandoned the cause of the Venezuelans, after flouting all endeavors to establish any thing like concert, discipline or regular government among the slaves, I am induced to state a few particulars relative to this person, from which you may deduce the probable utility of which he has ever been to the cause in question.

THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

GREGOR M'GREGOR. Having observed in your paper of Friday, an article, from Norfolk, relating to Sir Gregor M'Gregor's having abandoned the cause of the Venezuelans, after flouting all endeavors to establish any thing like concert, discipline or regular government among the slaves, I am induced to state a few particulars relative to this person, from which you may deduce the probable utility of which he has ever been to the cause in question.

THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

GREGOR M'GREGOR. Having observed in your paper of Friday, an article, from Norfolk, relating to Sir Gregor M'Gregor's having abandoned the cause of the Venezuelans, after flouting all endeavors to establish any thing like concert, discipline or regular government among the slaves, I am induced to state a few particulars relative to this person, from which you may deduce the probable utility of which he has ever been to the cause in question.

A REFLECTION.

I've seen the dark ship proudly braving, With high sail set—and streamers waving, The tempest roar and battle pride;

But sadder sight the eye can know Than proud bark lost and seaman's woe— Or battle fire and tempest cloud—

[The truth of the following picture being taken for granted, it serves to show, like the journals of voyages, what habits prevail in other countries! Each reader, on reading this, as on perusing a description of Savage manners, congratulates himself on the superior civilization and morality of his own neighborhood.]

THE POOR MECHANIC.

I know a poor mechanic—poor 'tis true; For these few reasons I will state to you— Too oft he enters at the tavern door,

While there, a customer calls in, to view, His articles, and buy a thing or two;

His reputation, money, health and prime— His customers he loses one by one,

His reputation, money, health and prime— His customers he loses one by one,

Resigns the prospect of a tranquil life— In tender sadness hugs her infant dear,

From the Greensburgh Gazette. APOLOGY FOR DRUNKENNESS.

It appears from the public papers, that the Synod of Pittsburg have prohibited the use of ardent spirits, and have thereby condemned drunkards to suffer everlasting thirst.

THE subscriber, attorney for the Mutual Assurance Society, against fire on buildings in Virginia, has positive instructions from the Principal Agent (which he is not at liberty to dispense with) to notify to March Court, every member of this county, without respect to persons, who shall, on or before the first day of February next, fail to discharge either his original premium, his annual quota, or his additional premium on revaluation.

THE subscriber has just received a few tons of Swedish Iron—Likewise, Crowley, English and Country Blistered Steel, Anvils, Vices, Mill and Cross Cut Saws—Nails and Brads of all sizes.

THE subscriber offers for sale, agreeably to the will of the late James Hammond, deceased, a tract of land, called in said will The Back Creek Farm.

THE subscriber has just received a few tons of Swedish Iron—Likewise, Crowley, English and Country Blistered Steel, Anvils, Vices, Mill and Cross Cut Saws—Nails and Brads of all sizes.

THE subscriber respectfully offers his services to the public as A Vendue Cryer.

THE subscriber has a legal and patriotic tendency—Because, drunkards pay their debts according to law, and furnish abundant employment for lawyers, sheriffs, justices, and

constables, and they support the government generously, by paying more excise than any other class of citizens.

Drunkenness promotes liberty and equality.—Because, it disposes the subjects of it, to spurn all restraint, human and divine; and it brings down the proudest gentleman to a perfect level with the greatest ruffian, and renders their company equally agreeable and entertaining, as they are equally disposed to pour out a deluge of nonsense, billings-gate and blasphemy.

Drunkenness promotes legal science.—Because drunkards obtain an interesting knowledge of criminal jurisprudence and a number of them study the penal statutes, in those legal seminaries, commonly called jails and penitentiaries.

Drunkenness promotes domestic government.—For, if you follow a drunkard home, you will, generally, find him raging and foaming; blaspheming God, and abusing his innocent, industrious, and miserable wife and children, who stand before him with fear and trembling, horror and anguish, as silent as the grave, and as submissive as the slave chained to the oar.

Drunkenness is subservient to orthodox and virtue.—Because drunkards demonstrate the doctrine of human depravity and degradation, by arguments the most convincing and unanswerable; and they display vice, in an attitude and dress the most odious and disgusting.

Drunkenness promotes religion in general, and humility in particular.—Because some men have no religion until they obtain a stiff grog, and their religion increases in proportion to the quantity of spirits which they imbibe, until at length they become so extremely religious and humble, as to wallow in the mud along with the hogs, for the edification of the spectators.

Drunkenness circumscribes the agency of the prince of darkness.—Because, his infernal majesty, from long experience, has so much confidence in drunkards, that they will directly or indirectly render themselves and their families as miserable as possible, that he seldom interferes in the business.

Drunkenness prevents testamentary litigation and funeral mourning.—Because, drunkards, generally, live their own heirs and die their own executors, and leave the world with the consent of their friends and neighbors.

Drunkenness prevents testamentary litigation and funeral mourning.—Because, drunkards, generally, live their own heirs and die their own executors, and leave the world with the consent of their friends and neighbors.

Drunkenness prevents testamentary litigation and funeral mourning.—Because, drunkards, generally, live their own heirs and die their own executors, and leave the world with the consent of their friends and neighbors.

Drunkenness prevents testamentary litigation and funeral mourning.—Because, drunkards, generally, live their own heirs and die their own executors, and leave the world with the consent of their friends and neighbors.

Drunkenness prevents testamentary litigation and funeral mourning.—Because, drunkards, generally, live their own heirs and die their own executors, and leave the world with the consent of their friends and neighbors.

Drunkenness prevents testamentary litigation and funeral mourning.—Because, drunkards, generally, live their own heirs and die their own executors, and leave the world with the consent of their friends and neighbors.

Drunkenness prevents testamentary litigation and funeral mourning.—Because, drunkards, generally, live their own heirs and die their own executors, and leave the world with the consent of their friends and neighbors.

Drunkenness prevents testamentary litigation and funeral mourning.—Because, drunkards, generally, live their own heirs and die their own executors, and leave the world with the consent of their friends and neighbors.

Drunkenness prevents testamentary litigation and funeral mourning.—Because, drunkards, generally, live their own heirs and die their own executors, and leave the world with the consent of their friends and neighbors.

Drunkenness prevents testamentary litigation and funeral mourning.—Because, drunkards, generally, live their own heirs and die their own executors, and leave the world with the consent of their friends and neighbors.

Drunkenness prevents testamentary litigation and funeral mourning.—Because, drunkards, generally, live their own heirs and die their own executors, and leave the world with the consent of their friends and neighbors.

Drunkenness prevents testamentary litigation and funeral mourning.—Because, drunkards, generally, live their own heirs and die their own executors, and leave the world with the consent of their friends and neighbors.

Drunkenness prevents testamentary litigation and funeral mourning.—Because, drunkards, generally, live their own heirs and die their own executors, and leave the world with the consent of their friends and neighbors.

WEAVER'S REEDS of a very superior make, AND TEN PLATE STOVES, just received and for sale by W. & J. LANE.

December 11. RECEIVED And just opened at the subscribers' store, near the Market House in Charlestown, A LARGE SUPPLY OF Fall and Winter Goods,

All of which will be sold at the most reduced prices. Our assortment being very good and all choice goods, those who wish to purchase, will certainly find it to their advantage to call here and see.

Cheap superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, Rose, striped and point Blankets, Moleskin and other Coatings, Molekin, Swandown and other Vesting, Wool, Lambs Wool, and worsted Hose, Calicoes, Linens, Muslins and Cambricks, Baize, Flannels and Bombazettes,

And a variety of goods of almost every kind suitable for this part of the country.

Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Sugar, Molasses, Wine, Spirits, French Brandy, Indigo, Madder, Logwood, &c. &c. With an Elegant Assortment of Knives and Forks, every quality, And a variety of other Hardware and Cutlery, Nails and Brads.

These goods being purchased on the best terms, we are determined to sell them off very low. JOHN CARLILE & CO. November 20.

Ladies take Notice. The subscriber has just received at his store, in Shepherdstown, a fresh and capital assortment of the best and most FASHIONABLE GOODS,

Among which are The most splendid Coburg Shawls, Superfine Cassimeres and Merino Dittos, Silk & Cotton ditto of all sizes and prices, Ladies' elegant socks, lined with fur, Pelissees Cloths, of best colours and quality, Superfine mul mul, muslins,

Elegant Carpeting, And almost every thing else that Ladies or Gentlemen, rich or poor, may want, and the prices are as low as they ever were, or perhaps ever will be. JOHN KEARSLEY. Shepherdstown, Dec. 24.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A VERY LARGE SUPPLY OF FALL & WINTER GOODS.

From the stock on hand the following are selected, viz. London super and common cloths, of almost every colour Single and double mill'd cassimeres Ladies' cloths Stockingnets, velvets and corduroys Constitution and Bangor cords Bedford and Bennett's cords Rose, point and striped blankets Vesting Flannels Bombazettes and Bombazettes Kersey moleskins Plains and Kerseys Lamb's wool and worsted hosiery Merino, satin and silk shawls Laced veils and shawls Silk and cotton hosiery Kid gloves Levantines, satins and lutestrings Thread and cotton lace

An elegant assortment of LADIES' SHOES. Velvet, silk, satin and straw bonnets Irish linen and sheetings Cambric and fancy muslins Bandano handkerchiefs Silk and cotton Umbrellas.

Hardware and Cutlery, China, Glass, Queen's, Stone, Wooden & Potter's Ware.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF GROCERIES & LIQUORS, Paints and Medicines, Lamp and Tanner's Oil, &c. &c.

I solicit all persons wishing to buy goods, to call and examine my assortment; it is exceeded by very few; and my terms cannot help but give satisfaction. R. WORTHINGTON. Wheat, Rye, Corn, Buckwheat, Oats, and Flaxseed, received in exchange for goods. R. W. Charlestown, Nov. 6.

Save your Rags. The highest price will be given for clean linen and cotton rags, at this office.

FOR RENT, That valuable Tavern Stand, near the run, in Charlestown, now occupied by John Wilson. No situation in the town affords greater advantages for a public house than this. There is attached to the tavern a convenient log house, and an acre lot of ground. Possession will be given on the 6th of April next. For terms apply to Jacob Heatwhol, near Charlestown. SAMUEL HULL. Dec. 25.

NEGROES FOR SALE. THE subscriber has several negroes for sale—among them an excellent Gardener, and a young man twenty years old, as healthy and as likely as any in Virginia. H. S. TURNER. January 22.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD. RAN AWAY on the night of the 27th instant, from the subscriber living in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. a very likely mulatto boy, named JOHN,

aged about 20 years, five feet seven or eight inches high, rather a light mulatto, with black eyes, round smooth face, square shoulders, and a little bow legged, he has also a very largo hand, and is uncommonly smart and active; is well acquainted with the duties of a dining room servant, ostler, a pretty good carriage driver and gardner, as well as an excellent hand at any kind of farming business; had on when he eloped, a black cloth coat, rather more than half worn, with covered buttons of the same, a striped jacket with bullet buttons, a pair of blue stockingnet pantaloons, muslin shirt and old fur hat. It is presumed that he may by some means or other, obtain forged or counterfeit papers, as evidence of his freedom, and endeavor to pass as a free man. Whoever will apprehend and secure him in any way so that I get him again, shall receive the sum of Ten Dollars, if he be taken in either Jefferson or Berkeley counties; if out of those counties and twenty miles from home, Twenty Dollars; if thirty miles from home, Thirty Dollars, and if out of the Commonwealth of Virginia, the above reward, with all reasonable charges.

MATTHEW RANSON. December 31. John Carlile & Co. HAVE RECEIVED A QUANTITY OF BONNETS,

plain and dress, different colours and patterns, that they will sell low.

Fur and Wool Hats, and great bargains of Cloth.

All those wishing to purchase cloth, particularly superfine, should they give us a call, they shall have cheap costs. December 18.

Ten Dollars Reward. RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. on the evening of the 5th instant,

James S. Hogeland, an apprentice to the watch making and silver smithing business, about sixteen years of age, and very small for his years. Had on when he went away a blue cloth coat, black ditto waistcoat, and a pair of blue corded pantaloons. A further description is thought unnecessary, as a boy of his size could not make off without the assistance of some person. I will give the above reward for apprehending and securing him in jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable expenses for bringing him home. SAMUEL YOUNG. N. B. I forewarn all persons from harboring said apprentice at their peril. January 15.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD. RAN AWAY from the subscriber, near Fredericksburg, Va. in October last, a Negro Man named EMANUEL,

formerly the property of Mr. John Hudnell, and sold by Richard Wall, his Agent. The said negro was hired to Mr. John Holker last year, who lives on Shenandoah River, near Berry's Ferry, where I suppose he is at this time, or in the settlement as I have been informed by those who saw him. Emanuel is of a black complexion; very much knock-kneed, and has been frost-bitten on both feet, and has lost part of some of his toes or toes, and is 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high. Whoever will lodge the said Negro in jail and give information to Mr. John Morgan, living on Shenandoah River, near Millwood Post Office, Frederic county, Virginia, shall receive the above reward.

GEORGE NIXON. December 24, 1816.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY. CHARLES-TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. Vol. IX. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1817. [No. 463.]

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 subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued (but at the option of the Editor) 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. All advertisements sent to the office without having the number of times for which they are to be inserted, designated, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

All communications to the Editor must be post paid. From the National Intelligencer. MESSRS. GALES & SEATON. Capital, Jan. 18, 1817. GENTLEMEN.

The very beautiful block of variegated marble which is now in the lower vestibule of the south wing of the Capitol, and is a part of a pillar of the House of Representatives, has occasioned so many enquiries, that I beg you to insert the following account of it, for general information.

It is now about 20 years ago, since I observed, in visiting that part of Virginia which lies immediately below the south west mountain, a Breccia or Bedding stone, scattered in large masses, as well as in small lumps, and having a range parallel to the general range of our mountains. I also observed the same Breccia on the south side of Appomattox in Virginia, and was informed that it was also common in the same range on the banks of the Roanoke. I have only a cursory notice in my journal of its appearance in the southern parts of Virginia, with a memorandum, that some of the pebbles of which it is composed were calcareous. I had then no better test than common vinegar. A few years afterwards, the same stone occurred to me near Fredericksburg in Maryland, and attracted more notice, for I sent a block of it to Philadelphia. It there analysed it, with the assistance of Thomas Smith, a chemist, and natural philosopher, whose untimely death at sea on his return from Europe, deprived our country of one of its most valuable citizens. It proved to be composed of pebbles of various kinds of marble combined by a cement, calcareous, but less pure and mixed with alumine and silice (clay and flint).—The same Breccia I afterwards discovered in immense quantity, and still in the same range of country, in the neighborhood of Reading, and on trial it was found to receive an admirable polish. This was about the year 1799 or 1800.

The pressure of professional avocations postponed any pointed attention to this stone for many years, although it was my determination often revised, and as often disappointed, to bring it into use for the public good, as soon as possible. Those who see only the ease with which the benefits of a new improvement, or of a new material for building or manufacture, are enjoyed and extended, know nothing of the persevering industry and the endurance of ridicule, of contempt, of ignorant or interested opposition, and of the vexatious delays of honest caution, which are necessary to introduce them. This remark is elicited by the recollection of the labor which, at the end of 18 or 20 years, has been at last succeeded in bringing into public use one of the most magnificent, and at the same time the most plentiful, marbles of our country.

When the Capitol of the United States was to be restored, in passing by four different routes across the mountains, to and from the westward, I observed the same marble always in the same range of country, on both sides of the Potomac. The public buildings had hitherto been constructed with the free stone found in the neighborhood of Aquia Creek. The same quarries were resorted to, for their re-establishment, but it has singularly happened, that neither in the old quarries, nor in the new ones which have been opened, stone of a texture fit for the finer works of the buildings, has as yet been discovered. Although formerly no difficulty was found in procuring stone of every quality required, for the columns of the House of Representatives, and Senate chamber particularly, no fine stone could be got. This gave an opportunity of recommending a trial of the new marble. On exploring the neighborhood of the Potomac, in Virginia and Maryland, in August, 1815, I was enabled to report that, in March, 1816, I again visited that country, and returned still more assured of the success of the attempt to bring the marble into use—and in June, 1816, a contract was made by the present Commissioner, (Col. Lane) with Mr. Hartnet, an experienced marble

mason, for all the columns and pilasters of the House of Representatives; and although only one polished block has as yet been delivered, great progress has been made at the quarry, in procuring all that will be required. In this under-taking, every species of difficulty has been encountered, in opening the quarry, in collecting laborers, quarriers and marble masons, in providing dwellings, shops and tools, and in organizing a great undertaking on the banks of the river, where no habitation before existed.

I now proceed to give some account of the situation of this great range of marble upon the map of our country, which will be better understood by referring to the maps of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. Whether, however, the facts which I shall state, will be found accurately applicable to the country south west of the Rappahannock, and north east of Fredericksburg, I cannot undertake to say, because I have minutely and often examined only that part of country which lies between these two points, but that it is generally so, I have no manner of doubt. I shall, however, confine my description to that range comprehending in length about 80 miles from S. W. to N. E.

The Blue Ridge is the range of mountains through which the Potomac breaks at Harper's Ferry. About 20 miles N. E. of Fredericksburg, it sends off, in a more south-westerly direction than its general course, a spur of broken hills and mountains, which gradually unite into one regular ridge, and assume the name of the Cotoctin mountain. This ridge, though much less elevated than the Blue Ridge, is composed of the same materials, has the same geological character, and is in its general appearance, very similar to it. On each side of the Cotoctin mountains is a limestone valley of the same character and containing limestone of the same variety, from white stratified marble, to veined, blue, and almost black limestone. Immediately below, (i. e. S. W.) of the Cotoctin mountain, but still much elevated, is found, blue limestone, laminae near the surface, and opening like a book; more so, however, greater depth, immediately below the range of limestone (i. e. S. W.) which belongs to the secondary formation of the earth, succeeds the Breccia marble, occupying the lowest part of the valley in a parallel range of about half a mile in width, its S. E. as well as N. W. boundary appears to be very regular. On the S. E. line of marble is found again the blue limestone of the valley, which extends to the mountainous range, of which the Sugar-loaf mountain is the only elevated peak; a mountain abundant in very curious subjects of geological enquiry, but of which, no further notice can be taken in this place. This mountainous range bounds the valley regularly on the south.

To render the above description more intelligible, imagine a valley about four miles wide, bounded on one side by a high range of mountains, (the Cotoctin) on the other by a lower range, and forming a deep bed, the bottom of which is limestone, &c. which slopes from the north-west to the south-east. Suppose against the Cotoctin mountain an immense pebble beach to be heaped up by the ocean, formed of marbles of all descriptions and of all sizes. From grains of sand to masses of two or three hundred weight, regularly spread over a surface half a mile wide, from sixty to one hundred feet in depth and sixty miles (or, if you please, four hundred, form the Roanoke to the Schuylkill) in length. Imagine these pebbles round and mingled by attrition for ages, and then to have been left, and cemented by some matter filling all interstices, sometimes of the most lively green, generally of a beautiful red, so as to become a solid mass. Suppose then that the valley become the bed of a mighty torrent running from S. W. to N. E. over this cemented mass, wearing it down to be restored, in passing by four different routes across the mountains, to and from the westward, I observed the same marble always in the same range of country, on both sides of the Potomac.

The public buildings had hitherto been constructed with the free stone found in the neighborhood of Aquia Creek. The same quarries were resorted to, for their re-establishment, but it has singularly happened, that neither in the old quarries, nor in the new ones which have been opened, stone of a texture fit for the finer works of the buildings, has as yet been discovered. Although formerly no difficulty was found in procuring stone of every quality required, for the columns of the House of Representatives, and Senate chamber particularly, no fine stone could be got. This gave an opportunity of recommending a trial of the new marble. On exploring the neighborhood of the Potomac, in Virginia and Maryland, in August, 1815, I was enabled to report that, in March, 1816, I again visited that country, and returned still more assured of the success of the attempt to bring the marble into use—and in June, 1816, a contract was made by the present Commissioner, (Col. Lane) with Mr. Hartnet, an experienced marble

mence magnitude, and the most fanciful shapes. Imagine all this, and you have an exact picture of that part of Loudoun county in Virginia—which extends from Leesburg to the Cotoctin mountain. I have already occupied so much of your paper, that I dare not intrude much farther upon your indulgence. But to the Geologist, it is necessary to give some further information.

The Potomac, breaking through the Cotoctin mountain, crosses the Breccia until it meets the Monocasy under the S. E. side of the valley; it then suddenly turns to the S. W. and again enters the Breccia, leaving a large mass on the Maryland side (the east side) of the river, by far the highest part of this irregular compound. It immediately however turns to the S. E. and at Conrad's ferry leaves the Breccia finally. On this high mass in Maryland in which the quarry is opened, lies a deep blue, stratified limestone, and upon the limestone—a vast mass of alluvial soil. On raising the blocks of Breccia in horizontal masses of 100 to 150 tons, it is found, that it breaks indifferently through the cement; that many ancient fissures are solidly filled with white marble of calcareous spar, and that there is an evident chrysalization throughout the mass.

To give a list of the variety of marbles contained in this irregular stone, would fill as much paper as I have already occupied. I therefore reserve for a future communication many important facts. B. H. LATHROBE. P. S. It is only justice to Mr. Hartnet to add that the block of marble now at the Capitol is part of a loose fragment, long exposed to the weather, as its under surface proves. It is therefore, in its polished texture, very inferior to the blocks since quarried from the solid rock, nor would he have sent it down, had it not been done at my particular request, in order to exhibit a specimen of the marble to the members of Congress at the present session. The block is 9 feet long 2 feet 6 inches wide, and about one foot thick, and weighs two tons. The columns 2 feet 8 inches in diameter, 22 feet long, may be easily procured—in one block, and conveyed by water from the quarry to the foot of the Capitol hill. B. H. L.

THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT. Such has been the misconception or misrepresentation of the annual expense of our military establishment as to induce a careful examination of the military laws and regulations for the purpose of forming, for private circulation, a true estimate, of which the subjoined is the result.

Where the military laws and regulations did not furnish sufficient data recourse has been had to printed documents now before congress, viz. The general estimate of the treasury department of the 6th of Jan. 1817. The report of the war department of the committee of ways and means, of the 6th of January, 1817, and the report of existing contracts for supplying rations, &c. of the 11th of January, 1817, selecting such items only as belong to the annual expense of the ARMY, believing that the erection and repair of fortifications, and furnishing magazines of ordnance and permanent munitions, and the military academy, no more belong to army expenses than the repair of the capitol or the erection of buildings for a national university. If then, out of the above authorized force, which includes every man who can be long to the army, it is estimated that 10,000 rank and file may be constantly kept in service, and the whole expense of the military service is charged to the soldiers, it will amount to about \$321 50 each per year. [Nat. Int.]

ARMY ESTIMATE. Pay of the army, including all officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and allowing for 500 mechanics and laborers of ordnance the number being not limited by law. Calculated from the army laws \$1,188,288 00

Subsistence for all officers, and subsistence for 12,000 non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, mechanics and laborers, attached to the ordnance, at 18 cents per ration, estimated from the average of existing contracts, as reported to congress by the secretary of war, Jan. 11, 1817 788,400 00

Clothing for 12,000 non-commissioned officers, musicians & privates, including mechanics and laborers of ordnance, calculated from the average cost of clothing as reported in the army regulations, \$37 80 per man 453,600 00

Allowance for servants, estimating for all the private servants, authorized by the army regulations, to officers who are prohibited from employing soldiers as waiters, estimated from the laws and army regulations, 261 private servants, at \$14 10 each per month 61,081 20

Quarter master department estimating for all expenses authorized by army regulations, viz. Forage, fuel and atomizers, allowed for officers, and fuel and straw for the army—the repair of harness, and the purchase of houses, &c. The war expenditures in the department furnish no just data, and reference is had to the expenses before the war, when the authorized peace establishment was nearly as large as the present army. These estimates average 320,000 dolls per annum, and on comparing them with the printed report of the secretary of war, of January 6, submitted to the committee of ways and means, that it is deemed sufficiently liberal, 460,000 00

Hospital department, including casual compensation to citizen surgeons, at posts where there may be no army doctors Taken from the estimates of Apothecary and commissary general of purchases, as reported to the committee of ways and means by the secretary of war, January 6, 1817 50,000 00

Bounties and premiums for 23400 recruits, being one fifth of the authorized establishment, predicated in keeping it constantly filled, the term of service being 5 years—12 dollars bounty, and 2 dollars premium per each man 22,600 00

Contingencies of the military service, allowing under this head, double the estimate of the war department 20,000 00

In the army estimate of yesterday, subsistence is calculated for 12,000 instead of 1000 non-commissioned officers and the expense, &c. charging the whole to the rank and file of the army, would amount to \$322 50 instead of \$321 50 per man as stated in the article above referred to.

Whatever appropriations are required beyond the estimate must be applied to pay off the arrearages of the war, or for future preparations, wholly national and of general importance.

The impracticability of keeping the military establishment constantly up to the authorized force will probably reduce the annual expenditures of the army to about 3,000,000 per annum.—[ib]

State of Ireland. From the Albany Argus.

There are many well meaning and even intelligent men in the community, who have treated, and who still treat, the history of Irish sufferings as fiction, or consider what little they believe of those sufferings as merited and salutary chastisements, inflicted by justice. Indeed, so infideliable has been the tyrant to misrepresent the condition of the slave, and so potent has been British influence not only upon the press but upon the opinions of a portion of our community, that perhaps not one in ten thousand of our citizens know the extent and magnitude of the barbarous and inhuman tyranny which is every day impoverishing and depopulating Ireland. It is true the voice of her Phillips, and of others of her yet faithful sons, now and then proclaims to the world, the story of her sufferings and her wrongs; but the hideous pictures which they have drawn, have been regarded rather as the high wrought colorings of a prolific fancy, than as faithful sketches of a human terrestrial community—rather as the flowers of rhetoric, than as the sober delineations of truth.

These remarks are preliminary to some extracts which we are about to make from 'The Exile,' a newspaper just established in New-York, by Mr. Walter Cox, an Irishman, who considers himself fortunate in