

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IX.]

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1817.

[No. 466.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, and 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.

Bank, Charles-Town.

THE Stockholders in this institution who have paid their instalments called for agreeably to the articles of association, will receive on application at the Banking House, on the 17th instant, a dividend of forty cents on each share.

By order of the Board of Directors, JOHN YATES, Pres.

March 5.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Friday the 14th of this month will be offered for sale at the late dwelling of Nicholas Roper dec'd, horses, cows, hogs and sheep, farming utensils and household furniture. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock. All persons indebted to the estate are desired to make payment, and those who have claims are requested to produce them legally attested.

JAMES ROPER, JOHN McPHERSON, Executors. March 5.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from the stable of the subscribers, on Saturday night the 22d of February last, A SMALL SORREL MARE,

with a blaze in her face, other marks not recollected, a natural pacer, and about 7 or 8 years old. We will give the above reward for the mare and thief if stolen, or five dollars for the mare alone, if delivered to us in Smithfield.

STEPHENSON & STONE. March 5.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at public sale, at the subscriber's residence, near Zion Meeting House, on Wednesday the 26th instant, the following property, viz. Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, eight or ten barrels of CORN, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and many other articles too tedious to mention. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, and due attendance given by

THOMAS BUTLER. March 5.

FOR RENT.

THE subscriber has for rent, a convenient HOUSE AND LOT, with an excellent well of water in the yard, situate in the town of Smithfield; which will suit a tradesman of almost any kind. For terms apply to the subscriber in Smithfield.

DANIEL FRY. March 5.

MRS. DOWNEY.

INFORMS the Ladies of Charles-town and its vicinity that she intends opening a large assortment of

MILLINERY,

in a few days, in the house now occupied as a store by Mr. R. Worthington, where she intends to make bonnets of every description, and hopes by strict attention, to merit a share of public patronage. She has on hand, at the house formerly occupied by James Duke, a few of the latest Baltimore and Alexandria fashions—Also a few plain Bonnets.

MARCH 5. JOHN BUCKMASTER. February 26

ESTRAY HEIFER.

CAME to the subscriber's residence, near Charles-town, sometime last summer, A Red Heifer, with white face and belly—no flesh marks—supposed to be two years old. Appraised to six dollars. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

JOHN BUCKMASTER. February 26

For Sale, A TRACT OF LAND,

containing 247 acres, well improved, lying within half a mile of the Sulphur Spring, in Berkeley county. One half of this land is in timber, and has a stream of water running through it sufficient for any water works. There is also a young orchard of the best grafted fruit. A good wagon and team will be taken in part pay. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM THURSCOTT. Feb. 26.

Mr. William West,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, that we, all attend, either in person or by counsel, at the house of John Briscoe, esq. near Charles-town, 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 Devises of said William Darke, Jacob H. Manning and Mary his wife, Elizabeth Darke, Sarah Rutherford, William Deleyea, and William Darke North, Devises of said William Darke, deceased.

Yours, &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, WILLIAM DARKE NORTH, and JOHN COOKE. January 29.

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 Cassimere and Merino Ditto, Silk & Cotton ditto of all sizes and prices, Ladies' elegant socks, lined with fur, Pelisse 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.

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 Wonderful Destroying Lozenges. Lee's Tonic Ointment, warranted to cure by one application, without Mercury. Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c. Lee's Persian Lotion, for tetters 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 their appointment by

JANE FRAMB, 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.

By order of the Board of Directors, JOHN YATES, President. Feb. 12.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

GOODS AT YOUR OWN PRICE, FOR CASH.

THE subscribers have on hand a good assortment of Goods—all of which were purchased on the best terms. We now offer as low as any goods of the same quality can be sold for in this part of the country. The greater part of those goods being lately purchased, and at a period when goods were as low as they probably ever will be again, enables us to sell them on pleasing terms to purchasers.

JOHN CARLILE & CO. Near the Market House, 2 Charlestown, Feb. 19.

The Subscribers

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

ISAAC & TH. KEYES. Jan. 29.

FRESH GOODS.

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

White and black Lace Veils, Wide and narrow Crapes, Black and white Silk Lace, Ditto ditto Gauze, Silk, Cotton, Worsted and Lamb's-wool Hosiery, Ditto, half ditto. Silk, Kid, Beaver and Dog skin Gloves, Calicoes, Domestic Cottons and Ginghams, fully assorted. Spun Cotton—assorted numbers—Candle Wick Domestic and Steam loom Shirtings, Morocco and Leather Shoes—assorted, Rose, Strips 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 MERCHANDISE; which are now going off at light profits for Cash, and to punctual customers on short credit.

BROWN & LUCAS. (L.F.) January 2, 1817.

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.

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. Those who are indebted to the Institution in this county, will take notice, that by an order of the Board, one third of the balances due must be paid on or before the 17th day of March next,—half the remainder on the 18th day of May following, and the residue on the first of August ensuing. The debts due to the Concern in Frederick and Berkeley, must be paid on or before the first day of each month above mentioned. The Agents will leave funds in the hands of Mr. J. Stephenson and Mr. R. Worthington, to redeem the paper of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors, JOHN YATES, President. February 12.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Farmers', Merchants' and Merchants' Bank of Jefferson County, Virginia, are notified that, on the first Tuesday in August next, before they proceed to choose Directors for the following year, a proposal will be submitted to them to dissolve the association. By order of the Board of Directors, JOHN YATES, President. Feb. 12.

CAUTION

To Employers in the Boot and Shoemaking Business.

LEFT the employ of the subscriber, on the night of the 4th instant, HENRY W. LEY, aged about 19 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, fair skin, sandy hair, and broad teeth, which show very plain when laughing. Had with him one blue coat and one brown one much worn, one pair light grey mixed cassimere pantaloons, his other clothing not recollected. Inasmuch as he left my employ owing me twenty eight dollars, and had not the politeness to inform me of his intentions, I have thought proper to publish him.

JAMES BOYD. Alexandria, Feb. 12.

NOTICE.

ON the 3d Monday of March next, if fair, if not, the next day, at Graham's tavern, Harpers Ferry, I shall rent, to the highest bidder, for one year, commencing April 1st, 1817,

THE FERRY,

and all its appurtenances, now held by Messrs. Caghill and Bestor. The rent must be paid quarterly, and guaranteed by unexceptionable security. I forbear to enlarge on the advantages and emoluments of the establishment, as they are generally known. Application to be made to the subscriber residing at Leesburgh.

L. P. W. BALCH. Feb. 12.

Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Frederick County, Va. in the month of October last, a negro man named

PHILIP,

about 25 years of age, very dark complexion, and 5 feet 8 1/2 inches high, strongly built, and has rather a down look when spoken to. He is a Shoemaker by trade. His clothes are not recollected, nor has the subscriber any idea of the direction which he has taken. Possibly he may have gone to Philadelphia. He can write, and no doubt will make use of his skill in that art.—He has a scar upon one of his wrists. If he should be taken in this state and confined in jail so that I get him again, I will give \$100.—if in the county \$50, and any where out of the state two hundred and fifty.

RICHARD B. BECKWITH. January 11, 1817.

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.

Negro Woman for Hire.

THE subscriber, living within three miles of Smithfield, Jefferson county, has to hire, until Christmas, a likely Negro Woman, who has been accustomed to all kinds of house work—she is also an excellent seamstress, washer and ironer.

BACON BURWELL. Feb. 19.

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.

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.

For Sale, A HANDSOME, WELL PLATED GIG,

and two sets of plated Harness. Also, a Negro Woman with one child, for hire, or for sale. Apply to

JOHN PACKETT. February 12.

Save your Rags.

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

SETH SMITH. Feb. 19.

On Dr. Franklin's shedding a tear while signing the federal constitution.

The sage whom rival nations join to praise, Whose lengthen'd span one patriot scene displays, Revolving in his spacious mind the fate Of millions toiling in the servile state— With arduous grasp'd the pen to sign the plan, Which gave his country all the rights of man. "Enough," he cry'd, "my god, I ask no more!" "Excuse, my friends, a tear; I am four score."

HINTS TO LOVERS.

Ye gentle squires, give over sighs; To gain regard in ladies' eyes, And make them doat upon ye; For Love has long been kick'd out door.— Because the little god is roon. Who's welcome without money? Try, gentle sirs, a different scheme, For truly 'tis an idle dream To woo with words and honey. Change (if you wish their hearts to fix) Your hearts into a "coach and six." And coin your sighs to MONEY!

THE SOLDIER'S DREAM.

[By THOMAS CAMPBELL.]

Our bugles sang true; for the night-cloud had low'rd, And the centinel stars set their watch in the sky; And thousands had sunk on the ground everpow'rd, The weary to sleep, and the wounded to die.

When reposing that night on the pallet of straw, By the wolf-scaring fagot that guarded the slain; At the dead of the night a sweet vision I saw, And thrice ere the morning I dream'd it again.

Methought from the battle field's dreadful array, Far—far I roam'd on a desolate track;

'Twas Autumn—and sunshine arose on the way To the home of my fathers, that welcom'd me back.

I flew to the pleasant fields, travers'd so oft, In life's morning march when my bosom was young;

I heard my own mountain goats bleating aloft, And knew the sweet strain that the corn reapers sung.

Then pledg'd we the wine-cup, and fondly I swore, From my home and my weeping friends never to part;

My little ones kiss'd me a thousand times o'er, And my wife sobb'd aloud in her fullness of heart.

Stay, stay with us—rest, thou art weary and worn;

And fain was their war broken soldier to stay; But sorrow returned with the dawning of morn,

And the voice in my dreaming ear melted away.

Nova Scotia Muckarel, Excellent Squashehann HERRINGS, MOLASSES of the very best quality, Firt Chop Imperial and Young Hyson TEAS.

Two Hundred Bushels Oats, Ellicott's Wrought and Cut NAILS.

Apply to HUMPHREYS & KEYES. Feb. 19.

FOR SALE, THE HOUSE AND LOT

now occupied by Mr. John Downey, in Charles-town. The house is two stories high, in good order, and convenient to water. The lot contains half an acre, in good condition. On the premises are a kitchen, smoke house and stable. This property is well calculated for a private family. If the above property is not sold before the first of April next, it will be rented. For terms apply to the subscriber, living in Shepherd's Town.

JOHN BRISCOE. February 19.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the western country, will sell upon liberal terms, the land whereon he now lives, situate between Charlestown and Smithfield, Jefferson county, Virginia, containing 192 acres, tolerably well watered, and well adapted to plaster and clover. It is thought unnecessary to say any thing more, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase will first view the premises. The terms will be made known by the subscriber.

SETH SMITH. Feb. 19.

SECOND EDITION.

Courier Office—half past two o'clock. Soon after one o'clock Mr. Hunt appeared in his tandem. Some time elapsed before he could make his way through the crowd which surrounded the public house. On arriving at the door he delivered his horses and the vehicle to the care of the people, and ascending the staircase, took his position at his window.

Mr. Hunt said, he would, in the first place, move that Mr. Clarke be Chairman of the Meeting.

The question was put and immediately agreed to, unanimously.

Mr. Clarke reminded the crowd, that this was an Adjourned Meeting from that which took place on Friday fortnight. If there were Spies and Informers present, they need not care, for they came there only to Petition for their Constitutional Rights.

Mr. Hunt began by saying, he would take the liberty of requesting, in the first place, that the silence should be kept, and the best way to do that was, for every man to hold his tongue, and no one to call "silence." Then addressing the crowd—"My friends & fellow countrymen," he assured them that the Meeting now before him was the most respectable he had ever addressed. Since he had last seen them he had endeavored to execute the commission with which they had charged him. He then went into a history of his having called at Carlton-house, and being told that he must deliver a Petition either at a Levee or to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, narrating the transaction to the same effect as it has already been stated in the public papers.

Not knowing when there might be a Levee, he adopted the alternative of going to the Secretary of State, and declared that he had been received by Lord Sidmouth with that consideration and attention which was due from the Secretary of State for the Home Department to the Agent of so respectable a Meeting as that of which he was the agent. He then proceeded to read a long letter, which he had drawn up to deliver to Lord Sidmouth, along with the Petition, and continued reading when our Reporter left the Meeting.

The Mob, about 600 in number, passed about half an hour ago down High-street, Skinner-street, and Newgate street. In Skinner-street, they forced open the door of a gun smith, named Beckwith, for arms. A shot was fired from the house, which wounded one of the populace. Having got arms (about 700, as is said,) they continued their course, passed down Newgate street, breaking windows. One shop, a cheese monger's, had its windows broken.

Among the clamors of the mob, one was "Bring down the Press." Let us destroy the Printing-offices and property of several Papers, which they named; (ours was among the number.)

The Horse Guards, about fifty, have just passed our office, in full gallop to the city. Proceeding into the city, the Mob went to the Royal Exchange, where several were shut in, and made prisoners. From the Royal Exchange they went to the Corn Exchange and to Whitechapel. Mr. Beckwith has been taken to Newgate to protect him from the Mob. A letter has just been sent to the Home Department for troops, as a threat of attacking Newgate has been made.

By this account it will be seen, that the Mob divided themselves into different parties, each threatening mischief. They threaten among other things to release Lord Cochrane from the King's Bench Prison.

We know that Government have taken such measures at the points threatened, King's Bench Prison, Tower, Newgate, Bank, &c. that none of the menaces can be carried into execution. And riot and disturbance will end in bringing down, as they ought to do, upon the heads of those instigating or acting in their, ruin and punishment.

City; half past two o'clock. Considerable alarm has been excited by a crowd coming down Chesapeake, with colors flying, and several armed with guns, and other means of offence.—Opposite the Mansion-House they fired off a musket. The ringleaders were immediately secured. The Lord Mayor has issued a Proclamation for all persons immediately to proceed home in quietness. The great proportion of the Mob dispersed, taking the way to Mile-end. They attempted to raise disturbances near the Bank, but a large detachment of soldiers immediately showed themselves.

The Corn-factors at Mark-lane took the alarm, and early shut up the market; the Exchange, and all public places in the city, have been shut up. Large bodies of the Horse Guards are stationed in every direction.

Three o'clock. More troops have just gone into the city; others down Gray's Inn-Lane. Every magistrate is on the alert, and all the pellic officers and constables at their post.

It was the shopman of Mr. Beckwith who was wounded; he was shot in the thigh, and

From the Connecticut Courant, Feb. 11.

A FAMILY LECTURE.

"Gather up the fragments that nothing be lost."

This one scriptural line speaks volumes—What! did he who multiplied the loaves and fishes by only a word speaking, did he give order to gather up their fragments so carefully that nothing of them should be lost? Assuredly it follows that every kind and degree of wastefulness is an offence against christian morals. Consider it, ye rich, who waste what would be amply enough for the sustenance of many poor. Consider it also, ye of the middling and poorer classes who are bringing yourselves into needs and straits by your thoughtless wastefulness.

Saving economy is a christian duty.—And of what distinctive quality is it? It is not the idolatrous covetousness that appropriates all to itself, and sends the needy away empty. It is not the sordid parsimony that grudges moderately to use and saves only to hoard. It is not the niggardly economy—"penny wise, and pound foolish"—that incurs serious losses, by withholding expenses at such times as they are required. No, it is a prudent care that nothing be lost. It will give away when duty calls, but never will throw away. In sober truth, wastefulness is not to be regarded as a mere folly, but as a trespass against a clear article in the moral code of our holy religion.

Most of estates have been gathered from small savings. Out of small savings they have grown up by little and little, till in a long course of years they come to be of great, or of considerable magnitude.

Again, men who, and whose wives, have been industrious and prudently saving, have brought up families of children in a snug comfortable way, though it seemed even to themselves, a marvel how they had done it with so slender means.

Contrariwise, a great many estates have run out at small leaks. For want of prudent care they wasted away in numerous little streamlets while the owners were in no wise prodigal or extravagant in any notorious instances.

Moreover, there are families possessing incomes fully sufficient, who live but indifferently as to the quality of their meals, and yet are in straits, merely for want of a saving and skillful economy.

The main pillar of domestic economy, is the wife. Under the management of one who "looketh well to the ways of the household" a small income is more competent, than a two fold greater income committed to the hands of a woman of careless, improvident, and wasteful habits.

As the Scotch proverb says, "Many a little makes a mickle." The savings in a family, of six cents a day, would seem a trifle; yet in a long run it is no trifling matter. In a year it amounts to 22 dollars nearly; and to a family in small circumstances, it is of considerable consequence whether it have, at the end of the year, 22 dollars aforesh, or nothing at all. In the course of 20 years, the savings of only six cents a day would amount to about 140 dollars; and if the interest were all along reckoned up to the last year, the amount be nearly double—making in the whole a pretty good estate for a family in the small way.

In these hard times, and in all times indeed, men of but small incomes, must learn, and their wives must learn, how to calculate fractions, or their sums will come out wrong at last. With the poor, and even with the generally of those in middling circumstances—to live, or not to live, that's the question now. If they would wish to make a comfortable living at all, they must mind the little in their secular affairs.

As a proud one, it is not unlikely that some readers will bestow the laugh of ridicule upon this sentiment; but they can't laugh away the truth of it.

FOREIGN NEWS.

New-York, February 24.

FROM ENGLAND. By the ship Ann Alexander, Captain Allen, from Dublin, the Editors of the Mercury Advertiser have been politely furnished with the Dublin papers of the 5th of December inclusive, containing London dates of the 2d, and Liverpool papers of the 2d of December, from which we have made the following extracts.

From the Dublin Evening Post of December 5.

STATE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The reader will find the Spa Field Meeting has taken place. There has been an Insurrection, formidable enough in appearance, but, certainly, proceeding neither from concert, nor management, or design, and as might be expected, in the result, driftless and without consequence, but still sufficient to justify the Constituted authorities in calling in the aid of the Military. It will be seen, that our accounts came down to the

hour of half past 7 o'clock, in the evening; this will, of course, anticipate the greater part of the Packet due to-morrow, and will serve, we should hope, although we would not care to promise it, to allay almost as painful an anxiety as was ever experienced in this City on any political occasion.

Observations on these extraordinary scenes would be superfluous. They speak in a language which he that runs may read. It is impossible to view them without alarm—not so much for their immediate consequences, but as an evidence of popular feeling—not so much because there may be a few obscure lives lost in the streets or on the scaffold, but because we must regard them as the first paroxysm of that political disorder with which the common Weal of England has been so long and so dangerously afflicted.

With regard to the subsequent accounts—they are taken from the Courier, a Ministerial Journal, which evidently, we think exaggerates the Insurrection—if such it may be called, and the Statesman and Traveller.

his wound was said to be in a dangerous state.

THIRD EDITION.

Half past 3 o'clock.

The mob have gone to the bottom of the Minorities, they broke open a gun maker's shop, from whence they took arms, guns, pistols, &c. The guns they loaded and fired in the air, to ascertain that they were serviceable—Shortly afterwards a few dragoons appeared, and cleared the principal part away, retaking some of the muskets and pikes.

There is a strong party of military in the tower, and all in readiness.

The first effort at disturbance in any part of the metropolis will be speedily and effectually put down, so judicious have been the measures adopted by government.

From the Statesman.

At an early hour this morning the company began to assemble in Spa-fields, and at 2 o'clock they were much more numerous than at the last meeting.

Mr. Hunt arrived about one o'clock and read the correspondence which had taken place between him and Lord Sidmouth. We have the satisfaction to state, that not the least tumult prevailed in Spa-fields; but we learn that some acts of violence have been committed in the city, the particulars of which we are unable to specify.

From the Traveller.

Traveller Office, quarter past 1 p. m.

It is with the deepest emotions of horror and regret we stop the press to communicate the first consequences of the spirit of agitation and violence raised and cherished by the wild and frantic reformists of the day. Shortly after twelve o'clock this morning, a mob, consisting of several hundreds, supposed them to be on their way to Spa-fields, with citizen Hunt's tri-colored flag, proceeding from Newgate street, made an attack upon the shop of Mr. Beckwith, gunsmith, in Skinner street. After a short but resolute resistance, they plundered the house of a considerable quantity of fire arms and ammunition. The mob then divided itself into two parties, the most numerous pressing towards Chespie. They fired several shots in front of the Mansion House, & proceeded to the Royal Exchange, where several more were fired in the air. We have only time to observe, that every possible measure has been taken for the apprehension of the rioters, and the restoration of the public peace. The greatest part of the city, wears the appearance of a town besieged and threatened with instant pillage.

Half past one.

The lord mayor has been compelled to call in the assistance of the military. A large detachment of the guards are at this moment on their march into the city.

The markets and shops in the principal streets, are all shut up, and consternation prevails in every direction. The inhabitants are forming themselves into armed associations.

We lament to learn, that one of Mr. Beckwith's shopmen was shot by the rioters."

English Manufactures.

The intelligence from Philadelphia of the 23d of October, fully confirms the statement exclusively in our paper of Thursday week. The business of the English dry goods men continued in a deplorable state. Arrangement were making for shipping back to England some of her own manufactures, particularly woollen goods. The clothiers of Yorkshire are accused of sending out vast quantities of woollen directed from themselves, and which arrived in America previous to the regular orders of merchants. We know not if this part of the account be true, but it is a certain fact, that there is not at present a market in America for English goods.

The London papers of Sunday, received by the Chester mail, announce the arrival in the port of London of the Electra, capt. Williams, from Philadelphia. She has brought back about 50,000l value in British manufactures, which could not be sold in the United States for one half their original cost in England. Another American ship the Carolina Ann arrived at Liverpool a few days since, from New-York, with a considerable quantity of British manufactures.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 24.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the cartel brig Samoset, Capt. Stevens arrived at this port yesterday, in 47 days from London, the Editors of the City Gazette have received London papers to the 1st of January, and verbal accounts to the 4th.

The Samoset left London on the 3d, and the Downs on the 7th January.

We understand by a passenger in the above vessel, that the lower class of people in England were still in great distress, owing to the scarcity and high price of provisions; and that every species of commercial business was dull and unprofitable. Public meetings continued to be held in various parts of the country, but were not so serious as the great Riot in London, which was of far greater magnitude than the statements published in the English papers would lead us to believe.

The Duke of Wellington left London in the Ant Packet, 29th December, on his return to Paris. His Grace's sudden arrival and departure has thrown some light upon the internal state of France. That country,

it appears, is no longer able to maintain the enormous number of hungry mouths quartered upon her by her "Deiverers."

These papers contain the proceedings of the Court Martial on General SAUVAY, for contumacy, but for which we have not room to-day. After two hours deliberation, the Court unanimously declared General S. guilty, and condemned him to the punishment of Death.

The Samoset was taken up by our Consul at London, to bring home 101 distressed American Seamen, who had got out of employ & thrown themselves on his protection. Many of them were in a wretched condition when they embarked, five of whom died on the passage, of different diseases.

London Corn Exchange, Dec. 30.—Our market was well supplied with Wheat this morning from Essex, besides a considerable quantity from Holland, which caused very heavy sales, at a reduction of full 3s. per quarter, a large quantity remaining on hand at the close of the market. Barley is 1s. per quarter dearer, having a short supply to-day. Peas, Oats and Beans, fully support last week's prices.—Wheat, Kent and Essex, 100s. a 115s. per quarter; Dantzic, 110s. a 132s.; Flour, 100s. a 105s. per sack.

Liverpool, Dec. 28.—No less than 3100 bbls. of Flour have arrived here from America in the last two days.

Great Fire at the Isle of France.—A gentleman of this place has received, via Gibraltar, a letter from his friend at Port Nord-Ouest, Isle of France, dated 3d October, which mentions that on the 25th September, from twelve to fifteen hundred houses were consumed by fire in that town. The fire broke out in a wooden building, in the Hospital street; extended as far as the Government House, then up the great street that leads to Pamplonuse, as far as Trou Fanfaron. Property to an immense amount has been destroyed, as the fire was in a part of the town occupied by persons extensively engaged in commercial business.

Detected Conspiracy at Bordeaux.—Letters from Bordeaux of the 21st inst. were received in town on Saturday. One is from a gentleman there addressed to the firm with which he is connected in London. It communicates intelligence, that a considerable number of persons were apprehended at Bordeaux during the night of the 20th, by order of Government, on a charge of being concerned in a conspiracy to restore the Bonapartean dynasty to the French throne. The intentions of the conspirators, it is understood, was to declare the Archduchess Maria Louisa, Regent of France during the minority of her son. This attempt has excited the greater surprise, considering the quarter where it has been made, as Bordeaux has taken the lead in its loyalty among the cities of France. There are other places in the South of France in which fidelity to the government is said to be questionable.

The Englishman.

The French Government, we understand, has given orders for the purchase of 40,000 barrels of flour in America, for the supply of the city of Paris.

London, Dec. 31.

Prices of Stocks this day at 12—3 per cent. consols shut; 3to for opening 63 37-48ths; 3 per cent. red 62 15-48ths; 4 per cent 78 53-64ths; 5 per cents shut; India stock—

From the London Times, Dec. 30.

The sudden arrival and speedy departure of the Duke of Wellington appear to have excited universal speculation on the probable cause of such unexpected occurrences; but we do not find that any of our contemporaries have added much to the information which we laid before the public on this subject last Saturday. His grace left town, as we stated he would, on Saturday morning, and waited on the Prince Regent at Brighton the same evening. The gradual and continued depression of the French mind, is a tolerably strong confirmation of what we have stated relative to the inability of the French government long to continue the payment of the contributions at the rate stipulated by the treaty. Hitherto we believe, they have been very regularly paid up; but the new budget, in providing for their future payment, relied upon a loan; and we know that that reliance has entirely failed, as far as respects the English capitalists.—Our monied men very prudently refused to lend to the French government without the guarantee of our own ministry, and ministers with equal prudence refused to give that guarantee. The cabinet council, at which the Duke of Wellington was present, on Friday, was also attended by the Earls of Liverpool and Bathurst, Lords Castlereagh, Sidmouth, and Melville, and Messrs. Canning and Vansittart. It continued in deliberation from a little after two till half past five, and as soon as it broke up despatches were sent off both to the British head quarters at Mont-de-Marsan, and to Sir Charles Stewart at Paris.—Hence it is inferred, that the measures in contemplation, be they what they may, are such as may possibly require some change of quarters for the troops; and also such as to demand some diplomatic arrangements without delay. The former object may possibly be rendered necessary by the fact, well known from private intelligence, though sedulously suppressed in the French newspapers, that the populace in Paris are exceedingly turbulent on account of the high price of bread, and daily beset the bakers' shops in a wailing numbers, and with still more alarming murmurs. In this situation of things, if, as mere reports state, the king of France has been advised to intimate a wish that the allied troops should be

withdrawn from his territory, there may be a greater reason for representing to him, on the other hand, the necessity of their being moved somewhat nearer to Paris. At all events, the measures in agitation cannot be of an ordinary complexion.

MEADVILLE, (Penn.) Feb. 14. HORRID MURDER.

It has fallen to our lot to record an instance of atrocity, rarely to be met with in the annals of human depravity.

During the afternoon of Friday last, a stranger called at the house of Mr. Hugh Fitzpatrick, in Bloomfield township, Crawford county. He was kindly received by Mr. Fitzpatrick and wife. They invited him to stay over night, and a bed was made for him before the fire on which to repose. About two o'clock in the morning he arose, took an axe, went to the bed where Mrs. F. was sleeping, and deliberately struck him on the head. He threw the body out of the house, and then ordered Mrs. F. to deliver what money she had, which she did, amounting to 40 dollars. He told her she must proceed with him to Canada, and directed her to go to the stable and bring out two of the best horses. She went, but soon returned and told him she could not get them, and desired him to go for them himself. He left the house for that purpose.

In the mean time Mrs. F. took up her child, about 3 weeks old, and hastily made her escape. After proceeding a short distance, fearful of pursuit, she left the road and took shelter under a fallen tree, with her infant in her arms and a small dog, that had followed her, by her side.—She had scarcely secreted herself when she heard this inhuman monster in pursuit of her, calling her by name—occasionally whistling for the dog—and frequently uttering the most horrid imprecations if he got her, to treat her as he had done her husband.—He approached within a rod of her—but provisionally both the child and the dog remained quiet. When she discovered that he had returned to the house, & finding that she must inevitably perish with her child, in that situation, from the severity of the cold, she started, and after wandering through the woods and a deep snow, happily reached the house of her nearest neighbour, a distance of two miles, in a state of body and mind more easily conceived than described. The arms and legs of her infant were found severely frozen.

The alarm was soon given and pursuit made for the murderer. On Sunday a person, who calls himself George Spitt Vanholton, was found incamped in the woods, about four miles from where the murder was perpetrated, under circumstances manifesting the strongest evidence of guilt, and on Monday he was committed to the prison of this county.

Washington, March 4.

This day, at 12 o'clock, in the presence of the Senate, most of the Representatives in Congress, and a large concourse of Citizens and Strangers, the President of the U. States took the oath of office, administered by the Chief Justice of the United States, and delivered the following

SPEECH.

I should be destitute of feeling, if I was not deeply affected by the strong proof which my fellow citizens have given me of their confidence, in calling me to the high office, whose functions I am about to assume. As the expression of their good opinion of my conduct in the public service, I derive from it a gratification, which those who are conscious of having done all that they could to merit, can alone feel. My sensibility is increased by a just estimate of the importance of the trust, and of the nature and extent of its duties; with the proper discharge of which, the highest interests of a great and free people are intimately connected. I consider my own deficiencies, I cannot enter on these duties without great anxiety for the result. From a just responsibility I will never shrink; calculating with confidence, that in my best efforts to promote the public welfare, my motives will always be duly appreciated, and my conduct be viewed with that candor and indulgence which I have experienced in other stations.

In commencing the duties of the chief executive office, it has been the practice of the distinguished men who have gone before me, to explain the principles which would govern them in their respective administrations.—In following their venerated example, my attention is naturally drawn to the great causes which have contributed, in a principal degree, to produce the present happy condition of the United States. They will best explain the nature of our duties, and shed much light on the policy which ought to be pursued in future.

From the commencement of our revolution to the present day, almost forty years have elapsed, and from the establishment of this constitution, twenty-eight. Through this whole term, the government has been, what may emphatically be called, self-government; and what has been the effect? To whatever object we turn our attention, whether it relates to our foreign or domestic concerns, we find abundant cause to felicitate ourselves in the excellence of our institutions. During a period fraught with difficulties, and marked by very extraordinary events, the United States have flourished beyond example. Their citizens, individually, have been happy, and the nation prosperous.

Under this constitution, our commerce has been wisely regulated with foreign na-

tions, and between the states; new states have been admitted into our Union; our territory has been enlarged, by fair and honorable treaty, and with great advantage to the original states; the states, respectively, protected by the national government, under a mild parental system, against foreign dangers, and enjoying within their separate spheres, by a wise partition of power, a just proportion of the sovereignty, have improved their police, extended their settlements, and attained a strength and maturity, which are the best proofs of wholesome laws, well administered. And if we look to the condition of individuals, what a proud spectacle does it exhibit! On whom has oppression fallen in any quarter of our Union? Who has been deprived of any right of person or property? Who restrained from offering his vows, in the mode which he prefers, to the Divine Author of his blessings? It is well known, that all these blessings have been enjoyed in their fullest extent; and I add, with peculiar satisfaction, that there has been no example of a capital punishment being inflicted on any one for the crime of high treason.

Some, who might admit the competency of our government to these beneficent duties, might doubt it in trials which put to the test its strength and efficiency, as a member of the great community of nations. Here, too, experience has afforded us the most satisfactory proof in its favor. Just as this constitution was put into action, several of the principal states of Europe had become much agitated, and some of them seriously convulsed. Destructive wars ensued, which have, of late only, been terminated. In the course of these conflicts, the United States received great injury from several of the parties. It was their duty to stand aloof from the contest; to demand justice from the party committing the injury; and to cultivate, by a fair and honorable conduct, the friendship of all. War became, at length, inevitable, and the result has shown, that our government is equal to that, the greatest of trials, under the most unfavorable circumstances. Of the virtue of the people, and of the heroic exploits of the army, the navy, and the militia, I need not speak.

Such, then, is the happy government under which we live; a government adequate to every purpose for which the social compact is formed; a government elective in all its branches, under which every citizen may, by his vote, obtain the highest trust recognized by the constitution; which contains within it no cause of discord; nor put at variance one portion of the community with another; a government which protects every citizen in the full enjoyment of his rights, and is able to protect the nation against injustice from foreign powers.

Other considerations of the highest importance admonish us to cherish our union, and to cling to the government which supports it. Fortunate as we are, in our political institutions, we have not been less so in other circumstances, on which our prosperity and happiness essentially depend. Situated within the temperate zone, and extending through many degrees of latitude, along the Atlantic, the United States enjoy all the varieties of climate, and every production incident to that portion of the globe. Penetrating, internally, to the great lakes, and beyond the sources of the great rivers which communicate through our whole interior, no country was ever happier with respect to its domain. Blessed too with a fertile soil, our produce has always been very abundant, leaving, even in years the least favorable, a surplus for the wants of our fellow men, in other countries. Such is our peculiar felicity, that there is not a part of our union that is not particularly interested in preserving it. The great agricultural interests of the nation prosper under its protection. Local interests are not less fostered by it. Our fellow citizens of the north, engaged in navigation, find great encouragement in being made the favored carriers of the vast productions of the other portions of the United States, while the inhabitants of these are amply recompensed, in their turn, by the nursery for seamen and naval force, thus formed and reared up for the support of our common rights. Our manufactures find a generous encouragement by the policy which patronizes domestic industry; and the surplus of our produce, a steady and profitable market by local wants, in less favored parts, at home.

Such, then, being the highly favored condition of our country, it is the interest of every citizen to maintain it. What are the dangers which menace us? If any exist, they ought to be ascertained and guarded against. In explaining my sentiments on this subject, it may be asked, what raised us to the present happy state? How did we accomplish the revolution? How remedy the defects of the first instrument of our union, by infusing into the national government sufficient power for national purposes, without impairing the just rights of the states, or affecting those of individuals? How sustain, and pass with glory through the late war? The government has been in the hands of the people. To the people therefore, and to the faithful and able depositories of their trust, is the credit due. Had the people of the U. States been educated in different principles, had they been less intelligent, less beloved, or less virtuous, can it be believed that a steady and consistent career, or that the same vast and advantageously situated, containing objects so grand, so useful, so happily connected in all their parts.

Our manufacturers likewise require the

representatives for every department. It is only when the people become ignorant and corrupt, when they degenerate into a populace, that they are incapable of exercising the sovereignty. Usurpation is then an easy attainment, and a usurper soon found. The people themselves become the willing instruments of their own debasement and ruin. Let us then look to the great cause, and endeavor to preserve it in full force. Let us, by all wise and constitutional means, promote intelligence among the people, as the best means of preserving our liberties.

Dangers from abroad are not less deserving of attention. Experiencing the fortune of other nations, the United States may be a gain involved in war, and States powers, against our government, to break our union and demolish us as a nation. Our distance from Europe, and the just, moderate and pacific policy of our government, may form some security against these dangers, but they ought to be anticipated and guarded against. Many of our citizens are engaged in commerce and navigation, and all of them are in a certain degree dependent on their prosperous state. Many are engaged in the fisheries. These interests are exposed to invasion in the wars between the faithful admirals, and we should desire, if we did not expect it. We must support our rights or lose our character, and with it perhaps our liberties. A people who fail to do it, can scarcely be said to hold a place among independent nations. National honor is national property of the highest value. The sentiment in the mind of every citizen, is national strength. It ought therefore to be cherished.

To secure us against these dangers our coast and inland frontiers should be fortified, our army and navy regulated upon just principles as to the force of each, be kept in perfect order, and our militia be placed on the best practicable footing.—To put our extensive coast in such a state of defence, as to secure our cities and interior from invasion, will be attended with expence, but the work when finished will be permanent, and it is fair to presume that a single campaign of invasion, by a naval force superior to our own, aided by a few thousand land troops, would expose us to greater expence, without taking into the estimate the loss of property, and distress of our citizens, than would be sufficient for this great work. Our land and naval forces should be moderate but adequate to the necessary purposes. The former to garrison and preserve, our fortifications, and to meet the first invasion of a foreign foe; and, while constituting the elements of a greater force, to preserve the science, as well as all the necessary implements of war, in a state to be brought into activity in the event of war. The latter, retained within the limits proper in a state of peace, might aid in maintaining the neutrality of the United States with dignity in the wars of other powers, and in saving the property of their citizens from spoliation. In time of war, with the enlargement of which the great naval resources of the country render it susceptible, and which should be duly fostered in time of peace, it would contribute essentially both as an auxiliary of defence, and as a powerful engine of annoyance, to diminish the calamities of war, and to bring the war to a speedy and honorable termination.

But it ought always to be held prominently in view, that the safety of these states, and of every thing dear to a free People, must depend in an eminent degree on the Militia. Invasions may be made too formidable to be resisted by any land and naval force which it would comport, either with the principles of our government, or the circumstances of the United States, to maintain. In such cases, recourse must be had to the great body of the people, and in a manner to produce the best effect. It is of the highest importance, therefore, that they be so organized and trained as to be prepared for any emergency. The arrangement should be such, as to put at the command of the government the ardent patriotism and youthful vigor of the country. If formed on equal and just principles, it cannot be oppressive. It is the basis which makes the pressure, and not the laws, which provide a remedy for it. This arrangement should be formed in time of peace to be the better prepared for the war. With such an organization, of such a people, the United States have nothing to dread from foreign invasion.—At its approach, an overwhelming force of gallant men might always be put in motion.

Other interests of high importance will claim attention, among which the improvement of our country by roads and canals, proceeding always with a constitutional sanction, holds a distinguished place. By thus facilitating the intercourse between the states, we shall add much to the convenience and comfort of our fellow citizens; much to the ornament of the country; and, which is of great importance, we shall shorten distances, & by making each part more accessible to & dependent on the other, we shall bind the union more closely together. Nature has done so much for us by intersecting the country with so many great rivers, bays and lakes, approaching from distant points so near to each other, that inducement to complete the work seems to be peculiarly strong. A more interesting spectacle was perhaps never seen than is exhibited within the limits of the United States; a territory so vast and advantageously situated, containing objects so grand, so useful, so happily connected in all their parts.

Our manufacturers likewise require the

systematic and fostering care of government. Possessing as we do, all the raw materials the fruit of our own soil and industry, we ought not to depend in the degree we have done on supplies from other countries. While we are thus dependent, the sudden event of war unthought and unexpected, cannot fail to plunge us into the most serious difficulties. It is important, too, that the capital which nourishes our manufactures should be domestic, as its influence in that case, instead of being felt advantageously on agriculture, and every other branch of industry. Equally important it is, to provide at home a market for our raw materials, as, by extending the competition, it will enhance the price, and protect the cultivator against the casualties incident to foreign markets.

With the Indian tribes it is our duty to cultivate friendly relations, and to act with kindness and liberality in all our transactions. Equally proper is it to persevere in our efforts to extend to them the advantages of civilization.

The great amount of our revenue, and the flourishing state of the Treasury, are a full proof of the competency of the national resources, for any emergency, as they are, of the willingness of our fellow citizens to bear the burthen, which the public necessities require. The vast amount of vacant lands, the value of which daily augments, forms an additional resource of great extent and duration.—These resources, besides accomplishing every other necessary purpose, put it completely in the power of the U. States, to discharge the national debt, at an early period. Peace is the best time for improvement and preparation of every kind; it is in peace that our commerce flourishes most; that taxes are most easily paid, and that the revenue is most productive.

The executive is charged officially, in the discharge of his duty, with the disbursement of the public money, and is responsible for the faithful application of it to the purposes for which it is raised. The legislature is the watchful guardian over the public purse. It is its duty to see, that the disbursement be made honestly made. To meet the requisite responsibility, every facility should be afforded to the executive, to enable it to bring the public agents, entrusted with the public money, strictly and promptly to account. Nothing should be presumed against them; but if, with the requisite facilities, the public money is suffered to lie long and uselessly in their hands, they will not be the only defaulters. It will be demoralizing effect confined to them. It will evince a relaxation, and want of tone in the administration, which will be felt by the whole community. I shall do all that I can, to secure economy and fidelity in this important branch of the administration, and I doubt not, that the legislature will perform its duty with equal zeal. A thorough examination should be regularly made, and I will promote it.

It is particularly gratifying to me, to enter on the discharge of these duties, at a time when the U. States are blessed with peace, liberty and happiness. It will be my sincere desire to preserve it, so far as depends on the Executive, on just principles, with all nations, claiming nothing unreasonable, of any, and rendering to each what is its due.

Equally gratifying is it, to witness the increased harmony of opinion, which pervades our union. Discord does not belong to our system. Union is recommended, as well by the free and benign principles of our government, extending its blessings to every individual, as by the other eminent advantages attending it. The American people have entered contented together, great dangers, and sustained severe trials with success. They constitute one great family, with a common interest. Experience has enlightened us on some questions of essential importance to the country. The progress has been slow, dictated by just reflection, and a faithful regard to every interest connected with it. To promote this harmony, in accord with the principles of our republican government, and in a manner to give them the most complete effect, and to advance in all other respects the best interests of our Union, will be the object of my constant and zealous exertions.

Never did a Government commence under auspices so favorable, nor ever was success so complete. If we look to the history of other nations; ancient or modern, we find no example of a growth so rapid, so gigantic; of a people so prosperous and happy. In contemplating what we have still to perform, the heart of every citizen must expand with joy, when he reflects how near our Government has approached to perfection; that, in respect to it, we have no essential improvement to make; that the great object is, to preserve it in the essential principles and features which characterize it, and that is to be done, by preserving the virtue and enlightening the minds of the people; and, as a security against foreign dangers, by such arrangements as are indispensable to the support of our Independence, our Rights and Liberties. If we persevere in the career in which we have advanced so far, and in the path already traced, we cannot fail, under the favor of a gracious Providence, to attain the high destiny which seems to await us.

In the administration of the illustrious men who have preceded me in this high station, with some of whom I have been connected by the closest ties from early life, examples are presented, which will always be found highly instructive and useful to their successors. From these I shall endeavor to derive all the advantages which they may afford. Of my immediate predecessor, under

whom so important a portion of this great and successful experiment has been made, I shall be pardoned for expressing my earnest wishes, that he may long enjoy, in his retirement, the affections of a grateful country, the best reward of exalted talents and faithful services. Reflecting, too, that aid to be derived from the other departments of the government, I enter on the trust to which I have been called by the suffrages of my fellow-citizens, with my fervent prayers to the Almighty that He will be graciously pleased to continue to us that protection which he has already so conspicuously displayed in our favor.

March 5.

The President was received on his arrival with military honors, by the Marine Corps, by the Georgetown Kiltmen, a company of Artillery and two companies of Infantry from Alexandria; and on his return was saluted in like manner.

It is impossible to compute with any thing like accuracy the number of carriages, horses and persons present. Such a course was never before seen in Washington; the number present being estimated at from five to eight thousand. The midness and the radiance of the day cast a brilliant hue on the complexion of the whole ceremony; and it is satisfactory to say, that we heard no accident during the day, notwithstanding the magnitude of the assemblage.

The President and his Lady, after his return, received at their dwelling the visitors of their friends, of the Heads of Departments, most of the Senators and Representatives of the Foreign Ministers at the seat of government, of strangers and citizens, who also generally paid the tribute of their unabated respect to Mr. and Mrs. Madison.

The Evening concluded with a splendid Ball at Frazier's Hotel; at which were present the President and Ex-President and their Ladies, the Heads of Departments, Foreign Ministers, and an immense throng of strangers and citizens.

Thus has commenced the administration of JAMES MONROE. In the utmost warmth of our good wishes, we cannot wish him a more honorable, a more grateful termination of his official life, than that which has crowned the administration of JAMES MADISON.

The principles developed in his Inaugural Speech, are such as, adhered to, will triumphantly bear him through. They are those of the honest Republican, and at the same time of the practical Statesman. They afford us the highest presage of an upright and unsophisticated administration of the public affairs; on the solid principles of the constitution, regulated by reason and tempered by the wisdom of experience.—Nat. Intell.

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned after midnight, the 3d inst. after an interesting and most arduous session, which continued during the whole day, with the exception of an hour's recess in each House.

So many were the hills passed, and so late the hour at which they were consummated, that we have found it impossible to obtain a List of the Acts passed at the present session. Amongst the most important not already enumerated, which passed both Houses and received the sanction of the President, are the following:

The bill to erect the Mississippi territory into a new state; the act to regulate the trade in Plaister of Paris; the act for the more effectual of the Public Debt; the act more effectually to preserve the neutral relations of the United States, &c.

The bill to incorporate the unchartered Banks in this District, having been amended so as to limit the charters to five years, and to exempt them from paying any bonus therefor, has become a law.

The pressure of business was greater than we have ever before witnessed at the close of a Session; and it is even feared that there were bills that passed both Houses, which, owing to their number, and to the lateness of the hour which terminated the official existence of the President and House of Representatives, did not receive the signature of the President.—Nat. Int.

The bill to establish a fund for internal improvement, though it passed both Houses, has not become a law, the President having interposed his veto, for reasons assigned in a message which shall be hereafter published.

The bill was returned to the House of Representatives, and, on the question of the re-passage of the bill, the President's objections notwithstanding, it was decided in the negative, two thirds of the House not having voted in favor of the bill. The vote was—yeas 60; nays 56.—Ibid.

MILLEDGEVILLE, FEB. 18.

General GAINES, the gallant and accomplished soldier, passed through this place a few days ago on his way southwardly. He has been ordered to repair to Fort Montgomery (on the eastern frontier of the Mississippi Territory) to take command of the troops concentrating at that post. This precautionary measure has been thought advisable by our government, in consequence of a large force, whose destination is unknown, having recently sailed from Spain, with which power our differences are still undjusted.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 25.

On Sunday night, the fast sailing brig Superior, Patriotic, (of Philadelphia) arrived within Sandy Hook, in 44 days from Bordeaux, from whence she sailed on the 8th January.

Two passengers reached this city in a pilot boat, late on Sunday night.

To one of them the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser are indebted for the loan of a Bordeaux paper of the 4th of Jan. containing Paris dates to the 30th December, and the number of the 24th of the same month. The paper, however, does not contain any news of moment, being principally filled with the debates of the French Parliament on local subjects. The price of the English and French Stocks will be found below.

We are also indebted to the same gentleman, for the following verbal intelligence viz:

"That France was in a very tranquil state—that the harvest has been much more abundant than had been expected, and that flour was only ten dollars per barrel; that grain had fallen considerably in price. Rice 7 dollars per cwt.

Upland Cotton, 160 to 180 francs per cwt. about 36 cents per pound.

We further learn, that Prince Talleyrand, had gone to Vienna.

We understand, that the Superior has brought about 5,000 letters.

The Federal Freeholders of this county are requested to meet at Fulton's Hotel, in Charleston, on the first day of March Court, being Monday the 24th inst. for the purpose of designating two suitable persons to represent this county in the next General Assembly.

We are authorized to announce THOMAS V. SWARINGEN, Esq. a candidate, to represent the District composed of the Counties of Hardy, Hampshire, Berkeley and Jefferson in the next Congress of the U. S.

AGITABLE LAMPS!!!

AND

Winter Strained Spermaceti Oil,

CAN BE HAD AT THE STORE OF THE SUBSCRIBERS,

which on trial, are found far superior to common candles, in affording light, with less trouble and expence.

BROWN & LUCAS.

Shepherdstown, March 12.

Clover Seed Wanted.

True subscribers wish to purchase a quantity of Clean Clover Seed.

BROWN & LUCAS.

Shepherdstown, March 12.

SPINNING MACHINE.

The subscriber having purchased the right of Messrs. Pease and Fuller, of using and vending the newly improved Patent Spinning Machine, called

The Farmer's Spinner.

within the county of Jefferson, informs the inhabitants thereof, that he has now a number of them in a state of preparation for use, and for sale, in Charleston, and will continue to keep them for sale in said town.

With this machine, a boy or girl of fourteen years old, can spin six times as much in a day, as the most experienced spinner, on the common spinning wheel, and it is reduced to a certainty, that the thread spun on the "Farmer's Spinner," is superior to that spun on any other machine.

Wm. JARMADUKE.

March 12.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale on Friday the 21st instant, at the house of the subscriber, near Keyes' Ferry, some valuable

EPIGRAM

To a pretended friend and real enemy.
Thy hesitating tongue, and doubtful face,
Show all thy kindness to be mere grimace;
Throw off the mask; at once be foe or friend;
'Tis base to soothe when malice is the end;
The rock that's seen gives the poor sailor dread,
But double terror that which hides its head.

TYTTES.

Voltaire relates a story concerning their origin, which that wicked wit says was found in one of the lost books of the Apocrypha, and is faithfully translated. In one of the villages of Judea, a poor woman had an ewe; as it was her all, she nursed and cherished, and it became unto her as a daughter; in process of time it yeared and brought her a lamb. Some days after the high priest of the village came to her cottage, and said, "The frailing of every flock belongeth to the Lord, I must have the lamb." The woman said it was her all; but he answered, "It is written, and took the lamb. She soon after sheared her ewe, and was congratulating herself on what she should receive for the fleece, when the priest again appeared and told her, that as the first fruits of all things belonged unto the church, he must have the wool; she said it was very hard, but he replied, it is written, and took it away. Finding no good was to be got by the produce of her ewe, she fattened and killed it. The priest heard of the butchery, and came and took the shoulder, the leg and the loin, for a burnt offering. He was carrying them off, the woman engaged beyond endurance, exclaimed, "May curses light upon the ewe, I wish I had never possessed it! The priest heard the denunciation, returned and said, "Whatever is accused is the Lord's, and took the remainder of the ewe, which he and the Levites ate for their suppers."

A BEAUTIFUL FARM FOR SALE,

SITUATE in Loudoun County, four miles west of Leesburg, directly on the Carolina road, and adjoining the lands of Stephen C. Russell, esq. and major Elgin. This farm contains 140 acres of excellent land, well watered, besides a stream running through it on which is a tolerable mill seat. The improvements are a two story brick dwelling house and kitchen, brick spring house and distillery, with water from two never failing springs; also, barn and stables, two good orchards of choice fruit, and a very good meadow. Terms, \$4,500 will be required for the first payment, and the balance will be made very easy. Any person wishing to view this farm may apply to John L. Berkly, near the premises, or to the subscriber in Charles town.

ROBERT DOWNEY.

March 5.

NOTICE.

Those concerned are informed that their notes are left in the hands of Mr. Adam Weaver, at Leesburg. Payments requested.

March 5.

GOODS AT HALF PRICE.

The subscribers are now opening, at their Store, in Charles town.

A SUPPLY OF GOODS,

recently purchased at the auction sales, by one of the "concerns." 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.

Journeyman Millwrights

WANTED.

THE subscriber will give constant employ to four or five good hands, and liberal wages. Two or three hands between 15 and 17 years of age, that can come well recommended, will be taken as apprentices to the above business.

JAMES Y. JONES.

Bullskin, Feb. 26.

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.

LAST NOTICE.

THE Deputy Collector of the Direct Tax for the ninth collection district of Virginia, will attend to receive the same at the following times and places, viz.

At Gerrardstown on Saturday the 8th of March next.

At Martinsburg on Monday the tenth of March next.

At the Falling Water on Wednesday the twelfth of March next.

At Lees town on Friday the fourteenth of March next.

At Shepherd's town on Saturday the fifteenth of March next.

At Harper's Ferry on the twenty second of March next.

At Charlestown on the twenty fourth of March next.

The citizens of Charlestown and its neighbourhood can have an opportunity of paying their taxes, by applying to Mr. Humphrey Keyes.

JAMES S. BROWN, Dep. Col.

5th ed. dis. Va.

February 26

For Sale,

A TRACT OF LAND,

containing 247 acres, well improved, lying within half a mile of the Sulphur Spring, in Berkeley county. One half of this land is in timber, and has a stream of water running through it sufficient for any water works. There is also a young orchard of the best grafted fruit. A good wagon and team will be taken in part pay. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM TAPSCOTT.

Feb. 26.

GOODS

AT YOUR OWN PRICE,

FOR CASH.

THE subscribers have on hand a good assortment of Goods—all of which were purchased on the best terms. We now offer as low as any goods of the same quality can be sold for in this part of the country. The greater part of those goods being lately purchased, and at a period when goods were as low as they probably ever will be again, enables us to sell them on pleasing terms to purchasers.

JOHN CARLILE & CO.

Near the Market House, 2

Charlestown, Feb. 19.

Nova Scotia Mackarel,

Excellent Susquehanna HERRINGS, MOLLASSES of the very best quality. Fit Chop-Imperial and Young Hyson TEAS.

Two Hundred Bushels Oats,

Ellicott's Wrought and Cut NAILS.

Apply to

HUMPHREYS & KEYES.

Feb. 19.

NOTICE.

ON the 3d Monday of March next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at Graham's tavern, Harper's Ferry, I shall rent, to the highest bidder, for one year, commencing April 1st, 1817,

THE FERRY,

and all its appurtenances, now held by Messrs. Caghill and Bestor. The rent must be paid quarterly, and guaranteed by unexceptionable security. I forbear to enlarge on the advantages and emoluments of the establishment, as they are generally known. Application to be made to the subscriber residing at Leesburgh.

L. P. W. BALCH.

Feb. 12.

Ladies take Notice.

The subscriber has just received at his store, in Shepherd's town, a fresh and capital assortment of the best and most

FASHIONABLE GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

The most splendid Coburg Shawls,

Superfine Cassimere and Merino Ditto.

Silk & Cotton ditto of all sizes and prices.

Ladies' elegant socks, lined with fur,

Pelisse 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 KEARLEY.

Shepherd's town, Dec. 24.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants' Bank of Jefferson County, Virginia, are notified that, on the first Tuesday in August next, before they proceed to choose Directors for the following year, a proposal will be submitted to them to dissolve the association.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN YATES, President.

Feb. 12.

Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars

REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Frederick County, Va. in the month of October last, a negro man named

PHILIP,

about 25 years of age, very dark complexion, about 5 feet 8 1/2 inches high, strongly built, and has rather a down look when spoken to. He is a Shoemaker by trade. His clothes are not recollected, nor has the subscriber any idea of the direction which he has taken. Possibly he may have gone to Philadelphia. He can write, and no doubt will make use of his skill in that art. He has a scar upon one of his wrists. If he should be taken in this state and confined in jail so that I get him again, I will give \$100;—if in the county \$50, and any where out of the state two hundred and fifty.

RICHARD B. BECKWITH.

January 11, 1817.

MEDICINES.

Lee's Antibilious Pills, for the prevention and cure of Billious Fevers, &c.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Locoines.
Lee's Lich Ointment, warranted to cure by one application, without Mercury.
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.
Lee's Pessian Lotion, for tetters 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 continue to duly appreciate their true merits.

January 1.

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 ground—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.

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.

For Sale,

A HANDSOME, WELL PLATED

GIG,

and two sets of plated Harness. Also, a Negro Woman with one child, for hire, or for sale. Apply to

JOHN PACKETT.

February 12.

CAUTION

To Employers in the Boot and Shoemaking Business.

LEFT the employ of the subscriber, on the night of the 4th instant, HENRY WILEY, aged about 19 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, fair skin, steady hair, and broad teeth, which shew very plain when laughing. Had with him one blue coat, and one brown one much worn, one pair light grey mixed cassimere pantaloons, his other clothing not recollected. Inasmuch as he left my employ owing me twenty-eight dollars, and had not the politeness to inform me of his intentions, I have thought proper to publish him.

JAMES BOYD.

Alexandria, Feb. 12.

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE AND LOT

now occupied by Mr. John Downey, in Charlestown. The house is two stories high, in good order, and convenient to water. The lot contains half an acre, in good condition. On the premises are a kitchen, stable house and stable. This property is well calculated for a private family.

If the above property is not sold before the first of April next, it will be rented. For terms apply to the subscriber, living in Shepherd's Town.

February 19.

JOHN BRISCOE.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the western country, will sell upon liberal terms, the land whereon he now lives, situate between Charlestown and Smithfield, Jefferson county, Virginia, containing 192 acres, tolerably well watered, and well improved, with plaster and clover. It is thought necessary to say any thing more, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase will view the premises. The terms will be made known by the subscriber.

Feb. 12.

SETH SMITH.

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.

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. Those who are indebted to the Institution in this county, will take notice, that by an order of the Board, one third of the balances due must be paid on or before the 17th day of March next;—half the remainder on the 18th day of May following, and the residue on the first of August ensuing. The debts due to the Concern in Frederick and Berkeley, must be paid on or before the first day of each month above mentioned.

The Agents will leave funds in the hands of Mr. J. Stephenson and Mr. R. Worthington, to redeem the paper of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN YATES, President.

February 12.

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.

Jan. 29.

ISAAC & TH. KEYES.

FRESH GOODS.

We are now opening and offering for sale, at our Store, (corner) adjoining the Globe Tavern, in Shepherd's Town.

REAL Superfine London Cloths and Kerseys.

Second and third quality, ditto.

Super and common Elastic, Bedford and Bennett's Cord.

Twilled and plain Pelisse Cloths—fancy colours.

Valvets, Constitution and other Cords.

Florentine, Marselles, Camels-hair and other fancy Vestings.

Bombazets, Bombazines & Canton Crapes.

Lutestrings, and Floresces—fully assorted; Laventine, Damask, Love and Chintz Shawls.

White and black Lace Veils,

Wide and narrow Crapes,

Black and white Silk Lace,

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 Ginglams, fully assorted.

Spun 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.

January 2, 1817.

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.

THE VIRGINIA ARMORY, &c.

Some days ago, we gave a Sketch of an incidental Debate on this subject in the House of Representatives, which was terminated by an adjournment. On the next morning Mr. Randolph again addressed the House on the same topic—It appearing to the Editors that enough had been given of debate on that point, the remarks of Mr. Randolph on the second day were not published. We have been since requested to present them to the public. They were as follows:

Mr. RANDOLPH said that no consideration could have induced him to attend in his place this day, in his present condition, except to say a few words rather by way of explanation than reply to his worthy colleague, (Mr. Pleasant) which he had been prevented from offering yesterday by the motion for the Committee to rise. He was apprehensive that he had been mistaken by his worthy colleague, perhaps by others, as having authority from Mr. Taylor for the statement he had made yesterday. If he had been so understood he had been entirely misapprehended. He disclaimed all such authority, either from that gentleman or from his other honorable friend—now no more—to whom he had alluded. Had he been the depository of their confidence, he humbly yet firmly trusted that he would be one of the last men in the world to abuse so sacred a trust. He did not call in question one word, he believed every syllable that his honorable colleague had uttered. He had said truly, that he was at that time a member of the assembly—and he might have added (said Mr. R.) with equal truth, that no man of his years was in fuller possession of the confidence of that honorable body—a confidence that had grown with each succeeding year—for it was merited. The object of this confidence, so honorable both to the giver and the receiver, was of that happy temperament, which exempted its possessor from many of the sorest ills of life. Sir, said Mr. R. I do not believe that my worthy colleague has made a personal enemy in the whole course of his life. I never even heard that he had a political one. This was not the only circumstance, Mr. R. said, in which he differed, greatly to his disadvantage, from his colleague. No misrepresentation of his (Mr. R's) language, or conduct, was within the scope of probability—supposing such however to occur, he would never stand in need of defenders.—There could be no cause of surprise therefore at his (Mr. R's) solicitude to reconcile any apparent or conceived difference of opinion with one so generally loved and respected.

Mr. Randolph said that the only favor he asked at any man's hands who quoted him on that floor, was to use his very words, and to take them altogether. He hoped that he was not understood as complaining of any unfairness, or misrepresentation, on the part of either of his honorable colleagues—far from it. He was not in the habit of using words without some definite signification attached to them, and nothing was easier than by a supposed paraphrase of one passage and the omission of another, by which it was qualified or limited, utterly to distort the original meaning and intent of the speaker.—What had he said? A question being under deliberation to abridge materially the rights of the states, he had declared that "by the timely and judicious exercise of the very right proposed to be taken away, this union had been saved from incalculable mischief and misery. That by throwing (as she had an undoubted right to do) her whole weight into the Electoral scale, the Commonwealth of Virginia had constitutionally effected a change of ministry, and checked the mad career of ambition and usurpation, which, otherwise, she might have been compelled to resist at the hazard of the greatest of all calamities, the subject surrender of their rights excepted, that a people could endure—a civil war—for there was no longer any cause for concealing the fact, that the grand army at Richmond was built to enable the State of Virginia to resist, by force, the encroachments of the then administration upon her indisputable rights—upon the plainest and clearest provisions of the constitution;—in case they should persevere in these outrageous proceedings." And why had he so said? Because the principles and the men of that date such professions, had been laid aside, and new principles, more convenient for men in power, and new men—men whose names, at that time, and long since, had never been pronounced out of their own parish, had come into play. Mr. R. said he hoped no invidious construction would be put upon his words. He had been of sudden growth himself, somewhat of a mushroom, when he first started up in the world of politics.—He stated a fact, without drawing any inference from it.

He had no doubt that Mr. Taylor had given a characteristic reply to General Lee on the occasion. He recognised the man in every word that his honorable colleague (Mr. Pleasant) had ascribed to him. It was not his (Mr. Taylor's) business to give an advantage to an arduous adversary; to injure, by a premature disclosure of ultimate and contingent views, which might not be aud in fact were not, realized, a noble and a holy cause. It would not require the sagacity of a Tacitus, or a Hume, to divine what were the intents of the master spirits who then swayed the councils of Virginia. The historian of those days would look to their deeds—nor was there any thing in the language of Mr. Taylor to mislead a sagacious mind from his true meaning—it would be enough to recollect that the assembly held its sitting in sight of that very church on Richmond Hill, where, in March 1773, Patrick Henry, with a master's hand and prophet's fire, rent the veil that shrouded from the eyes of our first statesmen (himself excepted) the true condition of affairs, and laid open for the first time the necessity of a resort to arms. Nor will it be forgotten that the great measure adopted in 1788-9, was the very same proposed by him twenty four years before, on the eve of a rupture with the governing head of the empire, viz: arming the body of the people—and who would dare to say that the people were unfit to be trusted with arms?

Mr. Randolph asked if there was no case in which his colleague could not justly resist against the encroachments of government upon the privileges of the people, or the rights of the states. The question was, like every other question touching human affairs, to be governed by a sound discretion. The assembly displayed that discretion; they acted under a responsibility with a dignity and success which had long characterized, and he trusted would ever govern the proceedings of that ancient and venerable commonwealth. They had sagacity to perceive the approaching danger, and wisdom and courage to make timely provision against it. They did not content themselves with resolutions and reports. They were statesmen, not professors in an university. They knew that logic was no match for the bayonet, and they provided bayonets; at the same time taking care to put themselves in the right by a most unanswerable and triumphant appeal to acknowledged facts and to the great charter of the confederacy. And, sir, said Mr. R.) did Virginia stand alone, in this fearful, this impending conflict of authority, between the parent state governments and this blighted, pampered, overweening federal government; this state of confusion which the states, now spurning its creator, in the intoxication of power? No, sir, the eldest daughter of Virginia, the eldest sister of the younger branch of this great political family, took the lead even of her venerable parent, John Taylor of Caroline had publicly announced under his hand that the resolutions of the preceding session of assembly moved by him and ascribed to his pen were drawn by the present President of the U. States, then in retirement at his seat in the county of Orange. Sir, said Mr. R. to the chairman, Mr. Breckenridge, I did not stand as you did in the relation of consanguinity to the mover of the Kentucky resolutions, but I was in habits of political intimacy with him, and I assert, without fear of contradiction, that the resolutions moved and carried in the legislature of Kentucky, on that memorable occasion, sprung from the same vein of rich red sand between the Rapid-ane and James River, which has proved so favourable to the Presidential growth.

Mr. Randolph said, that when he spoke of the present President of the U. States, as "next to Mr. Taylor" in that session of the assembly of Virginia, in 1799-1800, he did it in requency to the activity and zeal displayed by each, in procuring the passage of the General Ticket Law, the great measure of the session, on which the approaching election of President hinged. Did the gentleman recollect nothing of Mr. Taylor's leaving the house and going home? which by some was construed into a *ruse de guerre* to draw away from the seat of government