

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. X.]

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1817.

[No. 468.

LIST OF ACTS

Passed at the second session of the fourteenth Congress, just closed.

An act to repeal the second section of the act concerning the pay of the officers, seamen and marines of the navy.

An act supplementary to an act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage.

An act for the relief of Nathaniel Williams.

An act directing the discharge of Nathaniel Tall from his imprisonment.

An act for the relief of Wm. Haelett.

An act for the relief of John Haelett.

An act authorizing a new edition of the land laws.

An act making a partial appropriation for the navy for the year 1817.

An act for the relief of Oliver Spellman.

An act for the repeal after the present session of Congress of the act to change the mode of compensation to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives and the delegates from the territories, passed March 19, 1816.

An act to extend the provisions of the act to authorize certain officers and other persons to administer oaths, passed in 1798.

An act to amend the act authorizing the payment of a sum of money to Joseph Stewart and others.

An act for the relief of Henry Malcolm.

An act for the relief of Jacint Laval.

An act in addition to the act for the relief of George T. Ross and Daniel Patterson.

An act providing for the division of certain quarter sections in future sales of public lands.

An act for the relief of Lewis Olmsted.

An act authorizing the sale of certain grounds belonging to the United States in the City of Washington.

An act for the relief of Alexander Holmes and Benj. Hough.

An act supplementary to the act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debts due to the U. States.

An act for the relief of Peter Kendall.

An act for the relief of certain Creek Indians.

An act making an appropriation for opening and cutting a road therein described.

An act making further provision for repairing the public buildings and improving the public square.

An act authorizing a subscription for printing the tenth volume of public documents.

An act supplementary to the act further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War and Navy Departments.

An act for the relief of certain Officers.

An act for the relief of John De Castanado.

An act to continue in force the 2d section of the act supplementary to the act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage.

An act to authorize the extension of the Columbian turnpike road in the district of Columbia.

An act to provide for furnishing the House of the President of the U. States.

An act making provision for the support of the military establishment during the year 1817.

An act allowing further time for entering donation rights to lands in the district of Detroit.

An act to set apart certain public lands for the cultivation of the vine and the olive.

An act making appropriation for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties.

An act to incorporate the subscribers to certain banks in the district of Columbia, and to prevent the circulation of unchartered bank notes within the same.

An act authorizing the payment of a sum of money to Teacle Savage and others.

An act to amend the act of last session making further provision for military services during the late war.

An act transferring the duties of commissioner of Loans to the Bank of the United States, and abolishing the office of Commissioner of Loans.

An act to continue in force an act of 1815 further providing for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage.

An act for the relief of Mary Wells.

An act for erecting a light-house on the West chop of Holmes Hole Channel.

An act for the relief of James H. Boisgervais.

An act for the relief of Wm. Oliver.

An act supplementary to the act directing the disposition of money paid to the courts of the United States.

An act for the relief of Francis Cazeau.

An act for the relief of Wm. Smith.

An act to alter and establish certain post-roads.

An act to provide for the punishment of crimes committed within the Indian boundary.

An act for compensating Peter Hagner.

An act authorizing the payment to the state of Georgia of 15 per cent. on her quota of the direct tax, for the year 1816, assumed and paid by said state.

An act for the relief of Henry Lee.

An act respecting the contracts for the printing for Congress.

An act more effectually to preserve the neutral relations of the United States.

An act for the relief of Joseph Summers and John Allen.

An act for the relief of Robert Burnside.

An act to provide for reports of decisions of the Supreme Court.

An act for the relief of Journeymen and Villers.

An act for the relief of Charles Williams.

An act to provide for the redemption of the public debt.

An act repealing the act for the safe keeping, and accommodation of prisoners of war.

An act respecting the compensation of certain collectors.

An act for the relief of the widow and children of Abraham Owen.

An act making additional appropriations for paying the expenses of the army and militia during the late war.

An act for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen and marines who were lost in the United States' brig Epevevier.

An act to repeal so much of any acts now in force as authorizes a loan of money or an issue of Treasury notes.

An act to continue in force the act establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes.

An act for the relief of Peyton Short.

An act providing for the more prompt settlement of public accounts.

An act making appropriations for the support of the navy, during the year 1817.

An act repealing the assessment and collection of the direct tax.

An act authorizing the payment of a sum of money to Nathaniel Henny and others.

An act for the relief of the widow and children of Arnold H. Dohrman.

An act to fix the peace establishment of the marine corps.

An act for the relief of Wm. Chiam.

An act for the relief of George Buckmaster.

An act authorizing the payment of a sum of money to Georgia, under the articles of agreement and cession between the U. States and that state.

An act for the relief of Caleb Nicholls.

An act respecting the district court of the United States in the northern district of New York.

An act for the relief of Madame Montricul.

An act to amend the act, authorizing the payment of property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy while in the military service during the late war.

An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit certain duties therein mentioned.

An act to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States in the state of Indiana.

An act to continue in force the act relating to settlers on the public lands.

An act authorizing the deposit of papers of foreign vessels with the consuls of their respective nations.

An act to amend the act granting a bounty in land and extra pay to certain Canadian volunteers.

An act for the relief of Joseph I. Green.

An act to authorize the repayments of certain alien duties.

An act to regulate the trade in Plaster of Paris.

An act for the relief of Isaac Lawrence and others.

An act for the relief of James Villere.

An act for the relief of Peter Caslar.

An act to regulate the territories of the United States and their electing Delegates to Congress.

An act for the relief of Anthony Buck.

An act for the relief of Asa Wells.

An act making provision for the location of lands reserved by the first article of the treaty of 1811, between the United States and the Creek Indians.

An act to amend and explain the act giving pensions to the widows and orphans of persons slain in the public or private armed vessels of the United States.

An act concerning invalid pensioners.

An act authorizing the people of the western part of the Mississippi Territory to form a state government and for the admission of the same into the union.

An act for erecting a territorial government in the eastern part of the Mississippi Territory.

Resolution for admitting the state of Indiana into the union.

Resolution to employ John Trumbull to compose and execute certain paintings.

AGITABLE LAMPS!!!
AND
Winter Strained Spermaceiti 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 expense.
BROWN & LUCAS,
Shepherd's town, March 12.

Clover Seed Wanted.
The subscribers wish to purchase a quantity of Clean Clover Seed.
BROWN & LUCAS,
Shepherd's town, March 12.

PUBLIC SALE.
WILL be sold, at public sale, at the subscriber's residence, near Zoar 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.

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 Charlottesville, 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. MARMADUKE.
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
Work Horses, Cows, Sheep and Hogs;
Likewise a good Wagon and Gear, Ploughs, Harrows, and sundry Farming Utensils.—Eight months credit will be given on all sums exceeding five dollars, by the purchaser giving bond with approved security. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when due attendance will be given by
MARY BURNETT.
March 12.

A HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers for sale the house and lot where he now lives, in Smithfield, Jefferson county. The house is two stories high, with an excellent cellar under it—there is also an out house sufficiently large for a shop for a wagon maker, cooper, black smith, &c. &c. The lot is not inferior to any in town, and is convenient to water; and joins the tan yard of Mr. James Clarke.—Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to
FREDERICK LAWDER.
March 12.

For Sale, A TRACT OF LAND,
containing 217 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.

FOR RENT.
The subscriber has for rent, a convenient
HOUSE AND LOT,
with an excellent well of water in the yard, situated 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.

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.

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 the best and 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.

MRS. DOWNEY,
INFORMS the Ladies of Charlottesville and its vicinity that she intends opening a handsome assortment of
MILLINERY,
in a few days, in the house now occupied and 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.

NOTICE.
Those concerned are informed that their notes are left in the hands of Mr. Adam Weaver, at Leetown. Payment is requested.
CASPAR W. WEVER.
March 5.

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. Rossel, esq. and major Edgin. This farm contains 110 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.

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,
Charlestown, Feb. 19.

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.

Nova Scotia Mackerel,
Excellent Squehannah HERRINGS, MOLLASSES of the very best quality, Pick (Chop) Imperial and Young Hysson TEAS.
Two Hundred Bushels Oats, Elliot's Wrought and Cut NAILS.
Apply to
HUMPHREYS & KEYES.
Feb. 19.

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.

GOODS AT HALF PRICE.
The subscribers are now opening, at their Store, in Charlestown,

A SUPPLY OF GOODS,
recently purchased at the auction sales, by one of the concern. The four last weeks have been a propitious time for purchasing goods in the seaport towns, being few country merchants there, and a great demand for money, goods have been very much sacrificed at auction. It was their good fortune to be able to purchase a few thousand dollars worth, which they offer for sale, on such terms that cannot fail to convince those who want to purchase, that they are selling many articles at half price.
Their Assortment consists of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, &c. &c.
HUMPHREYS & KEYES.
February 5.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.
THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the expiration of the year. Disrupt subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued (but at the option of the Editor) until arrears 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.

SKETCH OF THE LAWS.
Passed at the Session of the General Assembly which commenced on the 11th November, 1816.
(CONCLUDED)

73. An act concerning James White.
74. An act to amend the act entitled An act concerning John McCausland.
75. An act incorporating a company to make an artificial road from Wellsburg in the county of Brooke to the Western boundary of Pennsylvania, on the way to the city of Pittsburg.
76. An act establishing a separate election in the county of Cabell.
77. An act concerning Benjamin Jones.
78. An act incorporating a company to establish a turnpike road from Harper's ferry, in the county of Jefferson, to the town of Winchester, in the county of Frederick, passing through the town of Charlestown.
79. An act increasing the pension of Frederick Finde.
80. An act altering the time of holding courts of Hastings for the city of Richmond, to the last Monday in every month.
81. An act authorizing the appropriation of money arising from the sale of glebe land in the county of James City to the purpose of establishing a poor house and school in the said county.
82. An act authorizing a separate election in that part of Bath county lying west of the Alleghany, and for other purposes.
83. An act authorizing the Common Hall of the City of Richmond to make certain changes in the streets of the said City.
84. An act concerning the public square in the town of Warrenton.
85. An act vesting in Robert B. Fife, Jas. Fife and William Fife the Commonwealth's title to certain lands therein mentioned.
86. An act establishing the town of Gainesborough in the county of Frederick, and for other purposes. [Pughtown.]
87. An act to establish two new banks within this Commonwealth, to be styled a bank at Wheeling, in Ohio county, to be styled the North Western Bank of Virginia; the capital, to be raised by subscription, shall not be less than \$400,000, nor more than \$600,000, to be divided into shares of \$100 each; the shares, taken by subscribers to be paid for in such coin, and at such rates, as are authorized in the subscription to the Bank of the United States;—with offices of discount and deposit to be established at Wellsburg, in Brooke County, at Morgantown in Monongalia county, and at Clarksburgh in the county of Harrison; also a bank at Winchester in Frederick, to be styled the Bank of the Valley, with a capital of not less than \$400,000 nor more than \$600,000, to be raised by subscription, in shares of 100 dollars each; three offices of discount and deposit to be established at such places within the counties of Jefferson, Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy, Fauquier and Loudoun as the stockholders, at their first general meeting may select.
88. An act authorizing William Cook to hold sundry slaves within this Commonwealth.
89. An act concerning Thomas H. Drew.
90. An act forming a battalion in district on the south side of the Pilot mountain in the county of Montgomery.
91. An act appropriating a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned. The appropriation made by this act is to pay sundry inhabitants of the county of Northumberland, for the value of their boats and canoes, which, during the late war, were destroyed, by a resolution of a board of officers to prevent improper communications with the enemy, whose fleet was then in Potomac river.
92. An act exempting the town of Petersburg from the payment of county levies, and for other purposes.
93. An act to amend the act, entitled an act authorizing William Wood of the county of Albemarle to open and improve the navigation of the Rivanna river, and for other purposes.
94. An act incorporating the Norfolk Marine Society.
95. An act authorizing Elizabeth John-

son to hold a certain slave therein mentioned within this Commonwealth.
96. An act concerning William Horner.
97. An act to amend an act, entitled an act to reduce into one the several acts concerning the recoveries of debts due to the public, and the sale of lands for judgments, on behalf of the Commonwealth against public officers, provides that, in all sales of lands heretofore made, or hereafter to be made, by virtue of any execution on the part of the Commonwealth, by any sheriff or other officer who may have departed this life, or removed out of the state, before conveyance thereof to the purchaser or purchasers, made it shall be lawful for the sheriffs of the county where the land lies, now in office, or his successors, to convey the same, as effectually as the sheriff or other officer who made the sale might or should have done; which conveyance shall recite the execution, purchase and consideration, and shall pass to the purchaser or purchasers all the estate and interest which the debtor, or Commonwealth, had or might lawfully part with, in the land so sold.
98. An act authorizing the president and directors of the Board of Public Works to subscribe for a part of the stock of the Rappahannock Company, and for other purposes.
99. An act concerning John Nieswonger.
100. An act prescribing certain general regulations for the incorporation of turnpike companies. The object of this act is to establish a general system of regulations for all turnpike companies, heretofore to be incorporated, to prevent the necessity of voluminous repetitions in the statute book. The system adopted contains many improvements in the mode of proceeding, in relation to the establishment, organization and conducting of the business of such companies, together with provisions to ensure the keeping of turnpike roads in good order, which are too numerous and minute to be inserted in a sketch of this nature.
101. An act to enable James T. Watson to redeem a certain tract of land in the county of Cabell, which vested in the president and directors of the Literary Fund at the sales for taxes in that county in August 1815.
102. An act incorporating trustees of the Pittsylvania academies.
103. An act placing Thomas Blankin on the pension list, and for his present relief.
104. An act placing Richard Jones on the pension list, and for other purposes.
105. An act incorporating a library company in the town of Greenville in the county of Augusta.
106. An act for increasing the pensions of John Linn and Henry Cook.
107. An act to amend the act, entitled An act to incorporate a company for the purpose of clearing out and rendering navigable the Meherrin river.
108. An act allowing time to the collector of Primes, Ann county to collect and pay into the treasury certain taxes due from the said county.
109. An act incorporating a company to cut a canal, to unite the waters of Goose creek in the county of Loudoun, with the waters of Hunting creek in the county of Fairfax.
110. An act reducing into one the several acts and parts of acts establishing the quarter master general, adjutant general and accountant's offices and regulating the salaries thereof, passed Feb. 10th, 1817, directs that the offices of quarter-master general and commissary general of ordnance be attached to that of the adjutant general; that he be held responsible for the performance of all the duties now attached to those offices; and that he be allowed \$1500 per annum, payable quarterly, in lieu of all compensation; that, in addition to the duties imposed on the adjutant general, by the 6th section of the act concerning the public property in the City of Richmond, he shall be charged with the duties assigned to the Executive by the 5th section of the act, and for that purpose, shall have the command of the City guard; subject, however, to the control of the Executive; that, so long only, as, in the estimation of the Executive, there shall be a necessity for an accountant, to settle the claims against the State, which have arisen out of, and in consequence of the late war, they may appoint a fit person to discharge those duties, with a salary of 1000 dollars & permission to employ a clerk with a salary of 800 dollars per annum.

111. An act concerning Charles Radcliffe.
112. An act to amend the act, entitled An act for establishing a turnpike from Richmond to the Deep run coal pits, and from thence to the three notched road.
113. An act concerning a new edition of the laws of this Commonwealth, provides that five gentlemen, viz. Spencer Roane, John Coalter, Robert White, William Brockenborough, and Benjamin W. Leigh, be appointed, let to report what laws, or parts of laws, which are of a general concern, shall remain in force at the close of the next session of the General Assembly; 2dly, to pre-

pare bills upon the subject of such laws as from their multiplicity, ought to be reduced into single acts; 3dly, to report what laws or parts of laws are either unfit to be continued in force, or necessary to be published in any form of time, and to report, in due order which may be proper, to be omitted in a general compilation of the laws; and 5thly, to make such notes of explanation and reference as they may deem essential to a clear understanding of the laws; and the said gentlemen, or so many of them as shall carry the said work into effect in equal proportions; that the Executive shall supply the vacancy, in case of the death, disability or non-acceptance of any of the said Revisors; if necessary to the completion of the work; that the Report of their proceedings shall be made to the next session of the General Assembly; and that the Executive shall have use of the next General Assembly, before the commencement of its session.
114. An act to amend the act reducing into one the several acts concerning the inspection of lumber.
115. An act to amend the act, entitled An act incorporating a company to establish a turnpike road from John I. Dickenson's tavern, in the county of Goodland, to the commencement of the Richmond turnpike road.
116. An act to amend the act, entitled An act incorporating a company to establish a turnpike road from Staunton to the Ohio river at Sistersville.
117. An act concerning James Belches.
118. An act changing the days of holding superior courts of law in the eleventh judicial circuit, and for other purposes.
119. An act to amend the act, entitled An act concerning the town of Beverly, in the county of Raleigh.
120. An act concerning Samuel Dryden, clerk of Kanawha county.
121. An act authorizing Thurston I. Dickenson to hold a certain slave in this Commonwealth.
122. An act forming the militia of the town of Petersburg into a regiment.
123. An act for arranging the counties into districts for the election of Senators, and for equating the land tax. [This bill has been published.]
124. An act appropriating a sum of money for the purchase of furniture for the Governor's house.
125. An act vesting in the trustees of the Music Charity School at Fredericksburg the title to certain property therein mentioned.
126. An act concerning Robert Crutchfield.
127. An act to revive and amend an act, entitled An act incorporating a company to establish a turnpike from Snicker's ferry, in the county of Frederick, to Winchester—passed February 10th, 1812.
128. An act allowing further time to the Potomac company to complete the navigation of the river Potomac.
129. An act concerning Peter Eppes.
130. An act to amend an act, entitled An act incorporating companies to open the navigation of Buffalo and Tye rivers, within certain distances therein prescribed, and declaring the same as public highways.
131. An act authorizing Peter A. Person, to sell the real estate of Andrew Baldwin, deceased.
132. An act providing for the payment of certain fines accruing to the Literary Fund.
133. An act authorizing Horsey Somers and Charles Rice to retain certain slaves in this Commonwealth.
134. An act for the relief of the heirs of Edward Carter deceased.
135. An act providing for the distribution of the printed edition of the journals of the Conventions of 1775 and 1776. One copy is to be sent by the Executive to the Clerk of each county to be preserved in his office; one copy to the Executive of each state and territory to the United States; one copy to the Librarian of the public library at Washington; and one copy to Thomas Jefferson, late President of the United States, as a testimony of the high esteem which is felt for his character by the General Assembly of this Commonwealth; one copy is to be retained in the Council Chamber, one copy in the office of the Clerk of the House of Delegates, and one other copy in the office of the Clerk of the Senate; the remaining copies are to be sold by the Public Printer, on a commission of ten per cent, and the proceeds of the sale are by him to be paid into the Treasury.
136. An act to amend and reduce into one the several acts against malicious shooting, stabbing, maiming and disfiguring, and for other purposes. Besides reducing into one the several acts now in force on these subjects, this act provides, that if any free person shall, at any time, consult, advise, or conspire with any other free person, or with any negro or other slave, to induce, entice or excite any slave or slaves to rebel or make insurrection, or in any wise aid, assist or abet any slave or slaves to rebel or make insurrec-

tion, every such free person so consulting, advising, plotting or conspiring, or so aiding, assisting or abetting, on conviction thereof shall suffer death by hanging by the neck.— This act takes effect from the first of April next.
129. An act authorizing a sale of certain real estate whereof Simkin Bryan died seized.
140. An act to amend the several laws concerning the arrearages of taxes upon lands, houses and lots.
141. An act authorizing the sale of a portion of the real estate whereof John Taylor died seized.
142. An act prescribing the duties of the officers of the Penitentiary, and for other purposes.
143. An act to regulate the salaries of the Keeper and other officers of the Public Jail and Penitentiary.
144. An act to amend the act, entitled an act, concerning the General Court, and for other purposes, which passed the 12th of February 1816, provides, that if any Clerk, required by that act to give bond and security for the performance of the duties of his office, shall fail to do so for the space of 60 days from the passage of this act, he shall forfeit his office, and shall never thereafter execute any of the duties thereof. Such bond may be executed either before the court, sitting or a Judge thereof in vacation; and the said Judge shall have full power to decide on the sufficiency of the securities. This act passed Feb. 23, 1817.
145. An act to amend an act entitled an act concerning the overseers of the poor and for other purposes empowers the several Corporation Courts to appoint overseers of the poor within their respective corporations with the same powers and duties as Overseers of the poor in the several counties. Instead of the fine now imposed by law on persons failing to qualify as Overseers of the Poor, after their election or appointment, the fine shall hereafter be \$100, to be recovered in the same manner that such fines are now recovered.
146. An act incorporating a company to establish a turnpike road from the Warm Springs to Fincastle.
147. An act allowing the owners of lots in certain towns therein mentioned, further time to improve the same, and for other purposes.
148. An act incorporating a company to establish a turnpike road from the southwestern boundary of this state, through Abington and Salem, to Lynchburg.
149. An act incorporating a company to establish a turnpike road from Salem to Winchester.
150. An act incorporating a company to establish a turnpike road from the city of Richmond, crossing Chickahomny river between the Meadow and New Bridge, until it intersects the Swamp Road on the North side of said river.
151. An act incorporating a company to establish a turnpike road from some part of the Fauquier and Alexandria turnpike road, to Thornton's Gap turnpike road, at the south side of the Blue Ridge.
152. An act incorporating a company to establish a turnpike road, from the mouth of Dunlap's creek to the falls of Kanawha River.
153. An act incorporating a company to establish a turnpike road from Winchester to the United States' Turnpike Road, near the eastern base of the Alleghany Mountain.
154. An act incorporating a company to establish a turnpike road from the town of Lynchburg to the upper end of the Manchester Turnpike.
155. An act to amend the act, entitled an act to amend an act concerning the town of Lexington.
156. An act incorporating trustees of the Woodstock Academy.
157. An act to incorporate the town of New-Market Shenandoah county.
158. An act to amend the act, entitled an act to alter the time of holding the Superior Courts of law for the County of Orange, and the Hastings Court of the town of Petersburg.
159. An act placing Beag Barret on the pension list.
160. An act incorporating a company to establish a turnpike road from Lexington to the mouth of Dunlap's Creek.
161. An act incorporating the Goose Creek turnpike road company.
162. An act to pay the officers of the General Assembly for their services during the present session.
163. An act appropriating the Public Revenue. The most important specific appropriations are, to Commissioners of the Revenue, \$35,000; to the officers of the Militia, including the Adjutant General, Brigade Inspectors, Adjutant, Musicians, Clerks and Provost Martial \$14,000; to charges on the Militia fine fund, and for carrying Brigade and Regimental orders, \$4,000; to delay criminal charges, including guards in the county, \$24,000; to the expense of removing criminals to the Penitentiary \$6,000;

to defray the internal charges of the Penitentiary, including slaves executed or transported \$9,500; as a contingent fund for civil purposes \$13,000; as a contingent fund for military purposes \$10,000; to the maintenance of the Lunatic Hospital \$6,000, to Pensioners \$6,000; to the Public Manufactory of Arms, Foundry and Boring Mill, including the cost of gun carriages, repairs of arms, and salaries of officers \$70,200; to defray the expense of erecting and preserving the Public Arsenals 20,000 Dollars. The further sum of 20,000, annually, is added to the sinking fund for payment of the interest and gradual extinguishment of the principal of the old certificate debt; and 14,010 for the purpose of one year's interest, and extinguishing the principal of the eight per cent loan of 18,000.

164. An act granting a pension to Reuben Jackson, an old revolutionary soldier.

165. An act imposing taxes for the support of government. The taxes are the same as for last year.

166. An act to amend the Revenue laws.

167. An act concerning Thomas Jones.

168. An act to amend the several laws concerning runaways. (Enquirer.)

PATRICK HENRY.

We learn from the Post Folio that WILLIAM WIRT, Esq. is engaged in writing the life of this fervid orator. An extract of considerable length is copied into that publication, giving the debate in the Legislature of Virginia on the motion offered by Mr. Henry in the year 1775, to put that colony in a state of defence. It is highly interesting, and we fear that much of its interest may be lost in the following brief sketch:

The reader will bear in mind that the instructions given by the convention of the preceding year to their deputies in Congress, at the same time that they recite with great feeling the series of grievances, give the most explicit and solemn pledge of their faith and true allegiance to his majesty, and convey their ardent wishes for a return of friendly intercourse. But Mr. Henry had long since read the true character of the British court, and he saw that no alternative remained for his country but abject submission or heroic resistance. The body of the convention hesitated; and it required all the energies of a Mentor, like Henry, to push them from the precipice, and conduct them over the stormy sea of revolution, to liberty and glory.

The morning of the 23d of March was opened by reading a petition and memorial from the assembly of Jamaica, "to the king's most excellent majesty" whereupon, among other things it was resolved, "that the assembly be assured that it is the most ardent wish of his colony to see a speedy return of those halcyon days, when we had a free and happy people." Here Mr. Henry rose, and moved three resolutions. The two first related to the importance of a well regulated militia, and especially at that time. The third was as follows: "Resolved, therefore, That this colony be immediately put into a state of defence, and that — a committee to propose a plan for the embodying, arming and disciplining such a number of men, as may be sufficient for that purpose."

Great was the alarm. The shock was painful: it was almost general. Some of the warmest patriots of the convention opposed the resolutions, as rash in policy, as harsh and well high in point of feeling. They urged the late gracious reception of the congressional petition, by the throne. They insisted that filial respect demanded a more dignified patriotism — that the sympathies of the parent country are now on our side — that her manufacturing interest co-operated towards our relief — that the sovereign himself at length looked upon us with an eye of pity. Was this a moment, they asked, to extinguish all sympathy? And what was there, continued they, to tempt us to this? Where is our military knowledge, stores, arms, soldiers, generals, money? Poor, naked, defenceless, shall we assume the front of war, against one of the most formidable of nations? A nation whose navies ride triumphant in every sea, and whose armies are always victorious! Alas! what would be the issue? It would be time enough to resort to measures of despair, when every well founded hope had vanished.

The spirit of Henry was fitted to raise the whirlwind, as well as to ride in and direct it. "He rose with a majesty unusual to him. This he said was no time for ceremony. The question before the House he considered as nothing less than a question of liberty or slavery. Should he keep back his opinions, he should consider himself guilty of treason towards his country, and of an act of disloyalty towards the majesty of Heaven, which he revered before all earthly kings." "Mr. President," said he, "it is natural to man to indulge in the illusions of hope. We are apt to shut our eyes against a painful truth, and listen to the song of that siren, till she transforms us into beasts. Was this, he asked, the part of wise men, engaged in a great and arduous struggle for liberty? Were we disposed to be of the number of those who, having eyes, see not, and, having ears, hear not, the things which so nearly concern their temporal salvation? For his part, whatever anguish of spirit it might cost, he was willing to know the whole truth — to know the worst, and to provide for it."

"He had," he said "but one lamp, by which his feet were guided, and that was the lamp of experience. He knew of no way of judging of the future but by the past; he wished to know what there had been, in the conduct

of the British ministry, for the last ten years, to justify those hopes with which gentlemen had been pleased to solace themselves and the house. It is that it is insidious smiles, with which our petition has been lately received? Trust it not, sir, it will prove a snare to your feet. Suffer not yourselves to be betrayed with a kiss. Ask yourselves how this gracious reception of our petition comports with those warlike preparations, which cover our waters, and darken our land? Are fleets and armies necessary to a work of love and reconciliation? Have we shown ourselves so unwilling, to be reconciled, that force must be called in, to win back our love? Let us not deceive ourselves. These are the implements of war and subjugation — the last arguments to which kings resort. I ask gentlemen, sir, what means this martial array, if its purpose be not to force us to submission? Can gentlemen assign any other possible motive for it? Has Great Britain any enemy, in this quarter of the world, to call for this accumulation of navies and armies? No sir: she has none.

"They are meant for us; they can be meant for no other. They are sent over, to bind and rivet upon us those chains, which the British Ministry have so long forged. And what have we to oppose to them? Shall we try argument? Sir, we have been trying that for the last ten years. Have we any thing new to offer upon the subject? Nothing. We have held the subject up in every light of which it is capable, but it has been all in vain. Shall we resort to entreaty and humble supplication? What terms shall we find, which have not been already exhausted? Let us not, I beseech you, sir, deceive ourselves longer. Sir, we have done every thing that could be done, to avert the storm which is now coming on. We have petitioned — we have remonstrated — we have supplicated — we have prostrated ourselves before the throne, and have implored the interposition to arrest the tyrannical hands of the ministry and parliament. Our petitions have been slighted — our remonstrances have produced additional violence and insult — our supplications have been disregarded, and we have been spurned with contempt from the foot of the throne. In vain, after these things, may we indulge the fond hope of peace and reconciliation. There is no longer any room for hope. If we wish to be free — if we mean to preserve inviolate those inestimable privileges, for which we have been so long contending, if we mean not basely to abandon the noble struggle, in which we have been so long engaged, and which we have pledged ourselves never to abandon, until the glorious object of our contest shall be obtained — WE MUST FIGHT! I repeat it, sir, WE MUST FIGHT! An appeal to arms, and to the God of Hosts, is all that is left us!"

"Imagine to yourself," says Mr. Wirt's correspondent, "this sentence, delivered with all the calm dignity of Cato of Utica; imagine to yourself the Roman senate, assembled in the capitol, when it was entered by the profane Gauls, who, at first, were averted by their presence, as if they had entered an assembly of the gods; imagine that you hear that Cato addressing such a senate — imagine that you saw the handwriting, on the wall of Belshazzar's palace — imagine you had heard a voice, as from heaven, uttering the words, 'He must fight,' as the doom of fate, and you may have some idea of the speaker, the assembly to whom he addressed himself, and the auditory, of which I was one."

"They tell us, sir," continued Mr. Henry, "that we are weak — unable to cope with so formidable an adversary. But when shall we be stronger? will it be the next week, or the next year; will it be when we are totally disarmed, and when a British guard shall be stationed in every house? Shall we gather strength by irresolution and inaction? Shall we acquire the means of effectual resistance, by lying supinely on our backs, and hugging the delusive phantom of hope, until our enemies shall have bound us hand and foot? Sir, we are not weak, if we make a proper use of those means which the God of nature hath placed in our power. Three millions of people, armed in the holy cause of liberty, and in such a country as that which we possess, are invincible by any force which our enemy can send against it. Besides, sir, we shall not fight our battles alone. There is a just God, who presides over the destinies of nations, and who will raise up friends to fight our battles for us. The battle, sir, is not to the strong alone; it is to the vigilant, the active, the brave. Besides, sir, we have no election. If we were base enough to desire it, it is now too late to retire from the contest. There is no retreat but in submission and slavery — our chains are forged; their clanking may be heard on the plains of Boston. The war is inevitable — and let it come! I repeat it, sir — Let it come!"

"It is in vain, sir, to extenuate the matter. Gentlemen may cry, 'Peace, peace,' but there is no peace; the war is actually begun. The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms: our brethren are already in the field! Why stand we here idle? What is it that gentlemen wish? What would they have? Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but, as for me," cried he, with both his arms extended aloft, his brows knit, every feature marked with the resolute purpose of his soul, and his voice swelled to its boldest note

"Judge Tucker.

of exclamation, "GIVE US LIBERTY, OR GIVE ME DEATH." He took his seat. No murmur of applause was heard; the effect was too deep. After the truce of a moment, several members were seen to start from their seats. The cry "to arms," seemed to quiver on every lip, and gleam from every eye! Richard Henry Lee arose, and supported Mr. Henry; but even his melody was lost amidst the agitation of that ocean, which the master spirit of the storm had lifted on high. That supernatural voice still sounded in their ears, and shivered along their arteries. They heard, in every pause, the cry of Liberty or Death. They became impatient of speech. Their souls were on fire for action.

The measure was adopted; and Patrick Henry, Richard H. Lee, Robert C. Nicholas, Benjamin Harrison, Lemuel Riddick, George Washington, Adam Stevens, Andrew Lewis, Wm. Christian, Edmund Pendleton, Thomas Jefferson, and Isaac Zane, esquires, were appointed a committee, to prepare the plan called for by the preceding resolution.

Foreign Articles.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 10.

By the Ann. captain Crocker, the editors of the Gazette have received London papers, and find in them the subsequent articles.

There was a very destructive fire in the city of Smyrna on the 18th of November, which continued from five in the morning till 12 at noon. A frigate, well manned, was on the eve of sailing from England for Canada. The British gunboats on the lakes are to be reinforced, and their crews increased. The allied army in France is to be reduced 50,000 men — the British, 3,000 a month. Since the 4th of June, 1814, the British army has lost, in the field, or by natural deaths, no fewer than sixty-three general officers.

The following ships have been commissioned upon the Lakes of Canada; Kingston, 56, com. Sir Robert Hall; Burlington, 44, capt. N. Lockyer; Charwell, 50, capt. Montrose, on Lake Ontario; Champlain, 32, capt. Duell, on Lake Champlain; Confidence, 32, capt. D. Pring, on Lake Erie.

The London Courier, a ministerial paper, of the 2d January, contains a long string of complimentary remarks on President Madison's last message to Congress. The King of England's bodily health remained good. The Queen had been ill of a violent inflammation of her bowels, but was better.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The Navy. — The Prince Regent has directed by an Order in Council, that all the vessels in the Navy shall in future be distinguished by the number of guns and carried on the masts, and not according to the erroneous denominations which have long since grown into use.

General O'Donnell, the Count of Alibish, has his headquarters at St. Mary's, near Cadix, and is completing the expedition which he is to command to Buenos Ayres. Eight thousand very fine troops, forming part of the armament, are in quarters at Seville.

JAN. 24.

Wheat, Eng. 95, 100, 110s; do foreign, 109, 110, 130s; rye, 65 a 70; barley, 25 a 70; malt, 80 a 95; white peas, 66 a 70; do, boilers, 72 a 75; grey peas, 56 a 60; small beans, 72 a 74; tick do, 56 a 70; oats, potato, 30 a 50; do Poland, 20 a 44; do feed, 15 a 42; fine flour, 100 a 105; rapeseed, 52l, a 55l.

JAN. 25.

A considerable sensation has been made within the two last days on the Stock Exchange, by the report from Paris, corroborated by immense sales of our own Stock, that the French had succeeded in their negotiation for a loan in this country of three hundred millions of francs, (above twelve millions sterling) half of which is to be paid in money, and the other half in provisions and clothing, &c. for the Allied troops now in France. The letters from Paris speak in the highest terms of exultation of this beneficial transaction; and of the effect it has already produced; the funds, which had been as low as 52, being up to 60.

If any thing could have served to aggravate the distresses of the people of England, at the present moment, it is this baneful transaction — for by this not only our army to be kept up in France, but we are actually to maintain both it and the armies of the other Allied Powers.

In the parish of St. Leonard's Shoreditch, there have been issued three thousand six hundred warrants of distress against inhabitant householders, for default of the last quarter's Poor Rate.

Some German papers which arrived last night, contain two articles of considerable importance. The first of these relates to the Crown Prince of Sweden, Bernadotte. The Nuremberg paper talks of a note presented by the Russian Ambassador at Paris, to the French government upon the treatment of Bernadotte by the latter. The Note is said to dwell upon the services rendered by him to the alliance. He joined it sincerely and honorably, and he powerfully contributed to the victory of Leipzig. To be sure he did not what course others may take; but, as for me," cried he, with both his arms extended aloft, his brows knit, every feature marked with the resolute purpose of his soul, and his voice swelled to its boldest note

It cannot be denied that this is a very political step of the Court of Paris — for if any change were to take place in Sweden, favorable to the succession of Bernadotte, Sweden might revert to her ancient policy which bound her to France. Whereas by the succession of Bernadotte, supported so openly by the Court of Petersburg, Sweden may become as closely connected with Russia as she formerly was with France.

We (the Courier) have the satisfaction to announce the adoption of a very proper measure indeed. The following letter has been sent by the Secretary of State for the Home Department to the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Leicester, and we believe to the Lords Lieutenants of several other counties, inviting them to strengthen the civil power of their respectable householders as special constables for three months. The Yeomanry Corps are also to be encouraged to be in readiness to assist the civil authority with the greatest promptitude.

WHITEHALL, Jan. 11.

My Lord — It being deemed expedient under present circumstances, that the civil power should be strengthened in the county under your Grace's charge, I have to request that you will recommend it to the magistracy in the principal towns within the same (in which the measure is not readily adopted) to encourage the enrolment of respectable householders, to act, as occasion may require, as special constables, for a fixed period of time, not less than three months; and I have further to request, that your grace will communicate to the commanding officers of the several yeomanry corps within the county of Leicester, the wish of his majesty's government that they would hold themselves and the corps under their respective commands, in a state of preparation to afford prompt assistance to the civil authority in case of necessity.

I have, &c.

SIDMOUTH.

The Lord Lt. of the county Leicester.

ANCONA, Dec. 13.

We expect an American Consul here. We are assured that his Excellency has signed a treaty of commerce with the United States, through the medium of Mr. Pinkney, during his residence at Rome. This news is very agreeable, as it holds out to our capitalists an opportunity for new speculations.

BALTIMORE, MARCH 15.

The London papers lately received at this office, contain several articles not unworthy of notice, besides those already published, which are much lengthened and diffused; the trials of the rioters would alone fill all the columns of our paper.

The following article is worthy of observation, more especially as it corroborates our former remark, that the English papers generally display an aversion to the present King of Spain, which, if contrary to the opinions of their government, would not be permitted to be so publicly and broadly expressed.

There is an article in the London Star, which, after advertizing to the Portuguese affairs at Buenos Ayres, goes on to state — "We learn from Madrid, that a course somewhat similar to that which was followed by England after the contest with the American colonies, had been carried on for some time. It is confidently asserted here, that the negotiation for a loan with the British capitalists has succeeded, though no one is able to assign upon what security it is made. Some suppose it is secured upon the dominion lands; others upon a branch of the public revenue. The guarantee of the allies is rejected, by both ministerialists and ultras, as a thought too offensive, indicating instability of the throne. To the success, however, of the negotiation, upon whatever terms it may be concluded, is ascribed the late rise of the French funds. Frequent conferences of the foreign ministers have lately been held, upon the application of the French government for the withdrawing of a part of the army of occupation: the duke of Wellington and the count de Woronzoff attended these conferences. Their result is understood to be a resolution for the withdrawing of one third of that army; a sum of money being given, at a convenient period, in lieu of their maintenance, in kind, which the country is no longer able to supply.

PARIS, JAN. 21.

They write from Leghorn, that the Dey of Algiers still continues to labor indefatigably to repair the losses he suffered by the English bombardment, and that he already possesses a new fleet of three vessels from 24 to 30 guns, and 12 gun-boats which are completely manned and armed.

VIENNA, Dec. 24.

Mr. Pinkney, minister from the U. States, in passing here for St. Petersburg, upon his obstinate refusal to submit to the revenue laws, was stopped for some hours with his suite, at the principal custom house. Upon his complaints, they made him the satisfaction of the circumstance required.

STOCKHOLM, (Sweden) Dec. 31.

Vice Admiral Baron Palmquist, who had the command at Carlserone, has been arrested, for having sent back, without executing it, an order that had been communicated to him by the Adjutant General of the Royal Fleet, but which was only signed by an adjutant. His place is supplied by Rear Admiral Lasgarell.

There will be launched in a few months from the navy yard at Carlserone, a ship of the line which will be the largest of all the Swedish ships. Then our fleet will consist of eleven ships of the line, in the best state, besides many frigates and light vessels.

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LONDON, JAN. 10.

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A meeting took place on the 13th at Dublin, under the pretext of deliberating on a petition for a Parliamentary Reform. The Irish government had taken wise measures to prevent the public tranquillity from being disturbed. About 1000 individuals of different ranks assembled, and dispersed quietly about 4 o'clock.

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There is an article in the London Star, which, after advertizing to the Portuguese affairs at Buenos Ayres, goes on to state — "We learn from Madrid, that a course somewhat similar to that which was followed by England after the contest with the American colonies, had been carried on for some time. It is confidently asserted here, that the negotiation for a loan with the British capitalists has succeeded, though no one is able to assign upon what security it is made. Some suppose it is secured upon the dominion lands; others upon a branch of the public revenue. The guarantee of the allies is rejected, by both ministerialists and ultras, as a thought too offensive, indicating instability of the throne. To the success, however, of the negotiation, upon whatever terms it may be concluded, is ascribed the late rise of the French funds. Frequent conferences of the foreign ministers have lately been held, upon the application of the French government for the withdrawing of a part of the army of occupation: the duke of Wellington and the count de Woronzoff attended these conferences. Their result is understood to be a resolution for the withdrawing of one third of that army; a sum of money being given, at a convenient period, in lieu of their maintenance, in kind, which the country is no longer able to supply.

PARIS, JAN. 21.

They write from Leghorn, that the Dey of Algiers still continues to labor indefatigably to repair the losses he suffered by the English bombardment, and that he already possesses a new fleet of three vessels from 24 to 30 guns, and 12 gun-boats which are completely manned and armed.

VIENNA, Dec. 24.

Mr. Pinkney, minister from the U. States, in passing here for St. Petersburg, upon his obstinate refusal to submit to the revenue laws, was stopped for some hours with his suite, at the principal custom house. Upon his complaints, they made him the satisfaction of the circumstance required.

STOCKHOLM, (Sweden) Dec. 31.

Vice Admiral Baron Palmquist, who had the command at Carlserone, has been arrested, for having sent back, without executing it, an order that had been communicated to him by the Adjutant General of the Royal Fleet, but which was only signed by an adjutant. His place is supplied by Rear Admiral Lasgarell.

There will be launched in a few months from the navy yard at Carlserone, a ship of the line which will be the largest of all the Swedish ships. Then our fleet will consist of eleven ships of the line, in the best state, besides many frigates and light vessels.

There lately grounded near Gottenburg a whale 60 feet long.

Directories of Store Keepers.

From the American Daily Advertiser. SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

The celebrated Rush, whose exertions have been directed perhaps more than any other individual to counteract the effects produced by ardent spirits on Society...

Most of the diseases which have been enumerated are of a mortal nature. They are more certainly induced, and terminate more speedily in death, when spirits are taken in such quantities, and at such times, as to produce frequent intoxication; but it may serve to remove an error with which some intemperate people console themselves, to remark, that ardent spirits often bring on fatal diseases without producing drunkenness.

Not less destructive are the effects of ardent spirits upon the human mind. They impair the memory, and dilate the understanding, and pervert the moral faculties.

A more affecting spectacle cannot be exhibited, than a person into whom this infernal spirit, generated by habits of intemperance, has entered. It is more or less affecting according to the station the person fills in a family, or in society, who is possessed by it.

In pointing out the evils produced by ardent spirits, let us not pass by their effects upon the estates of the persons who are addicted to them. Are they inhabitants of Cities? Behold their houses stripped gradually of their furniture, and pawned or sold by a constable, to pay tavern debts!

Thus we see poverty and misery, crimes and infamy, disease and death, are all the natural and usual consequences of the intemperate use of ardent spirits.

Dr. Willan, of the London College of Physicians, in his "Reports on the Diseases of London," says, "On comparing my own observations with the bills of mortality, I am convinced that considerable more than one eighth of all the deaths which take place in the metropolis, in persons above twenty years old, happen prematurely through excess in drinking spirits."

DESCRIPTION OF A FIRE.—Here you see every man at work like a hero; some dragging about empty engines—others scampering with full buckets, and spilling the contents into the boots of their neighbours, and others ringing the Church bells all night, by way of putting out the fire.

POSTPONEMENT.—The renting of the Ferry and its appurtenances, advertised to have taken place at Graham's tavern, at Harper's Ferry, on the 17th inst. is postponed until Monday the 31st instant, at which time it will certainly be struck off to the highest bidder, giving approved security.

To the Voters of the Congressional District composed of the Counties of Berkeley, Jefferson, Hampshire and Hardy.

Being a native born child of Virginia, a good Republican in principle, and well acquainted with our foreign and domestic concerns, I flatter myself I shall be able to legislate for you, to the best advantage, should I have the honor of your suffrage...

Do not follow citizens, be dragged into measures contrary to your inclination; do not let caucuses, no matter how respectable, choose for you.—Say we are a free people, and we will use our votes as we think proper, on the day of election.

THOSE who made purchases at the sale of the estate of Anne Frame, deceased, are hereby informed that their notes, (which will become due on the first of April next) are in the hands of Thomas Griggs, Esq. for collection; and if not punctually discharged, directions will be given to bring suits without discrimination.

WILL be sold, at public vendue, on the 10th day of April next, at the farm lately occupied by Joseph Hill, near Letchum, two brood mares, a good saddle horse, beds and bedding, household and kitchen furniture, and many other articles too numerous for insertion.

WILL stand this season, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, in each week, at the stable of Mr. John Lock, at the White House, on the road leading from Charlestown to Winchester, six miles from the former place, and on Friday and Saturday, in each week, at Beall's mill, (the burnt mill) on the road leading from Charlestown to Harper's Ferry.

Under the authority of a Deed of Trust, executed to the subscribers by John Anderson, on the 23d day of February, 1815, for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money due from him to Thomas Hammond—The subscribers will sell, at public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, on Monday the fifth day of May next, two several lots of land, situate in Charles-Town, Jefferson County, on one of which lots said Anderson now lives, and was purchased by him of George North and Sarah his wife; and the other was purchased by said Anderson of a certain John Humphreys.

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

THE 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.

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AGITABLE LAMPS!!! AND Winter Strained Spermaceti Oil.

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

Those concerned are informed that their notes are left in the hands of Mr. Adam Heer, at Letchum. Payment requested.

WILL be sold, at public sale, at the subscriber's residence, near Zear Meeting House, on Wednesday the 21st 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 subscriber having purchased the right of Messrs. Pease and Fuller, of using and vending the newly improved Patent Spinning Machine, called

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 Charlestown, and will continue to keep them for sale in said town.

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 subscriber offers for sale the house and lot where he now lives, in Smithfield, Jefferson county. The house is two stories high, with an excellent cellar under it—there is also an out house sufficiently large for a shop, for a wagon-maker, cooper, blacksmith, &c. &c.

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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.

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.

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MRS. DOWNEY, INFORMS the Ladies of Charlestown and its vicinity that she intends opening a handsome assortment of

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.

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.

Claver Seed Wanted.—The subscribers wish to purchase a quantity of Clean Claver Seed.

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.

Where, said he, were you educated? I replied "in Edinburgh." You have very eminent professors there, I know. I remember Dr. Brown's system was in repute during my first Italian campaign.

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.

Lee's Antibilious Pills, for the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, &c. Lee's Elixir for violent coughs, &c. Lee's Infallible Aque and Fever Drops. Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges. Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application, without Mercury.

Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c. Lee's Persian Lotion, for 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.

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FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. Vol. X.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1817. [No. 469.

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.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.

Our London papers furnish us with additional extracts from Dr. WARREN'S letters, detailing his conversation with Bonaparte.—These extracts will be read with interest, notwithstanding the topics are not so important as those we have already published.

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camped in the vicinity of swamps many suffered by fever, while I had not any complaints, as I observed temperance, a general abstinence balancing between my appetite and the powers of my digestive organs.

At the time subject to a bad cough. For my recovery I was indebted to Doctor Corvessart, who bled me twice on the chest.

The New Castle and Orontes appeared from the heights of St. Helena on the morning of the 17th of June, my delight on the occasion is not easily to be expressed.

I arrived about ten in the morning, and I was no sooner known to be there, than Napoleon sent to desire I would breakfast with him in the garden. On my appearing, he said, "you are come to take leave of us, I am come up, general, with that intention."

Have you had letters from your friends? "No, sir, the ships cannot reach the bay before evening." "Is the Admiral known?" "Yes, he is Admiral Malcolm." "Are you glad to return to England?" "Very glad indeed! I am not surprised at it, but have you heard any news?" "The last store ship which came from England brought some new publications:—The Quarterly Review; a new styled, Paul's Letters to his Kings; &c. &c. and Bayes's Bonaparte. Have you read any?" "I have indeed, with more than common interest."

There is more truth and candour displayed in these two particulars than any I have hitherto read; and more particularly the work of Mr. Boyce, which I should wish you to see. "Why, then did you not buy it for me?" "There happened, General, to be one copy on the island, and it was purchased by a gentleman on his way to China, who wished me to read it; that by correcting any inaccuracies I might observe, the work would become doubly interesting to his friends in that part of the world."

It was my intention in France to have classed your profession into three divisions. I have always respected it; it is a science, and more than a science: because it requires a knowledge of several—Chemistry, anatomy, botany and physics. For the first class, I should have selected the most eminent of the profession.

By their reputation, income and the figure they made in the world. "But would not that plan be liable to objection? many men of merit live in obscurity." "Then there let them remain" he said "what else are they fit for? If I were to choose a surgeon from your fleet, should I not take him from the Northumberland in preference to the little brig?" "There, general, you may also be mistaken." "No, no; a man of talents, in every station and condition, in life will discover himself. Depend upon it I shall be safe, in a general sense, in adopting my own plan. The list ranks should have had some honorary marks of distinction, exclusive of that respect in private life, which their education will always command.

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

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

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.

how many on the arrival of Blucher in the evening?" "I really do not know, but it is said that the duke of Wellington, acknowledged how very happy he felt at the appearance of his old friend; and that the person did not exist who could have been more welcome to him in the course of the evening than Blucher."

Ever since I had enjoyed an occasional communication with Napoleon, I never ceased to be animated with a strong and ardent desire to learn his opinion of our renowned commander. I had repeatedly heard that he did not withhold it, but I never could ascertain the fact on any certain authority.

At the same time, he did not appear to be in the least displeased, as in a few minutes he renewed the conversation with an enquiry.

I was this morning curiously gratified by a military description of the various movements of the French army, on Napoleon's chart, from the day it passed the Sambre to the eventual battle of Waterloo. I naturally expected as you may suppose, a detail of those circumstances, by which it was lost, or which amounts to the same thing, the why and the wherefore of the duke of Wellington's success. My conjecture was not ill-founded, for General Bonaparte proceeded to point out to me the errors which were committed by some of the principal commanders in the French army, and proved so fatal to the last great effort of their imperial master.

Napoleon, it seems was completely ignorant of the movement made from Frosses, by count Erlon (Druet) on the 16th—for when he appeared near Ligny, Napoleon actually deployed a column of French to oppose him, making his force at that time for a division useless for that day, both to the emperor and to marshal Ney. Grouchy's route which he pursued, was represented as having committed a most fatal error. While the right wing of the French, in the battle of the 18th, was engaged in defeating the flank movement of Bulow, of which they were perfectly apprized, Marshal Ney had orders to engage the attention of the English during this part of the action, but by no means to hazard the loss of his troops, or to exhaust their strength. Ney, it appears, did not obey the order, or met with circumstances that rendered it impracticable for him to adhere to it. He was stated to have contended for the occupation of a height, and thus weakened his corps, so that when the imperial guards were brought to the charge, he was unable to assist them. I understood that Napoleon had crossed the Sambre with 110,000 men. In the battles of Quatre-Bas he lost 10,000. Grouchy's division consisted of 30,000, detached to follow Blucher, leaving an effective force on the morning of the 18th, of 71,000. I hope you will comprehend my account, which, I think was the purport of Gen. Gourgon's statement to me. Though I do not know any two characters more liable to a small share of perplexity than a sailor describing a terra firma battle, and a soldier entering into the particulars of a naval engagement. But, by way of climax, I was assured that the report of Bonaparte's standing on an elevated wooden frame to obtain a commanding view of the field of battle, is altogether a misrepresentation. It was in the contrary, a raised mound of earth, where he placed himself with his staff; and the ground being slopy and slippery, he ordered some trusses of straw to be placed under his feet to keep them dry and prevent his sliding.

This was the last visit I paid to Napoleon; and when I took my leave of him he rose from his chair and said: "I wish you health and happiness, and a safe voyage to your country; where I hope you will find your friends in health, and ready to receive you."

Should the whole frame of nature round us break In ruin and confusion hurled, We unconcern'd might hear ye mighty crack, And stand unhurt amidst a falling world!

We have indeed ye liberty of choosing what character we shall sustain in this great and important Drama. But to chuse rightly, we should consider in what character we can do, ye most service to our fellow men, as well as to ourselves. The man who lives wholly to himself is of less worth ye ye cattle in his Barn. Let us look upon a lawyer. In ye beginning of life we see him, fumbling and racking amidst ye rubbish, of writs, indigments, pleas, rejections, enfield, ill-laberation and a thousand other lignumvita words ye have neither harmony nor meaning.

When he gets into business he often forms more quarrels ye he composes, and enriches himself at ye expense of impoverishing others more honest and deserving ye himself. Beside ye noise and bustle of court ye labour of inquiring into and pleading dry and difficult cases, have very few charms in my eye. The study of the law is indeed an avenue, to ye more important offices of ye State, and ye happiness of human Society is an object worth ye pursuit of any man. But ye acquisition of these important offices depends, upon many circumstances of Birth and Fortune, not to mention capacity, which I have not, ye I can have no hopes of being useful that way. The Physician, if he has real skill and ingenuity, as things go now, will have no employment; and if he has not skill and ingenuity he will kill rather ye cure. I have not mentioned ye infinite toil and labour of ye occupation.—The Divine, has a thousand obstacles to encounter, he has his own and his people's prejudices to combat.—ye ye capricious humours and fancies of ye vulgar to submit to; ye struggle with ye charge of heresy to bear—systematical divinity, alias systematical vexation of spirit to study and sift. But on ye other hand, he has more leisure to inform his mind—to subdue his passions—fewer temptations to intemperance & injustice, tho' more to trimming and hypocrisy—an opportunity diffusing truth and virtue among his people—upon ye whole I think (if he reverse his own understanding more ye ye decreases of councils, or ye sentiments of fathers—if he resolutely discharges ye duties of his station, according to ye dictates of his mind; if he spends his time in ye improvement of his head in knowledge and his heart in virtue, instead of to do more good to his fellow men, will be able to do more good to his fellow men, and make better provision for his own future happiness in this profession, ye in another. However, I am as yet very contented in ye place of a School Master. I shall not therefore very suddenly become a preacher. When I do, I hope to live a year or two in ye same neighbourhood with you. Had indigent heaven thrown me into ye neighbourhood of a Dalton, or some other such kind friend of my former acquaintance, I think little had been wanting to complete my satisfaction. It is late in ye evening and my candle, my pen, and more ye all, my inclination, calls upon me to subscribe myself your

Sincere friend and Servant, J. A. P. S. There is a story about town ye I am an Ornnitian. Pray write me, every opportunity, and be so kind as to omit 4 dozen wafers in your

BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1817. Mr TANNATT—I send inclosed, and request your publication of two letters, written by the Hon. John Adams, late President of the United States, so long ago as the year 1756, to the then Mr. Charles Cushing, late Judge Cushing. They are copies verbatim ad litteram, from the original in the hand writing of Mr. Adams. They appear to me to be literary curiosities,—valuable as the sentiments of a man, who has since acted a conspicuous part in the great and important drama of life; and as bearing evidence to the germ, which has since blossomed and brought forth the coach rich fruit.

Your obedient servant, To Mr. Charles Cushing, School Master, in Newbury. WORCHESTER, April 1, 1756. My friend—I had the pleasure, a few days since, of receiving your favor of Feb. 4th. I am obliged to you for your advice, and for the many and rational Reflections with which you informed it. I think I have deliberately weighed ye subject and had almost determined as you advise: Upon the Stage of Life, we have each of us a part, a laborious and difficult part to act; but we are all capable of acting our parts, however difficult, to ye best advantage. Upon common Theatres, indeed, ye applause of ye audience, is of more importance to ye actors ye their own approbation. But upon the Stage of Life, while conscience clips, let ye world hiss on ye contrary if ye conscience disapproves, ye lowest applause of ye world are of little Value. While our own minds commend, we may calmly despise all ye frowns, all ye censures, all ye malignity of man.

Should the whole frame of nature round us break In ruin and confusion hurled, We unconcern'd might hear ye mighty crack, And stand unhurt amidst a falling world!

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