

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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[No. 516.]

### TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the commencement, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except 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.

### CONGRESS.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Feb. 6.

Mr. Southard, from the committee of Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the Senate's bill directing the manner of appointing Indian Agents, and continuing the Act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes, reported the same without amendment; and it was referred to the committee of the whole to whom was referred a bill previously reported by the same committee respecting the civilization and education of Indians.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Secretary of War, stating that the report to this house from the War Department, dated on the 20th February last, contains all the information to be found in that Department, in relation to "the claims of the state of Massachusetts, for expenses of calling out the militia of that state during the late war, and the reasons why they have not been allowed;" which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Barbour, of Va. the committee of Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President to distribute an additional sum amongst the assessors of the U. States, for extra services.

The bill from the Senate, "in addition to an act for the relief of John Thompson," was twice read and committed.

The house took up the Senate's message, insisting on their amendment to the military appropriation bill, (respecting brevet pay) and agreed to insist on its disagreement thereto; and to ask of the Senate a conference thereon: to manage which conference on the part of this house, Messrs. Lowndes, Smith of Md. and Pitkin, were appointed.

The essential bill for the relief of major general Arthur St. Clair, was read a third time, passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. J. J. Monroe, his Secretary, transmitting a report of the Secretary of State, in compliance with a resolution of this house, requesting information respecting the ratification by the states of an article which is printed in some late copies of the constitution, but which, it appears, has not yet officially received the sanction of three fourths of the states in the Union.

The amount of the report from the Department of State is, that the 13th article of the amendments to the constitution of the U. States has been ratified by 1 Maryland, on 25 Dec. 1810. 2 Kentucky, 31 Jan. 1811. 3 Ohio, do. 4 Delaware, 2 Feb. 1811. 5 Pennsylvania, 6 Feb. 1811. 6 New-Jersey, 13 Feb. 1811. 7 Vermont, 24 Oct. 1811. 8 Tennessee, 21 Nov. 1811. 9 Georgia, 13 Dec. 1811. 10 N. Carolina, 23 Dec. 1811. 11 Massachusetts, 27 Feb. 1812. 12 N. Hampshire, 10 Dec. 1812. Rejected by 13 New York, 12 Mar. 1811. 14 Rhode Island, 15 Dec. 1814. 15 Connecticut, do. 16 South-Carolina, 17 Virginia, do.

The Secretary of State, in the course of last month, addressed a letter to the governor of Virginia, and to the governor of South Carolina, requesting information as to any final decisions by those states in relation to this amendment, but had not received answers thereto on the 3d instant.

The report lies on the table. Monday, Feb. 9. Mr. Forsyth made a report from the committee of Foreign Relations, on that part of the President's message which relates to the British West India trade, &c. and on the petition of the inhabitants of Portland, in the District of Maine, on the same subject. The reports and documents presented by the committee, were ordered to be printed. The bill accompanying them was read a first and second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house, for Thursday next.

Thomas W. Lawler, HATTER, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in Smithfield, in the shop lately occupied by Mr. Philip Stone, where he has on hand, and will constantly keep, a general assortment of hats, consisting of Beaver, Castor, Roman and Wool, which he will warrant to be equal at least to any in the United States; having settled a correspondence with the principal Hat Merchants in the cities of New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, for an all the shortest notices command the best quality of the market at rates—Orders from any part of the country, or state, executed with the strictest punctuality for cash, or a short credit.

N. B. The highest price given for all kinds of furs. Smithfield, Jan 25—64

### FALL & WINTER GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a very large assortment of VERY CHEAP GOODS, purchased at the several auctions in the city of Philadelphia, and elsewhere, for cash. The manner in which our goods have been bought, enables us to sell them very cheap. Purchasers of goods are invited to call on us and make their purchases, as our goods have been bought at immense sacrifices, and we are determined to sell them at a very small profit. We shall receive by the next waggon, a very extensive assortment of Ladies Shoes and Boots;

—ALSO— Children's Boots and Shoes, Winter Bonnets, Imperial and other Shawls, Fresh Teas, Brass Andirons, &c.

As usual our assortment of Groceries, Liquors, & Medicines, are very complete. Also, a quantity of CASTINGS, well assorted—Bar and Strap Iron, Steel, &c.

W. & J. LANE. November 19.

### For Sale, THE HOUSE AND LOT,

now in the occupancy of Mr. John Miller, situate on the main street in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. The house is a good log building, 18 by 21 feet, with a good kitchen adjoining. The lot contains half an acre of ground. For terms apply to Mr. P. Daugherty, residing in said town, or to the subscriber in Berkeley.

MAGNUS TATE, Jun. January 14.

### NOTICE.

I have rented Dr. Strath's saw and grist mill for the present year. They are now both in complete order, and capable of doing a great deal of work. The saw mill I am certain from the trial I have made, can cut from eight hundred to a thousand feet of inch plank a day. In a few days a very excellent country bolt will be fixed, which I shall be ready to bolt rye, buckwheat, and flour for domestic use as well as grind corn. The closest attention will be given, and they who choose to favor me with their work may expect to have it done without delay, on the most reasonable terms, and I trust done to their satisfaction.

GEORGE EVANS. Bulletin, Jan 28.—14

### HAMMOND & BROWN,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just finished opening, at their store, next door to the Post Office, in Charlestown, a vast assortment of

### MERCHANDISE,

of almost every description, which was purchased at the most favorable time, and on the most advantageous terms, for cash. They think it unnecessary to enumerate each particular article, neither is it their intention to deceive their friends by repeating an old worn out tale, of selling at reduced or half price. They wish to dispose of their goods on pleasing terms to the purchaser, if possible, and shall ever take a delight in showing them to any person who may do them the favor of calling and pricing them—permitting them to judge for themselves.

December 30.

### NEW STORE.

The subscribers have commenced the mercantile business at Leetown, where they are now opening, and for sale, a handsome assortment of

### CHEAP GOODS,

consisting of every article suitable for the present season—all of which will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers.

—All kinds of country produce will be received in exchange for goods, at the market price. CHAS. & JOHN STRIDER. December 17.

### Land for Sale.

Two subscribers being desirous of removing to the western country, offers for sale a valuable lot of land, containing 26 1/4 acres, about two miles from Charlestown. About 10 acres of this land are well timbered, and the whole inferior to none in Jefferson county.

February 4.—[3w.]

### A Watch Chain found.

Inquire of the Printer. February 11.

### THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have for sale, now at their store, near the Market-House, in Charles-Town, A large and extensive Assortment of

### GOODS,

Consisting of English, Irish, Scotch, French, East and West India, German, Russian, and American Manufacture, which we will sell by Wholesale and Retail, At the most reduced prices for cash, or country produce. Our assortment consists in part of the following articles, viz:

Superfine London and Yorkshire, Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Gray, and Bottle Green Cloths; Second and low priced cloths of all colours; Double and Single Mill'd drab, ditto, Cassimeres double and single mill'd, of various colors and prices, consisting of London, Yorkshire, and Kentucky; 7/8 Cassimeres for shawls; cloth and cassimeres shawls; rose, stripes, and point blankets; superfine and common flannels, cassimeres of various kinds, Bedford and Bennett's cord; cotton cords, thickset and velvets; silk & cotton shawls, do. handkerchiefs, calicoes dressed and undressed well assorted different patterns; curtain calicoes; ginghams plain and baird; senlaw, lutestring and other silks, different colors; Vestings a large assortment, almost every price and pattern; florentine vesting; domestic cottons, striped, crossbarred and plain; cotton crapes, various colors; coarse and fine muslins; Irish linen and shirting; cotton, almost every price; bedtick, coarse linen, cambric muslin, leno do; towels ready made; cambric dimities; beaver, kid, silk and yarn gloves; lambs wool and worsted hose, almost every colour; silk and cotton ditto; suspenders; sewing silks and boss, umbrellas; silk, straw and chip bonnets; kid, morocco and leather slippers, a large assortment; children's morocco hats; fur and wool hats, mens' coarse and fine shoes, and a large assortment of

### HARDWARE,

Mill and cut saws, imported and domestic; hand and panel saws; files and rasps of various kinds; chisels, gouges, plane-forks almost every price and quality; penknives, single and double blades, and of a superior quality; elegant and common razors, with and without cases, single or in pairs; shovels and tongs, fenders, drawing knives, straw or cutting knives; flat irons, melle and iron spoons; tea kettles, frying pans, iron and box coffee mills; brass, plated and iron candlesticks and snuffers; brass knob and stock locks, padlocks; brass and iron button hinges, H & I L ditto; screws, springs and tacks; desk and bureau mounting; thumb latches, hammers, pinchers, curry-combs, stirrup irons, bridle bits, spurs, snuff boxes, spectacles, looking glasses; guns, whetstone and half stacked, ANVILS AND VICES, also an extensive assortment of QUEEN'S WARE, consisting in part of cups and saucers, cast-iron plates, dishes, bowls, pitchers, mugs, &c. &c. with an elegant assortment of

### Groceries, Liquors, & Paints,

Sugar, molasses, coffee, fresh teas, imperial, young and old hyson, best box and keg raisins, nutmegs, almonds, nutmegs, pepper, all species ginger, French brandy, Jamaica spirits, Lisbon port, & other wines, old peach & apple brandy, whiskey; white lead, ditto, ground in oil; red lead, Spanish brown, whitening, logwood, fustic, coppers, madder, alum, best Spanish indigo, resin, tar, chewing and smoking tobacco, large and small twist, by the keg or smaller quantity; snuff and Spanish cigars; powder, shot, lead, flints, and window glass, 8 by 10; and 10 by 12.

Those wishing to purchase by large or small quantities will find it to their interest to call here and see. CARLILE & DAVIS. February 4.

### Last Notice.

BROWN AND LUCAS HAVING come to the determination of closing their accounts in the most speedy manner. Notify all persons indebted to them to make payment or some other satisfactory arrangement by the 15th February, otherwise suits will be instituted to March term against all such as shall fail to comply.

### Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, &c.

will be received in payment, or for Goods, and the market price allowed. Shepherdstown, January 6.

### JONATHAN PARKS—AGAIN.

Unwilling to impeach the honesty of a man without the most conclusive evidence of his guilt, and desirous of affording him a fair opportunity of exculpating his conduct, I, in December last, published an advertisement, in which I requested, of Jonathan Parks, certain information, under the assurance, that if not received by the first of the present month, I should "be under the necessity of disclosing some circumstances of the utmost importance to him, and not altogether unimportant to the public." That advertisement, I requested my brother editors, throughout the United States, to publish; and my request has been very generally complied with. But I have not yet received the information called for—I have not yet heard from JONATHAN PARKS: I shall therefore proceed to perform the duty which I imposed upon myself—a duty which every man, similarly situated, imperiously owes to the public; and which, if faithfully performed, would have a powerful tendency to render it less frequently necessary:

### To the People of the United States.

#### BEWARE OF A SWINDLER!

Some time in July last, a man who called himself Jonathan Parks, came to this place, and immediately commenced distributing about the streets a variety of Tracts against Drunkenness, Profane Swearing, Sabbath Breaking, &c. and under the garb of religious zeal so completely enlisted the confidence of some of our citizens as to enable him to worm himself into their debt to no inconsiderable amount, under the promise of making payment in the course of a fortnight. That promise he had done many similar ones before; but too ample evidence for believing he will continue to do, until the arm of justice shall arrest his career.

After enlisting the confidence and good wishes of many of our citizens, by his apparent zeal and disinterestedness in the cause of religion and morality, he commenced the exhibition of an optical shew, by which he must have amassed a considerable sum of money, many persons contributing liberally, under the impression that he was really what he pretended to be—an honest man—laboring for the good of his fellow men.

His department in other places, from which we have heard, has been similar to what it was with us— invariably characterized by falsehood, duplicity and intrigue, shielded under the cloak of devotedness to a cause for which, his actions plainly demonstrate, he has no regard—his route uniformly marked by the complaints of those who have been defrauded.

He is peculiarly qualified to impose upon the good natured credulity of the public, and having done so much for him in the way of singularity, as to induce a very natural supposition that fear of inevitable ruin, would at least deter him from transgressing the laws of justice or violating the rights of property. But he who reposes confidence in him, will find that such restraint is a feeble barrier against the duplicity of an accomplished swindler.

He is, by appearance, 35 or 40 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, the circumference of his body about 8 feet, somewhat debilitated in the left leg and arm, has sandy hair and whiskers, and in common conversation speaks remarkably loud. In fine, take him all in all, we never shall see his like again." He said he was from Hartford, Connecticut, had been through the state of New York, and was travelling westward.

That a story may be put to his infamous career, I must request that every editor in the United States, will have the goodness to give the above one or two insertions, and the favor will be cheerfully reciprocated.

W. D. BELL, Editor of the "Vorch Light." Hoger's Town, Feb. 3.

### Notice is hereby given,

THAT at the expiration of one month from this date, application will be made to the Secretary of War, for a return of a land warrant, the No. not recollecting, dated 28th December 1815, and lost the same day, between the Capitol and Montgomery Court House.

JOHN HOLT, Late a private in the 28th U. S. Regt. February 4, 1818.

### Public Debate.

The Jefferson Polemical Society will debate this interesting question, "Does mankind in a state of nature enjoy more felicity than in a state of civilization;" at the court house in Charlestown, on Friday evening the 20th inst. at 6 o'clock. The ladies and gentlemen of Charlestown, and its vicinity, are respectfully invited to attend. The president will deliver an address on this occasion.

J. MORROW, Secy. February 4.

### BOATING.

THIS subscriber informs the Farmers and Millers that he has removed his boating stand from the Old Furnace to the island near Harper's Ferry, in the Shenandoah, where he is ready to receive flour to boat to George Town and Alexandria.

JOHN PEACHER. January 28.

Blank Attachments For sale at this Office

### FROM MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.

I knew by the smoke that so gracefully curl'd Around the green elms, that a cottage was near; And I said, "If there's peace to be found in the world, The heart that was humble might hope for it here."

'Twas noon, and on flowers that languish'd around, In silence reposed the voluptuous bee; Every leaf was at rest, and I heard not a sound.

But the woodpecker tapping the hollow beech tree, And "here in this lone little wood," I exclaimed, "With a maid who was lovely to soul and to eye."

Who would blush when I praised her, and weep when I blam'd, How blest could I live, and how calm could I die!

By the shade of yon sumach whose red berry dips In the gush of the fountain, how sweet to recline; And to know that I sigh'd upon innocent lips, Which had never been sigh'd on by any but mine!

FROM THE PITTSBURG GAZETTE.

### SLEIGHING.

A parody "Ye Mariners of England."

Ye Gentlemen and Ladies, Who scorch in southern climes, Ah, little do you think upon The joy of sleighing times. Give ear unto a Pittsburgh man, And he will plainly show All the joys and the fears, When we ride upon the snow.

When snow and frosty weather Turn nature's visage white, We get the girls together, All wrapped up warm and tight. Right merrily their little tongues Do rattle as we go, While away, in the sleigh, We ride upon the snow.

At night our weight of metal, You easily may tell For seldom do we venture out, Unless we have a Belle. And bells have always clappers, And rattle as we go, While in spite of the night, We ride upon the snow.

If dancing is the fashion, Tho' "tis wicked," says the parson, We scamper to a village inn, And carry there the farce on. While merrily the fiddle goes, The girls they shake a toe, At noodle doozy we get boozey, And come home upon the snow.

ORLANDO

### Leesburg Hotel & Coffee House,

BY SAMUEL M. EDWARDS,

Who begs leave to inform the public that having purchased the property lately occupied by Mr. H. Peers, situated on the main street leading from Winchester to Alexandria, George Town and City of Washington, he intends keeping it for the accommodation of those who may favor him with their custom; and having provided, and intending to keep constantly, Liquors of the best quality, good beds and bedding, good servants, and a plentiful supply of Oats and Hay, &c. he hopes to merit the patronage of the public, assuring all who may think proper to call on him, that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to render them comfortable.

Leesburg, Feb. 11.

### Valuable Property for Rent.

The subscriber offers for rent, his property on Mill Creek, consisting of a Saw Mill, Fulling Mill, Carding Machine, and some Farming Land. There are also on the premises, a good dwelling house and kitchen, and some choice fruit trees. This property is situated in a good settlement for business.

ADAM S. HENSHAW. February 11.—[3t.]

### LEWIS F. YOUNG, TAILOR.

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tailoring Business, in the house of Mr. Ezekiel Deen, opposite the Presbyterian Meeting House, in Charles Town, where he will execute all work in his line, in the most fashionable and substantial manner, and on the shortest notice. February 11.

### LOST.

A Gold Chain and Seal. A suitable reward will be given to any one who will return said property, or afford information whereby it can be recovered. Apply to the Printer. January 28.

For a building so extensive intended for a purpose exclusively national, in which, in the future, provided for by a mingled regard is due to the simplicity and purity of the people's institutions, and to the character of the people who are represented in it, the sum already appropriated has proved altogether inadequate. The present is, therefore, a proper time for Congress to take the subject into consideration, with a view to all the objects claiming attention, and to regulate it by law.

On a knowledge of the furniture procured, and the sum expended for it, a just estimate may be formed, regarding the extent of the building, of what will still be wanting to furnish the house. Many of the articles being of a durable nature, may be retained through a long series of services; and being of great value, such as plate, ought not to be left altogether, and at all times, to the care of servants alone. It seems to be advisable that a public agent should be charged with it during the occasional absence of the President, and have authority to transfer it from one President to another, and likewise to make reports of occasional deficiencies, as the basis on which further provision should be made.

It may also merit consideration, whether it may not be proper to commit the care of the public buildings, particularly the President's house and the Capitol, with the grounds belonging to them, including likewise the furniture of the latter, in a more especial manner, to a public agent. It is the object of this valuable property seems to have been connected with the structure of the buildings, and committed to those employed in their construction. This guard will necessarily be taken when the buildings are finished, at which time the interest in them will be proportionally augmented. It is presumed, that this trust, in a certain degree at least, incidental to the other duties of the incumbent of the public buildings, but it may merit consideration whether it will not be proper to charge him with it more explicitly, and give him authority to employ one or more persons under him, for these purposes.

JAMES MONROE. Washington, Feb. 10, 1818.

The message was read and referred to the committee of the whole to whom is referred the bill to provide for erecting additional buildings for the accommodation of the several Executive Departments.

Mr. Johnson of Ky. from the committee on military affairs, made a report on the petition of a company of rangers, commanded by captain James Biggar, in the years 1813 and 1814, accompanied by a bill for their relief: twice read and committed.

Mr. J. also reported a bill for the relief of Capt. Benjamin Johnson and capt. Henry Gist: twice read and committed.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Commissioners of the public buildings in the city of Washington, enclosing a copy of one of the original deeds of conveyance to the trustees of the United States, for the grounds in the said city, and copies of the correspondence relating to the location of the public offices on the President's square; which was referred to the committee of the whole, to whom was referred the President's message of today.

The resolution relative to the distribution of the late edition of the land laws, was received from the Senate, and twice read and committed.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Smith in the chair, on the bill "concerning half pay pensions, &c. and for other purposes."

The first section of the bill goes to equalize the pensions allowed for services in the revolutionary and late war, and to assimilate the mode of paying them. A motion which was under consideration when this subject was before the house on Friday last, having been agreed to—

Mr. Burwell moved to strike out the second section of the bill, which is in the following words: "That in all cases where provision has been made by law for five years' half pay to the widows and children of officers and soldiers who were killed in battle, or who died of wounds received in battle, or who died in the military service of the United States, during the late war, the said provision shall be continued for the additional term of five years, to commence at the end of the first term of five years in each case respectively, making the provision equal to ten years' half pay."

This motion was opposed by Mr. Johnson of Ky. Mr. Walker of N. C. and Mr. Southard, and supported by Mr. Livermore, and was negatived by a considerable majority. Mr. Hitchcock moved to amend the section so as to extend the continuation of the pension to motherless children of deceased soldiers under sixteen years of age, as well as to the widows; which motion was negatived.

The third section is in the following words: "That in all cases where any soldier of the regular army shall have died while in the service of the United States, in the late war, or in returning home from said service, leaving a widow, such widow shall be entitled to receive the sum of forty eight dollars annually, for the term of five years, as a half pay pension; and in case of the death or intermarriage of said widow, before the expiration of the term of five years from the death of the husband, the half pay for the remainder of the term shall cease;" which motion Mr. H. subsequently withdrew; when Mr. Colston renewed the motion to expunge the section; on which considerable debate took place.

The motion was supported by Messrs. Moore, of Pennsylvania, and Colston, and opposed by Messrs. Taylor, of New York, Holmes of Massachusetts, Spencer, Comstock, Ogle, Walker, of North Carolina, T. M. Nelson, Johnson, of Kentucky, and Harrison; and finally negatived by the following vote: For striking out the section, 48. Against it, 99.

Mr. Harrison then moved to amend the section, by making the pension commence from the first of March, 1817, instead of from the death of the husband; on the ground that it would be more beneficial to the widow and more convenient to the Treasury to pay the five years' pension gradually, than in a gross sum, which would be payable under the section as it stood. This motion was negatived—yeas 44.



section, or some other feature, and that, if the bill would pass, moved to reconsider the vote just taken, that the bill might be modified and rendered acceptable to the House.

This motion, after some discussion, was negatived—ayes 53, noes 85; and The House adjourned.

Thursday, February 12.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the comptroller of the treasury, transmitting a partial list of balances due more than three years prior to the 30th of September, 1817, and which remained unsettled on that day.

The speaker also laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report of the Director of the Mint, giving the result of sundry essays of foreign coins, made in obedience to the act of the 29th April, 1816.

Mr. Lowndes from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on that part of the general military appropriation bill which respects extra pay to officers of brevet rank when on separate service, made a detailed report, stating the views of the Committee of this House adverse to that appropriation, and the arguments by which the conferees on the part of the Senate sustained their preference of it. It appears that the Committee of the two houses parted without being able to come to an agreement, each retaining its own opinion.

After the reading of the report, Mr. Lowndes, remarking that the views taken of the subject by the Committee rendered unnecessary the attempt to elucidate it by any further remarks from himself, moved that this house do adhere to its disagreement of the amendment of the senate which proposes an appropriation for the brevet extra pay.

Mr. Mercer, suggesting that the length of the report was such as to prevent a due comprehension of the force and scope of its reasoning by hearing it once read, therefore moved that the report lie on the table and be printed; which motion was agreed to.

Mr. Edwards, of N. C. offered the following for consideration.

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making some provision for the widows of such soldiers of the militia as died after reaching their homes in consequence of disease contracted whilst in the service.

Mr. E. said that a principle similar to that contained in this resolution was contained in the bill which was yesterday rejected, and he believed a large majority of the house were in favor of that provision, but had voted against the bill on account of other provisions, highly objectionable, which it contained. His motion was intended again to bring the object before the house.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Harrison gave notice that on to-morrow he should ask leave to introduce a bill to extend for a further term of five years the pensions granted to the widows and orphans of officers and soldiers of the militia who were killed in battle, and died in service during the late war. He had pursued this course, because he did not wish to trouble the military committee with it, having already reported favorably on it amongst other objects, in the bill yesterday rejected, and having at present enough of other business on their hands.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, after advertising to the unfavorable report of the committee of claims, on the petition of Samuel Hughes, which had been laid on the table, moved a resolution relative to the same, which, after some discussion between Mr. Williams and Mr. Smith, was agreed to, directing the Secretary of the navy to lay before the house any information he may possess relative to the destruction by the enemy of Samuel Hughes' cannon foundry, employed in the service of the Department, the quantity of cannon and shot on hand at the time, what measures, if any, was adopted by the Department for its protection, what time the cannon and shot were permitted to remain at the foundry after being proven, &c.

Mr. M. Lane offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to communicate to this house, a letter from Arthur Lee to the committee of foreign relations, dated at Paris, October 6th, 1777, and also a letter from Benjamin Franklin, Silas Deane, and Arthur Lee, to the committee of foreign relations, dated September, 1777, if such letters are now to be found, and, if not, that he communicate to this house whether such letters ever were received, the contents thereof, and in what manner they have been lost.

On enquiry of Mr. Forsyth into the object of this motion, Mr. M. Lane stated, that he wished to have these papers, with a view to a proper decision on certain claims of the heirs of Baron de Beaumarchais. He had understood, from authority, that he fully retained on that such letters had been received, and had been in the Department of State, affording more information on the subject of these claims, than any documents in possession of the house, &c.

The motion was agreed to, *non. con.*

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole. Mr. Deane in the chair, on the following resolutions, submitted by Mr. Johnson, of Ky. at an early period of the session, and now for the first time taken up:

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide by law, for the widows of soldiers of

the regular army, who were killed in battle, or who died in service, during the late war with Great Britain.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide by law, for the disbanded and deranged officers of the army of the United States, who served in the late war against Great Britain, by donations in land, viz: to a major general, 1280 acres; a brigadier general, 1120 acres; colonel and lieutenant colonel, 800 acres; major 600 acres; captain 610 acres; and subaltern 400 acres.

3. Resolved, That it is expedient to establish by law three additional military academies, viz: one in the vicinity of Fort Dearborn, in South Carolina; one in the vicinity of Newport, Kentucky; and one in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, in Virginia; one third of the edels to be the sons of the officers and soldiers of the late army, who died in the service of the United States in the late war.

4. Resolved, That it is expedient to establish by law an additional armory, to be located on the western waters.

5. Resolved, That it is expedient to organize by law a corps of invalids, to be composed of one thousand men.

6. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide by law, for the repeal of so much of the act of Congress of the 6th of July, 1812, as authorizes additional pay and emoluments to brevet rank, in the army of the U. States.

7. Resolved, That the military peace establishment of the United States shall consist of eight thousand men, including the corps of invalids, provided that the corps of engineers, the general staff and the ordnance department, shall be retained as at present established. Provided also, that no part of the army shall be disbanded, in consequence of said reduction; but the same shall be effected by permitting vacancies, as they occur, to remain.

8. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide by law, for one additional ration, for each of the commissioned officers of the army of the United States.

9. Resolved, That the Committee on the subject of military affairs, be instructed to report bills, embracing the objects of the foregoing resolutions.

No debate took place on those resolutions, but the question was successively taken on them.

They were all rejected, except the 4th, which was passed over, (on account of information on that subject having been called for from the military department)—and the 6th, which was agreed to, by a large majority as there was no objection to all the other resolutions.

The following resolution had also been referred to the same committee, on motion of Mr. Walker, of N. Carolina:

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide by law, that all minors who were regularly enlisted in the late or present army of the United States, and who served twelve months and upwards, and having been honorably discharged, shall be entitled to an adequate bounty of land, or a commutation of such bounty in money.

This resolution, after a great deal of debate and amendment, in which Messrs. Walker, Storrs, Cobb, Edwards, Little, and Rhea took part, was rejected.

There had been referred to the same committee, on motion of Mr. Comstock, of N. Y. a resolution, that it is expedient to allow a pension to officers of the present army who were wounded in the service during the late war.

This motion was also rejected by a large majority.

The committee then rose and reported its proceedings to the house.

The question being on concurrence in these several votes.

Mr. Johnson, in a speech of half an hour, entered his protest against the several decisions of the house.

The votes in committee of the whole were then severally concurred in.

When the sixth resolve was under consideration, Mr. Robertson, of Lou. moved to amend it by adding to it a proposition to this effect: that the military committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of educating at the Military School of the U. States, the sons of all officers, non-commissioned officers or privates, who have fallen in fighting for their country.

After considerable discussion, in which Mr. Williams, of N. C. Mr. Smith of Md. Mr. Johnson, of Ky. Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Mercer, took part, the amendment was negatived, not, it is believed, from an objection to the principle it embraced, but to its introduction in this manner.

After the whole of the resolutions had been disposed of, and the 6th referred to the Military committee, to bring in a bill—

Mr. Robertson renewed, in a separate form, the proposition he had failed just now in carrying by way of amendments.

The house adjourned without coming to a decision on it.

Friday, Feb. 13.

Mr. Lowndes from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States for the year 1818, which bill was twice read and committed.

The speaker laid before the House, a report from the War Department on the petition, referred to that Department, of General Moses Porter; and reports from the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of General St. Clair's unsettled balances, and on the petition of Joseph W. Page.

Mr. Harrison rose, according to notice yesterday given, to ask leave to bring in a bill to extend half-pay pensions for five years,

to the widows of soldiers who died in the public service during the late war, &c.

The leave asked was given, by a vote of 55 to 52, and a committee appointed to prepare a bill accordingly.

The house took up the report of the Conferees on the part of this house, on the subject of the disagreeing votes of the two Houses; and

On motion of Mr. Lowndes, the house resolved to adhere to its disagreement to said amendment.

The bills which passed the senate this day, were received by the house, and severally twice read and referred.

#### MILITARY EDUCATION.

The house then resumed the consideration of the resolution yesterday offered by Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana, to instruct the military committee to enquire into the expediency of educating at the military school of the United States the sons of all officers, non-commissioned officers, or privates, who have fallen in fighting for their country.

After disposing of several propositions to amend the resolution, and some discussion of its objects,

A substitute was offered by Mr. Moore of Pa. as follows, which, after being amended; by expunging the words in *italic*, was agreed to.

That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of bringing in a bill embracing the following principles, viz: That in all applications hereafter, for the admission of cadets into the military academy of West Point, a preference shall be given to the sons of the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who were killed in battle, or died in the service of the United States, in the late war, giving a preference to those least able to educate themselves, and best qualified for the military profession, and to be distributed as equally as practicable throughout the several states and territories, according to the ratio of representation.

In this shape the resolution was adopted by a considerable majority.

#### GENERAL BANKRUPT BILL.

The house then, on motion of Mr. Hopkinson, resolved itself into a committee of the whole. Mr. Smith of Md. in the chair, on the bill to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the U. States.

The reading of this bill (which contains fifty four printed folio pages) occupied the remainder of the sitting; after the reading was finished;

The committee rose, obtained leave to sit again; and

The house adjourned to Monday.

Monday, Feb. 16.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to enquire into the expediency of altering the time of holding the circuit court of the United States for the Virginia district, holden at Richmond, from the 12th to the 2d day of April, in each year.

On motion of Mr. Williams, of N. Y. the committee on pensions were instructed to enquire into the expediency of placing John Miller on the pension list from October, 1812.

On motion of Mr. Bloomfield, the committee on foreign relations were instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing the residence of a Consul at Mogadore, in the Empire of Morocco.

Mr. B. assigned as a reason for this motion the advantages which would result from a consulate there, &c. and particularly from the opportunity it would afford of redeeming from captivity our ship-wrecked mariners and other citizens, who might be unfortunate enough to fall into the hands of the Arabs, &c.

On motion of Mr. Blount the committee on the post office and post roads were instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a post road from Greenville, in Newport, Dandridge, and Hills, to Knoxville, in Tennessee.

Mr. Tarr offered for consideration a motion to the following effect:

"That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of granting a tract of an hundred and sixty acres of land to each surviving soldier of the late revolutionary army, who enlisted for three years, and faithfully served out the term of their enlistment."

Mr. S. said that the class referred to was a very meritorious description of men, who had never been provided for heretofore, but who, he thought, ought now to be provided for in the manner which he proposed.

The motion was agreed to, but not without a considerable number of negative votes.

#### BANKRUPT LAW.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Bloomfield in the chair, on the bill to establish a uniform Bankrupt Law.

Mr. Hopkinson rose, and in an elaborate speech, the delivery of which occupied from one until near 4 o'clock, spoke in support of the measure; when

The committee rose, and reported progress; and

The house adjourned.

CHARLESTON, FEB. 9.

#### DEATH OF GEN. MINA.

If any doubt has heretofore existed respecting the fate of the patriot General Mina, the question is now put at rest by the subjoined documents, translated from our late Spanish papers. The blood thirsty myri-

ads of Ferdinand have at length succeeded in destroying one of the bravest and most enterprising assertors of Independence; and that their adored master may be well assured of the fact, his excellency, the viceroy, has caused to be published, minute certificates of all the BLUTCHERS engaged in the *laudable work* of murdering a great man—a hero—at whose name they have often trembled.

Translated for the City Gazette from the Havana Commercial Daily Advertiser, of the 23th January, 1818.

#### PUNISHMENT OF THE TRAITOR MINA.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

By Don Pascual de Linan, Field Marshal.

Most excellent Sir—I have the honor to forward to your excellency the documents proving the execution, and the inquest led by a person of the faculty, on the body of the traitor Xavier Mina, which took place on the 11th inst. pursuant to the order issued by your excellency on the 3d, after having performed your instructions there received, relative to drawing from him answers to all the questions put by your excellency, and after he received the Christian assistance.

In conjunction with all the officers under my command, I tender you my sincere acknowledgments, for the thanks that your excellency has been pleased to give us, in the name of the king, our lord, for the capture of the rebel.

May God preserve your Excellency many years.

General Quarters, on the Hill of Balboa, 17th November, 1817.

PASCUAL DE LINAN  
To the Most Excellent Viceroy,  
Don John Ruiz de Apodaca.

We, Don Francis Romerora, lieut. colonel, commanding the regiment of the line of infantry of New Spain; Don Joseph Martin commanding the 1st American battalion; Don Joseph Pollada Lorenzana, of the same rank and corps; as also Don Joaquin Sanchez Badajoz, Don Joseph Maria Quintero, commanding the first battalion of Zaragoza; and Don Joseph Fernandez Cobos, and Don Joaquin Gata, both brevet captains, belonging to the line of infantry, regiment of Ferdinand VII.—Do certify, that on the 11th Nov. inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M. the traitor Xavier Mina was shot on the top of the hill Balboa, where the general quarters of the division under the command of Don Pascual de Linan, Field Marshal, are actually stationed, in obedience to the superior order of the 3d instant, issued by His Excellency Don John Ruiz de Apodaca, Vice Roy; and having been directed by said order to witness the performance, we did so; and in order that it may so appear, we herewith set our signatures, at the same spot of Balboa, on the 17th November, 1817.

Francis Romero.  
Joseph Maria Quintero Castro.  
Joaquin Sanchez Badajoz.  
Joseph Polledo y Lorenzana.  
Joseph Fernandez y Cobos.  
Joaquin Gata.

I, Don Manuel Falcon, surgeon of the 1st American battalion, do certify, that at six o'clock, P. M. of this day, I was called upon to inspect the corpse of the traitor Xavier Mina, which had been shot two hours before; wherein I found a wound sufficiently large in the head, at the occipital bone, which made said breach went out through the mouth, destroying both jaws; also, another wound in the shoulder, inflicted by the same weapons, whereby the breast was perforated; which wounds are reciprocally mortal, as the corpse exhibited.

I declare this to be the truth; certifying it at the top of Balboa, this 11th November, 1817.

Manuel Falcon.

I, Don Joseph Anthony Benavides, Adjutant Major of the 1st American Infantry Regiment, actually charged with the duties thereof, it being accidentally under the command of Don John Rafols, Sergeant Major: Do certify, that the signature which appears in the preceding certificate, is that which Don Manuel Falcon, Associate Surgeon to the regiment, did always, and does actually write. And in order that it may so appear whenever required, I sign these presents, with the approbation of my commander, on the top of Balboa, Nov. 17, 1817.

Joseph Anthony Benavides.

DEFEAT OF THE PATRIOTS IN MEXICO.

Translated from the Havana Diary of January 25, received at the office of the Baltimore Patriot.

Despatch from Col. Joaquin Marquez De nallo, to the Viceroy of Mexico.

GLORY TO THE GOD OF ARMIES!  
Fort of Coporo, 1st Dec. 1817, half past 11 P. M.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR—Last night advanced my batteries within pistol shot of the enemy's fort, and there I erected another battery opposite the principal gate with two pieces of artillery. At five o'clock in the morning the fire began through all the line, to which the enemy answered as they had done before.—This last battery did them a great deal of injury, opened a large breach, and dismounted one cannonade. When I perceived this, I disposed myself to the assault, and for this effect, I dark, I united the three companies of grenadiers of Ordenez and Alobera, and marched with them to

the breach, having learned by some deserters that the enemy wanted to escape on account of the great injury he suffered from our artillery. After having filled up the trenches, I placed myself at the head of the column with my adjutants, Capt. Martinez and Gaertero, and Lt. Marquez, having ordered before the capture of the regiment of Mexico, Don Ramon de la Madrid, to assault on the left, with 40 men of the battalion of St. Louis. This was so promptly executed that an enemy's gunner was surprised with the match in his hand; he had no time to fire a shot, which was loaded with grape. The enemy began to throw themselves through a narrow pass, called las Cuevas de Pastana, for which reason I ordered Lt. Col. Barradas, assisted by Capt. Rayon, as his guide, to follow them, by which movement we took 45 rebels, with their arms, and a great number of women. Amongst the prisoners are Col. Pedro Rodriguez, Major Ignatie Balas, and the adjutant of the chief Bravo.—We have found in the fort 6 pieces of artillery, munitions, arms, and several other effects. A number of our enemies were laying, some wounded and some bleeding.

God preserve your excellency many years.

JOAQUIN MARQUEZ DONALDO.  
[Extraordinary Gazette of the Government of Mexico.

SAVANNAH, FEB. 10.

#### THE NEGLECTED BRAVE.

It is a singular circumstance that the ashes of General NATHANIEL GREENE, deposited in the grave yard of this city, should not be discoverable by any inscription, to the eye of a stranger. The spot even where they lie is unknown to our inhabitants except a few revolutionary patriots whom the hand of time has spared to be; as it were, guides to the sepulchre of a man, who stood, in the American lines, next to the immortal Washington, and who may be justly termed the saviour of the southern states. It is with the highest feelings of pleasure, however, that we can announce to our fellow citizens, that ample atonement is about to be made for the apathy and indifference of former times. A number of spirited individuals are about opening a subscription, on which their names will be prominent, for the purpose of obtaining a sum adequate to the erection of a monument over the remains of a hero who was, in courage and patriotism inferior to no warrior of his age.—*Republican.*

NASHVILLE, JAN. 31.

#### U. S. BRANCH BANK.

We learn from a source entitled to confidence, that the Office of the Bank of the United States, have taken into consideration the act of the last session of our Legislature intended by its authors, virtually to prevent the establishment of a Branch in this state; and have determined that it is imperative and nugatory—and, that they will, notwithstanding the hostility of the Legislature, give the People of Tennessee a Branch of that institution.

Remarkable Bull.—A Bull, of the following dimensions, raised on the Roanoke, only 5 years old, was exhibited in this town on Saturday last, and is this day offered to the inspection of the curious at the stables of Mr. Joseph Hall in Portsmouth.—Dimensions, 5 feet high; 14 feet from his nose to the end of his tail, which last is not more than three feet long; girth round the body 9 feet, round the neck 6 feet, and his legs so short that his breast is not more than 18 inches from the ground; supposed, by competent judges, to weigh two thousand pounds!

ROFOLK, FEB. 16.

We learn from a gentleman who has lately arrived in town, (says the Norfolk Beacon of Feb. 12) that the Buenos Ayres brig *El Patriota*, (formerly the Fourth of July) commodore Taylor, has captured off the Canaries, 21 sail, one of which was a Spanish galleon, having on board A MILLION AND A HALF OF DOLLARS!—with which she had an action of two hours and 20 minutes, on the 23 of December. The *Patriota* had 5 killed and 9 wounded—among whom, the commodore himself, but slightly.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 13.

The United States sloop of war Hornet, is fitted out at this port for a voyage. We understand she is ordered to Cape Henry, Hayti, to demand restitution for property belonging to American merchants, unjustly seized by Christophe, some years since. It is rumored that commodore Lewis goes out as agent of the United States.

ALEXANDRIA, FEBRUARY 16.

Beasts of Counterfeits.—Several counterfeit notes, purporting to be of the Union Bank of Maryland, were passed in town on Friday evening. They are of the denomination of \$20, and said to be so well executed as to require a nice discrimination to distinguish them from the genuine notes. A gentleman who received one of them, on discovering its character, went in pursuit of an officer; but the villains had decamped before they had an opportunity of arresting them.

FREDERICKTOWN, FEB. 18.

It is a fact, with which perhaps our readers generally are not acquainted, that the state treasury is bankrupt, & that the state of Maryland is at this moment more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in debt! While republicans had the ascendancy, Maryland was considered one of the richest states in the Union. Every year added to the amount in the treasury. But, in the short space of three years, the federalists have emptied the public coffers, and plunged the state in debt. What have they done with the money? They have built no public edifices, endowed no colleges, paid off no debts. Have they gratified the favorites from the public funds? Aye, there's the rub! We say they have; we say they have mis-conducted the public affairs, and misapplied the public money.—[*Polit. Examiner.*

#### THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

The Vice-President of the United States, arrived in the city of Washington on the 10th inst. from his residence in New York.

The senate having receded from its amendment to the general military appropriation bill, it now requires only the signature of the president to become a law.—[*Nat. Intell.*

The question respecting the establishment of a uniform system of bankruptcy is under debate in the house of representatives. The fate of the bill is thought uncertain. We hope, however, it will escape the fate of several other propositions originated in the same house during the present session. The commercial part of our people implore its passage; and we have yet to learn whether, and why its rejection is demanded by any other great interest of the country.—[*Idid.*

An act has passed both houses of the legislature of Kentucky, incorporating thirty-nine new banks. There are already in existence in the state, a State Bank, with fourteen branches, besides two branches of the Bank of the United States.

The legislature of New-York has passed a resolution to remove the remains of the gallant general MONTGOMERY, who fell at Quebec, and which lie buried near the spot where he received his mortal wound, unaccompanied by any monument.

A committee was appointed to provide the means of removing those remains to St. Paul's Church, in the city of New-York, to be deposited near the monument erected in that church to his memory.

The Legislature of Ohio has recently adjourned. Among the acts passed, were acts to incorporate four or five new banks, in addition to between twenty and thirty previously incorporated.

The proposition to tax the Branch of the United States' Bank in that state was negatived.

Counterfeit Three Dollar Notes of the Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania are in circulation. The engraving is bad, the paper has a glossy appearance, and the signature of the President (A. Bayard) is very badly executed. —*Dem. Press.*

Glimpse of toleration.—The Quebec papers mention, that the Catholic Bishop of that province has been called to the Legislative Council by a writ of summons; and has taken his seat; the first Catholic Prelate which has had any share in British legislation since the expulsion of the STUARTS.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

Friend Hill.—The following is copied from a private letter of recent date, written by WILLIAM PLYMER, the present governor of this state. Happy would it be for this world, were this praiseworthy sentiment universally adopted by statesmen and legislators.—*New Hamp. Pat.*

"My sentiments on that subject (religious freedom) have not changed with time; but every revolving season has added new proofs, in my mind, to the fitness and propriety of leaving every individual at full and entire liberty of choosing his own religion and of giving or withholding his property as he pleases for its support. Human laws cannot make men religious; but they may, and often have made bad men hypocrites. Civil government was instituted for earth, not for heaven; and it ought never to intermeddle with religion, except to protect men in the free enjoyment of their religious sentiments."

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

Easter Day.—In looking into the almanac for the current year (1818) an error appears in asserting the 22d of March to be Easter Day. The rule of the Episcopal Church, (see the Common Prayer Book), is, that "Easter Day, on which the rest depend, is always the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon or next after the 21st March, and if the full moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter Day is the Sunday after." Now it happens that the full moon really falling on the 22d, the 29th will consequently be the true Easter Day, and all calculations made from the above data must be erroneous.

Extract of a letter from Washington.

"The city begins to be gay, but the season of greatest festivity is after the supreme court commence its session. The arrival of the judges, counsellors, parties, &c. connected with this high court, creates a great stir in the metropolis. There are now tea and dining parties daily. The president gives two superb dinners a week, and sees gentlemen on business and etiquette every Wednesday.

February 25.

Wanted Immediately, A Lad, about 16 or 17 years of age, as an apprentice to the Hatting Business.

JOHN GEPHART, Charles-Town, Jan. 21.

Augustine was a flourishing little seaport, under the French. They held it for many years; and Sir Francis Drake, who was scouring the seas in that neighborhood, made an attack upon it in 1585, but with what success we do not know at present! It was sacked in 1705 by the pirates, who swarmed in and about the West India Islands. The English again attacked it in 1702. While in the possession of the English, a singular plan of colonization was adopted—15,000 Greeks, part from the Morea and the adjacent islands, were brought to Florida, and built a town 20 miles from St. Augustine, called New-Synnra. They endeavored to create a revolution, but failed. The Florida, after being in possession of Spain, France and England, was finally restored to Spain; and there is every reason to believe that they will become our property, and not transmissible to any foreign power.

[*National Advocate.*

A letter of recent date from Nashville, in Tennessee, mentions that general Jackson was about to leave that place to take command of the forces engaged against the hostile Creek and Seminole Indians, and that a thousand Tennessee troops were expected about the same time to march to the scene of Indian warfare, to act under the orders of their favorite commander.

[*Baltimore Patriot.*

LONGEVITY.

Died a few days ago, in this county, (Washington, N. C.) the very advanced age of 115 years, Mr. LITTLE.—He retained his health and strength nearly to the last—had no family, and, like col. Boon, the first settler of Kentucky, was a hunter, and supported himself chiefly by his gun. It is worthy of remark, that this very old man never owned or had a bed in his house.

Legislature of Virginia.

Friday, Feb. 13.

A bill "to suppress drunkenness and immorality" was read the first time; and, on Mr. Mallory's motion, Resolved, that the further consideration of the said bill be postponed until the 31st of March next.

Saturday, Feb. 14.

An engrossed bill, "to reduce the capital of the Northwestern bank of Virginia, and for other purposes," was read a third time, and several bills thereon were filed.—Resolved, That the bill do pass, and (the title thereof being amended on Mr. Lefler's motion;) that the title be, "an act to amend and continue in force so much of the act, entitled 'an act establishing two new banks within this commonwealth,' as relates to the Northwestern bank of Virginia.

An engrossed bill, "providing for the endowment of primary schools, academies, colleges, and an university," was read a third time. A clause (by way of rider) was proposed by Mr. Hill of King and Queen, to be added thereto; which clause was received, read the first and second times, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill (with the rider) do pass; and (the title being, on motion, amended;) that the title be, "an act appropriating part of the revenue of the literary fund, and for other purposes."

[This bill distributes annually \$45,000 out of the Revenue of the Literary Fund (nearly half of it) among the counties of the commonwealth in proportion to their white population. The quota of each, along with the residue of the proceeds of the glebe lands, if any, in any particular county, to be applied by certain commissioners in each county to the education of poor children in reading, writing and arithmetic. The bill makes no provision for any academy, college or university, &c.

An engrossed bill, "to amend the several acts concerning public roads," was read a third time; and on motion of Mr. Battelle postponed till the 31st day of March.

OHIO LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell a tract of land, situated on Prave Creek, in the county of Ohio, in this state, near the Ohio River, Containing 334 Acres.

The land is rich, well timbered, and there are several never failing springs on it. An indisputable title will be given the purchaser. Negroes or good paper will be taken in payment, if immediate application be made to the subscriber, living near Charles Town, Jefferson county, Va.

BENJ. PENDLETON.

February 25.

N. B.—If the above land is not sold previous to Jefferson county court for the month of March next, it will, on the first day of said court, be offered at public auction, on a reasonable credit, before the door of Fulton's Hotel, in Charles Town.

D. P.

#### NOTICE.

ON the third Monday of March next, if fair, and if not the next fair day thereafter, at Graham's tavern, Harper's Ferry, will be rented on such terms as then will be made known, the Ferry and its appurtenances, now in possession of Messrs. Avis and Strickland, for the term of one year, commencing on the 1st of April following.

L. P. W. BALCH.

February 25.

Wanted Immediately, A Lad, about 16 or 17 years of age, as an apprentice to the Hatting Business.

JOHN GEPHART, Charles-Town, Jan. 21.



# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. X.]

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1818.

[No. 517.]

From a late work of Fessenden.

## THE COQUETTE

"Dresses so neatly for a ball,  
In truth, she's hardly dressed at all;  
A thing to Yankee quite distressing,  
It leaves so little room for guessing  
As how the anguished little dragon  
Would look without a single rag on."

The following story is given in a late French paper:

A young man, about twenty or twenty-two years of age, was lately going home about eleven o'clock in the evening, through a street rather unfrequented, and near the theatres of the Boulevard, when he was seized suddenly by three strong men, who applied a handkerchief to his mouth, covered his eyes, and carried him, in spite of his efforts, to a coach which had stopped at a short distance. They at the same time endeavored to tranquilize him and to set him at ease as to his safety, by assuring him that it was only an adventure de femme which was in question. After having driven on two or three hours at the least, they made him alight, and he found himself, when the bandage was removed from his eyes, in a small apartment, neat and well furnished. His guides told him to be patient, and that his order should be attended to in his ringing a bell. They made him a good fire, and persuaded him to go to bed when he had somewhat recovered from his first alarm. He remained a prisoner till the day after the next, well served, well warmed, and having books supplied him to amuse himself. No noise was heard in the house, and the windows of the room, which were defended by bars, looked on an inner court in which was some poultry; this was all he could observe.

The third day, about 4 o'clock in the evening they begged him to pass into a drawing room in which a lady (they said) waited for him. He followed his guide, but when he was in the presence of the mysterious lady, she cried out "it is not he," and fainted.—When she returned to her senses, she made apologies to the prisoner for the mistake of her people, and invited him with much politeness to dine with her. He accepted, and remarked a very handsome woman of 25 or 30 years of age, a sparkling brunette, whose language, tone and manner announced a person of birth. The dinner was silent; the lady polite but serious. The young man at last begged the liberty of retiring, representing to her that his absence would cause much uneasiness to his friends, and expose him to the risk of losing his employment. The fair woman looked at him as if she had, and promised that if this mistake happened, she would take means to repair it. She even took means with him to be informed of the event, at the same time keeping her own secret; but she would not consent to let him go away immediately. They parted, and he was told to hold himself in readiness to set out at 3 in the morning. At that hour he was blinded, as before, taken from the room and put into the coach, and after a journey about as long as the former, he was set down about break of day, at 6 in the morning; two men on horse back escorted him about 600 paces further, while the coach drove rapidly off. His guides told him he was in the plain of Boulogne, galloped away, leaving the young man to rub his eyes, and meditate at leisure on his singular adventure.

A vicar of Saxler in Switzerland, who thundered from the pulpit against the dress of the ladies, has been suspended by the vicar-general, M. Godlin, Ticfenau. The Gazette of Lausanne cites a singular fragment of the sermon: "I declare to you, haughty and frivolous women, I abhor you, I detest you, I would prefer to see before me the open hell, peopled with the most frightful demons, than to take a single glance at a fashionable woman. You will be damned, you will surely go to hell. We will rejoice then at your sufferings; and the saints and ourselves, we shall laugh at the eternal torments that you will undergo. (Surely this vicar is not a true levite.)"

## UKASE.

Addressed to the Legislative Synod, at Moscow, by Alexander, Emperor of Russia.

Dated from Moscow, Oct. 27, 1817.

"During my late travels through the provinces, I was obliged, to my small regret, to listen to speeches pronounced by certain of the clergy in different parts, which contained unbecomingly praises of me—praises which can only be ascribed to God. And as I am convinced in the depth of my heart of the christian truth, that every blessing floweth unto us through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ alone, and that every man, be he whom he may, without Christ, is full only of evil, therefore to ascribe unto me the glory of deeds, in which the hand of God hath been so evidently manifested before the whole world, is to give unto men that glory which belongeth unto Almighty God alone.

"I account it my duty, therefore, to forbid all such unbecomingly expressions of praise, and recommend to the Holy Synod to give instructions to all the Bishops, that they themselves, and the Clergy under them, may, on similar occasions, in future, refrain from all such expressions of praise, so disagreeable to my ears; and that they may render unto the Lord of Hosts alone Thanksgivings; pray for the blessings bestowed upon us, pray for the out-pouring of his Grace upon all of us; conforming them-

selves in this matter to the words of Sacred Writ, which require us to render to the King, Eternal, Immortal, Invisible, the only wise God, honor and glory forever and ever. ALEXANDER.

## Leesburg Hotel & Coffee House,

BY

### SAMUEL M. EDWARDS,

Who begs leave to inform the public that having purchased the property lately occupied by Mr. H. Peers, situated on the main street leading from Winchester to Alexandria, George Town and City of Washington; he intends keeping it for the accommodation of those who may favor him with their custom; and having provided, and intending to keep constantly, liquors of the best quality, good beds and bedding, good servants, and a plentiful supply of Oats and Hay, &c. he hopes to merit the patronage of the public, making all who may think proper to call on him, that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to render them comfortable.

Leesburg, Feb. 11.

## Notice is hereby given,

THAT at the expiration of one month from this date, application will be made to the Secretary of War, for the renewal of a land warrant, the No. not recollect, dated 28th December 1816, and lost the same day, between the Capitol and Montgomery Court House.

JOHN HOLT,  
Late a private in the 38th U. S. Regt.  
February 4, 1818.

## Valuable Property for Rent.

THE subscriber offers for rent, his property on Mill Creek, consisting of a Saw Mill, Fulling Mill, Carding Machine, and some Farming Land. There are also on the premises, a good dwelling house and kitchen, and some choice fruit trees. This property is situated in a good settlement, for business. Possession may be had on the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscriber, living near Capt. Russell's, Frederick County, Virginia.

ADAM S. HENSHAW,  
February 11.—[3t.]

## LEWIS F. YOUNG,

TAILOR,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tailoring Business, in the house of Mr. Ezekiel Deen, opposite the Presbyterian Meeting House, in Charles Town, where he will execute all work in his line, in the most fashionable and substantial manner, and on the shortest notice.

February 11.

## Land for Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the western country, offers for sale a valuable lot of land, containing 26 1/4 acres, about two miles from Charlestown. About 10 acres of this land are well timbered, and the whole inferior to none in Jefferson county.

BENJ. HELLER,  
February 4.—[3w.]

## Thomas W. Hawkins,

HATTER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in Smithfield, in the shop lately occupied by Mr. Philip Stone, where he has on hand, and will constantly keep, a general assortment of hats, consisting of Beaver, Castor, Roram and Wool, which he will warrant to be equal at least to any in the United States; having settled a correspondence with the principal Fur Merchants in the cities of New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, he can at the shortest notice command the first quality the market affords.—Orders from any part of the country, or state, executed with the strictest punctuality for cash, or a short credit.

N. B. The highest price given for all kinds of furs.

Smithfield, Jan. 28.—6t

## UNION TAVERN.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has had the above house, situated on King street, completely repaired for the reception of travellers, and by his and his servants attention, he hopes to merit the patronage of any gentleman who will honor him with a call—his stabling is inferior to none in the state.

P. FOLEY,  
Leesburg, Feb. 18.—[6w.]

## CAUTION.

THE subscriber hereby cautions all persons against passing through his fields and enclosures, or committing any trespasses whatsoever upon his farm, as he is determined to prosecute every person detected in such practices hereafter, to the utmost rigour of the law.

JOHN HAINES,  
Ballikin, Feb. 18.

## A FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being anxious to move to the western country, offers for sale the farm on which he now resides, lying on each side of the Opeckon Creek, a part in the county of Berkeley, but much the larger part in the county of Jefferson, containing about

Five Hundred Acres,

280 cleared, 50 or 60 of which are first rate low grounds, well adapted to the culture of corn and grass of every kind, particularly timothy; the upland generally lies well, is a mixture of slate and lime stone, in an improved state of cultivation, (and though not so productive in corn, except in wet seasons) produces fine crops of every kind of small grain, clover and other grass natural to the soil. To the agriculturist or grazer, few farms combine greater advantages, the whole being well watered, with an abundance of hay and grass, every field being well set with red clover. The buildings though not large are comfortable and convenient; a small bearing Apple Orchard of choice fruit and other fruit trees of different kinds. A great bargain may be had in the above property entire, or in separate tracts. I will also sell SIXTY ACRES of wood land, lying about one mile and a half from the above tract on the road leading from the Sulphur Spring to Lectorton. A purchaser may be accommodated with all, or any part of a valuable stock of cattle, sheep and hogs, farming utensils, &c. &c. upon liberal terms.

CARVER WILLIS,  
February 18.

## NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the New Shenandoah Company, held on the 12th ult. it was ordered:

That the Stockholders in this Company do pay to the Treasurer thereof, on or before the first day of March next, an instalment of five dollars on each share, by them held in the said Company, and that they pay to the said Treasurer, on or before the 1st day of April next a further instalment of five dollars on each share.

Those Shareholders who subscribed, since the 10th of November last, have ordered to pay, in addition to each of the above named instalments, the sum of five dollars on each share by them, in this Company, and the sum of five dollars in addition to the future instalments, until their payments shall equal those of the original subscribers. It was also ordered, that the Treasurer do charge interest on all instalments from the time of their becoming due until paid, provided they are not paid at the times and places advertised for their attendance. In consequence of the above orders, I shall attend at Front Royal on the 5th day of March and 9th day of April next, at Charlestown on the 7th day of March and 11th day of April, and at the March and April courts of the counties of Shenandoah, Rockingham and Augusta, for the purpose of receiving the above mentioned instalments.

SAMUEL H. LEWIS,  
Treasurer N. S. Co.

February 18.

N. B. Notes of the Banks of the United States, Philadelphia, Baltimore and District of Columbia or Virginia, and none others, will be received in payment.

S. H. L.

## For Sale,

### THE HOUSE AND LOT,

now in the occupancy of Mr. John Miller, situate on the main street in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. The house is a good log building, 18 by 21 feet, with a good kitchen adjoining. The lot contains half an acre of ground. For terms apply to Mr. P. Daugherty, residing in said town, or to the subscriber in Berkeley.

MAGNUS TATE, jun.  
January 14.

## NOTICE.

I have rented Dr. Straith's saw and grind mills for the present year. They are now both in complete order, and capable of doing a great deal of work. The saw mill I am certain from the trial I have made, can cut from eight hundred to a thousand feet of inch plank a day. In a few days a very excellent country bolt will be fixed, when I shall be ready to bolt rye, buckwheat, and flour for domestic use as well as grind corn. The closest attention will be given, and they who choose to favor me with their work may expect to have it done without delay, on the most reasonable terms; and I trust done to their satisfaction.

GEORGE EVANS,  
Bullekin, Jan. 28.—[t]

## PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on Saturday the 28th inst. at Fleetwood, where the subscriber now resides, the following property, viz: Horses, Milch Cows, Hogs, Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a number of other articles too tedious for insertion. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Nine months credit will be given, upon the purchaser's giving bond with approved security.

RICHD. LLEWELLIN,  
February 18.

## Blank Attachments

For sale at this Office.

## THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have for sale, now at their store, near the Market-House, in Charles-Town,

A large and extensive Assortment of

## GOODS,

Consisting of English, Irish, Scotch, French, East and West India, German, Russian, and American Manufacture, which we will sell by

## Wholesale and Retail,

At the most reduced prices for cash, or country produce. Our assortment consists in part of the following articles, viz:

Superfine London and Yorkshire, Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Gray, and Bottle Green Cloths; Second and low priced cloths of all colors; Double and Single Mill'd drab, ditto; Cassimeres double and single mill'd, of various colors and prices, consisting of London, Yorkshire, and Keenburgh; 7-4 cassimeres for shirts; cloth and cassimeres shawls; rose, stripes, and point blankets; superfine and common flannels, cassimeres of various kinds, Bedford and Bennett's cord; cotton cords, thickset and calicoes dressed and undressed well assorted different patterns; curtain calicoes; pluggings plain and baird; senhau, lutestrang and other silks, different colors; vestings a large assortment, almost every price and pattern; florentine vesting; domestic cottons, striped, crossbarred and plain; cotton crapes, various colors; coarse and fine muslins; Irish linen and shirting; cotton, at most every price; bedtick, coarse linen, cambric muslin, leno do; towels ready made; cambric dimities; beaver, kid, silk and yarn gloves; lambs wool and worsted hose, almost every color; silk and cotton ditto; suspenders; sewing silks and boxes, umbrellas; silk, straw and chip bonnets; Kid, morocco and leather slippers, a large assortment; children's morocco hats; fur and wool hats, men's coarse and fine shoes, and a large assortment of

## HARDWARE,

Mill and cut saws, imported and domestic; hand and panel saws; files and rasps of various kinds; chisels, gouges, plainbits, screw augers, all sizes; knives and forks almost every price and quality; penknives, single and double bladed, some of a superior quality; elegant and common razors, with and without cases, single or in pairs; shovels and tongs, fenders, drawing knives, straw or cutting knives; flat iron, mettle and iron spoons; tea kettles, frying pans; iron and box coffee mills; brass, plated and iron candlesticks and snuffers; brass knob and stock locks, padlocks; brass and iron butt hinges, H & H ditto; screws, sprigs and teels; desk and bureau mounting; thumb latches, hammers, pinchers, curry-combs, stirrup irons, bridle-bits, spurs, snuff-boxes, spectacles, looking glasses, gun, whole and half stocks, ANVILS AND VICES, also an extensive assortment of QUEEN'S WARE, consisting in part of cups and saucers, teapots, plates, dishes, bowls, pitchers, mugs, &c. &c. with an elegant assortment of

## Groceries, Liquors, & Paints,

Sugar, molasses, coffee, fresh teas, imperial, young and old hyson, best box and keg raisins, filberts, almonds, nutmegs, pepper, all spice, ginger, French brandy, Jamaica spirit, Lisbon port, & other wines, old peach & apple brandy, whiskey; white lead, ditto ground in oil; red lead, Spanish brown, whitening, logwood, fustic, coppers, snapper, alum, best Spanish ladigo, rosin, tar, chewing and smoking tobacco, large and small twist, by the keg or smaller quantity; snuff and Spanish cigars, powder, shot lead, flints, window glass, &c. &c. by 10, and 10 by 12.

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## TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

The price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the commencement, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance.—No paper will be discontinued, except 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.

## INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

(OFFICIAL REPORT.)

Navy Commissioners' Office,  
January 20, 1818.

SIR—The board of Navy Commissioners have been honored with your communication of the 9th inst. enclosing a copy of a resolution of the honorable the Senate, and requiring of them all the information within their knowledge, in relation to the objects of that resolution.

In obedience to this call, they make the report and accompany it with a detailed statement, marked A, which they trust will be found to meet fully your views of the information required.

Of the proceedings which have been had under the act for the gradual increase of the navy, the exhibit will show;

That contracts have been entered into for the live oak frames, out to moulds, of eight line of battle ships, and eight frigates; that the frames of one line of battle ship and one frigate are now cutting from Blackbeard Island, and under the direction of the board, from timber belonging to the United States; that one line of battle ship is now building from promiscuous timber collected at the navy yard, and that there is also promiscuous live oak for framing a frigate, collected and collecting at the yard, which make the frames of ten line of battle ships and ten frigates.

Of the contracts, however, it has been ascertained that one which embraced the quantity live oak required for the frames of one line of battle ship and two frigates, will not be executed; and doubts are entertained whether another of the contracts, which is for the frames of two ships of the line and two frigates will be executed. Hence the commissioners can only state, with any degree of certainty, that provision has been made for the frames of seven ships of the line and six frigates.

Of the copper and lead required in the construction of the ships authorized, when the quantity contracted for shall be delivered, (and nearly all has been delivered), we shall have a sufficiency for all the ships of the line authorized, and for two frigates.

Of white oak and pine, it will be perceived that we have contracted for, and otherwise provided, as follows:

A sufficient quantity of oak plank for seven ships of the line and four frigates, and nearly all the pine plank required for seven ships of the line and four frigates.

Beams for five ships of the line and four frigates.

Keels, long combings, and ranging timber for seven ships of the line and five frigates.

Knees for six ships of the line and three frigates.

Slab stuff for three ships of the line and two frigates; and we have also engaged, and have now delivering, the keels and keelson pieces for five ships of the line and one frigate.

Of cannon, cannonades, round and grape-shot, we have contracted for the quantity required for two ships of the line.

Of iron, we have engaged, and have now on hand, nearly all that is required for four ships of the line and one frigate.

## GENERAL KOSCIUSKO.

From NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

The following extracts of a letter from Kosciusko to the late JOHN DICKINSON, will be read with great satisfaction by those who have admired his character.

November, 1783.

"I have been constantly on the wing since I left you, my mind occupied by objects, and my body tired by the fatigues of travelling. I congratulate you on the British troops having evacuated New-York.—But now, that you are perfectly quiet, and masters of your own abodes, what will you do? what will be your political views? what will be your domestic conduct? how far will your reciprocal jealousies extend? will you have powers to stop them?—That public spirit, which distinguished you during the course of the revolution, will it last long against the prosperity of commerce and the luxury that ever attends it, and against the insinuations of enemies that would divide you?—I declare now to you, that I think there does not exist a country that can vie with you in flourishing prospects. I know there is not one where man is more free, or where fortunes are more equal. In travelling through the remote parts of your continent, I learn how to compare the lives of your farmers to those of the patriachs. It is there that misery discovers the golden age.—And a poor European finds means in settling there to change his slavery to liberty, his wants for ease. Scarcely he lives two years, but his ideas enlarge, he becomes man, and almost citizen—he is forced to quit his habits, his prejudices, and even his vices, and to take the sentiments and virtues of his neighbors. Yes, I have there seen the subjects formerly of a bishop, think freely on religion, and heard the natives of — reason.

"These are the notions I have formed of your continent.—If you will have the goodness to relieve me in my doubts, you will add new favors to your former kindness. As I have always my country in sight, I go begging every where instructions, not for my satisfaction—but to be able to fill honorably one day my task as a citizen.

"When I think, dear sir, that with three millions of people, without money, you have shaken off the yoke of a people like England, and have acquired such extensive territory—and that Poland has suffered herself to be robbed of five millions of souls, and a vast country—I ask—what can be the reason of this difference?

"But whilst we wait to recover our rights, have a care to preserve yours and remember always the maxim of Cicero, res publica, res est non tantum cum autem injuriam, ipse populus, non jam vitiosus, sed omnino nulla res publica est."

"If the state of my country remains always the same, I will say to my countrymen—come, pass over the seas, and insure to your children liberty and prosperity. If my countrymen do not listen to me, I will say to my family—come, if my family refuse, I will go by myself and die free with you.

"Yet, though I shall be happy to see you, as that supposition is founded only on the bad fortune of my country, may you never see again your friend."

## AGRICULTURE IN CHINA.

In the empire of China, which contains nearly half the number of the human race, no spot of ground that is capable of cultivation is neglected, though never so small or difficult of access. Roots and greens are there the principal nourishment of the inhabitants—and they spare no pains to procure them in the greatest variety and of the best kinds.

They have several kinds