

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

PHILOSOPHICAL PRINCIPLES, APPLIED TO USEFUL PURPOSES.

The Editors of the National Intelligencer will probably render some service to the community, by giving the following statements and observations an early insertion in their widely circulating paper.

The unusual degree of cold of this morning, and of the two preceding days, very forcibly admonishes me of a duty which I have owed to the public for some time, but which has hitherto been withheld from an unjustifiable dislike to appearing in the public prints.

It has long been a desideratum with that class of persons in the middle and more northern states, who are concerned in any kind of mechanical operations, that depend on water for the moving power, to be in possession of some easy and effectual plan, for preventing the loss sustained in the destruction of wheels, and the frequent interruptions in business, occasioned by the accumulation of ice on water wheels. It is well known, that in many instances, it has amounted to a total suspension of all the operations dependent on such wheels, for weeks, and sometimes months, in succession. In early life, I have often been engaged in the unpleasant task of cutting ice in water-houses, and have frequently assisted in introducing stoves, and sometimes in attending large open fires in those houses, but for want of a scientific knowledge of the subject, they were generally so constructed as to baffle all our endeavors to keep the wheels in motion in very hard winters.

In the spring of 1814, (having suffered great inconvenience from ice the preceding winter, at the Union Factory, where I then lived,) I undertook an investigation of the subject; and, in order that the result may be clearly comprehended, it will be proper to state some philosophical facts, which may not be known by every reader, or owner of water wheels.

The capacity for heat is less in solid bodies than in the same bodies when converted into the fluid state; and less in the fluid than in the gaseous form. It follows of course, that gases can only assume the liquid state by parting with a portion of their heat; and that these liquids must still part with a much greater portion before they take the solid form. A familiar instance of this occurs in the sacking of quick lime; in this operation the water combines with the calcareous earth, and thereby assuming the solid form, necessarily parts with a large portion of its heat, which being rapidly evolved, becomes very sensible. The same thing takes place in the phenomenon of freezing; but the operation is generally slow, and under such circumstances, that we do not detect it; but it is ascertained by experiment, that water at 32 deg. of Fahrenheit, must part with at least 42 deg. of temperature before it can be converted into ice at the same temperature, (32 deg.); or in other words, one pound of water at 32 deg. will part with as much heat in freezing as would raise another pound of water from 32 deg. to 74 deg. These facts being well understood, it led to the conclusion, that if it were possible so to economise the heat thus set at liberty, as to prevent the escape of any part of it, the formation of a very small quantity of ice would so raise the temperature of the air in the room, that it would be absolutely impossible for any more to be formed; but it appeared, on a fair calculation, that if only a small part could be retained, it would effectually answer the desired purpose. This I knew could be effected, by constructing a house of non-conducting materials; and so close as to prevent the circulation of air; but, on the other hand, if it should require an expensive building, it might prove such a drawback on the benefit to be received, as to render the discovery of less importance. This, however, I was well satisfied would not be the case; and I determined to make the experiment, the succeeding winter, in the early part of which I took my measures accordingly.

The wheel was about twenty-two feet high, and nine wide, enclosed in a stone water-house, at the north side of a five story building, and discharged the water to the west; the main building being so much higher, and projecting considerably beyond it at both ends, almost completely excluded the sun from shining on any part of it in short days. It had one door in the east side, one in the north, and a glass window in the west; the whole covered by a shed roof of 32 inch plank. The expenditure to fit it for my experiment did not exceed ten dollars. The north door was closed by a bank of shavings, which happened to be at hand; the fitting of the east door a little impeded, the window furnished with a close inside shutter of plank; the joints in the roof closed, and the arch, for the discharge of the water from the wheels, closed by plank down to the surface of the water, and the water swelled by a dam in the tail race, so as to keep it always up to the edge of the plank, when the mill was not in motion, and thereby excluded a current of cold air.

At the commencement of the first very cold weather, care was taken that the water-wheel gudgeon was in good order, and plentifully supplied with tallow, confined by a box, so that it was known it would require no attention for some weeks. The eastern door was then shut and fastened, and orders given for it to remain so until I should direct it to be opened.

The weather was remarkably favorable for the experiment; in a few days the mercury was 12 to 14 deg. below zero, on Fahrenheit's scale, which was colder than it had been for 20 years preceding; about three weeks after, the weather moderated, and I opened the house, and I had the satisfaction to find the wheel as free from ice as in a summer's day; nor was there cause to suppose that one pound of ice had formed on the wheel during the whole time; as the mercury was still below the freezing point. A little ice was found on the walls, which being very thick, I did not line with wood, not being willing to incur much expense on the first experiment. Last winter (which it will be recollected was a very cold one) when nearly all the mills in the neighborhood were stopped, our mill wheel at Triadelphia was completely preserved from ice, by a very slight frame, boarded on both sides in the roughest manner, and filled between with straw, covered with a roof of rough boards and some straw confined on it. Several others have been fitted up on the same principles with uniform success.

I would not be understood to say that water-houses never were before constructed so as to prevent ice from accumulating on the wheels. I have seen several, but they were generally more the effect of accident than design. Some men of great experience have indeed discovered that close water houses are more to be relied on for the purpose, than either stoves or south exposures, (the latter is considered by mill builders a matter of great importance,) yet even these, not being acquainted with the true cause, have seldom or ever adopted the plan best suited to the end.

My object is, to give a rule, whereby the most ignorant may take their measures with certainty, and erect mills any where between James river, in Virginia, and the latitude of Quebec, without ever being stopped one day by ice on the wheels. Let the circulation of air be prevented by the means before stated, or any others that will produce the effect; let the sides and top of the house be composed of good non-conductors, such as a frame boarded up both sides, and filled between with straw, tan, or even shavings, pressed closely in; or, if the house is already built of stone, let it be boarded inside with a single thickness; the roof, water way, &c. attended to as above described, and the business will be effected. But it should always be remembered that the door should never be opened in very freezing weather, if it can be avoided, as the whole air of the room will be thereby changed in a few minutes; the thermal cold air will rush in at the bottom of the opening, and expel the internal warm air in a strong current at the top.

The investigation of this subject has been amusing to me as well as useful, and I think every person a little dilt in modern science will derive pleasure from the contemplation of it; they will perceive that the positions are such as are now well understood, and the conclusions drawn therefrom, (independent of practical experiment) incontrovertible. Freezing, and the consequent evolution of heat, under the circumstances recommended, may be compared to poison and an effectual antidote operating on a subject at the same time; the very instant the one begins to operate injuriously, it is completely counteracted by the other.

It would be pleasing to know that any scientific enquirer was amused by this investigation; but abundantly more gratifying to be assured that the industrious citizen was substantially benefited.

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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 wag-gons, a very extensive assortment of

Ladies Shoes and Boots;

—ALSO—

Children's Bootes 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.

Public Invitation.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, AT THEIR CHEAP STORE,

on the hill, in Shepherd's-Town, have just received, and are now opening, a large and excellent assortment of

GOODS,

where high and low, rich and poor, are invited to come and supply themselves with such articles as may be wanted, and it is believed, they will find the terms here as good and as much to their satisfaction and interest as any where else in the state.

BAKER TAPSCOTT, & CO. Nov. 13.

GREAT BARGAINS!

THE subscribers intending in March next, agreeably to limitation, to close their business, have determined to sell off their stock of Goods at the most reduced prices for cash, country produce, or on reasonable credits. Their goods were well purchased, and consist in part, of fine and coarse Woolens, Cottons, Linens, and Silks, (many Fancy Articles among them,) Hard Ware and Cutlery, Queens, China and Glass Ware, and many articles in the Grocery and Linen line. Cordage, Brushes, Weavers' Reeds, Morocco and Leather shoes.

Books and Stationary,

with many other desirable articles. It would be good policy for persons wishing to save twenty or thirty per cent. in the purchase of supplies, to call at our store in Shepherdstown, without loss of time.

BROWN & LUCAS. January 6.

FRESH TEAS,

and many articles in the Grocery and Linen line. Cordage, Brushes, Weavers' Reeds, Morocco and Leather shoes.

Books and Stationary,

with many other desirable articles. It would be good policy for persons wishing to save twenty or thirty per cent. in the purchase of supplies, to call at our store in Shepherdstown, without loss of time.

BROWN & LUCAS. January 6.

JOHN GEPHART, HATER,

Charlestown, Virginia, KEEPS constantly for sale, a general assortment of

Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Fancy Hats,

which he offers to sell wholesale or retail at liberal prices.

J. G. Flatters himself from his long experience in the most extensive Hat Manufactory in the Union, that he will be enabled to give general satisfaction.

December 31.

HAMMOND & BROWN,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just finished opening, at their store, next door to the Printing Office, in Charlestown, a neat 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 prices. 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.

CAUTION.

Thereby forewarn all persons from cutting or carrying away timber, wood or rails from the two lots of my land adjoining Smithfield, as I am determined to prosecute every person detected in such practices, to the utmost extent of the law. I will give THREE DOLLARS to any person who will give information of such trespassing on said lots, so they can be prosecuted.

JOHN MOYER. January 6, 1818.

JUST RECEIVED,

By the subscribers, at their new firm, near the Market House, Charlestown,

Best JAMAICA SPIRITS, French Brandy, Old Apple Brandy, Wine, Cordial, and Whiskey, Coffee, Sugar, and Tea, Candles, Pepper, Alspica, Ginger, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Filberts, Almonds, Salspater, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Powder, Shot, Flints, Window Glass, Segars, Cheiving & Smoking Tobacco, &c. &c.

With a large assortment of

China and Queen's Ware,

CARLILE & DAVIS, Nov. 19.

CHEAP FALL GOODS.

The Subscribers are now opening a very COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

which they offer for sale at the most reduced prices, for cash or country produce. They will also receive

Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, and Flax Seed,

in payment of debts, at the market price.

JOHN R. FLAGG, & Co. Charlestown, Nov. 5.

Pocket Book Lost.

WAS lost, on the 30th inst. a Morocco Pocket Book, containing one 20 dollar note, two fives, and a two dollar note—Also, a note of hand given by John Alt for the hire of a negro man, and a number of papers of no importance to any person but the owner. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it with its contents, to James B. Wager in Charlestown, or to the subscriber.

JORDAN LLEWELIN. December 31.

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.

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 6, 1818.

A Runaway in Custody.

WAS committed to the jail of Jefferson county, Va. a slave, named

DICK,

a bright mulatto, 6 feet one inch high, and about 26 years of age. Had on when committed, a brown great coat, a blue close bodied coat, white waist coat, blue pantaloons, an old wool hat and fine shoes. Committed on the 16th of October last—says he is the property of Aaron Hodges, living in Sumner county, West Tennessee.

JOHN SPANGLER, Jailor. Nov. 12.

Jefferson County, to wit,

November Court, 1817.

Thomas S. Bennett, Complainant,

vs. James Anderson and William P. Craig Hill, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendant James Anderson not having entered his appearance and given security agreeably to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth.—On motion of the complainant by his counsel; it is ordered that the said defendant Anderson do appear here on the fourth Monday in January next and answer the bill of the complainant: And it is further ordered, that the defendant Wm. P. Craighill do not pay, convey away, or secrete any monies by him owing to, or goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendant Anderson, until the further order of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county of Jefferson.

A Copy—Teste, ROBERT G. HITE, Clk. December 3.

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MAGNUS TATE, jun. January 14.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. X.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1818. [No. 513.

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.

CAUTION.

I hereby forewarn all persons from cutting or carrying away timber, wood or rails from the two lots of my land adjoining Smithfield, as I am determined to prosecute every person detected in such practices, to the utmost extent of the law. I will give THREE DOLLARS to any person who will give information of such trespassing on said lots, so they can be prosecuted.

JOHN MOYER. January 6, 1818.

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MAGNUS TATE, jun. January 14.

NOTICE.

AGREABLY to the act of Congress of December 23, 1817, duties paid on licences for periods extending beyond the 31st December, 1817, and for stamps not used, are to be refunded by the respective collectors; provided the stamps shall be returned previous to the first day of May 1818.

Wm. DAVISON, Col. Rev. 5th Dis. Va. Collector's Office, Winchester, Jan. 3, 1818.

INTERESTING.

Milledgeville, Jan. 13.—We learn from a respectable source, that there is no immediate prospect of Florida. Spain is so unreasonable in her demands, as to preclude the hope of making an equitable arrangement with her. She professes a willingness to sell Florida, but on conditions, to which this country can never assent. Besides exacting six millions of dollars, (out of which she proposes to pay for commercial specifications) she requires, as a sine qua non, that the Mississippi (mark this) shall be the boundary of her Mexican dominions. These terms, we understand, were promptly rejected by our government. It is understood however, that about half the above sum was offered, together with a relinquishment of our right to the disputed territory lying beyond the river Sabine, the present boundary of the state of

LAW OF CONGRESS.

AN ACT allowing compensation to the members of the Senate, members of the House of Representatives of the U. States, and to the Delegates of the territories, and repealing all other laws on that subject.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, at every session of Congress, and every meeting of the Senate, in the recess of Congress, after the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, each Senator shall be entitled to receive eight dollars, for every day he has attended or shall attend the Senate, and shall also be allowed eight dollars for every twenty miles, of estimated distance, by the most usual road, from his place of residence to the seat of Congress, at the commencement, and end of every session and meeting, and that all sums for travel, already performed, to be due and payable at the time of passing this act. And in case any member of the Senate has been, is, or shall be, detained by sickness, on his journey to or from such session or meeting, or after his arrival has been, is, or shall be, unable to attend the Senate, he shall be entitled to the same daily allowance. And the President of the Senate, pro tempore, when the Vice president has been, or shall be absent, or when his office shall be vacant, shall, during the period of his services, receive, in addition to his compensation as a member of the Senate, eight dollars for every day he has attended or shall attend the Senate: Provided always, That no Senator shall be allowed a sum exceeding the rate of eight dollars a day, from the end of one such session or meeting, to the time of his taking his seat in another: Provided also, That no Senator shall receive more for going to, and returning from, the meeting of the Senate, on the fourth day of March last, than if such act had not been passed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That at every session of Congress, after the said third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, each Representative and Delegate shall be entitled to receive eight dollars, for every day he has attended or shall attend the house of representatives, and shall also be allowed eight dollars for every twenty miles, of the estimated distance, by the most usual road, from his place of residence to the seat of Congress, at the commencement and end of every such session and meeting, and that all sums for travel, already performed, to be due and payable at the time of passing this act. And in case any representative or delegate has been, is, or shall be, detained by sickness, on his journey to or from the session of Congress, or after his arrival, has been, is, or shall be, unable to attend the house of representatives, he shall be entitled to the same daily allowance. And the Speaker of the house of representatives shall be entitled to receive, in addition to his compensation as a representative, eight dollars, for every day he has attended or shall attend the house: Provided always, That no representative or delegate shall be allowed a sum exceeding the rate of eight dollars a day, from the end of one session, to the time of his taking his seat in another.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said compensation, which shall be due to the members of the Senate, shall be certified by the President thereof, and that which shall be due to the representatives and delegates, shall be certified by the Speaker; and the same shall be passed as public accounts, and paid out of the public Treasury.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts, on the subject of compensation to members of the Senate and of the house of representatives, and delegates of the territories, be, and the same are hereby repealed, from and after the third day of March last.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the house of representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore.

after having sent a division to the Plains of Casanara, which was completely destroyed by the Patriots, only the commander of the same and 17 soldiers escaping. A second one was immediately afterwards dispatched to said Plains, and only its chief and two drummers could escape from this still severe loss.

Morillo writes that he is about to execute the officer who commanded a division, that shamefully retreated from three hundred Independents, when those of his own consisted of five thousand men.

In Santa Fe a woman was about to be executed, in consequence of there having been intercepted a detailed statement of the Spanish troops, which were in said place, and which she had forwarded to the Patriots in Casanara.

Brigadier Cupini and a Lieut. Col. had arrived at Carthagena; the only remains of the defeat at Margarita, and said that they were on their route for Peru—the former to take the command as general.

On the 6th October last, was taken the province of Pampeluna, by the Republicans, and where the Spaniards were completely defeated. This news is confirmed by a sergeant that had arrived at Carthagena, who was wounded in the said action.

In Carthagena there were collecting a donation for the purchase of provisions of every description, to be in readiness in case a siege should be established by the Patriots against said city.

On the 17th of Nov. and almost every day since that period, three Placards were put up in different parts of the city, demanding the heads of Montalvo, Torres, the Governor, and that of Cano, Judge Advocate of said place. These placards are supposed to have been stuck up by the soldiers and subalterns, among whom there was a general discontent. Patriots were constantly employed in parading the streets, in order to take down these placards.

RECENT NEWS FROM THE SOUTH SEA.

By a gentleman lately arrived from Guayaquil and Panama, I am informed by him, in person, that the army of Chile, in July last, disembarked at Africa in lat. 18° 25', and united themselves to the powerful armies of Buenos Ayres, which had already entered the kingdom of Peru; and that the Royalist army in said province had capitulated to the Patriots—and that in consequence of this glorious triumph, all the armies were on their march for Lima. Casco, the former capital of that kingdom, had already become independent, which excited great alarm in Lima, its modern capital, which it is generally believed here, must have fallen long since. The ports of Lima and Guayaquil, are strictly blockaded by the Patriots, who, it is said, have upwards of eighty vessels of war; among which are frigates, brigs, and other smaller craft. Not a single vessel has arrived from Lima to Panama, since September, and it is positively believed that the immensely lucrative commerce which has been carried on between this island and the Pacific Ocean, has now drawn to a close, for the Independents' armed vessels have even appeared in front of Panama on the 24th of October; and it is supposed the Patriot flag will float in triumph from Cape Horn to the northernmost point in Venezuela, within the space of six months.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, December 4.

Private letters by the Dutch mail, state the failure of a very respectable house at Hamburg, to the amount of 400,000 marks.

Las Cases, the private secretary of Bonaparte, stated some time ago, to have been sent from St. Helena, arrived in the river Thames from the Cape of Good Hope, in the Brilliant, merchantman. Upon his arrival at Gravesend, he was taken to the Alien Office, in that town, where his person being identified, he was forthwith embarked in another vessel, and sent off to Dover; while all his effects, trunks, and papers, were left on board the Brilliant, no doubt to undergo examination. On his arrival at Dover on Saturday night, he was put on board the Lord Duncan Packet, for Ostend.

A person intimate with Las Cases mentions that he acquainted him that previous to his leaving St. Helena his baggage was strictly examined by order of the governor, and that a packet, containing the history of Bonaparte, written by Las Cases at the immediate desire of Bonaparte, and under his direction, was taken from him. He made pressing applications that it might be returned, which the governor pointedly refused; at length it was agreed that this most extraordinary document should remain in the possession of General Lowe, and with his sanction Las Cases affixed his seal, that the packet should not be opened without his consent.

Las Cases states, that he knows more of the history of Bonaparte than any other person, being for a series of years his private secretary; and to no other person did Bonaparte ever disclose his mind. Las Cases is a middle-aged man; his son a youth of 12 or 13 years of age, accompanies him.

The Tomb.—The royal dormitory at Windsor, in which the Princess's remains are deposited, is in the Gothic building at the Eastern end of St. George's Chapel. Henry the Seventh first built this edifice of freestone for a similar purpose; but that Prince afterwards altering his intentions, began a more noble structure at Westminster, and this fabric remained neglected until Cardinal

Wolsey obtained a grant of it from Henry VIII., and with a profusion of expense on known in former ages, designed and began here a most sumptuous monument for himself, from which the building obtained the name of "Wolsey's Tomb-house." This edifice was greatly out of repair in 1800, when his majesty ordered the windows and other external parts to be restored. In 1810, his majesty was determined to construct within its walls a royal dormitory, which was executed by the late Mr. Wyatt.

An excavation was formed of the whole length and width of the building, to the depth of fifteen feet from the surface. In this sepulchre is constructed. The dimensions of the tomb is 70 feet in length, 23 in width, and 14 in depth. The receptacles for bones on the sides of the tomb are formed by massive gothic columns, of an octagon shape, supporting a range of four shelves, each of which, in the space between the columns, will contain two bodies, the whole range of each side admitting 32 bodies. At the east end are five niches for the reception of as many coffins. In the middle 12 low tombs are erected for the sovereigns. The sepulchre will thus contain 81 bodies. The columns are of the Bath stone, and the shelves of the vaulted stone. A substantial passage is formed from the vault under the choir of St. George's Chapel, in which an aperture is made, near the ascent to the altar, for the bodies to descend. From the columns sprang a vaulted roof over the tomb.

The prince regent has lately ordered a pension of 10s 6d. per week to Phoebe Hassell, born in 1745, at Shoreham, and who now vend fruit and gingerbread at Brighton. In early life, a love affair induced her to disguise herself and enlist in the army; she served at Bunker's Hill, siege of Gibraltar, &c. and has been several times wounded—her sex was not discovered till she was stripped for her soldiers, to undergo punishment for a misdemeanor.

ROME, NOV. 8.
Lucien Bonaparte and his family suddenly returned this morning to Rome, from their seat Rusinella, near Frascati. The following was the occasion of it:—Yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, Monsieur Cunes, Editore di Nicota, a relation of the Bonaparte family, who had paid a visit to Lucien, at Rusinella, went to take a walk to Tusculum, to view the excavations making there, when he was suddenly stopped by several men, beaten, and wounded. They consulted together what they should kill him or carry him off, but kept him in their power about half an hour after sun-set. As Lucien's family were sitting down to the table, Monsieur Cunes was missed, and servants with torches were sent out in search of him. They went to Tusculum, and loudly called his name; meantime, however, the robbers proceeded against the house, and seized Lucien's secretary, Mr. Chaitillon, and two servants, (probably they took the secretary for the master,) and carried him off.—M. Cunes had the good fortune to escape during the tumult.

This morning it was reported that the notorious robber Barbona, of Villeri, had made this attempt, with 27 of his gang; but according to the testimony of some of Lucien's people, there were only six men dressed as peasants, without shoes, and with swords on (Ciocci), such as the very poorest class usually wear. The Papal government congratulated itself that Lucien escaped.—What a mass of suspicion would have been raised against it, and what political conjectures would have been excited among the half, or ill-informed, by Lucien's disappearance, and the he was found again. We just learn, that the robbers, perceiving their mistake in the person, have sent word that they will be contented with 3000 Roman crowns for the ransom of their prisoners. The Cardinal, Secretary of State, does every thing in his power to remedy the want of public security, but he is not duly supported, and it is to be apprehended that the Gens d'Armes (or Carabiniers), who are still young, and the many raw soldiers, do not proceed with sufficient activity.

VIENNA, NOV. 16.
We hear that Madame Murat has obtained permission from the Emperor to purchase from the Count Fries, the Lordship of Orth, three leagues from this city, though it is a knight's fief. It is said the purchase is made for her eldest son, Achilles, Count of Lipano, so that the Ex Crown Prince of Naples will become an Austrian Nobleman. Madame Murat lives very retired, and seldom accepts visits from the neighboring nobility. She has been expecting Lucien Bonaparte for these two months.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Thursday, January 29.
Mr. Lowndes, from the committee of ways and means delivered unfavorable reports on the petitions of John Barr and Joseph Landon, which were read and agreed to.

GENERAL KOSCIUSKO.
Mr. Harrison, of Ohio, having withdrawn the resolution he offered for consideration the day before yesterday, to which he understood there was considerable objection, on the ground of its being in a joint form, moved, in lieu thereof, a resolve to the following effect, with a view to expressing the sense of this House alone on the subject.

Resolved, That this house, entertaining the highest respect for the memory of General Kosciusko, his services, &c. the members thereof will testify the same by wearing orange on the left arm for one month.

After some debate, in which this motion was supported by Mr. Harrison, and opposed by Mr. Reed, Mr. Forsyth, and Mr. Desha—

Mr. Harrison withdrew his resolution altogether, seeing it was opposed, and that the want of unanimity would destroy its value: satisfied that, in moving and supporting it, he had acquitted his conscience.

The short debate on this question is reserved, but shall certainly be given at a future day, in justice to the subject. It is enough now to state, that the merits of Kosciusko, the advocate of freedom, and the friend of man, were fully admitted; but it was shown, that no such respect as was now proposed had been paid to any of the departed worthies, native or foreign, who had aided in the achievement of our Independence, except in the single case of Gen. Washington, which was admitted to be an exception to all general rules. Having, as recently as 1810, refused a like tribute to the memory of Col. WILLIAM WASHINGTON, on his decease, it was too late now, it was deemed, to commence a new system in this respect.

COMMUTATION BILL.
On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Ky. the house proceeded to the consideration of the bill, now lying on the table, for the commutation of soldiers' bounty lands, with the amendments proposed thereto.

Mr. Garnett, of Va. moved to postpone indefinitely the whole subject, believing that it had been so widely debated as to make further debate thereon not necessary to ascertain the sense of the house.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky. said he did not, after all that had been said, intend to enter into the debate; but contented himself with calling the Yeas and Nays on the question.

The question was at length taken on the proposition to postpone indefinitely; and the Yeas thereon stood as follows:

For the indefinite postponement 77
Against it 77

The house being thus equally divided, the Speaker, declaring the pleasure it gave him to give his vote to preserve in existence a measure which he believed to be fraught with the greatest benefit to the soldier and to the nation, voted against the proposed indefinite postponement. So the motion was rejected.

Further Debate ensued on amendments to the detail of the bill, in the consideration of which Mr. Taylor, Mr. Holmes of Mas. Mr. Bedford, and Mr. Edwards took part. Before the house got through the subject, a motion was made to adjourn, which prevailed.

Friday, Jan. 23.

Mr. Pope, from a select committee, to whom were referred certain memorials on the subject, reported a bill to enable the people of Illinois territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of the same into the Union on an equal footing with the original states; which was twice read and committed.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by the hands of Mr. J. J. Moore, his Secretary, transmitting the information required by a resolution of this house, calling for an account of all roads made or marked out under the authority of the United States.

On motion of Mr.ingham, it was Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to enquire what alterations are necessary to be made in the act entitled "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks, and to authorize the laying out of certain public roads, and for other purposes."

On motion of Mr. Smith of Maryland, it was Resolved, That the committee on public lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the introduction into all patents hereafter to be issued for lands sold or granted by the U. States, of a reservation to the use of the United States, of all copper mines, and of the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to lease any copper mines the property of the United States, for a term not exceeding seven years.

On motion of Mr. Herrick, it was Resolved, That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the appointment of commissioners to survey, lay out, and mark a road from the west bank of the Ohio river, opposite the point where the Cumberland road strikes the same through St. Clairsville to Columbia; from thence to the western line of the state of Ohio, in a direction to St. Louis, in the Missouri territory.

On motion of Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana, it was Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to lay before this house a statement of the salaries, and an estimate of the present and future emoluments of the respective Registers and Receivers of Public Monies at the different offices of the United States; and also the amount of the salaries and emoluments of the several Surveyors General, and principal and deputy Surveyors.

On motion of Mr. Forsyth, it was Resolved, That the committee of Commerce and Manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of regulating by law the number of passengers to be brought into the United States by American and foreign vessels, according to the tonnage of the vessels.

COMMUTATION BILL.
The house resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the commutation of soldiers' bounty lands. An amendment of

some importance, moved by Mr. Taylor, yesterday, was agreed to, yeas 78, noes 42. No other amendment having been offered.

The question was stated, on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading. Mr. Hopkinson, succinctly delivered the reasons for his opinion against the passage of the bill.

Mr. Robertson replied to Mr. Hopkinson, and defended the bill.

Mr. Hopkinson rejoined. The question was then taken on the passage of the bill to a third reading, by the following vote:—Yeas 80—Naves 82. So the bill was rejected, by a majority of two votes.

Legislature of Virginia.

January 21.

The Review is suspended, at least for a time, most probably altogether. On Thursday, Mr. Magill moved to lay the revised bills on the table, until the house could ascertain what course the Senate meant ultimately to pursue.—Carried.

Yesterday, on motion of Mr. Scott the committee of privileges and elections were instructed to enquire into the expediency of designating by law the privileges of the Legislature, as well as of defining what is a contempt, and prescribing a punishment for the same.

The house took up the Report on the Amherst free bridge—and finally adopted Mr. Taylor's resolution giving Mr. Mitchell and others leave to build it.

The following report was then called up by Mr. Burton.

Whereas great numbers of the inhabitants of this commonwealth must frequently, and of necessity, resort to the seat of government, where the General Assemblies are convened, superior courts are held, and the governor and council usually transact the executive business of the government of the commonwealth of Virginia and the equal rights of all the said inhabitants, require that such seat of government should be as nearly central to the territorial limits as practicable, having a due regard to the population of each section of the state, and the healthfulness of the most central part. And it has been also found inconvenient, during the late, and revolutionary war, for the seat of government to be exposed to the attacks and injuries of the public enemy, which dangers may be avoided by removing the seat of government, to a more central part of the commonwealth. And whereas, from the wealth and convenience of the present seat of government, expences have accrued to such an alarming degree that the salaries of our public officers have become quite inadequate to their support and maintenance in the city of Richmond—and your committee do humbly conceive that they would be quite adequate in a central part of the commonwealth—and your committee are further informed and believe, that it will not be a pecuniary inconvenience to the good people of this commonwealth to remove the seat of government as all the public property in the city of Richmond will sell for a price sufficient to defray any expences that may arise in erecting better public buildings in any other part of the state.

Resolved, That the opinion of your committee, that it is expedient to remove the seat of government, from the city of Richmond.

Mr. Blackburn offered the following by way of substitute:

The committee directed to enquire into the expediency or in expediency of removing the seat of government, and authorized to report by bill or otherwise, have had that subject under consideration, and respectfully submit the following statement and resolution.

That in the opinion of your committee, a government, confessedly founded on equal rights, and deriving all authority from the people, ought to extend equal benefits and privileges to every citizen, (denying exclusive privileges to all) "with the means of enjoying and defending life and liberty, and of acquiring and protecting reputation and property; and generally, of attaining objects suitable to their condition." If to be accomplished without injury to others.

That the citizens of Virginia, although scattered over an extensive territory, are yet equally bound by the laws and interested in the decisions of our courts of superior jurisdiction, or last resort, on which the life, liberty and reputation of each individual may ultimately depend. That every person being represented in the legislature, must appear once a year at the seat of government, by his representative; and that there are few, however remote their situation, humble their pursuits, or obscure their character, whose personal concerns will not render his presence necessary at the seat of government frequently in the course of his life, and hence we infer the necessity of a central position.

The commonwealth appears to have been laid off by nature into four grand divisions, the 1st extending from the seaboard westwardly, to an ideal line, or the great post road if you please, crossing at or near the head of tide water; the 2d consists of that wealthy and populous country lying between the road aforesaid and the Blue Ridge; the 3d comprehends that tract of country lying between the Blue Ridge and the Allegheny mountain, rich in soil, cultivation, health and population; the 4th embraces all the territory belonging to Virginia lying between the Allegheny mountain and the river Ohio, much of it mountainous and rugged, to be

fore, but that is abundantly compensated by the extensive range in the mountains, (for the inhabitants are graziers,) the uncommon fertility of the soil, exhaustless salines shaded by mountains of coal, a more general climate than falls to the lot of the middle regions of Virginia, a perpetual influx of new inhabitants, and to crown the whole, the entire western boundary washed by the most beautiful, (and to its size) the most safe and navigable river in the world.

Your committee state those sections of country, bounded as aforesaid, extend the whole length of the state of Virginia, running say from north to south. Now can they conceive their surprise and regret, that on looking for Richmond, the seat of government for this extensive territory, she is at length discovered standing on some gravelly point overlooking an immense sea on James river, a little above tide water, on the very margin of the first mentioned division within sixty-five or seventy miles of the state of Maryland, and about 125 or 130 North Carolina—that from Richmond to the extreme part of Wood county, is four hundred and fifty miles—that from Richmond to the extreme part of Point Pleasant, (the only practicable route) is four hundred and thirty miles—to the extreme point of Brooke county on the north-west of Virginia is four hundred and thirty—and from Richmond to the furthest point of Lee county, our south-western boundary, is four hundred and forty miles; those distances have been ascertained with the greatest certainty in the reach of your committee, generally from the mileage claimed by the delegation from the respective counties.

Your committee, to believe, the city of Richmond is too much exposed to invasion from foreign, and unfortunately too replete with domestic enemies, to offer sufficient pledges for the security of the capitol, the treasury, the archives of state, the public property or the safety of our great establishments, the armory and penitentiary; and that by a removal of such of those as could be removed into the interior, and a prudent disposition of those which could not, and the erection of others in a place of safety, Richmond would present fewer incentives to foreign ambition, and less prospect of success to internal insurrection;—our fellow citizens there, and in the vicinage be left in the more secure enjoyment of that wealth and those advantages which their fortunate situation and an indulgent providence hath lavished on them.

Your committee further state, as their opinion, that the great banking and commercial establishments at Richmond, her unexampled prosperity and increase in wealth, improvements and population, her hospitalities, amusements and perpetual excitements to pleasure, are at least unfriendly to cool, unbiassed and dignified legislation.

And lastly, they owe it to themselves, to this house, and their country to state, that a further perseverance in denying to our western brethren an equal participation in the rights and privileges of our common government, the happy result of our mutual efforts, would be a violation of justice so palpable, a prostitution of equal right and privilege so entire, as would justly jeopardize the integrity of the state; for your committee cannot for a moment believe that men who have bled in our struggle for political existence, who understand their rights and appreciate their value, will long consent to bear the hardships and deprivations under which they stagger, and wish now to redress; much less will they entail them on posterity.

Resolved, therefore, as the opinion of this committee, that the seat of government ought to be removed from the City of Richmond to some point west of the Blue Ridge which shall unite as near as possible the centres of population and territory having due regard to the certain increase of population, to the west, and that a special committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be forthwith to report a bill defining the time when the place to and the conditions on which this removal shall take place.

The substitute being read, Mr. Miller of Powhatan expressed his much feeling his objection to certain expressions used in it—he deprecated in the strongest terms the idea of voting under any threat—such as the substitute threw out, of dividing the state unless the seat of government was removed. Mr. Blackburn disclaimed any such intention—he expressed the strongest attachment to Virginia, to which he was proud to belong—the strongest anxiety for her union and indivisibility—he said his eastern brethren must not drive us (the people of the west) too far—if they continued to deny them their just rights, they would throw themselves into the arms of some of our sister states; though nothing but the most desperate offering would make him consent to belong to another government.

Mr. Scott, to get rid of the whole subject at once, moved to postpone it to the 31st of March. Mr. Garth seconded this proposition, on account of the excitement now produced. This motion gave rise to a long and animated debate—Mr. Blackburn against it—Messrs. Scott, Chamberlayne, and Robertson (of R.) for it. We have no time or place for a sketch of the argument—Mr. Blackburn, at some length, dwelt upon the arguments of his substitute. The other side contended that a removal was not called for by the people—there was not a single petition for it—they dwelt upon the expense of a removal, contending that the moment the public property here lost its public use, be-

ing principally condemned ground, it would revert to its former proprietors—that it was as near to the centre of population as could be at present conveniently situated; that if it was somewhat nearer to the eastern frontier, it would enable the executive the better to repel the attack of an enemy upon a point most exposed to his attacks—they denied the undue influence said to be exercised by Richmond over the legislature—which they contended would be a reproach to the members of the legislature itself.

Mr. Blackburn combated these positions; and also pointed to similar removals in other Philadelphia to Harrisburg, Millegville, Lexington to Frankfort, to prove that the seat of government had retired from towns, where wealth and luxury had grown up, as well as to more central points. The ball of controversy was kept up with much spirit till a late hour; when the question of indefinite postponement was carried—yeas 99, noes 68.

January 29.
Yesterday, the following resolution was adopted by the Senate:

Resolved, That the several committees to whom revised bills have been referred ought to be discharged from considering them; and that the further consideration of the said bills ought to be postponed until the first Monday in December next.

The house of delegates were principally engaged on private or local bills—Among others, which were reported, was one by Mr. Blackburn, amending the Usury Act. It was read the first and second times, referred to the committee of the whole, and ordered to be printed. Among other provisions, it is declared that if by any way means a corrupt bargain, sale, purchase, bribe, exchange or contract, by parcel or in writing, by shift, cunning, device or deceit, in any other manner whatever, with a view to evade the penalties of this act, any person shall sue, demand, receive, accept, &c. above the rate of six dollars for one hundred, for one year, for the loan, sale, purchase, exchange or shifting of money, bank notes, tobacco, goods or chattels, &c. &c.—such person so offending shall forfeit double the value of the money, bank notes, &c. half to the state's attorney who shall prosecute such offender to conviction and judgment.—The bill directs the judges & magistrates to give this act specially in charge to the grand jury.

The attorney general, and every state attorney, is to cause to be summoned before any grand jury, "all persons who they know or believe can give information to such grand jury relative to the violation of this act by any person whatever," &c. &c.

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

MARRIED, on Tuesday evening the 27th ultimo, by the Rev. Hamilton Jefferson, Mr. ROBERT Y. JACK of Winchester, to Miss JULIET DAVENPORT, daughter of Maj. Abraham Davenport of this county.

DIED, on Saturday the 24th ult. Mr. John Lindsey, of Harper's-Ferry, in the 61st year of his age.

GENERAL MINA.

The following intelligence, decisive of the fate of the unfortunate MINA, is translated from Mexican Gazettes, received in this city.

Nat. Intel.
From the Gazette Extraordinary of Mexico, of November 1, 1817.
SILAO, Oct. 27, 1817.

It is with the greatest pleasure I communicate to your Excellency that I have taken prisoner the traitor MINA, together with 25 of his principal partisans, at the post of Benadito, appertaining to the plantation of Planchiquera, where he was stationed with 200 men. Half of them were killed, as well as the ringleader Moreno, whose head I caused to be brought to this place, where I have just arrived. I will send it to General Don Pasqual Linan as soon as possible; and I now anticipate this information to your Excellency, on account of its importance.

God preserve your Excellency many years.
FRANCISCO ORRANTIA.
His Excellency the Vice Roy
Don Juan Ruiz de Apolaca.

From Vera Cruz, November 7, 1817.

Besides the capture of Mina, and the destruction of all his band, I have to communicate to you another important event; namely, that the ringleader Bergras has just delivered himself up, with all his men, to the royal troops at Puento del Rey, by availing himself of the Indulto published on the occasion of the Queen having been happily delivered of a Princess.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURTS.
A singular attitude of John Bull.—During the long continued struggles in Europe, England was placed in a very curious situation. While she was grappling with all the christian potentates upon the European continent, as well as protestants as papists, she at the same time was in perfect unity with his Sublimity the Grand Signior; and while the Pope was suffering persecution and imprisonment, he found a deliverer and protector in England—the self same England that

had been for centuries the main bulwark against the papal power.

This subject is touched upon in the fifty fourth number of the Edinburgh Review, in a fine vein of satire, as follows:

"It is not very long since Pope and Turk were eyed in our part of the world, with awful apprehensions. They were sung down and prayed down. They were considered as two greedy raging lions, each on the point of breaking loose and devouring us all. Now, indeed, these fears have subsided. How it would have rejoiced the hearts of our forefathers, if they could have seen filthy Rome deprived of her universal bishop!

"We, their unworthy children, have felt otherwise; it rejoiced us not when the Apostolic Babylon was purified of its iniquities, and humbled in the second good city of the empire. We have been glad to take back the Pope of Rome in his cradle. And Whigs and Tories, Lords and Commons—we blush to say so—have vied, and vie with each other, in coquetting with the old Scourge Harlot, now that she hath been happily replaced in her original seat, and allowed to return to her abominations. With respect to the monster Mahomet," and the "ravenous Caliphs," and their "viperous offspring," we have been glad to see them called by the worthy pastor of St. Martin's, of Ludgate, London; we have, and not without reason, unlearned much of the angry tenor with which we used to doom them to damnation and hell fire. The followers of Islam, not only have been our friends, but even our only friends in time of need—in the time of the continental system—in the time of proscription and persecution, when there was not a prince or a potentate in christendom, who would or could allow an Englishman to show his face in his dominions. John Bull was like a Saxon outlaw; he bore a wolf's head, and not a soul would house him. We recollect when the column in the red book, which sets forth the "diplomatic agents abroad and at home," presented such a dreary series of untenanted blanks, under the name of each foreign power, that it resembled a street at a watering place when the season was over, and "this house to let," stares out at every window. Not a single exception was furnished except by the kindness of the Sultan of Constantinople, and the Sophy of Persia, who alone allowed our representatives to appear before their thrones, and as far as we are concerned, at least made good their common title of "Refuge of the World!"

"The Mahometans, as such, are now no longer the objects of aversion—their fanaticism has cooled; on our parts we are too busy to hate them; we have room enough for uncharitableness, without travelling beyond the four seas," &c.

In another number of the same Review, there is exposed in a masterly manner, the glaring inconsistency of the British government patronising and protecting the Pope, and at the same time pertinaciously refusing to relieve the Catholics of Ireland, from the political disabilities and other grievous oppressions under which they labor.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.
IMPORTANT.
Extract of a letter from a person of the highest respectability in London, to his friend in this city, dated Dec. 5th, 1817.

The British government has at length agreed, at the request of the Allied Powers of Europe, to become the mediators between Spain and her colonies.

Public Debate.
The Jefferson Polémical 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 room in the City of Philadelphia, on Friday evening the 20th inst. at 6 o'clock. The ladies and gentlemen of Charleston, and its vicinity, are respectfully invited to attend. The president will deliver an appropriate address on this occasion.

J. MORROW, Sec'y.
February 4.

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 Charleston. About 10 acres of this land are well timbered, and the whole inferior to none in Jefferson county.
BENJ. HELLER.

N. B.—The subscriber has on hand a few excellent Wheat Fans, which will be disposed of, at the most reduced prices, if immediate application be made.
B. H.

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 recollectcd, dated 28th December 1815, 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.

BLANK DEEDS
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, Russia, and American Manufacture, which 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; Various colors and single mill'd; of Cassimeres double and single mill'd; of Cassimeres and prices, consisting of London, Yorkshire, and Keenburgh; 7-4 cassimeres for shawls; cloth and cassimeres shawls; rose, stripe, and point blankets; superfine and common flannels, cassimets of various kinds, Bedford and Bennett's corduroy, cotton cord, thick and velvet; silk and cotton shawls; do. handkerchiefs, calicoes dressed and undressed well assorted different patterns; curtain calicoes; ginghams plain and barr'd; senhawl, luteaster and other silks, different colors; vestings a large assortment, almost every price and pattern; Florentine vesting; domestic cottons, striped, crossbarred and plain; cotton rapes, various colors; coarse and fine muslin; Irish linen and shirting; cotton, almost every price; bedtick, coarse linen, cambric muslin, leno do; towels; ruden; 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 boses, 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 hand cut saws, imported and domestic; hand and panel saws; files and rasps of various kinds; chisels, gouges, planebits, 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-irons, mottles, and iron spoons; tea kettles, frying pans, iron and box coffee mills; brass plated and iron candlesticks and snuffers; brass knob and stock locks, pad-locks; brass and iron butting hinges, 11 & 12 ditto; screws, sprigs and teaks, desk and bureau mounting; thumb latches, hammers, pinchers, currying combs, stirrup irons, bride-bite, spurs, snuff boxes, spectacles, looking glasses; guns, whole and half stocked, 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 tea, imperial, young and old hyson, best box and keg raisins, fiberts, almonds, nutmegs, pepper, allspice, 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, 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, 8 & 10, and 10 by 12.

Those wishing to purchase by large or small quantities, will find it to their interest to call here

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. X.]

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1818.

[No. 514.]

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.

Monday, January 26.

Mr. Johnson, of Ken from the military committee, reported a bill respecting the organization of the army of the U. States, and for other purposes; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Parry, of Mass. from the committee on expenditures respecting the public buildings, reported the following bill:

A bill to provide for erecting additional buildings for the accommodation of the respective departments.

Be it enacted, &c. That the commissioner of the public buildings cause to be erected, under the direction of the president of the United States, two buildings suitable for offices for the executive department, to be placed north of the buildings at present occupied by those departments, and on a line parallel therewith: each of said buildings to contain forty rooms of convenient size.

Sec. 2. Is merely a section making an appropriation.

The bill was twice read and committed.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. H. Nelson in the chair, on the bill "to amend an act, entitled an act, respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters."

The bill is one of considerable importance to the holders of slave property, particularly, as going to make that law efficacious, which is at present little better than nominal.

Much discussion took place on the details of this bill, which were explained and illustrated by Mr. Pindall, of Virginia, and by several other gentlemen. Some amendments were made to the bill, the discussion of which occupied the whole of the day's sitting, and was not concluded, when

The committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again; and

The house adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 27.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Va. the committee on post offices and post-roads were instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a post-road from South Quay, in Nanssmond county, Va. to the court house of Isle of Wight county, to the town of Smithfield, in the same county.

On motion of Mr. Claiborne, the same committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a post road from Huntsville, in Alabama, to the falls of the Black Warrior; thence to Fort St. Stephens; also, another route from Fort St. Stephens, or Fort Stoddard, to Fort Mont gomery; thence by way of Fort Claiborne to Fort Jackson, and from thence to intersect the first mentioned route at Huntsville.

On motion of Mr. Carroll, the same committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of extending the post route from Lilly-plain, in King William county, Va. to Halesville, in the same county.

On motion of Mr. Hogg, the same committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of altering the route from Liberty, in Smith county, Ten. to Lebanon, so as to pass through Maryville, in Wilson county.

On motion of Mr. Mason, of Mass. Resolved, That the claim of the state of Massachusetts for expenditures for their militia for their services during the late war, together with the documents on the files of this house, be referred to a select committee, to consider and report thereon.

On motion of Mr. Burwell, Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to lay before this house a statement of the claims of the state of Massachusetts for the expenses of calling out the militia of that state, during the late war, and the reasons why those claims have not been settled by that department.

Wednesday, January 28.

The order of the day on the bill "respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," having been announced—

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 wagon, a very extensive assortment of

Ladies Shoes and Boots;

—ALSO—

Children's Boots and Shoes, Winter Bonnets, Imperial and other Slaws, 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.

GREAT BARGAINS!

THE subscribers intending in March next, agreeably to limitation, to close their business, have determined to sell off their stock of Goods at the most reduced prices for cash, country produce, or on reasonable credits. Their goods were well purchased, and consist in part, of fine and coarse Woolens, Cottons, Linens, and Silks, (many Fancy Articles among them.) Hard Ware and Cutlery, Queens's, China and Glass Ware,

FRESH TEAS,

and many articles in the Grocery and Linen line. Cordage, Brushes, Weavers' Reeds, Morocco and Leather shoes,

Books and Stationary,

with many other desirable articles.

It would be good policy for persons wishing to save twenty or thirty per cent in the purchase of supplies, to call at our store in Shepherdtown, without loss of time.

BROWN & LUCAS.

January 6.

JOHN GEPHART,

HATTER,

Charlestown, Virginia,

KEEPS constantly for sale, a general assortment of

Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Fancy Hats,

which he offers to sell wholesale or retail at liberal prices.

J. G. Flatters himself from his long experience in the most extensive Hat Manufactories in the Union, that he will be enabled to give general satisfaction.

December 31.

A Runaway in Custody.

WAS committed to the jail of Jefferson county, Va. a slave, named

DICK,

a bright mulatto, 6 feet one inch high, and about 26 years of age. Had on when committed, a brown great coat, a blue close bodied coat, white waist coat, blue pantaloons, and a red wool hat and fine shoes. Committed on the 16th of October last—says he is the property of Aaron Hodges, living in Sumner county, West Tennessee.

JOHN SPANGLER, Jailor.

Nov. 12.

Jefferson County, to wit.

November Court, 1817.

Thomas S. Bennett, Complainant, vs. James Anderson and William P. Craig Defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendant James Anderson not having entered his appearance and given security agreeably to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—On motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant, Anderson do appear here on the fourth Monday in January next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and it is further ordered, that the defendant, Anderson do not pay, convey away, or secrete any monies by him owing to, or goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendant Anderson, until the further order of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county of Jefferson.

A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT G. HITE, Clk.

December 3.

Blank Attachments

For sale at this Office.

RETIREMENT IN WINTER.

Howl on, ye winds, that rudely hurl
The storm about my cot;
Ill closer press my lovely girl,
And bless my happy lot.

Though you unroof our little shed,
I'll fold her from thy race;
While love, the guardian of our breasts
Shall all your force assuage.

I'll tell her, fiercer storms shall rend
The proud, ambitious great;
Whose lofty heads must learn to bend
Amidst the pomp of state.

Well envy not the rich, my girl,
The proud, the great, the gay;
But learn to live and love as well—
Nay, better far than they.

Richer than theirs our hearts shall be,
And purer far our bliss;
Then let the great ones envy me,
When these sweet lips I kiss.

Tho' mutual toll must spread our board,
Content and peace shall bless it;
And, if no rank affords joys afford,
Why, let the lordling gress it.

GENERAL HARRISON'S SPEECH.

The following were the observations of Mr. HARRISON, on introducing the motion for honoring the memory of Kosciusko, on the 20th ult.

The public papers have announced an event which is well calculated to excite the sympathy of every American bosom. Kosciusko, the martyr of liberty, is no more! We are informed that he died at Lieure, in France, some time in October last.

In tracing the events of this great man's life, we find in him that consistency of conduct which is the more to be admired as it is so rarely to be met with. He was not at one time the friend of mankind, & at another the instrument of their oppression; but he preserved throughout his whole career those noble principles which distinguished him in its commencement—which influenced him at an early period of his life to leave his country and his friends, and—in another hemisphere to fight for the rights of humanity.

Kosciusko was born and educated in Poland, of a noble and distinguished family—a country where the distinctions in society are perhaps carried to greater lengths than in any other. His creator had, however, endowed him with a soul capable of rising above the narrow prejudices of a cast, and breaking the shackles which a vicious education had imposed on his mind.

When very young, he was informed by the voice of fame that the standard of liberty had been erected in America—that an insulted and oppressed people had determined to be free, or perish in the attempt. His ardent and generous mind caught, with enthusiasm, the holy flame, and from that moment he became the devoted soldier of liberty.

His rank in the American army afforded him no opportunity greatly to distinguish himself. But he was remarkable throughout his service, for all the qualities which adorn the human character. His heroic valor in the field, could only be equalled by his moderation and affability in the walks of private life. He was idolized by the soldiers for his bravery, and beloved and respected by the officers for the goodness of his heart, and the great qualities of his mind.

Contributing greatly by his exertions, to the establishment of the independence of America, he might have remained, and shared the blessings it dispensed, under the protection of a chief who loved and honored him, and in the bosom of a grateful and affectionate people.

Kosciusko had, however, other views—It is not known that, until the period I am speaking of, he had formed any distinct idea of what could, or indeed what ought, to be done for his own. But in the revolutionary war he drank deeply of the principles which produced it. In his conversations with the intelligent men of our country, he acquired new views of the science of government and the rights of man. He had seen too that to be free it was only necessary that a nation should will it, and to be happy it was only necessary that a nation should be free. And was it not possible to procure these blessings for Poland? For Poland the country of his birth, which had a claim to all his efforts, to all his services? That unhappy nation groaned under a complication of evils which has scarcely a parallel in history. The mass of the people were the abject slaves of the nobles—the nobles, torn into factions, were alternately the instruments and the victims of their powerful and ambitious neighbors—By intrigue, corruption, and force, some of its fairest provinces had been separated from the Republic, and the people, like bees, transferred to foreign despots, who were again watching for a favorable moment for a second dismemberment. To regenerate people thus debased—to obtain for a country thus circumstanced, the blessings of liberty and independence, was work of as much difficulty as danger. But to a mind like Kosciusko's, the difficulty and danger of an enterprise served as stimulants to undertake it.

The annals of these times give us no detailed account of the progress of Kosciusko in accomplishing his great work, from the period of his return from America to the adoption of the new constitution of Poland,

in 1791. This interval, however, of apparent inaction, was most usefully employed to illumine the mental darkness which enveloped his countrymen. To stimulate the ignorant and bigoted peasantry with the hope of future emancipation—to teach a proud but fallacious nobility that true glory is only to be found in the paths of duty and patriotism—interests the most opposed, prejudices the most stubborn, and habits the most inveterate, were reconciled, dissipated, and broken, by the ascendancy of his virtues and example. The storm which he had foreseen, and for which he had been preparing, at length burst upon Poland. A feeble and unpopular government bent before its fury, and submitted itself to the Russian yoke of the invader. But the nation disdained to follow its example; in their extremity every eye was turned on the hero who had already fought their battles—the sage who had enlightened them, and the patriot who had set the example of personal sacrifices to accomplish the emancipation of the people.

Kosciusko was unanimously appointed generalissimo of Poland, with unlimited powers, until the enemy should be driven from the country. On his virtue the nation reposed with the utmost confidence; and it is some consolation to reflect, amidst the general depravity of mankind, that two instances, in the same age, have occurred, where powers of this kind were employed solely for the purposes for which they were given. It is not my intention, sir, to follow the Polish chief through the career of glory which, for a considerable time, crowned his efforts. Guided by his talents, and led by his valor, he undisciplined, by armed militia charged with effect the veteran Russian and Prussian; the mailed cuirassiers of the great Frederick, for the first time, broke and fled before the lighter & appropriate cavalry of Poland. He filled the breasts of the patriots. After a long night, the dawn of an apparently glorious day broke upon Poland. But, to the discerning eye of Kosciusko the light which it shed was of that sickly and portentous appearance, indicating a storm more dreadful than that which he had resisted.

He prepared to meet it with firmness, but with means entirely inadequate. To the advantage of numbers, of tactics, of discipline, and inexhaustible resources, the combined despoils had secured a faction in the heart of Poland. And, if that country can boast of having produced its Washington, it is disgraced also by giving birth to a second Arnold. The day at length came which was to decide the fate of a nation and a hero—Heaven, for wise purposes, determined that it should be the last of Polish liberty. It was decided, indeed, before the battle commenced. The traitor Poniski, who covered with a detachment the advance of the Polish army, abandoned his position to the enemy, and retreated.

Kosciusko was astonished, but not dismayed. The disposition of his army would have done honor to Hannibal. The succeeding conflict was terrible. When the talents of the general could no longer direct the mingled mass of combatants, the arm of the warrior was brought to the aid of his soldiers—He performed prodigies of valor. The fabled prowess of Ajax, in defending the Grecian ships, was realized by the Polish hero. Nor was he badly seconded by his troops—As long as his voice could guide, or his example fire their valor, they were irresistible. In this unequal contest Kosciusko was long seen, and finally lost to our view.

"Hope for a season bade the world farewell,
And Freedom shriek'd when Kosciusko fell!"

He fell, covered with wounds, but still survived. A Cossack would have pierced his breast, when an officer interposed—"Suffer him to execute his purpose," said the bleeding hero. "I am the devoted soldier of my country, and will not survive its liberties." The name of Kosciusko struck to the heart of the Tartar, like that of Marius upon the Cimbrian warrior. The uplifted weapon dropped from his hand.

Kosciusko was conveyed to the dungeons of Petersburg; and, to the eternal disgrace of the empress Catharine, she made him the object of her vengeance, when he could be no longer the object of her fears. Her more generous son restored him to liberty. The remainder of his life has been spent in virtuous retirement. Whilst in this situation in France, an anecdote is related of him which strongly illustrates the command which his virtues and his services had obtained over the minds of his countrymen.

In the late invasion of France, some Polish regiments, in the service of Russia, passed through the village in which he lived. Some pillaging of the inhabitants brought Kosciusko from his cottage. "When I was a Polish soldier," said he, addressing the plunderers, "the property of the peaceful citizen was respected." "And who art thou?" said an officer, "who addresses us with this tone of authority?" "I am Kosciusko." There was magic in the word. It ran from corps to corps. The march was suspended. They gathered round him, and gazed, with astonishment and awe, upon the mighty ruin he presented. "Could it indeed be this hero," whose fame was identified with that of their country? A thousand interesting reflections burst upon their minds; they remembered his patriotism, his devotion to liberty, his triumphs, and his glorious fall. Their iron hearts were softened, and the tear of sensibility trickled down their weather-beaten faces. We can easily conceive, sir, what would be the feelings of the hero himself in such a scene. His great heart must have heaved with emotion to find

himself once more surrounded by the companions of his glory; and that he would have been upon the point of saying to them—

"Behold your general, come once more
To lead you on to laurel'd victory,
"To fame, to freedom."

The delusion could have lasted but for a moment. He was himself, alas! a miserable cripple; and, for them! they were no longer the soldiers of liberty, but the instruments of ambition and tyranny. Overwhelmed with grief at the reflection, he would retire to his cottage, to mourn afresh over the miseries of his country.

Such was the man, sir, for whose memory I ask from an American Congress a slight tribute of respect. Not, sir, to perpetuate his fame—but our gratitude. His fame will last as long as liberty remains upon the earth; as long as a votary offers incense upon her altar, the name of Kosciusko will be invoked. And, if, by the common consent of the world, a temple shall be erected to those who have rendered most service to mankind, if the statue of our great countryman shall occupy the place of the "Most-Worthy," that of Kosciusko will be found by his side, and the wreath of laurel will be entwined with the palm of virtue to adorn his brow.

HAMMOND & BROWN,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just finished opening, at their store, next door to the Printing Office, in Charlestown, a neat 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 prices. 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.

Cheaper than any Yet!

Just arrived at our Store, near the Market House, in Charlestown,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

AUCTION GOODS,

purchased in a very favorable time to get bargains.

Our assortment is inferior to none in this part of the country—therefore we think it unnecessary to take up time and paper to particularize the articles, but suffice to say, those who please to give us a call, shall find it their interest to deal with us.

No place in the United States can sell cheaper goods than are sold in Charlestown at present. Those who live at a distance as well as those immediately at hand, will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

CARLILE & DAVIS,

December 17.

NEW STORE.

THE subscribers have commenced the mercantile business at Lettewon, 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.

Public Invitation.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, at THEIR

CHEAP STORE,

on the hill, in Shepherd's Town, have just received, and are now opening, a large and excellent assortment of

GOODS,

where high and low, rich and poor, are invited to come and supply themselves with such articles as may be wanted, and it is believed, they will find the terms here as good and as much to their satisfaction and interest as any where else in the state.

BAKER TAPSCOTT, & CO.

Nov. 13.

CHEAP FALL GOODS.

The Subscribers are now opening a very complete assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

which they offer for sale at the most reduced prices, for cash or country produce. They will also receive

Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn,

and Flax Seed,

in payment of debts, at the market price. JOHN R. FLAGG, & Co. Charlestown, Nov. 5.