

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. XI.]

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1818.

[No. 556.]

FROM THE BOSTON YANKEE. A Dialogue on Death and the Future state of man.

MORTAL MAN.
Say death—thou king of terrors—why should man be mortal, groan and die? Why should he turn again to dust; Why death, can this be right and just?

DEATH.
O! mortal man that's prone to sin; Rebellion did thy woe begin; Be doom'd to wander in the dark; Or sleep within the silent tomb, Say death, is this my certain doom?

MORTAL MAN.
And must my soul—this living spark, Be doom'd to wander in the dark; Or sleep within the silent tomb, Say death, is this my certain doom?

DEATH.
The soul that's purified from sin, And by the Spirit born again; Whene'er the mortal body dies, Shall live with Christ in paradise.

MORTAL MAN.
And must my body ever be, A captive held, O! death by thee; In hopeless, keen despair remain; And shall I never rise again?

DEATH.
When Christ the Lord shall come again, With trumpets' sound to live and reign; The dead shall hear, the saints arise, To reign with him in endless joys.

MORTAL MAN.
May I not worldly honors gain; And worldly joys and wealth obtain; And after carnal pleasures go, And when I die be happy too?

DEATH.
No! not vain man, that cannot be! Thy God has pass'd the firm decree— If man in unbelief should die, He cannot rest with Christ on high.

But in that fiery lake where Satan's cast; Shall he be certain doom at last; There horrors awful deep despair! Shall reign, forever—ever there!

MR. JEFFERSON.

The following account of a visit to this illustrious and venerable man, is from "Travels in Canada and the United States, in 1816 and 1817, by Francis Hall, Lieut 13th Light Dragoons, H. P." recently published in England.

"Having an introduction to Mr. Jefferson, I ascended his little mountain on a fine morning, which gave the situation its due effect. The whole of the sides and base are covered with forest, through which roads lead to the summit of the mountain. The summit is an open lawn, near the south side of which the house is built, with its garden just descending the brow; the saloon, or centre hall, is ornamented with several pieces of antique sculpture, Indian arms, mummy bones, and other curiosities, collected from various parts of the Union. I found Mr. Jefferson tall in person, but stooping and lean with old age, thus exhibiting that fortunate mode of bodily decay, which strips the frame of its most cumbersome parts, leaving it still strength of muscle, and activity of limb. His deportment was exactly such as the marquis de Chastellux describes it, above thirty years ago: At first serious, nay, even cold; but in a short time relaxing into a most agreeable amenity; with an unabated flow of conversation on the most interesting topics, discussed in the most gentlemanly and philosophical manner. I walked with him round his grounds, to visit his pet trees, and improvements of various kinds: during the walk he pointed out to my observation a conical mountain, rising singly at the edge of the southern horizon of the landscape. He said, 'It was forty miles, and its dimensions those of the greater Egyptian pyramid; so that it accurately represents it: a appearance of the pyramid at the same distance; there is a small cleft visible on its summit, through which the true meridian of Monticello exactly passes; its most singular property, however, is, that on different occasions it looms, or alters its appearance, becoming sometimes cylindrical, sometimes square, and sometimes assuming the form of an inverted cone.'

"Mr. Jefferson has not the reputation of being very friendly to England; we should, however be aware, that a partiality in this respect is not absolutely the duty of an American citizen; neither is it to be expected that the policy of our government should be regarded in foreign countries, with the same complacency with which it is looked upon by ourselves; but whatever may be his sentiments in this respect, politeness naturally repressed any offensive expression of them; he talked of our affairs with candor, and apparent good will, though perhaps, perhaps, to the gloomier side of the picture. He did not perceive by what means we could be extricated from our present financial embarrassments, without some kind of revolution in our government. On my replying that our habits were remarkably steady and that great sacrifices would be made to prevent a violent catastrophe, he acceded to the observation, but demanded, if those who made the sacrifices would not require some political reformation in return. His repugnance was strongly marked to the despotic principles of Bonaparte, and he seemed to consider France, under Louis XVI. as scarcely capable of a republican form of government; but added, that the present generation of Frenchmen had grown up with sounder notions,

which would probably lead to their emancipation.

"The conversation turning on American history, Mr. Jefferson related an anecdote of the Abbe Raynal, which serves to show how history, even when it calls itself philosophical, is written. The Abbe was in company with Dr. Franklin and several Americans at Paris, when mention was made of his anecdote of Polly Baker, related in his sixth volume, upon which law as he alluded to in the story, existed in New England; the Abbe stoutly maintained the authenticity of his tale, when Dr. Franklin, who had himself been reminded, said, 'I can account for all this; you took the anecdote from a newspaper, of which I was at that time editor; and, happening to be very short of news, I composed and inserted the whole story.' 'Ah! Doctor,' said the Abbe, making a true French retreat, 'I had rather have your stories than other men's truths.'

"I slept a night in Monticello, and left it in the morning, with such a feeling as the traveler quits the mouldering remains of a Grecian temple, or the pilgrim a fountain in the desert. It would indeed argue great torpor, both of understanding and heart, to have looked, without veneration and interest, on the man who drew up the declaration of American Independence—who shared in the councils by which her freedom was established; whom the unbought voice of his fellow-citizens called to the exercise of a dignity, from which his own moderation withheld him, when such example was most salutary, to withdraw; and who, while he dedicated the evening of his glorious days to the pursuit of science and literature, shunned the humbler duties of private life; but, having filled a seat higher than that of kings, succeeds with graceful dignity to that of the good neighbor, and becomes the friendly adviser, lawyer, physician, and even gardener of his vicinity."

AN OLD STORY.

Mankind believe or disbelieve according to their habits; that, which appears impossible to one, appears wonder that any doubt can be entertained of it by another. The most extravagant flights of imagination would find credit sooner than a very common operation of nature, when related to some millions of inhabitants of various parts of this globe; who, judging from their habits, and confined in their means of information and experience, conceive it to be utterly impossible, while as many, or more, are as much astonished at its being doubted. The circumstance alluded to is, frost, which to millions of inhabitants of the torrid zone, in Asia and Africa, is a completely unknown, that would require much ingenuity to invent a tale which they would ingenuously believe, that of that of a sailor, who had been many years absent from his mother, who lived in an inland county, returned to his native village, after a variety of voyages to different parts of the globe, and was heartily welcomed by the good old woman, who had long considered him as lost. Soon after his arrival, the old lady became inquisitive, and desirous to learn what strange things her son John had seen upon the mighty deep. Amongst a variety of things that Jack recollected, he mentioned his having frequently seen flying fish. 'Stop, Johnny,' says his mother, 'don't try to impose such monstrous impossibilities on me, child; for, in good truth, I could as soon believe you had seen flying cows; for cows, you know John, can live out of the water. Therefore tell me honestly what you have seen in reality, but no more falsehoods, Johnny.'

Jack felt himself affronted, and, turning his head about, when pressed for more curious information, he said, prefacing it with an oath, 'may hap, mother, you won't believe me, when I tell you, that, casting our anchor once in the Red Sea, it was with difficulty we hove it up again; which was occasioned, do you see, mother, by a large wheel hanging on one of the flukes of the anchor. It appeared a strange old Grecian to look at; so we hoisted it in, and our captain, do ye mind me, being a scholar, overhauled him, and discovered it was one of Pharoah's chariot-wheels, when he was capsized in the Red Sea.' This suited the meridian of the old lady's understanding; 'ay, ay, Johnny,' cried she, 'I can believe this, for we read of it in the bible; but never talk to me of flying fish.'

A Valuable Tavern Stand, FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a very advantageous stand for a Tavern, in Charles Town, Jefferson County, Va. nearly adjoining the public buildings, occupied at present and for some time past as such, by Mr. Fulton. If not sold before the first of February next, he will rent it for a term of years, to a person capable of keeping up the character of the house. From its being on a road the most travelled and in a Town much resorted to, particularly on public occasions, he deems it an object to those who wish to engage in such business.

JOHN KENNEDY

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he is carrying on the CABINET BUSINESS

in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va. in his old Store House, adjoining Mr. Fulton's Tavern, in its various branches; and takes this method to return his thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since he commenced, and hopes from his attention and desire to execute his work to the best of his abilities, to meet with their favours in future.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Centreville, Fairfax County, Va. on the 10th of April last,

Two Negro Women, named Charlotte and Franky—Charlotte is 25 years old, spare made, black complexion and has a child about three months old. Franky is 40 years old, and yellow complexion. It is supposed that they have changed their names to Betsy Lucas and Caroline Lucas, and will endeavor to pass for free persons. Betsy passes for Caroline's mother. Any person apprehending said women, and delivering them to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, or 10 dollars for either.

JAMES FERGUSON. Sm.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

UNDER the authority of a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Winchester, the subscribers will proceed to sell at

Public Auction,

on Monday the 28th of Dec. next, to the highest bidder, the balance of the real estate of John Clark, dec'd, consisting of about Three Hundred Acres of land, situated on both sides of Opequan Creek, 35 acres of which are bottom, a considerable part of which bottom is well set in grass: the upland is particularly well adapted to clover and plasters, and well calculated for a grazing farm. The improvements are one stone dwelling, one log dwelling, barn, corn, cyder and sundry out houses, and an orchard containing a variety of fruit trees.—The above property is about six miles from Winchester, and one mile from Duvall's Sulphur Spring, and also joining the Opequan Manufacture, and also both the great roads leading from thence to Baltimore and Alexandria. The terms of sale are one third of the purchase money in hand, the balance in two equal annual payments with interest thereon from the date—the purchaser giving bond with sufficient security. A title conveying the said property to the purchaser or purchasers will be made at the time of the last payment. Persons wishing to purchase can view the property, and can satisfy themselves as to the authority by which the sale is made.

JOHN DAVENPORT, Com'rs. JAMES CURL, Com'rs. November 4.

Falling and Dying.

THE subscriber informs the public and his customers in particular, that he will commence the falling and dying business at his new falling mill, near Charlestown, the first week in October next, where cloth will be full'd, dyed and dressed in the neatest and best manner, and on the shortest notice.—Those who may favor him with their custom may be assured of having their work well done, as his falling mill is now in good order, and having engaged an experienced fuller, he will be able to render full satisfaction.

JOHN HELLER, September 7.

FULLING AND DYING BUSINESS.

THE subscribers inform the public and their customers in particular, that they will commence the FULLING AND DYING BUSINESS at MILL GROVE, the first week in October next, where cloth will be full'd, dyed and dressed in the neatest manner, and on the shortest notice. Those who may favor them with their custom, may rest assured that every exertion on their part will be made use of to give general satisfaction. They will keep constantly on hand dye stuffs of a superior quality, and will dye any colour that may be required. Having substituted a Copper Dye Kettle instead of an iron one, they will be able to colour far superior to what was done last season. The current price will be given for hard and soft soap, which will be taken in payment for fulling, or cash paid.

BEELE & BATHIE, Mill's Grove, Aug. 19.

A Valuable Tavern Stand, FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a very advantageous stand for a Tavern, in Charles Town, Jefferson County, Va. nearly adjoining the public buildings, occupied at present and for some time past as such, by Mr. Fulton. If not sold before the first of February next, he will rent it for a term of years, to a person capable of keeping up the character of the house. From its being on a road the most travelled and in a Town much resorted to, particularly on public occasions, he deems it an object to those who wish to engage in such business.

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NOTICE.

All persons are hereby warned not to cut, carry off, or in any degree injure the public works or timber, at or near Harper's Ferry, as those detected in so doing will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law.

CHARLES BROWN, U. S. Agent in the above. Nov. 11.

Flax Seed Wanted.

THE highest price will be given by the subscriber for a quantity of clean Flax Seed.

LEONARD SADDLER, Charlestown, Nov. 4.

An Overseer Wanted.

A MAN who can come well recommended, for his industry, sobriety, and knowledge in farming and managing of Negroes, will find employment as an Overseer by applying to the Printer.

October 14, 1818.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen from the Subscriber on Thursday night 12th inst. a

Gold Watch, Chain and Seal, the Watch a single case, and by a fall the case is damaged near the stem, which can be discovered by close examination, the Chain links I suppose to be about one and a half inches in length, and a tolerable large Seal. The above reward will be given for returning to the subscriber the above mentioned Watch, Chain and Seal, or information that will lead to the discovery of the thief.

GEO. ISLER, Nov. 18.

Fall and Winter Goods.

I HAVE received and am now opening at my well known store house, corner of West and Washington streets, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Fall and Winter Goods, which will be sold unusually cheap. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call.

ALSO, Ground Alum and Fine Salt. DAVID HUMPHREYS, Nov. 11.

FOR SALE, 40,000 lbs. OFFALL,

Unusually low for cash. Corn, Rye or Wheat will be taken in Exchange. Also a few Barrels

Ground Alum Salt. Enquire of DANIEL KABELL Jun. Nov. 11.

Timely Notice.

The Partnership of Baker Tapscott, & Co. is about to be dissolved, by mutual consent. And as they are determined to sell off the goods on hand at very reduced prices, those who wish to purchase, will find it their interest to call.

As this change is to take place in the Business, it becomes necessary that all who are indebted to the firm, should make immediate payment. Those who have open accounts and are unable to pay immediately, are requested to call and close the same by note.

BAKER TAPSCOTT & Co. Shepherd's-Town, Nov. 18, 1818.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED, Fall and Winter Goods,

FROM PHILADELPHIA, Which added to our former stock, comprise almost every article ever called for in this part of the country. The following are a few articles selected from it, viz.

Gentlemen's Cloths of all descriptions, Ladies' Ditto, Bombazeens, Bombazets and Ratines, Merino, Cassimere, Canton and China, Silk Shawls, Lace Veils and Shawls, Rose Blankets, Point and Striped do. Flannels, imported and domestic, Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,

An Elegant Assortment of LADIES' SHOES, Handsome Waiters and Bread Trays, Toilet Glasses, Mahogany fluted do.

Also, a number of Plated Stirrup Irons & Bridle Bits, of the latest and most fashionable

PLATED CHAIN SUITS, Sets of Liverpool Diving China, Do. India Tea Do. &c. &c.

We solicit all persons of Charlestown and those convenient enough to it, (wishing to buy goods) to call and examine our assortment; as we are convinced they will find it to their interest, because we are determined to sell goods at reduced prices, and always to keep a complete and extensive supply of goods.

JOHN MARSHALL, & Co. Nov. 11.

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Excelsent Wines,

4th proof Cognac Brandy, Do. Jamaica Spirit, New Orleans and Sugar House Molasses, Herring, Imported Gunpowder, Young Hyson, and Old Hyson Teas, of the latest importation, and of first estimation, Window Glass, 8 by 10, & 10 by 12, Putty, Lamp and Tinner's Oil, Salt Petre, Madder, Indigo, Alum, Copers, Logwood, Annatto, Cayenne Pepper, Long Ditto, Excellent Irish Starch, Spanish Cigars,

Fine and Ground Alum SALT, 20 barrels excellent Whiskey, with many other articles in the GROCERY LINE. Nov. 18.

LEWIS F. YOUNG, TAILOR,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed his shop to the house lately occupied by Mr. Shepherd's S. Church, opposite Mr. Andrew Woods' new Cabinet Maker's shop, where he will execute all work in his line, in the most fashionable and substantial manner, and on the shortest notice.

A Lad between the age of 12 and 14 years would be taken as an apprentice to the above business. November 18.

Ten Dollars Reward.

Strayed or Stolen from the subscriber, near Benjamin Forman's Mill, in Berkeley County,

A Sorrel Horse, about fourteen and an half hands high, has a star in his forehead and one hind foot white, his left eye somewhat dim, no brand recollected, trots and canter well. The subscriber will give the above reward to any person that may deliver him the said Horse, at his residence, near the place above mentioned.

WILLIAM RAY, November 25, 1818.

REMOVAL.

Mrs. MOSES WILSON, has removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Robert Downey, opposite J. Marshall & Co's. store, where she intends carrying on the business of Mantua Making—also plain sewing for gentlemen.

Four or five young gentlemen would be taken as boarders. Nov. 18.

Journeymen Tailors Wanted.

Four or five Journeymen Tailors will meet with employment and good wages, by applying to the subscriber in Charlestown.

DANIEL W. GRIFFITH, N. B. One or two smart boys, about the age of 14 years will be taken apprentices to the tailoring business, on accommodating terms. Sept. 23, 1818.

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TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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Two Negro Women, named Charlotte and Franky—Charlotte is 25 years old, spare made, black complexion and has a child about three months old. Franky is 40 years old, and yellow complexion. It is supposed that they have changed their names to Betsy Lucas and Caroline Lucas, and will endeavor to pass for free persons. Betsy passes for Caroline's mother. Any person apprehending said women, and delivering them to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, or 10 dollars for either.

JAMES FERGUSON, Nov. 11.

Excelsent Wines,

4th proof Cognac Brandy, Do. Jamaica Spirit, New Orleans and Sugar House Molasses, Herring, Imported Gunpowder, Young Hyson, and Old Hyson Teas, of the latest importation, and of first estimation, Window Glass, 8 by 10, & 10 by 12, Putty, Lamp and Tinner's Oil, Salt Petre, Madder, Indigo, Alum, Copers, Logwood, Annatto, Cayenne Pepper, Long Ditto, Excellent Irish Starch, Spanish Cigars,

Fine and Ground Alum SALT, 20 barrels excellent Whiskey, with many other articles in the GROCERY LINE. Nov. 18.

Excelsent Wines,

4th proof Cognac Brandy, Do. Jamaica Spirit, New Orleans and Sugar House Molasses, Herring, Imported Gunpowder, Young Hyson, and Old Hyson Teas, of the latest importation, and of first estimation, Window Glass, 8 by 10, & 10 by 12, Putty, Lamp and Tinner's Oil, Salt Petre, Madder, Indigo, Alum, Copers, Logwood, Annatto, Cayenne Pepper, Long Ditto, Excellent Irish Starch, Spanish Cigars,

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JAMES FERGUSON, Nov. 11.

SWEDISH IRON.

The subscribers have just received an additional supply of Swedish Iron, of the following description, viz. Tire Iron from half an inch to one inch, Thin ditto for Horse Shoes and other purposes. ALSO, Hoop Iron, Cast Steel, Crowley do. Blister do. Wrought and Cut Nails of all sizes. JOHN MARSHALL, & Co. Nov. 25.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby informs his customers and the public in general, that he is prepared to

DRESS CLOTH

at his Felling Mill, with neatness and the greatest dispatch. He has purchased a new SHEARING MACHINE, that shears completely without cutting the cloth. He requests all those who have book accounts with him, to give him a call and settle them against the first day of January, 1819.

JONATHAN WICKERSHAM, Darkeville, November 5, 1818.

ANDREW WOODS

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to a liberal public for the generous support it has afforded him heretofore. He has removed a few doors from Henry Hain's Inn, where he will be found in his large White Shop, on the corner, and as he has fixed himself among a number of ingenious and industrious Mechanics of various arts, he hopes that he will still be found, especially as he intends to carry on the Cabinet Business more largely than he has ever done before. He has lately been to Baltimore and the City of Washington, and has purchased a grand supply of the richest Mahogany and other fashionable articles for his business, and shall make his furniture in the most fashionable style—Bedsteads of a new and beautiful order, varnished in the most permanent and resplendent style, are always to be seen in his Ware Room. Mechanical's Square, Charlestown, Nov. 18.

JANE WOODS, sen.

HAVING established herself in the large Ware Room of Andrew Woods, and having on hand a large and general assortment of GOOD MEDICINES,

lower than they have ever been sold in this place, she hopes that she may receive a share of public custom. She has now on hand a most inviting assortment of Fresh Confectionary; ALSO, Small Apothecaries' Scales and Weights, so necessary for Farmers and others.

White Wax, Fancy Smelling Bottles, Shaving Soap, Evans' and Common Pomatum, Lancets, White Sealing Wax, Spring Lancets, Black Ditto, Nutmegs, Litherage, Mace and Cloves, Paints, Long Pepper, Wafers, Madeira Citron, Sponge, Cordials, Lead Lead, Best Havana Segars, English Walnuts, Tamarinds, Charlestown, Nov. 18.

Stray Heifer.

Taken up trespassing on the subscriber's farm, in Jefferson County, a red and white Heifer, three years old next spring—marked with a swallow fork out of the right ear, and an underbit out of the left ear—Appraised to fourteen dollars.

JAMES BURR, Nov. 25.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Centreville, Fairfax County

of protectors. This act will, to the last age, fix a stain upon the character of Georgia.

Copy of a letter from Governor Rabun to General Jackson, in reply, dated Executive Department, Geo. Milledgeville, 1st June, 1818.

Sir—I have lately had the honor to receive yours of the 7th May, founded on a communication from General Glascock, relative to the attack recently made on the Chehaw village. Had you sir, or General Glascock been in possession of the facts that produced the affair, it is to be presumed at least, that you would not have indulged in a strain so indecorous and unbecoming. I had, on the 21st of March last, stated the situation of our bleeding frontier to you, and requested you, in respectful terms, to detach a part of your overwhelming force for our protection, or, that you would furnish supplies, and I would order out more troops, to which you have never deigned to reply.—You state, in a very vainglorious tone, that "I as governor of a state within your military division, have no right to give a military order whilst you are in the field. Wretched and contemptible indeed must be our situation if this be the fact; when the liberties of the people of Georgia shall have been prostrated at the feet of a military despotism, then, and not till then, will your imperious doctrine be tamely submitted to."

You may rest assured, that if the savages continue their depredations on our unprotected frontier, I shall think and act for myself in that respect. You demand that "Capt. Wright be delivered in irons to Major Davis, your agent." If you, sir, are unacquainted with the fact, I beg leave to inform you, that Capt. Wright was not under your command, for he has been appointed an officer in the Chatham county militia, which has been drafted for the special purpose of assisting Gen. Gaines in reducing Amelia-India. That the object having been accomplished before our militia had taken the field, Gen. Gaines, as soon as their organization was completed, assumed the right of ordering them to the frontier without even consulting the state authority on the subject. Capt. Wright, at that time being in a state of debility, failed to march, and of course was not mustered into the service of the U. States—he however, followed on to Hartford, where, finding himself not likely to be received into the service of the United States, he tendered his services to command the contemplated expedition, which were accordingly accepted; having violated his orders by destroying the Chehaw village, instead of Hopponni's and Phillemitt's towns (against which the expedition was directed) I had, previous to receiving your demand, ordered him to be arrested; but, before he was apprehended agreeably to my orders, he was taken by your agent, and afterwards liberated by the civil authority. I have since had him arrested and confined; and shall communicate the whole transaction to the president of the U. States, for his decision, together with a copy of your letter.

Copy of a letter from general Jackson to Governor Rabun, dated, Head Quarters, Division South, Nashville, Tenn. August 17, 1818.

Sir—Your letter of the 1st of June was not received until this day; though a gasconading notice of such a communication having been written, appeared long since in the Georgia journals. I am not disposed to enter into any controversy relative to our respective duties; but would recommend an examination of the laws of our country before you hazard an opinion on the subject. "The liberty of the people prostrated at the feet of military despotism," are cant expressions for political purposes—the better part of the community know too well that they have nothing to apprehend from that quarter. The military have rights secured to them by the laws of our country as well as the civil, and in my respect for those of the latter I will never permit those of the former to be outraged with impunity.

Your letter of the 21st of March, on which you and the journalists dwell with so much force, you must have been aware could not have reached me in time to produce the object required. "The situation of our bleeding frontier" at that period was magnified by the apprehensions of a few frontier settlers, and those who had not understanding enough to penetrate into the designs of my operations. You have forgot that Colonel Hayne with 3 or 400 Tennesseans made a movement for the security of the pretended assailed point of Georgia, and did not pursue me until satisfied of the perfect security of that frontier.

Whilst you are tenacious of your own executive powers, it may be necessary to explain upon what authority Captain Wright received instructions to call for a reinforcement from Fort Early, garrisoned by militia who you will not deny were at that time in the service of the United States and under my command.

Copy of a letter from Governor Rabun to General Jackson, in reply, dated Executive Department, Geo. Milledgeville, 1st June, 1818.

Sir—I have lately had the honor to receive your letter of the 1st ult. I supposed that our correspondence on this subject had finally terminated; but a renewal on your part has induced me to make this short reply. I find that the same angry disposition which (no doubt) dictated your letter of the 7th of May last, is still ranking in your breast.

It is very certain that I have never intentionally assailed your feelings, or wantonly provoked your frowns; and I flatter myself

It is equally certain that I shall never find it necessary to court your smiles. "You are not disposed to enter into a controversy with me relative to our respective duties; but recommend an examination of the laws of our country before I hazard an opinion on the subject." Your advice is good and should be attended to (at least) by all public officers. I hope you will now permit me in turn to recommend to you, that before you undertake to prosecute another campaign, you examine the orders of your superiors with more attention than usual. You assert that "the better part of the community know too well that they have nothing to apprehend from a military despotism," and, in proof of this assertion, it might have been well for you to have called my attention to your late proceedings at St. Marks and Pensacola as affording conclusive evidence on that point.

The situation of our bleeding frontier, you say, "was magnified by the apprehensions of a few frontier settlers and those who had not understanding enough to penetrate into the design of your operations." Indeed, sir, we had expected that your presence at the head of an overwhelming force, would have afforded complete protection to our bleeding and distressed citizens, bordering on an extensive and unprotected frontier; but our prospects were only delusive, for it would seem that the laurels expected in Florida was the object that accelerated you more than the protection of the "ignorant" Georgians.

If "Col. Hayne and 3 or 400 Tennesseans made a movement for the security of the pretended assailed point of Georgia," it certainly was a very unsuccessful one. When you shall have explained to me by what authority you sent Maj. Davis into this state with orders to apprehend Capt. Wright, (who was not under your command) and place him in irons, &c. then I shall deem it my duty to explain to you the motives which induced me to call for a reinforcement from Fort Early.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday November 19.

The following gentlemen were announced as having been appointed to compose the several committees yesterday established, viz:

Committee on Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Forsyth, Holmes, Barbour of Va. Spencer-Baldwin, Allen of Va. and Hopkinson.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Johnson of Ky. Reed, T. M. Nelson, Huntington, Gage, Stewart of N. C. and Peter.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Pleasants, Silabee, Parrott, Sawyer, Schuyler, Rogers and Bateman.

On the subject of Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Southard, Williams of N. Y. Murray, Walker of N. C. Richards, Butler of N. H. and Pagar.

On the illicit introduction of Slaves.—Messrs. Middleton, Upham, Lawyer, Floyd, Mumford, Lincoln and Linn.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Harrison, Smyth of Va. Quarles, Moreton, Jones, Savage, and Owen.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Tucker, Storrs, Lewis, Sergeant, Porter, Crafts and Marchand.

Library Committee on the part of this House.—Messrs. Seybert, Mason of Mass. and Irving.

Mr. McLean, Representative from the new State of Illinois, being in attendance.—The SPEAKER stated to the House a difficulty which he felt in deciding upon the propriety of administering the oath to him, in consequence of Congress not having concluded the act of admission of the State into the Union. Under this difficulty, he submitted the question to the decision of the House.

Mr. Poindexter, of Mississippi, said, he thought it incumbent on the House, before admitting the representative to a seat, to examine the Constitution just laid before it, to see, first, whether the requisitions of the act of last session were complied with; and, secondly, whether the form of government established was republican, which the United States were bound to guarantee. He illustrated the irregularity of a different procedure, by putting the case that the member was admitted to a seat, allowed to vote on important questions, and the Constitution subsequently rejected.

The question having been put, it was decided apparently by a large majority, that the SPEAKER should not at this time administer the oath of office.

On motion of Mr. Irving, of New York, a resolve was passed, instructing the committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of extending, for a further term of five years, the pensions to the widows and orphans of the officers, sailors and marines killed on board the armed ships of the U. States, during the late war.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, a select committee was ordered to be appointed, to enquire into the expediency of allowing to Michigan territory a Delegate in Congress.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, the committee of the whole were discharged from the further consideration of the bill, lying over from the last session, for the establishment of an armory on the western waters, and the committee on military affairs

was directed to take the subject into consideration.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, proposed a resolution, instructing the military committee to enquire into the expediency of establishing two additional military academies, one in the neighborhood of the City of Washington, and one at Newport in Kentucky.

Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, wished to have included in this resolution a third academy, at some point in South Carolina; it being but reasonable, if the North, the West, and the centre were accommodated, that the Southern section should receive the same attention.

After some conversation, to accommodate the wishes Mr. Williams, the resolution was so modified by the mover as to propose an enquiry into the expediency of establishing one or more additional academies; and in this shape was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Ky. the committee on the Post Office was instructed to enquire into the expediency of increasing the salaries of the Assistant Postmasters General—whose salaries, at 1700 dollars per annum. Mr. J. said, were incommensurate with their important and laborious duties.

On motion of Mr. Anderson, of Ky. the constitution of the State of Illinois was referred to a select committee, to consider and report thereon.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Tenn. the committee on Military Affairs was instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the payment for property lost, or destroyed by the enemy, and for horses lost for the want of forage, during the late war between the United States and the Seminole nation of Indians.

And the House adjourned.

Friday November 20.

Sundry petitions were presented and referred.

Among the petitions to day, was one presented by the SPEAKER, from Matthew Lyon, of the State of Kentucky, praying re-consideration for the deprivation of liberty and exaction of a penalty from him, being then a Representative in Congress from the state of Vermont, under the sedition law of 1798, and which he is induced by the misfortunes, which have made him poor, to ask from Congress.

Mr. Williams of N. C. moved to refer the petition to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. Edwards of N. C. thought, that, as this petition embraced a claim, it would be proper to let it take the course of all other claims by referring it to the committee of claims.

On motion of Mr. Spencer of N. Y. the petition was read through, and was then referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Mr. Anderson of Ky. from the select committee, to whom was referred the constitution of the State of Illinois, reported a resolution, declaring the admission of the state of Illinois into the union, on an equal footing with the original states.

The resolution was read a first and second time. Mr. Anderson proposed that it should be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Spencer, of New York, enquired whether it appeared, from any documents transmitted to Congress, that the state had the number of inhabitants required by the law of the last session, as a preliminary to its formation of a constitution.

Mr. Anderson said, that the committee had no information on that subject before them, beyond what was contained in the preamble to the constitution, which states, that the requisitions of the act of Congress had been complied with, and that the convention had therefore proceeded to the formation of a constitution. Mr. A. said, the committee had considered that evidence sufficient; and he had, in addition, himself seen, in the newspapers, evidence sufficient to satisfy him of the fact, that the population did amount to 40,000 souls, the number required.

The resolve was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Rice of Tennessee, the Message of the President of the U. States, of Jan. 18, 1816, recommending the confirmation of certain grants or reservations of lands, by the friendly Creek Indians, to Major General Andrew Jackson, Colonel Benjamin Hawkins, and others, was referred to the committee on private land claims.

On motion of Mr. Poindexter of Mississippi, the committee of public lands were directed to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting the emigration and settlement of the Choctaw tribe of Indians on the lands of the United States West of the Mississippi, until they shall have acquired that right by treaty with the United States founded on a cession of land by said Indians East of the Mississippi.

On motion of Mr. Williams of North Carolina, the committee of Ways and Means were instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing the duty on Salt imported into the U. States.

These several motions being propositions of enquiry only, passed without debate or opposition.

And the House adjourned to Monday.

Monday November 23.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the chief justice of the District of Columbia, transmitting a code of jurisprudence for the District formed in pursuance of an act of Congress of April 29, 1816.

Mr. Herbert, of Maryland, moved to refer this report to the committee on the judiciary; but being opposed by Mr. H. Nelson, of Virginia, the motion was lost. On motion

of Mr. Herbert, it was referred to a select committee.

On motion of Mr. Harrison, a committee was appointed to enquire into the expediency of authorising the employment of an additional number of clerks in the war department, not exceeding twelve.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

The engrossed resolution declaring the admission of the state of Illinois into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, was read a third time; and, on the question, Shall it pass?

[Mr. Tallmadge, Mr. Poindexter, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Harrison and Mr. Storrs made sundry remarks on the subject, and the question on the passage of the resolution was decided as follows:—]

YEAS 117—NAYS 34.

So the resolution was passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The Speaker laid before the house the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and a letter from Mr. Forsyth, a member of this house, from Georgia, resigning his seat therein.

On motion of Mr. Storrs, 2500 additional copies of the President's message, and documents, were ordered to be printed for the use of the house.

And the house adjourned.

Tuesday, November 24.

Mr. H. Nelson, from the same committee, to whom was referred the memorial of Matthew Lyon, praying a reimbursement of the expenses incurred by the prosecution under the act of Congress of July 1798, commonly called the sedition law, he then being a representative in Congress from the state of Vermont—made a report thereon, that the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted.

Mr. N. said, he felt himself constrained to state to the House, that, on this question, he had been in a minority in the committee, and wished the subject to be fully laid before the House. He therefore moved that the report be referred for consideration to a committee of the whole house.

BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. Hopkinson, under the instruction of the Judiciary committee, reported a bill to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States.

In introducing this bill, Mr. H. remarked, that the bill was in form the same which he had the honor to introduce to the consideration of Congress at their last session. It was not his intention, he said, to fatigue the house by a long argument at present; but he had thought it his duty to bring the subject once more before Congress, and have a vote taken on it—because the necessities of the people demanded it, and in the hope that, during the recess of Congress, the opinions of some gentlemen might have changed, from reflection, or from information derived from others, of the pressing occasion for such a law.

Mr. H. hoped that gentlemen would not turn from this question with alarm, but that there would be a fair expression of the opinion of Congress on the subject. The bill was read and committed.

Mr. Williams of North Carolina, from the committee of claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Samuel Q. Richardson and John Haley; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Harrison, from the committee to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill to increase the number of Clerks in the Department of war; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, from the select committee, to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill to authorize the election of a Delegate from the Michigan Territory to Congress, and extending the right of suffrage to the people of said territory; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Taylor introduced a resolution authorizing the franking of the documents accompanying the President's late Message; which was read three times, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The House then proceeded to the Orders of the Day, lying over from the last session, which, by a rule of the House, are revived statu quo, at the expiration of the first week of the present session.

The House next resolved itself into a committee of the whole. Mr. Desha in the chair, on the bill, reported at the last session, for erecting a separate judicial district west of the Alleghany Mountain, in the state of Virginia. After some remarks the bill was ordered to be engrossed, as amended, and read a third time; and the House adjourned.

PENDLETON, (S. C.) Oct. 28.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Samuel Taylor, to his friend in this place, dated Tusculum county, Alabama Territory, September 26, 1818.

"You have no doubt heard various reports concerning the Indians, and the mischief they have done in the neighborhood of this place; for your satisfaction and others, who may wish to know the facts as they really are, I will give you a correct detail.

"On the 14th inst. a citizen, 8 or 10 miles below where I live, was attacked in the woods by two Indians; they took from him his gun and ammunition, which after many menaces they returned. The inhabitants taking alarm, embodied and went in pursuit of them, came upon a large trail of Indians, overtook them, and took from them their guns; but as they professed to be friends, and belonged to the Tuckabachee town, their guns were returned. The Indians, immedi-

ately despatched a part of their warriors who, the succeeding evening killed three of our men and a negro woman, of the family of a Mr. Hall. On the 16th, the neighbors collected in number about sixteen, who were all that would follow; they requested me to command them, which I did.—We took their trail, and was immediately joined by Capt. Bacon and 14 men—we pursued them across the Black Warrior, into an almost impenetrable swamp; Capt. Bacon's company was some distance in the rear, when the Indians were discovered in our front, who raised the war whoop and seized their arms; finding there was not a moment to be lost, I ordered a charge, which was obeyed with courage and effect, as we killed 7 or 8, they retreated among the cane, and finding they intended to charge in turn by their whoop, I ordered the men to retreat to an open piece of ground in our rear and receive them. Here I was joined by Captain Bacon's command. Finding we were strongly posted, and not disposed to waste our fire at a distance, they made several feints, and attempted to outflank us—here a severe conflict ensued, which lasted about forty minutes, and finding they had nearly gained our rear, and our number being lessened by desertion to 12 or 14, I ordered a retreat which was effected without loss and in good order. To the safety of retreat and supporting the unequal contest, I was indebted to Captain Bacon, Captain Parker, and Lieut. H. Waldrup, who distinguished themselves, with several others. We had 2 killed and 1 wounded, since dead, viz. Webb, Wilson and Faulkner.—This band of Indians are a part of those hostiles who have never given up, and have infested the low country since the war.—The number that passed here, was supposed to be about 50 warriors, 100 in all. Two other parties have crossed the river lower down, one just above the French town, and in the Fork of Bigby and the Black Warrior, and killed 7 Choctaws.—The party we fought on the 16th were on the 17th and 18th pursued by Col. Hunter and 115 horsemen; they came up with 3 of their spies, killed one and wounded another, and continued the pursuit until they reached the Sippee Swamp. The three parties are supposed to be making their way to join the northern Indians. I hope our friends in S. Carolina will think nothing further of this flying banditti—I think it only their farewell to the whites in this country."

NEW YORK, NOV. 21.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The fast sailing brig Tybe, arrived at this port on Saturday morning in 38 days from Havre, whence she sailed on the 14th ult. We learn nothing new of importance. The markets in France were dull for American produce.

Capt. Barker brings dispatches for government. The editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received from their correspondent at Havre, Paris papers to Oct. 9, and Capt. Barker has furnished us with London papers to the 5th ult. a week later than before received.

We find in the London papers, that the Queen remained alive.

American Flour at London, Oct. 5, 48 a 52s.

A dreadful accident occurred at Nottingham on the 28th Sep. by the explosion of a quantity of gun powder in a boat, lying in the basin under the arch of the company's war-house.—The warehouse with all its contents was completely blown into the air, and not a vestige of it remains; several roofs were carried off from the adjoining buildings, and hundreds of windows demolished. The number of persons killed was not ascertained twelve bodies were found, and others were missing. The loss of property is estimated at 30,000l.

The British Parliament was further prorogued to the 12th Nov.

They write from Cambray that they will proceed to sell the horses of the English army on the 24th of this month.

VALENCIENNES, Sept. 27. The Duke of Richelieu, in his way to the Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle, made a short stay at the head quarters of the English army at Cambray. From what has transpired we are induced to believe that the army of occupation will evacuate France towards the end of October, or beginning of November. This good news acquires a degree of great probability by the different measures taken in the head quarters of the allied troops which form the centre wing of the army of occupation. They already announce that the British government has engaged the number of vessels necessary to take on board at Boulogne and Calais the body of the English army of about 22,000 men. They go so far as to state, that the legion of the north in garrison at Paris, and which is remarkable for its good conduct, is designed to re-take possession of Valenciennes, and that it will make part of its garrison.

AIX-LA CHAPPELLE, Oct. 2. We doubt very much that the Conference will be long, and the Sovereigns have declared their intention not to consider many of the questions which have been submitted to them. A report is in circulation that the evacuation of France has been the subject of discussion this morning, and the departure of the Sovereigns is speedily looked for. We are assured that Gen. Woronzoff's aid de camp has gone to view the plain in which the grand review previous to their departure is to take place on the 17th inst. near Ledau. Whence they will proceed to Brussels, and

afterwards to Paris, while their Ministers will continue the discussions here.

BRAXEM, sept. 22. Letters from Tangiers state that the Barbary States are making great preparations for piracy. The Spanish government has received accounts from Algiers which leave no doubt of this fact. And it appears that they will no longer respect some flags as heretofore. Spain will make every effort to prevent the egress of those pirates.

From the New York Gazette.

FROM FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

By the Tybe, Captain Barker, who has received late French papers and Bell's London Weekly Messenger of the 4th of October.

The bulletin issued of the Queen's health on the 31, was, that she "had several hours sleep on the preceding night, but the symptoms of her mysterious disease did not appear to have been relieved by it."

An important communication had been received in London from Spain; from which it appears, that the Russian interest predominated over the councils of the Spanish cabinet, but by the timely zeal of the English minister there, that interest had been put down; and the Spanish King had dismissed his ministers; and by the advice of the English minister all proscriptions are to cease, and the inquisition is to be limited in its powers.

It is said that the ex-empress Maria Louisa has prevailed on her father the Emperor of Germany, to support the proposals which are to be made at the Congress, to remove Napoleon to a climate more congenial to his health.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 23.

Capt. Mathieu, arrived on Saturday morning last from Havre, informs, that the Congress had assembled at Aix-la-Chapelle, and one of their first acts was an agreement to withdraw their armies from the French Territory, immediately.

The Dido has \$200,000 in 5 franc pieces, for the Bank of the United States.

The Emperor of Russia, with the King of Prussia, arrived at Aix-la-Chapelle, at ten o'clock at night, on the 28th Sept. and with the Emperor of Austria took a trip to Spa the next day. The Congress it was expected would assemble on the 1st October.

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY has not yet arrived at the seat of government, to take upon himself the duties of his office. We have understood, we have no doubt correctly, that he is occupied, on the bench of the Supreme Court of New York, by a judicial engagement, into which he had entered before he received his late honorable appointment; and that he will be detained yet a few days longer by it, in the city of New York. Meanwhile, the duties of the Navy Department are temporarily discharged by the Secretary of the War Department.

Nat. Intl.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

Extract to the Editor, dated Washington, November 26.

A project is on foot to reduce the army of the nation; and it is confidently expected if it does not succeed in regard to the soldiers, it certainly will with the officers. You will find, that the ill health and private concerns of the veteran Jackson, will cause him to retire to private life. Salary he neither wants nor needs, as his own resources are very great; and as to laurels, his brow is so thickly decorated with them, there is hardly room to add another if occasion presented. The intention is, to retain but one Major General, and two Brigadiers, one at the north and the other at the south; the Major General, with his staff, to establish his headquarters at Washington. I presume you can easily imagine who will be retained, and who will have permission to take dignified retirement.

The enquiry into the conduct of the United States Bank will be pursued with all the inveteracy possible; but as you know my opinion on that subject, it is hardly necessary to repeat it—but I will just say, I approve of the measure, because it will be salutary and satisfactory to the public, and eventuate creditably to the institution. Mark it.

The treasury, I am told, groans under the weight of depreciated state bank trash, which has been paid in by debtors—the greater part of it is only fit for kites, or for sgar matches for the secretary and his clerks. These cancerous disorders upon the body politic must be cured; and to effect it, the helping hand of Congress is indispensable. There must be a prohibition of the exportation of the precious metals.

The Bankrupt Law, as you have been apprised, is again brought forward, and it is with pleasure I assure you, that the prospects of its passage are much brighter this, than at the last session. Mr. Hopkinson, and many others of its able advocates, are full of hope and confidence.

Governor Shelby has arrived at his seat in Lincoln, from the Chickasaw Treaty Ground.—Though three score and ten, the venerable patriot performed the journey home at the rate of 40 miles a day on horseback.—Ken. Gaz.

COLONEL MATTHEW LYON.

This celebrated and singular person, who now resides at Eddyville, in Kentucky, has sent a long petition to Congress, praying remuneration from the national purse, for his severe and unjust sufferings under the sedition law, during the Presidency of Mr. Adams. At the time he was prosecuted for a libel, and imprisoned and fined, he was a representative in Congress from the state of Vermont. The following is an extract from his petition.

"Your petitioner's claim is for one thousand dollars, the fine he paid, which has gone into the treasury, for 100 dollars on the suit; and for 738 dollars, his pay at 6 dollars a day, during the 123 days he was unconstitutionally detained in prison, and withheld by the hand of power from his seat in congress. This last sum was included in the appropriation of 1798, for the compensation of the members of the senate and house of representatives, but has been withheld from him. Your petitioner further prays for all such damage as congress may think justly due to him for being dragged from his home and family, and suddenly taken from his business and thrown into a loathsome dungeon, and thus deprived of his liberty for four months; with such interest on those sums as public creditors in other cases are entitled to; and, thereby enable him to descend to his grave in peace with all the world—a world to which he has been an honest, active, and a faithful servant."

"Although it is a long time since your petitioner suffered those indignities, those abuses, and those wrongs, he has never despaired of redress; nor can he ever believe that the voice of a magnanimous nation, understanding the question, can be led to refuse him justice.—While he submits his cause to the proper tribunal, he takes the liberty to suggest, that he being now in his 70th year, a further delay will look like a denial of that justice he prays for; therefore, it is for a prompt, a correct, and a righteous decision, as well as a decision honorable to the nation and its representatives, that your petitioner most respectfully and fervently prays."

Recapitulation of the number of persons placed on the Pension List of the United States, under the act of the 18th March, 1818, at the respective rates of eight and twenty dollars per month, up to the 16th day of November, 1818, inclusive.

Number at 8. at 20. Total.

New Hampshire	151	14	155
Massachusetts	806	10	817
Connecticut	709	66	775
Rhode Island	66	19	85
Vermont	261	24	315
New York	1,061	110	1,171
New Jersey	249	32	281
Pennsylvania	278	40	318
Delaware	4	4	8
Maryland	123	24	147
Virginia	74	8	82
North Carolina	11	3	14
South Carolina	13	4	17
Georgia	3	1	4
Kentucky	25	3	31
Ohio	49	12	61
Indiana			2
Michigan Territory		1	1
District of Columbia	34	7	41
District of Maine	39	5	44

3,981 451 4,432

[The above is the Official List of Pensions granted. It is presumed that some proportion of the extraordinary disparity of numbers in the various states, may be accounted for by the fact, that the dates of receiving the applications has furnished the rule and the order by which they have been acted on.]

CHARLES GIBBS.

December 2.

Bank of the Valley in Virginia,

November 27.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders for the Election of Directors, will be held at the Bank on Monday the 4th of January next.</

PROPOSED ALLIANCE WITH THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Mansion House.—The Lord Mayor received intimation that a most extraordinary personage would wait upon him on Saturday, with the design of making a proposal of great interest to this country. It seemed to have been generally expected that something out of the usual course of things was about to take place, for the office was greatly crowded. At 12 the visitor arrived. A chair was placed near the Lord Mayor, and the marshmen were directed to conduct the gentleman to it. A man of the most venerable aspect then entered the Justice room. His head was white, and his beard, which descended, and his beard, which made his appearance truly patriarchal. He had upon his head a military hat, which seemed to have witnessed innumerable campaigns. It was fantastically decorated with an old feather and pieces of ribbon. A belt was tied round his waist, to which was suspended a sword. Pieces of brass were attached to his dress in various places. He bowed to the Lord Mayor, who spoke to him with the familiarity which never fails to give encouragement.

"I understand, sir," said the Lord Mayor, "that you are a native of America?" "I am, my Lord," replied the stranger; "I have been impatient to see your lordship upon a very important occasion. My name is Moses Osgood."

The Lord Mayor.—You served in the Revolutionary war? Moses Osgood.—Yes, we had hard knocks in that war.

The Lord Mayor.—Who did you fight for? Moses Osgood.—For his Britannic Majesty, and I have reason to remember it.

The Lord Mayor.—I apprehend you labored under severe disabilities on that account? Moses Osgood.—I have, indeed, and am still suffering; but expect that all disagreeable things are at an end; at least I am determined to do all I can to finish disagreement: I have marriage in view.

The Lord Mayor.—Pray what age may you be? Moses Osgood.—Exactly seventy-four.

The Lord Mayor.—And intend to marry? Moses Osgood.—Yes; I can serve the nation by an alliance, and I can serve myself, which is a stronger motive.

The Lord Mayor led him to the immediate subject of his visit; when Moses Osgood rose and said, he had a warm attachment to the house of Brunswick; and that nothing but that had induced him to leave America with such adventurous proposals to make to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

The Lord Mayor asked why he had applied to him upon a subject in which he could not be expected to have much influence.

Moses Osgood replied, that his object was to get introduced to the Prince Regent through means of his lordship, that he might propose an alliance between himself and the Princess Elizabeth, of whose excellent qualities he had heard a great deal, and he depended much on the influence that might be exercised by the Lady Mayress over that Royal person.

The Lord Mayor.—Why, my friend, the Princess Elizabeth is already married.

Moses Osgood.—Is it possible? Sorry I am for it!

Here the veteran sat down; his eyes were filled with tears; his dog, which had followed him into the room, jumped upon his knee, and seemed to participate in his master's affliction. Patting the dog upon the back, he said, "I brought this faithful animal over from Massachusetts to present to the Princess, and to no other human being would I part with him."

The Lord Mayor, with great humanity, endeavored to turn poor Osgood's thoughts from this theme, but it was impossible. Having been given to understand that there was another of the Royal Family unmarried, he hesitated for some time, and seemed to entertain a hope that all was not over with him. The hope was but momentary, "well," said he, "as I am foiled in that respect, I shall think of going back to America; but I must ask the Prince Regent one favor."

The Lord Mayor.—Perhaps it may be granted to you without any application to his Royal Highness.

Moses Osgood.—I have discovered a rich mine of gold on the estate to which I am entitled; nobody knows any thing of it but myself. I wish the marriage you mention had not taken place, for that mine would have made me and the Princess quite comfortable, and might be of service to her brother too. However, I'll do all I can to serve the son of his Majesty; and I hope he will order me a certain number of men and utensils to work on the mine, which I am afraid to show to my countrymen.

The American Consul to whom his Lordship had sent, and the captain of the ship in which the American had come over to this country, at this moment entered the Office.

The captain of the ship said, that he was led to suppose, from the conduct of the stranger on applying for his passage to England, that he was in a sound state of mind. No sooner, however, was Mr. Osgood led on board than he gave symptoms of behaviour that but ill agreed with his station in society. The captain requested that he would take back his passage money, 15*l.* and go ashore. Mr.

Osgood resolutely refused, and it being well known that he was quite inoffensive, the captain thought there could be no impropriety in bringing him to England. The Lord Mayor was of opinion that there might have been a little more humanity displayed; and expressed a hope that as the captain had taken him out of the country he would take him back again. The Captain seemed to have no objection provided he was paid full price for the passage here.

The Lord Mayor said he had no doubt of the success of an application to the American merchants and captains on Change, but perhaps Mr. Osgood had money about him. Moses Osgood.—I have upwards of ten guineas, besides some of the ore of my estate, and I don't know but that it is better for me to go home.

The Lord Mayor.—I am glad to hear you say so. You shall be taken great care of.

The American Consul asked him whether he had been naturalized after he had been deprived of his citizenship in 1778. To this he replied in the negative.

The American Consul regretted that it was out of his power to do any thing for the poor veteran besides what was dictated by private feeling. The United States never recognized those who had fought for his Majesty, except they were naturalized. The revolutionary army were all independent, but the rights of citizenship were denied to those who had fought against the national troops, and they were considered the subjects of another country.

The Lord Mayor said he should direct that the American should be made as comfortable as possible in this country, and that the first opportunity that offered should be embraced to send him home.

Here Mr. Osgood took from his pocket the guineas of which he spoke, and at the suggestion of the Lord Mayor, put them into the hands of the Marshal for security. He then withdrew with his dog to the Compter, where all possible care is taken of him.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Delaware Gazette.

Ephraim Beckett, of the township of Pilesgrove, in Salem county, New Jersey, has (this present season) raised upon one acre of ground, accurately surveyed, 110 bushels of Indian corn. The method of culture which he practised, was as follows:

1. Ploughing and ameliorating the ground as usual.

2. By furrowing it at the distance of 7 feet one way.

3. Filling (or nearly so) those furrows with manure.

4. Covering up said manure by two furrows one on either side.

5. Planting the seed corn in those two latter furrows, at the distance of 10 inches per grain sander.

6. Ploughing, &c. said corn all one way.

N. B. The space between the rows for the tillage of the same was 5 feet—the space wherein the manure lay at rest was two feet, from which the weeds, &c. was kept clean.

From the foregoing example in the line of agriculture, we may readily perceive the great saving of labor and accumulation of interest derived to the farmer through the medium of proper management; for, by the foregoing method, the present crop, thus matured, fits the ground for a succeeding crop of winter grain. The usual method of striking about the manure, exposes a great proportion thereof to the sun's beams, by which means the very life of the substance becomes rarified; losing, at the same time, the one half of its virtue.

The writer of the above is well acquainted with the quality of the soil from whence said crop was raised, and believes it in no degree superior to the second quality of land in this state.

FOR SALE, CUT and Wrought Nails, of almost every size, Brass Anvils and Fenders, Elegant fancy Shovels and Tongs, Excellent Kidderminster Carpeting, LOOKING GLASSES, cheap and well assorted. Apply to HUMPHREYS & KEYES. Nov. 18.

Twenty Dollars Reward. WAS stolen from the Subscriber on Thursday night 12th inst. a Gold Watch, Chain and Seal, the Watch a single case, and by a fall the case is damaged near the stem, which can be discovered by close examination, the Chain links I suppose to be about one and a half inches in length, and a tolerable large Seal. The above reward will be given for returning to the subscriber the above mentioned Watch, Chain and Seal, or information that will lead to the discovery of the thief. GEO. ISLER. Nov. 18.

Flax Seed Wanted. THE highest price will be given by the subscriber for a quantity of clean Flax Seed. LEONARD SADDLER. Charlestown, Nov. 4.

Blank Attachments For sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby forwarded not to cut, carry off, or in any degree injure the public woods or timber, at or near Harper's Ferry, as those detected in so doing will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law. CHARLES BROWN, U. S. Agent in the above.

Nov. 11.

Fall and Winter Goods.

I HAVE received and am now opening at my well known store house, corner of West and Washington streets,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Fall and Winter Goods,

which will be sold unusually cheap. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call.

ALSO, Ground Alum and Fine Salt.

DAVID HUMPHREYS. Nov. 11.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED, A VERY LARGE SUPPLY OF Fall and Winter Goods,

FROM PHILADELPHIA, Which added to our former stock, comprise almost every article ever called for in this part of the country.

The following are a few articles selected from it, viz.

Gentlemen's Cloths of all descriptions, Ladies' Ditto, Bombazens, Bombazetts and Batinetts, Merino Cassimere, Canton Crapes and Silk Shawls, Lace Veils and Shawls, Rose Blankets, Point and Striped do. Flannels, imported and domestic, Carpeting and Hearth Rugs.

An Elegant Assortment of LADIES' SHOES, Handsome Waiters and Bread Trays, Toilet Glasses, Mahogany fluted do.

Also, a number of Plated Stirrup Irons & Bridle Bits, of the latest and most fashionable patterns.

PLATED CHAIN SPURS, Sets of Liverpool Dining China, Do. India Tea Do. &c. &c.

We solicit all persons of Charlestown and those convenient enough to it, (wishing to buy goods) to call and examine our assortment, as we are convinced they will find it to their interest, because we are determined to sell goods at reduced prices, and always to keep a complete and extensive supply of goods.

JOHN MARSHALL & Co. Nov. 11.

Timely Notice.

The Partnership of Baker Tapscott, & Co. is about to be dissolved, by mutual consent. And as they are determined to sell off the goods on hand at very reduced prices, those who wish to purchase, will find it their interest to call.

As this change is to take place in the Business, it becomes necessary that all who are indebted to the firm, should make immediate payment. Those who have open accounts and are unable to pay immediately, are requested to call and close the same by note.

BAKER TAPSCOTT & Co. Shepherd's-Town, Nov. 18, 1818.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

UNDER the authority of a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Winchester, the subscribers will proceed to sell at Public Auction,

on Monday the 28th of Dec. next, to the highest bidder, the balance of the real estate of John Clark, dec'd, consisting of about Three Hundred Acres of land, situate on both sides of Opequon Creek, 35 acres of which are bottom, a considerable part of which bottom is well set in grass: the upland is particularly well adapted to clover and plaiester, and well calculated for a grazing farm. The improvements are one stone dwelling, one log dwelling, barn, corn, cyder and sundry out-houses, and an orchard containing a variety of fruit trees.—The above property is about six miles from Winchester and one and a half miles from Davall's Sulphur Spring, adjoining the Opequon Manufactory, and also a first rate Merchant and Grist Mill, and near both the great roads leading from thence to Baltimore and Alexandria. The terms of sale are one third of the purchase money in hand, the balance in two equal annual payments with interest thereon from the date—the purchaser giving bond with sufficient security. A title conveying the said property to the purchaser or purchasers will be made at the time of the last payment. Persons wishing to purchase can view the property, and can satisfy themselves as to the authority by which the sale is made.

JOHN DAVENPORT, } Comrs. JAMES CURL, } November 4.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CONWAY SLOAN

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Charlestown and the surrounding country, that he has opened an

APOTHECARY'S SHOP,

in the house lately occupied by Mr. Robert Downey, and immediately opposite Mr. J. Marshall & Co's store.—Having served a regular apprenticeship to the Apothecary business, in one of the most extensive, & well conducted establishments in that line in the North of Ireland, he therefore, hopes to have it in his power, to give every satisfaction, to those who may please to call upon him.—And confidently expects from the good quality of his medicines, and the most diligent attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage.—He would also be glad to appreciate the Physicians of this part of the country, that he has had much experience in the Composition of Medicines, according to Latin Formulas; and will endeavor on all occasions, to fill up their prescriptions in the neatest and most correct manner.

His assortment of Medicines consists in part of the following articles:

Best Red Bark, Do. Lima Do, Do. Carth. yellow do. Calomel, Tinctur Emetic, Refined Camphor, Spanish Fly, Castor Russian, Pure Nuxia, Do. Lencder, Do. Peppermint, Do. Oreganium, Do. Rosmarin, Do. Pennyroyal, Essence Bergamot, Do. Lemon, Do. Peppermint, Spt. of Turpentine, Sweet Oil, Evans' Linctus, Common Do. Spring Do. Patent Medicines, Lees' New London Pills, Do. Baltimore, Do. Hooper's Do. Anderson's Do. Cologne Water, Balaen's Drops, Harlem Oil, Confrey's Cordial, Steep's Opodeldoc, Will's Refined Li. quorice, British Oil, Salt of Lamona, Lee's Essence of Mustard, Oil of Wormseed, Ditto Spike, ALSO, Black Varnish for the use of Saddlers and Shoe Makers, Copal Varnish Trusses, Nipple Shells, &c. Reppes Snuff, Jacobin Do. Scotch Do. Best Spanish Cigars Common Do. Fancy Smelling bot. tles, Common Do. Wash Balls, Tripartate Soap, Variegated Fancy, Do. Best Windsor Ditto, Silver Wire Tooth Brushes, Common Ditto. Sugar and Hoar-hound Candies, Vanilla and Tonqua Beans for scenting Cigars, Snuff, &c. Indian Ink, Ivory and Lamp Black, English Mustard.

Which with a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention, and every article in the Apothecary line, which is used in the present practice of Physic, he is determined to sell on good terms for cash, or a short credit to punctual men.

Charlestown, Nov. 18.

FULLING AND DYING.

THE subscribers inform the public and their customers in particular, that they will commence the FULLING AND DYING BUSINESS at

MILL'S GROVE, the first week in October next, where cloth will be filled, dyed and dressed in the neatest manner, and on the shortest notice. Those who may favor them with their custom, may rest assured that every exertion on their part will be made use of to give general satisfaction. They will keep constantly on hand dye stuffs of a superior quality, and will dye any colour that may be required. Having substituted a Copper Dye Kettle instead of an iron one, they will be able to colour far superior to what was done last season. The current price will be given for hard and soft soap, which will be taken in payment for fulling, or cash paid.

BEELER & BATHIE, if. Mill's Grove, Aug. 19.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. XI.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1818. [No. 557.

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 arrears are paid. Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements sent to the office without having the number of times for which they are to be inserted, designated, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

All communications to the Editor on business, must be post paid.

MRS. BUNN,

TAKES the liberty to inform the Ladies that she has lately returned from Baltimore with a fresh supply of materials for her

Millenary Business,

and has now on hand some handsome Silk, Velvet & Leghorn Bonnets, Elegant Ribbons, Laces, Hair Combs, and a variety of excellent Shawls, Crapes, Silks and Stattins, Fine Linens and Calicoes, Ladies Silk, Cotton and worsted Hose, Gloves, and sundry other articles which she will sell on reasonable terms. She respectfully invites them to call on her. Charlestown, Dec. 2.

Stray Heifer.

Taken up trespassing on the subscriber's farm, in Jefferson County, a red and white Heifer, three years old next spring—marked with a swallow fork out of the right ear, and an underbit out of the left ear—Appraised to fourteen dollars.

JAMES BURR. Nov. 25.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has just received from Baltimore, (at his well known stand opposite the Printing Office,) a very handsome assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

which he feels assured, on examination, will be found equal to any brought to this market. He indulges a hope, that from their good quality and cheapness, to be able to furnish all those who may be disposed to call and view them, at such prices, as will be their interest to purchase of him. Those of his customers who are in arrears, will please come forward and settle their accounts immediately, as necessity compels this request.

CHARLES GIBBS. December 2.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against Mary Gardner, dec'd, are hereby requested to present them properly authenticated, to Mr. Francis Gardner, in the absence of the subscriber, and all those who are indebted to the same are solicited to make immediate payment to

ISAAC ROBBINS, Esqr. November 23, 1818. 6t.

A Valuable Tavern Stand, FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber offers for sale, that very advantageous stand for a Tavern, in Charles Town, Jefferson County, Va. nearly adjoining the public buildings, occupied at present and for some time past, as such, by Mr. Fulton. If not sold before the first of February next, he will rent it for a term of years, to a person capable of keeping up the character of the house. From its being on a road the most travelled and in a Town much resorted to, particularly on public occasions, he deems it an object to those who wish to engage in such business.

JOHN KENNEDY, if. Oct. 21.

CABINET BUSINESS

in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va. in his old Store House, adjoining Mr. Fulton's Tavern, in its various branches; and takes this method to return his thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since he commenced, and hopes from his attention and desire to execute his work to the best of his abilities, to meet with their favours in future.

Oct. 21.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

A shrewd and attentive friend observed one day to me, that he was impressed with the belief, that notwithstanding the evident increase of the country, that fewer marriages took place in the present day than in former times, and he perceived a church, in his walks and at public amusements, more old bachelors and old maids than were seen some 50 years ago. This is, no doubt, true; a disposition to marry still exists—marking in the pursuit of happiness, are not so blind as to avoid the only road which leads to it; but there is more caution observed in entering into that holy state—men have not the same confidence, women the same moderation, in their views, as in former times. A young man, entering upon the stage of life, of limited means, a storekeeper or respectable mechanic, is fearful of hazarding his hopes in an alliance with a female on whose economy, industry and content he cannot, with safety rely; he continues single, still eager to marry, still difficult to please, and at length, becomes an old bachelor, full of whims and caprices, whom no woman ought to marry. Why is this? It is because parents indulge their daughters in notions of extravagance and fashion; and they alarm young candidates for matrimony and frighten, by their air and demeanour, their distance, coldness and stately aspect, the very men whom they should judiciously and modestly encourage. A young lady is taught something about rank; reads much about sentiment; her imagination is perverted by descriptions of elegant, accomplished fascinating men, who exist only in the fancy, and she banishes the plain honest lover, who is calculated to make her happy, and competent to provide for her comfort. This rank—this invidious and weak classification in society, is an enemy to true happiness. A man should know that his wife is amiable and industrious; a woman should discover that her husband is honest and capable; then, with economy and content, they must be happy. The arguments of fortune also preclude its baneful influence—a man will not marry, because the lady has no money, or only a small portion; the lady refuses a correct and proper match, because the gentleman is not rich, and cannot afford to support her in the same gayety and extravagance which a weak and indulgent father has encouraged, who, living to the extent of his means, lays by nothing for a gloomy day, dresses his children in gayety and fashion, and keeps his daughters ever single, and ever to be provided for by him. A man tempted by riches, allies himself to pride and ugliness, ignorance and fashion, and with all his wealth, he enjoys no happiness, no content, no satisfaction—it is ever the most safe for an industrious man to marry a girl who brings no fortune, whose wealth consists in virtue, economy and content, which cannot be wasted, and which is to be prized far beyond riches. If a father is rich, and can afford to give a handsome portion with his daughters, it is ever the most prudent to settle it upon her; a fastidious and weak principle of delicacy will induce a man to question the propriety of bestowing a daughter and withholding her fortune; an honorable man, who loves his wife, and wishes to have the gratification of seeing her independent, will ever be pleased at the parental provision which places her beyond the vicissitudes of trade and commerce. Let me speak plainly—a man may give \$20,000 with his daughter—that sum in a floating capital is not of great worth—in a day it may be lost—a ship of that worth may be wrecked, a friend may fail, and all vanishes;—the father more prudently invests that sum in stock, settles it on his daughter and her children, it yields 1400 per annum for ever—it is a handsome provision against want, it is a certainty in difficult times—she is never reduced to feel a reverse of fortune, and her husband having no pressure of mind or care on that subject, attends lightly and happily to his concerns. Every married man, when he is able, should make that provision for his wife—if he loves her, and is a prudent thinking man, he will do so.

Reason, reflection, and a judicious economy, will pave the way for many a comfortable and happy old age. I have dwelt upon the extravagance of female dress, because the effect is sensibly felt upon society in general, and because females are, from their confined situation and other circumstances, more entitled to indulgence. But there is much to say and to censure in relation to the dress of young men, who are encouraged in a growing extravagance by the weak and dangerous partiality of their parents. The dress of young men, in the present day, is not only costly, but injurious to their prospects in life, and lays the foundation for permanent and ruinous extravagance. Examine the cost of a full dress for a fashionable young gentleman, who reads little and writes less—a blue coat for 40 dollars, a pair of do. pantaloons 15, waistcoat 7, hat 10, boots 10, and for gloves, stays, &c. &c. 10 more—nearly 100 dollars, and this is repeated three

times a year, independent of watches, chains and seals, pocket money, amusements, &c. which, if a man has four sons, covers a considerable sum annually—a fine grey cloth coat, waistcoat and pantaloons of American manufacture, would not cost more than four or five more respectable and economical. There is a thousand items which could be saved in a family, and which together, would constitute a large sum, capable, in time, of purchasing a small estate.

HOWARD.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, November 25.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Spencer, of New-York, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inspect the books and to examine into the proceedings of the Bank of the U. States, and to report, whether the provisions of its charter have been violated or not, and particularly to report, whether the instalments of the capital stock of the said Bank have been paid in gold and silver coin, and in the funded debt of the United States, or whether they were, in any instance, and to what amount, paid by the proceeds of the sale of stockholders discounted for that purpose; and also to report the names of those persons who now own, or who have owned any part of the capital stock of the said Bank, and the amount of discounts if any, to such persons respectively and when made. And also to report whether the said Bank, or any of its officers of discount and deposit, have refused to pay the notes of the said Bank in specie, on demand; and have refused to receive in payment of debts due to them or either of them, the notes of the Bank; and whether the bank or any of its officers of discount or any of their officers or agents, have sold drafts upon other offices, or upon the Bank at an advance, and have received a premium for such drafts; Also of notes issued payable at Philadelphia and at each of five, together with the amount of the public deposits made at the Bank, and at each of five, and an account of the transfers thereof; and the total amount of bills and notes discounted by the said bank and its several offices, since its organization, and that the said committee have leave to meet in the city of Philadelphia, and to remain there as long as may be necessary; that they shall have power to send for persons and papers, and to employ the requisite clerks, the expense of which shall be audited and allowed by the committee of accounts, and paid out of the contingent fund of this House.

Mr. Spencer observed that he submitted the resolution which had been read with great reluctance; that this reluctance proceeded however only from a distrust in his own ability to do justice to the subject; and not from any doubt of the necessity and propriety of the measure. It became proper for him, Mr. S. observed, to state explicitly to the House that it was not his intention to censure the Bank by the resolution which he had submitted; as a member of the House he had formed no opinion and he would form none until the facts in relation to the subject were fully investigated and reported to the House. It gave him pleasure to be able to state that he had no interest to promote and no hostility to gratify by the enquiry; he owned no part of the Stock of the Bank and he had no interest in any state banks which could influence his opinion. As to the authority of this House to enquire, all doubts if any were entertained would be removed by a reference to the 23d section of the Bank charter, which gave the power in the very words used in the resolution.

As to the necessity of the enquiry, it was proved by the agitated state of the public mind. Complaints existed from one end of the Continent to the other, and it was equally due to the public and to the Bank that a rigid, full and impartial enquiry should be made. If the Bank has violated its charter, it ought to be known: if it has improperly discounted notes to its stockholders in an undue proportion, and an unjust preference has been given them over other citizens; if by such means the price of stock has been artificially blown up, until the bubble burst, and our citizens have been injured, that should be known. If, on the contrary, every reasonable effort has been made by the Bank to meet the public expectations, and to produce a uniform currency, and the failure is owing to causes beyond its control; if its conduct has been firm, just and impartial, then ought the public confidence to be rallied in support of an institution, which the least reflection will convince every person, is intimately connected with the best interests of the country.

The resolution embraced all the objects of complaint which had come to his knowledge, and he hoped the House would not hesitate to direct the enquiry.

Mr. M Lane of Delaware, observed that he wanted time to consider the subject; he

thought the House ought to proceed with deliberation; and he did not know whether the subjects embraced in the present resolution were not included in one which passed the senate at the last session; he therefore moved that the resolution should lay on the table and be printed.

Mr. Spencer remarked that he had no objection whatever to the short delay of the consideration of the subject; but he hoped that the House would be willing to take up the resolution as soon as possible.

The resolution was then ordered to be laid on the table, and printed.

A bill for authorizing the further sale of City lots, on the North side of Pennsylvania Avenue, was taken up, and warmly opposed by Gen. S. Smith of Md. on the ground of an infringement of the original plan of the City of Washington, which he conceived was a speculation of private emolument. The committee reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

The bill for the appointment of an additional number of clerks, in the War Department, not exceeding 12, with an appropriation not exceeding 12,000 dollars, was reported with amendments, read twice and ordered to sit again.

Thursday November 26.

A message was received from the president of the U. States, communicating the yearly report of the commissioner of Public Buildings, relating to the expenditures, &c.—laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Poindexter, Ordered, that the clerk be requested to furnish each member with a copy of the laws, relating to Public Lands.

The committee of claims was directed to report a bill for the relief of Gen. Stark.

The bill for increasing the number of clerks in the War Department; the bill for establishing a judicial district, in the state of Virginia west of the mountains; the bill for relief of invalid pensioners; & the bill for the removal of the library, severally passed the House this day.

The first reading of the bill for the relief of the heirs of Caron de Beaumarchais, and sundry documents relating to the claim, occupied the house for the remainder of the day, when the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Friday November 27.

The committee of claims, to whom was referred the petition of Lewis Baudin, Alexis Tronillet and Lewis Doliver, reported unfavorably.

The Speaker, laid before the house, a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitted in obedience to a resolution of the 20th April last, directing him to report at an early period of this session the names and places of residence of the several persons placed upon the pension list under the act providing for persons engaged in the land and naval service of the revolutionary war, and the sum allowed to each,—laid on the table.

Mr. Lowndes, moved that a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of making alterations in the present coin of the U. States, which was referred to a select committee, consisting of five members.

Mr. Spencer moved that the house proceed to consider the resolution offered by him on Wednesday last, in relation to the Bank of the United States; and, on the question being put, a division was called for, when there appeared for it, 62; against it, 73.

The claim of the heirs of Caron de Beaumarchais, for 1,000,000 livres, with interest from the year 1776, was taken up, the House in committee of the whole, Mr. Smith of Md. in the chair:

Mr. Pitkin rose, and explained the nature and the foundation of this extraordinary claim, in an able and elaborate statement, tracing its complicated connexion with the public and private accounts of the claimant, and referring to sundry documents and publications for authority, on the subject. He then proceeded to give a complete history of our transactions with the court of France, and added every fact that could throw a light on this mysterious business. He opposed the claim on the ground that Beaumarchais received the 1,000,000 livres from the king for the use of the U. S. and ought therefore to be charged with it in his settlement with us.

After Mr. P. had concluded his remarks