

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. XI.]

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1818.

[No. 559.]

### 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 sent 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.

### Negroes for Hire.

ON Monday the 28th inst. (if fair, if otherwise, the next fair day) at the tavern of Mr. Adam Moody, in Smithfield, Jefferson county, Va. will be offered for hire, upwards of twenty likely Negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls. The hiring will commence at an early hour of the day, when due attendance will be given by  
BACON BURWELL.  
December 16.

### Negroes for Sale and Hire.

AT the late residence of capt. John Briscoe, dec'd, about 40 Negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, will be offered for sale and hire, on the 26th day of December, 1818, by the subscribers.  
THOMAS BRISCOE,  
JAMES HITE.  
December 16.

### Negroes to Hire.

ON Thursday the 31st inst. will be hired, at Adam Moody's tavern, in Smithfield, between 20 and 30 Negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls—one of the men is a good rough carpenter.  
WM. P. FLOOD.  
Dec. 16.

### Negroes for Hire.

AT Adam Moody's tavern, in Smithfield, on Saturday the 26th inst. I will hire one my Negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls—Those persons who have my Negroes hired for the present year, are requested to deliver them at the abovementioned place, agreeably to the conditions of their notes.  
MATTHEW WHITING.  
December 16.

### Negroes for Hire.

WILL be hired on Wednesday the 30th inst. at the late residence of Jacob H. Manning, deceased, about five miles from Charlestown, a number of Negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, for the heirs of J. H. Manning.  
December 9.

### New Shenandoah Company.

**NOTICE.**  
IN conformity with an order of the late general meeting of the New Shenandoah Company, the President and Directors have ordered that all shareholders delinquent in the payment of the instalments heretofore ordered by the board, to make payment of the sums due from them, to the Treasurer on or before the first day of February next; and that in default of payment, the shares shall be exposed to sale. John Wayt, Esq. of Staunton, Capt. Thomas Buck, of Front Royal, and Nathaniel Craighill Esq. of Jefferson, are authorized to receive payments.  
SAML H LEWIS,  
Treasurer, N. S. Co.  
Dec. 12.

### ESTRAY STEER.

TAKEN up trespassing on my plantation, on the 25th of May last, a red and white Steer, but more red than white, a piece off the tip end of his left ear something like a swallow fork. Appraised to thirteen dollars.  
JAMES HURST.  
December 16.

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to dispose of an excellent wagon and six horse team completely geared, also a second hand coach, in complete repair, with handsome plated harness. Application may be made to the subscriber living at H. Miller's run.  
DENNIS O'LOUGHLIN.  
Dec. 8, 1818.

### Blank Attachments

For sale at this Office.

### Office of Discount and Deposit,

Charles-Town, December 8th, 1818.  
By a regulation of the Board of Directors, this Office will be shut on Christmas and New Year's days next—All notes which may fall due on these days, must be paid on the days preceding. As the Directors will then form a board the notes intended to be offered for discount, must, as usual, be in the day before the sitting of the Board.  
WM. BROWN, Cash'r.

### PUBLIC SALE.

ON Friday the first day of January next, will positively be sold, without reserve or preference, the personal estate of *Mary Gardner*, dec'd, at her late dwelling, in Jefferson county, consisting of

### Bed, a quantity of Bedding, Bureau, Tables,

and a variety of other household and kitchen furniture. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock—By order of the  
EXECUTOR.  
December 9.

### 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 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 plaster, 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, adjoining the Opequan 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.

### 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.

### 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.

### CONGRESS.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, December 11.

On motion of Mr. Williams, of Connecticut, the committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims were instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the payment of pensions, when the pensioner, by reason of insanity or other cause, is legally incapable of performing the acts necessary to entitle him to receive the same.

#### REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, after recalling the recollection of the House to the fact, that, at the session before the last, he had proposed a resolution for the reduction of the army, announced his intention to renew that proposition. He yet thought the measure necessary. In all free countries that standing armies are dangerous to liberty, was a truth generally admitted, and in this country particularly, solemnly recognized. In this belief he had long ago suggested it—he might say, he added, it had been confirmed. He had not thought proper at the last session to introduce this resolution. He had waited in the hope that some gentleman better qualified to sustain it should make the motion: in that hope, he had so far waited at the present session. No one having undertaken what he now conceived his duty, he moved

#### Monday, December 11.

A Message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. J. J. Monroe, his Secretary, transmitting, in compliance with a resolution of this House, a report of the Secretary of War, embracing the correspondence which took place between the Governor of Georgia, and Major General Andrew Jackson, respecting the arrest, &c. of Obed Wright; which was referred to the military committee.

#### Mr. Hopkinson, submitted a motion

requesting the President to lay before the House, if he should not deem it improper to do so, copies of any instructions which have been given to the Minister of the U. States at Madrid, relative to the late proceedings of the army of the United States in Florida.—This proposition was objected to by Mr. Poindexter as proposing an unusual course, and one not properly within the province of this House; but rather of the Senate—the treaty-making power. To obviate this objection, the word *correspondence* was substituted, by consent of Mr. Hopkinson, who considered the objection rather one of form than substance, for the word *instructions*; and the resolution was otherwise conforming to this amendment.

#### Having been so amended, on a suggestion

of Mr. Rich, the propriety of waiting to see whether the information desired would not be comprized in the communication on the subject of our relations with Spain, promised in the President's Message at the commencement of the session, and after some conversation on that point—  
The motion of Mr. Hopkinson was ordered to lie on the table.  
The engrossed bill for granting a sum of money to the representatives of Commodore Edward Preble, was read a third time and passed.

#### The bill to extend, for a further term

of five years, the pensions granted to the widows and orphans of those militia who died or fell in battle during the late war, being the order of the day, passed through a committee of the whole, and its objects being briefly explained by Mr. Harrison, was reported to the house: when a spirited debate arose on it, which occupied the whole of this day's sitting.  
We must content ourselves with a brief notice of the objects, rather than the arguments of the respective speakers, and a statement of the result of the proceedings.

#### Mr. Simkins, of South Carolina, opened

the debate. The bill he characterized as one of magnitude in principle, and worthy largely on the national purse. He was opposed to the bill, on the ground, that, in granting five years' pension as an alleviation for the time, of sudden and inextinguishable distress, the government had gone far enough; and that, if poverty was a proper subject for the magnificence of Congress, no limit could be assigned at which its liberality would pause. The same reasons assigned now for the passage of the bill would be equally valid five years hence, and during the lives of those who were the objects of its bounty. He particularly objected to the pension system, carried to this extreme, as leading a class of people to look to the government for support, rather than exerting that industry which would sustain them in plenty and add to the national wealth. As to the obligation of gratitude, Mr. S. argued, it had been fully complied with. No nation on the globe had been more liberal to those who had suffered in the service of their country, than this; and he was not for going further.—This it was probably might be a popular measure, but when the increase of taxation, which such expenses would probably make necessary, was felt by the People, he doubted whether it would preserve its popularity. Of a liberal expenditure for such objects he was the advocate; but the expenditure might be too liberal, and had in his opinion been sufficiently so, &c.

#### Mr. T. M. Nelson, of Virginia, remarked,

in favor of the bill, that the amount of expenditure it would occasion, was yearly diminishing by the deaths and marriages of the widows; and the arrival at maturity of the orphans. As to the unpopularity of the measure, he would venture to say that there could not be expended by the government any part of its revenue, which would afford such general satisfaction as that which provides for the helpless and destitute widows and orphans who were reduced to distress by the loss of their supporters and protectors during the late war.

#### Mr. Harrison, of Ohio, delivered a speech

of considerable length, and characterized by feeling and fertility of illustration, in favor of the bill. In regard to pension systems, he denied that there could be any analogy between that of this government and of the governments of Europe, the one being of moderate extent, and for actual services; the other of enormous extent, and bestowed on the principle of favoritism merely. Here, he said were 1400 individuals concerned, as appeared by the pension list, who had contributed their all to the service of the country—the parent who supported and educated the child; the husband on whom the wife depended for protection and subsistence.—The principle, he said, for which he contended that the family of those who die in the public service should be provided for by the public, had been recognized by the best men, and the oldest governments, and by those particularly to which our own bore the greatest resemblance, which he illustrated by a reference to Anacharsis's Travels, and to the authors quoted in that work. He went into an argument, enforced by cases which he stated, to show that it would be unjust to refuse, to the widows and orphans of those who died in service, the same compensation as was allowed to those who survived, but had been wounded: in the one case the pension was for life, and, on the same principle, ought to be so in the other. He referred to the gallant exploits of our Capt. Ritchie, Col. Wood, and other departed heroes, during the late war, to show the devotion to duty and to the country, which animated the American soldier; and hence argued that it was no more than just that the families of such men should be sheltered from want after he had fallen, &c. In regard to the popularity of this law, if that argument were to have weight, he would vote for its finding favor with the people. Go to any farmer—to any ploughman in your country—tell him of Montgomery and of Mercer, of Pike and of Covington, and you touch a chord to which his heart responds. Though poor he is generous; though unlettered he knows the history of his country sufficiently to appreciate their services. He knows the nature and value of his rights as an American citizen, and he entertains a just gratitude for the services of those who established and defended them. With such men, Mr. H. said, this measure could not be unpopular. After drawing a contrast between the felicity of a happy and prosperous family, and the misery of one bereft of its only support and protector, Mr. H. expressed his anxious hope that the house would do whatever was in its power to relieve such distress, by the passage of this bill.

#### The question recurring on the passage of

the bill.  
Mr. Pitkin, of Connecticut spoke in opposition to it. The reasons assigned for this renewal of the pensions for five years, he

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### 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 beg leave to apprise the Physicians of this part of the country, that he has had much experience in the Composition of Medicine, according to Latin formulas; and will endeavour, 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,                | Conserve of Roses,                                       |
| Do. Lima Do.                  | Oil of Cloves,   |
| Do. Carth yellow do.          | Ditto Cinnamon,  |
| Calomel,                      | Do. Anised,  |
| Tartar Emetic,                | Do. Amber Rectified,                                     |
| Refined Camphor,              | Do. Juniper,   |
| Spanish Fly,                  | Do. Caraway,   |
| Castor Russian,               | Do. Sassa,   |
| Pure Musk,                    | Do. Laceroider,  |
| Ether,                        | Do. Peppermint,  |
| Sweet Spir. of Nitre,         | Do. Origanum,  |
| Hoffman's Liquor,             | Do. Rosemary,  |
| Spirit of Harishorn,          | Do. Pennyroyal,  |
| Vol. aromatic spirit,         | Essence Bergamot,  |
| Jalap,                        | Do. Lemon,   |
| Rhubarb,                      | Do. Peppermint,  |
| Ipecacuan,                    | Spt. of Turpentine,                                      |
| Antimonial Powder,            | Sweet Oil,   |
| Balsam Tolu,                  | Evans's Lancets,   |
| Best cold press'd Castor Oil, | Common Do.   |
| Burgundy Pitch,               | Spring Do.   |
| Turkey Gum Arabic,            | Patent Medicines,  |
| Ditto Tragacanth,             | Lee's New London Pills,                                  |
| Scammony,                     | Do. Baltimore, Do.                                       |
| Do. Baltimore, Do.            | Hooper's Do.   |
| Anderson's Do.                | Cologne Water,   |
| Balsam's Water,               | Balsam's Drops,  |
| Harlem Oil,                   | Godfrey's Cordial,                                       |
| Godfrey's Cordial,            | Steer's Opalodoc,  |
| Wall's Refined Liq. quorice,  | British Oil,   |
| Salt of Lemons,               | Lee's Essence of Mustard                                 |
| Oil of Wormseed,              | Ditto Spike  |
| ALSO,                         | Black Varnish for the use of Saddlers and Shoe Makers.   |
| Copal Varnish                 | Trass,   |
| Nipple Shells, &c.            | Rappe Snuff  |
| Macabou Do.                   | Scotch Do.   |
| Best Spanish Cigars           | Common Do.   |
| Fancy Smelling bottles,       | Common Do.   |
| Wash Balls,                   | Transparent Soap,  |
| Variegated Fancy, Do.         | Best Windsor Ditto.                                      |
| Silver Wire Tooth Brushes,    | Common Ditto.  |
| Sugar and Hoarhound Candies,  | Vanilla and Tonqua Beans for scenting Cigars, Snuff, &c. |
| Indian Ink,                   | Ditto Rubber,  |
| Ivory and Lamp Black,         | English Mustard.   |

### 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 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 plaster, 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, adjoining the Opequan 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.

### HUMPHREYS & KEYES,

Near the Market House, HAVE FOR SALE,

### EXCELLENT WINES,

4th proof Cogniac Brandy, Do. Jamaica Spirit, New Orleans and Sugar House Molasses, Herring, Imperial, 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 Tanner's Oil, Salt Petre, Madder, Indigo, Alum, Coperas, Logwood, Arnott, 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.

### FOR SALE OR HIRE.

A Negro Girl, about 17 years of age, will be sold or hired for a term of years; she is well acquainted with house work. For further particulars, enquire of the Printer.  
December 2, 1818.

### BEELER & RATRIE,

Mill's Grove, Aug. 19.

### 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.

December 2. CHARLES GIBBS, Jr.

### 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. Diaper, do.  
Wrought and Cut Nails of all sizes.

JOHN MARSHALL, & Co.  
Nov. 25.

### FOR SALE,

CUT & Wrought Nails, almost every size, Brass Andirons and Penders, Elegant Fan Shovels and Tongs, Excellent Kidderminster Carpeting, LOOKING GLASSES, cheap and well assorted.  
Apply to  
HUMPHREYS & KEYES.  
Nov. 18.

### RAW COTTON.

WE have a quantity of Raw Cotton on hand, which we will dispose of on reasonable terms.  
JOHN MARSHALL, & Co.  
Charlestown, Nov. 18.

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A Negro Girl, about 17 years of age, will be sold or hired for a term of years; she is well acquainted with house work. For further particulars, enquire of the Printer.  
December 2, 1818.

### BEELER & RATRIE,

Mill's Grove, Aug. 19.

### 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,  
Fiegant Ribbons, Laces, Hair Combs,  
And a variety of excellent  
Shawls, Crape, Silks and Satins,  
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.

### 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.

LEWIS HOFF, Cashier.

### 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, Esq.  
November 25, 1818.

### 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, Jr.  
Oct. 21.

### JOHN KENNEDY

said, were very different from those which were made in favor of the original grant of five years' pension. It was then said that the regulars had bounty land, which went to their families after their decease, whilst the militia had none, though some of them had done equal service with the regulars. The pension had therefore been granted to place them on an equal footing. The bill now before the House, however, was founded on a new principle, of importance sufficient to induce the House to pause before they sanctioned it. He did not see how the same measure could be refused to the widows and orphans of regulars who had fallen in battle; nor where Congress were to stop. There must be some limits to this expenditure on the pension bill; which limits, he thought, would exclude the provisions of this bill.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, warmly advocated the bill, which he thought bottomed on the true principles of our government, and sustained by justice, without reference to the duties of charity and gratitude. Geographical considerations, he agreed, ought to have some weight in favor of this bill, when it was considered how great was the extent of our country, and how small the portion of it exposed to an enemy; the burden of the sufferings in such defence ought to be equalized in some degree by a contribution from the common purse for the relief of those who suffered most severely. We have lately, said he, voted upwards of two millions of money annually, it is computed, (I think God for it,) for the relief of the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war; and that money is disbursed in the eastern states principally, the west having been at that time a wilderness. And would gentlemen from the eastern states refuse this small distribution of pension money among those who had wept tears of blood and sorrow over the victories of the late war? The whole amount, he stated, of these pensions was not more than 100,000 dollars annually; and where was it to go? To the patriots? To the wealthy favorite of fortune? To him who basked in the sunshine of ease and safety, whilst the brawny arm of the inhabitant of the west wielded his rifle and his bayonet in his defence? No; it was to go to objects which most command regard—to objects of charity, and who must remain, &c. He hoped, therefore, the bill would receive the favor of the House.

Mr. Pitkin made a few remarks in support of the ground he had before taken.

Mr. W. P. Maclay, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay the bill on the table, with a view to a further examination of collateral provisions of other laws. Negatively, by a majority of one or two votes only.

Mr. Ogle, of Pennsylvania, made some remarks in opposition to the bill, principally for the purpose of denying the similitude between this class of cases and that of the surviving Revolutionary officers and soldiers. The motives which had brought them into the field were different, and the rewards of government to them ought to be different.

The soldiers of the Revolution fought for liberty; those of the late war for fame and fortune. He also adverted to the distinction between the regulars and militia, which was made by the system proposed in this bill, and which he considered unjust.

The question was then taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, and thus decided, in the affirmative:

For the bill 79  
Against it 78  
And the House adjourned.

**Tuesday, December 15.**  
A message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. J. J. Monroe his private Secretary, transmitting the documents referred to in his message of the 17th ultimo, and not heretofore communicated.

Mr. Colston offered for consideration the following resolution, proposing it with the remark, that as the subject of the Seminole war was one which considerably agitated the public mind, and on which every member of the house, and the whole community, were desirous of all the light which could be thrown on it; he should make no apology for this motion:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before this house any correspondence which may have taken place between this government and that of Great Britain, relative to the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister.

On motion of Mr. H. H. who thought such a motion premature until the information promised in the President's message should be laid before the house—the resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

**Pensions to Widows and Orphans.**—The engrossed bill authorizing the extension of the pensions to the widows and orphans of the militia who fell in battle or died in service during the late war, for five years longer, was read a third time.

Mr. Smith, of Md. made some remarks, of an explanatory nature, on the subject of the bill.

Mr. Butler, of N. H. conceiving the discrimination between the families of the militia and of the regulars, in the proposed extension, to be unjust, moved to recommit the bill to the committee who reported it, with instructions to report an amendment, embracing in the extension the provisions of the 2d section of the act of April, 1816.

This motion gave rise to some debate, in which Messrs. T. M. Nelson and Harrison opposed it, as calculated by overloading the bill, to break it down; and Messrs. Smith, of Md. Rich, and Pitkin, supported it, as consistent with the principles of equity, which

in their administration, ought to know no distinction of persons.

Before the question on the pending motion was taken, a motion was made by Mr. Whitman to lay the bill on the table, and negatively.

Mr. Pitkin then moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill indefinitely.

This question was taken by yeas and nays. For the motion 79  
Against it 79

The votes being equally divided, the Speaker voted in the negative, and the motion was lost.

The question was then taken on recommitting the bill without instructions, to the committee who reported it, (that part of the motion which includes the instruction having been separated from the other at the request of Mr. Pitkin;) and the votes stood as follows:

For recommitment 67  
Against it 92  
So the motion was negatived.

The final question on the passage of the bill was then decided as follows:—Yeas, 82, Nays, 79.

So the bill was passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Hopkinson then called up the resolution which he yesterday submitted, calling on the President for certain documents connected with our relations with Spain.

The Speaker suggested that the message just received probably concerned the correspondence the gentleman had in view by his motion.

Mr. Hopkinson intimated that he believed it did not.

Mr. Holmes proposed to modify the resolution, in a manner which he thought would meet the object of the gentleman, and be free from any objection, so as to read as follows:—“That the President be requested to cause to be communicated to this house such further correspondence and proceedings in relation to our affairs with Spain, as in his opinion it shall not be inconsistent with the public interest to divulge.”

Mr. Hopkinson accepted this modification. The resolve was agreed to nem. con. and a committee appointed to present the resolution to the President.

**Wednesday, December 16.**  
Mr. Smith, of Md. from the committee of ways and means, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Elijah Brown, praying his still-tax may be refunded, in consequence of being prevented from using the same by his distiller being called out in the militia; and the report was referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Poindexter, from the committee of public lands, reported a bill to extend the bounty in land to soldiers of the revolutionary army who were on furlough at the close of the war; and the bill was read and committed.

Mr. Tarr, of Pa. offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to enquire into the expediency of appropriating the sum of \$100,000, to be expended under the direction of the secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of further completing that part of the turnpike road between Cumberland, in the state of Maryland, and Wheeling, in the state of Virginia, and pledging, for the repayment thereof, the two per cent. fund arising from sales of the public lands northwest of the river Ohio, and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

This motion Mr. T. supported by a few remarks, explanatory of his object.

On the question to agree to the same, it was decided in the negative, 55 to 54.

On motion of Mr. Walker, of N. C. the committee of military affairs were instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing a law for allowing an equal bounty in lands, as to other soldiers, to all minors who enlisted in the military service during the late war, who continued in service till peace was concluded, and were regularly discharged.

Union, was, from its remoteness from the present seat of government, almost without either law or government.

The motion was agreed to without opposition.

The bill for the relief of Mr. Ball, of the Northern Neck of Virginia, allowing him 1100 dollars for a house destroyed by the British, during the war, in consequence of its having been occupied by our troops, passed through a committee of the whole. Mr. Smith, of Md. in the chair, and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

**PASSENGER SHIPS.**  
The bill to regulate passenger ships and vessels, came next in order, Mr. Livermore in the chair.

Mr. Vinton explained the necessity of this bill, and the nature of its provisions. The great object of it was, he said, to give to those who go and come in passenger vessels, a security of sufficient food and convenience. In consequence of the anxiety to emigrate from Europe to this country, the captains, sure of a freight, were careless of taking the necessary quantity of provisions, or of restricting the number of passengers to the convenience which their ships afforded.

To show how necessary such a bill as this had become, one or two facts would suffice. In the year 1817, five thousand persons had sailed for this country from Antwerp, &c. of whom one thousand died on the passage. In one instance a captain had sailed from port on that coast, with 1267 passengers. On his voyage, he put into the Texel, previous to doing which four hundred had died; after being on passage to our shores, before the vessel arrived at Philadelphia, three hundred more had died. The remainder, when the vessel reached Newcastle, were in a very emaciated state, from the want of water and food, from which many of them afterwards died. Many other cases might be stated, but these would suffice to shew the absolute necessity of provisions such as those of this bill. The bill restricted the number of passengers to two for every five tons burthen of the vessel. In Great Britain formerly but one had been allowed to every five tons; but now one to every three tons. The committee had been of opinion that the scale of one to every two tons and a half would afford every necessary accommodation. With regard to the other sections of the bill, they were generally similar to those of the act respecting seamen, by which a captain is obliged to take on board a certain quantity of water and bread for each seaman employed.

No objection being made to the bill, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill regulating pensions next passed thro' the committee of the whole, Mr. Dasha in the chair.

Mr. T. M. Nelson stated the object of the bill to be, to protect the government from imposition. He knew of many men receiving pensions for wounds received in the late war, who had wholly recovered of those wounds, and were as hale hearty men as any in the community, &c.

After some debate between Messrs. Nelson and Mills respecting an amendment proposed by the former, and an unsuccessful motion by Mr. W. P. Maclay to recommit the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

And the House adjourned.

**MONTREAL, Nov. 28.**  
Among the valuable plate belonging to his grace the duke of Richmond, which accompanied him to this country, are the following articles: 1 Tea Kettle of sterling Gold, used in common by his grace's family; 60 dozen large silver plates; 60 dishes of various sizes; 20 dozen silver fruit and cheese plates, gilt within, and a profusion of massy plate in other articles. [Courier.]

**BOSTON, Dec. 3.**  
**PASSAGE OF THE HORNET.**  
Arrived yesterday, the U. S. ship Hornet, Capt. Read, from Copenhagen, last from Fayal. In her came passenger John M. Forbes, Esq. Consul-General of the U. S. to Prussia and Denmark, who returns on leave, and has, we understand, proceeded to the seat of government.

The Hornet has been on a cruise of eight months, on special service. She was ordered to bring home, for trial, six men, charged with having committed mutiny and murder on board the schr. Plattsburgh, of Baltimore. The homeward voyage of the Hornet has been protracted to a great length, in consequence of the uncommon series of adverse winds which she has encountered.

She left Copenhagen on the 30th of Aug. last, meeting the *Garriere* at Elsinore, was detained there until the 5th Sept. when she sailed with a slant of wind which only permitted her to clear the Skaw point; the wind then coming ahead and blowing fresh compelled her to put into Blindsand (near Christiansand) in Norway. There she remained about 36 hours, when, taking advantage of the first chance of wind, she again sailed with the intention to come North about, but the wind opposing her for three days, Capt. Read decided on coming down Channel. After making the English coast, the wind came again ahead and blew fresh; on the 16th Sept. was compelled to put into Deal; here she remained 24 hours and attempted to put to sea but was forced to return to her anchorage. On the 21st sailed again in company with several other vessels, all of which returned except the Hornet, which beat down with difficulty to Cowes,

having experienced heavy adverse winds, and sustained some damage. At Cowes, her damage was repaired, some articles of provision were replenished, and on the 28th Sept. she left that place with a favorable wind, which continued from 36 to 40 hours, cleared her of the Channel, and then a choppy round W. and N. W. blowing severely from this time until 21st Oct. experienced a succession of heavy gales, varying from S. W. to N. W. with an occasional intermission of a few hours. One blow lasted seven days and nights. Oct. 13, experienced a tremendous gale. On 21st at day break, made the Islands of Corvo and Flores, with a slant wind pursued her homeward course until 24th Oct. when, having reached longitude 37, 27, latitude 35, 17, it was ascertained that many articles, and particularly bread and water, were extremely deficient, and determined to put back to Fayal for supplies; such supplies as could be obtained were immediately taken on board and on the 29th the Hornet again sailed; was baffled for two days in sight of the island, and afterwards made the greatest diligence to get home, but the same adverse fortunes which had attended her previous to touching at Fayal, persecuted her until she reached our own coast.

In three different instances in the Gulf Stream, experienced very heavy gales, commencing in S. W. and coming round to N. W. On 24th November, experienced a most tremendous gale, which lasted 36 hours.

It may be said with strict truth that the Hornet never had, except on leaving Cowes, a good wind for 24 hours, and that she never was 43 hours without a gale of wind constantly between S. W. and N. W. The most experienced seaman on board confessed that he never had met with so much bad weather in any one passage. The ship proved an uncommonly fine sea boat; no merchantmen could have rode out so many heavy gales in a more masterly style.

**BUFFALO, DEC. 1.**  
“Murder will out.”—Our readers will probably recollect seeing an account published a few weeks since of the skeleton of a man, supposed to have been murdered, having been discovered in opening a new road not far from Geneva. The person murdered was said to be a gentleman from New Jersey, who was travelling into this country with a considerable sum of money, about nine years since. He put up at the public house in Gorham, in Ontario county, and his friends were never able to obtain any account of him afterwards. The circumstance created considerable excitement in the neighborhood at the time, but as no clue appeared which would lead to a development of the mystery, it had long since subsided, and the circumstance was almost entirely forgotten.

The finding the skeleton, however, led to an inquiry, which resulted, we understand, in a discovery of the transaction. A man by the name of Mentor, who kept the tavern at the time that the gentleman disappeared, is ascertained to have been the perpetrator. Mentor, who removed to Canada soon after the murder, left a son in Gorham, who, after the skeleton was found, made the shocking discovery, that his father was the murderer!

After residing several years in Canada, Mentor removed from thence to Ohio, and settled on the west branch of the Chagrin river. After the discovery, a requisition was made on the executive of Ohio, by governor Clinton, for Mentor, and a messenger dispatched to arrest him, who passed through this village on Saturday, on his return, with the unhappy wretch in his custody.

**NASHVILLE, NOV. 28.**  
The following letters from Col. King place in the strongest possible point of view the policy of retaining Pensacola, and afford the most ample justification of Gen. Jackson, in occupying that post. No sooner is it understood that the place is to be surrendered, than the Indians assemble and recommence their outrages. One such fact is worth a thousand arguments from Vattel and Puffendorf. Our frontier must be protected; and vain will be the efforts of our gallant soldiers if the Indians have once more access to their old depot of warlike supplies.

[Whig.]  
Extract of a letter from Col. King to Col. Butler, dated

PENSACOLA, SEPT. 1<sup>o</sup>, 1818.  
SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the Major General, the arrival of Capt. Boyles, with his rangers, on the opposite side of the bay. Instead of heading up the Escambia and Yellow Water Swamps, in the first instance, the captain judged it most advisable to move direct from Fort Crawford to the Choctawhatchee, where he destroyed Holme's Town and one other village, but neither of them appeared to have been very recently occupied—the last sign he presumed to be at least ten days old; he, however, found a large quantity of corn and beans growing, which were consumed by his men. The captain has brought with him 18 prisoners, men, women, and children, taken at different places, and reports to have killed three warriors, a Creek, a Choctaw, and a Uchee.

From the information obtained from his prisoners, Capt. Boyles is induced to believe that there are a considerable number of hostile Indians in the Swamps of Yellow Water. He will proceed in search of them tomorrow;

after which he is instructed to turn his attention to the destruction of a party of Indians that infest the Federal road, and which the militia on duty at Fort Due, have in vain sought after. Capt. Boyles, in his expedition to the Choctawhatchee, has displayed a considerable share of perseverance, enterprise, and good conduct, and I beg leave to recommend him to the consideration of the Major General as an active and efficient partisan officer.

**PENSACOLA, NOV. 15, 1818.**  
SIR: Capt. Boyles returned to this place on the 13th inst. having been wounded in an affair with a party of hostile Indians near the Choctawhatchee.

He reports that, on the 6th inst. he left his boats in Yellow Water, and, with a detachment of 22 men, on foot, pursued a party of Indians, whose trail he had discovered. He overtook them on the 8th, about five and twenty in number, attacked and defeated them, killing four, wounding many, and making some prisoners. A large quantity of ammunition and all their plunder fell into his hands.

The following morning, just before day, the party defeated the day before, supposed to have been reinforced, attacked him in his camp; but he succeeded in repulsing them with loss, notwithstanding one of his men fell at the first onset, and in this affair, the captain himself received a musket ball in the side, and had one of his men dangerously wounded; this, together with the want of provisions, compelled him to return to prisoners, bringing with him sixteen prisoners. He reports to have made seven scalps during the expedition.

The rangers being very much fatigued, I shall permit them to rest a few days. In the mean time, I hope Capt. Boyles will be sufficiently recovered to resume his command. I shall then once more order him to the Choctawhatchee, where he is of opinion, a party is concealed of from 40 to 50 warriors, who have resolved never to surrender, confiding in the expected return of the Spaniards, when they are sure of protection and supplies, and will again commence their depredations on our settlements. This expectation, I flatter myself, Capt. Boyles will disappoint—and render them harmless long before the province is evacuated.

I cannot close this communication without again calling your attention to the meritorious conduct of Capt. Boyles. In zeal, activity, and perseverance, he is surpassed by no partisan I have ever known. I have, &c. &c. WILLIAM KING, Col. 5th Inf.

Maj. Gen. A. JACKSON,  
Commanding Division of the South.

**EARTHQUAKE IN HAYTI.**  
—CHARLESTON, DEC. 9.  
By the arrival this day of the schooner *Martha*, we learn, that on the 20th ult. two severe and destructive Earthquakes were experienced at Hayti, the latter of which destroyed several Houses, and swallowed up five individuals—Markets for American produce were dull and heavy—Colonial produce was scarce and high—The government had purchased up all the coffee.

**NEW YORK, DEC. 15.**  
**Public Dinner.**—The gentlemen of the bar, of this city, yesterday gave a public dinner, on his retiring from the bench of the supreme court of this state, in testimony of their high respect for his judicial and private character. Richard Harrison, esq. presided, assisted by Josiah Ogden Hoffman, Thomas Addis Emmet, and John Wells, esqs. as Vice Presidents.

About two hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner. Judge Thompson will leave town for Washington about Christmas.

The Vice President, we learn, will also leave town about the same time.

**Adjutant General's Office, N. Division, Brownsville, 3d Dec. 1818.**  
**SPECIAL ORDER.**  
Colonel Brady will forthwith detach a competent number of the troops under his command at the post at Sackett's Harbor, for fatigue duty on the public work, viz: On the road which is to commence, agreeably to a survey made during the last spring, at the Madison Barracks, and lead from thence to the village of Brownsville; from the latter place to a spot called *Dennis's mill* in the town of Le Ray; where it will be made to unite either with the *Ogdensburgh Turnpike* or the *Hammond road*, as government may hereafter direct.

The troops will commence their labor on the east side of Mill creek, and will lay open and make perfect, a road according to the foregoing route, in the same excellent manner with that made by the 6th regiment, from Plattsburgh toward Chataugay. Tools will be furnished by requisition on the Quartermaster, who is hereby directed to supply the same.

As a portion of this road necessarily passes over lands belonging to the Major General, he directs that no public labor be given to such part, it being his determination to cause that part of the road which lies on his own property to be made at his own private expense.

By order of Major General Brown,  
ROBT M. HARRISON,  
Aid-de-Camp.

**THE REPOSITORY.**  
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23.

The Rev. JOHN KEILER, will preach in the Presbyterian meeting house, in Charles-town, on Christmas day, in the English language, and if requested, in the German.

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH, Esq. a federalist, has been elected Governor of Maryland, by a majority of 5 votes over Col. F. Tilghman, a republican, of Washington county.

We stated, a few days ago, the number of days' work which had been executed by the detachment of the Army at Plattsburgh, within the last year. At Sackett's Harbor, the men have been hitherto employed in building barracks at that place. By the order of General Brown, which we have copied to-day, it will be seen that the Army is about to be employed, in that quarter also, by direction of the Executive, in the construction of an important military road.

**Nat. Int.**  
On Monday last *Harper Ackiss* was brought before the Court of Princess Anne County on a charge of being accessory to the murder and robbery of *Alexander Tugger*, on the 26th ult. (of which we gave the particulars in our last.) After a long and interesting examination into the case, and hearing the arguments of the counsel on both sides, the Court decided on remanding the prisoner to the Superior Court, which will be held at Kempville in May next. MIMMO, (Commonwealth's Attorney) and TAYLOR counsel for the prisoner. [Norfolk Herald.]

Governor Rabun, in a communication to the legislature of Georgia states that the African slaves, introduced into that state, which had been seized by the proper authority, had been sold for the benefit of the state, and produced a clear gain of \$4,736 dollars.—This is one mode of suppressing the trade in human flesh, not very honorable to the state which practises it. [City Gazette.]

**REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY AT BALTIMORE.**  
There are at present confined in the Baltimore penitentiary 217 males and 64 females. The Grand Jury, at the November term, give a dreadful picture of the moral depravity existing in Baltimore at this time: they state, that “they see with regret crimes of every kind multiply daily, and a probationary residence in the penitentiary of a few months or years, seems only to stimulate the appetite and improve the genius for new and more extensive schemes of villainy.”

They also add, that “it would be in vain for the jury to attempt to enumerate the amount of wickedness and crime daily and hourly practised in this city.”

We hope the picture is overcharged; if not, our populous cities are making rapid strides towards European depravation. The annals of Newgate, in a few years, will, at this rate, be outvalued in America, for criminal offences. *ib.*

**SLUG FORTUNE.**—Mr. Benj. Eaton, jr. of Boston, last week drew a prize of \$30,000, being the highest in P. B. Lottery—it is said that he has before drawn a \$50,000 prize, besides one of \$20,000.—*Bost. Pap.*

**The Militia.**—In pursuance to a resolution of the senate of the United States, at its last session, requiring from the War Department, statements of the strength and organization of the militia, returns have been made by thirteen of the states and one territory, by which the number appears to be 660,573. The Militia of the states from which the returns are wanting, have been estimated at 150,000, which with those received, will make the total 810,573. If the returns, from all the states and territories had been made as precise as they might have been, the numbers enrolled in the militia, would be found, it is expected, considerably to exceed one million.

**INTERESTING.**  
*Late from the Spanish Maine.*—We have received Curraoa papers to the 23d of Nov. containing a splendid account of Lord Cochrane's arrival in the neighborhood of Margareta. There was ringing of bells and firing of cannon to announce the welcome tidings. His lordship's flag ship, a frigate of 44 guns, was struck with lightning a few days previous to his arrival, and the foremast injured. Admiral Brion and his lordship, it was expected, would immediately unite their forces and make a descent upon some part of the Maine in possession of the royalists. Sir Gregor McGregor sailed from England in company with Lord Cochrane, with 3000 men, to join the independents of Venezuela, and was momentarily expected to arrive. [N. York Post.]

**FROM RIO JANEIRO.**  
By the arrival this morning (10th) of the brig James Murdock, we have advices from Rio Janeiro to the 14th October. A passenger states that Artigas, with 800 troops, had been successful in several late skirmishes with the Portuguese; and about the 1st of September, three leagues distant from the Portuguese lines at Monte Video, he had an engagement with them, in which he took 200 horses, and from 50 to 60 prisoners, and lost but one man. News had just reached Monte Video from Chili, that the Spanish Patriots had had several engagements on the coast of Chili, and had been successful in every instance. A large Spanish ship had arrived at Monte Video from the coast of Chili, where she had been captured by the Patriots, in a number of small boats.

Mr. W. P. Dickson, of Philadelphia, superintendent of the brig James Murdock, is the bearer of dispatches from Thomas Sumpter, junr Esq. (American Consul at Rio Janeiro,) to this government.

**MESSRS. PINKNEY AND WIRT.**  
The public feel great curiosity to learn the cause of the controversy between these gentlemen—and as there are some circumstances which make it interesting, we give the account of it which we have received by a gentleman, just from Baltimore.

In the progress of the cause of the U. S. vs. Taylor, Mr. Wirt wished to introduce testimony as to other acts similar to those charged in the indictment, but antecedent to them; he stated that these facts would contribute to show the *animus funandi*; and that this was the species of circumstantial evidence, admitted by the practice of England, and the customs of the superior courts of Virginia. Mr. Pinkney in reply observed to the following effect; that such was not the practice in England; and you (Mr. Wirt) know it; and if he did not know it, he ought to know it. As to the rules of Virginia, they were trash, (or stuff, or some such very complimentary phrase.) Such at least we are told, was the spirit of the remarks—Mr. Wirt rejoined—Mr. P. replied—Mr. W. observed that this was neither the time nor place for noticing such remarks. The bench said a few words by way of expressing its regret—and the matter dropt in Court.

Mr. W. requested a friend to bear a challenge to Mr. P.—which Mr. P. accepted, and promised to name a friend to make the necessary arrangements; in the course of the conversation, he stated that Mr. W. ought to have known that he had no intention to insult him or wound his feelings, but that this remark was for Mr. W. only. Mr. W. was not satisfied with this acknowledgment; and the fact was stated to Mr. P. through Mr. P's friend—Mr. P. then said, that he did not wish the acknowledgment to be continued to Mr. W. that he had no intention to wound his feelings, or to give an insult—and that he was sorry for what he had said. The matter was then compromised.

Such is the way which we have heard of. If this statement be not correct, we shall be happy to set it in its true light. We will make but one comment on this transaction; it is to express our profound regret, that a man of Mr. P's splendid abilities should think it necessary to have recourse to a dictatorial manner towards a man like Mr. W. at the bar; or that he should think it worth his while to speak contemptuously of the law proceedings of such a State as Virginia—She is beyond his reach—and as to Mr. W. let him eclipse him if he can, by superior talents and by his magnanimity in doing justice to rival merit.

\*It is said, Mr. T. talked of Mr. W's putting on airs! [Richmond Enquirer.]

**Counterfeit Half Dollars** are now in circulation in Philadelphia—and are well executed.—They can easily be detected, being much lighter than the real coin.

**Opium Adulterated.** This valuable article is to be reckoned amongst those which are adulterated.—The imitation is exactly like the real drug, in color, smell and taste; it can only be discovered by dissolving it in spirits of wine, when it will appear muddy, and so glutinous, as not to pass through the filtering paper, in consequence, it is imagined, of some mucilaginous or oily substance being used in the making. Physicians have lately been astonished at this invaluable medicine being found ineffectual in cases where it had always been administered with complete success, such as diarrhoea, cholera morbus, &c. The mystery is now cleared up. [Dublin paper.]

**To the Editor of the Watertown Gazette.**  
SIR—I consider it a duty I owe to the public, and particularly to Dr. Trowbridge of your village, to state that my only daughter, Mary Ann Dean, aged 7 years, by accident on the 15th inst. drew into the windpipe of her throat a large garden bean; suffocation and the struggles of death, attended her. The usual efforts were made to relieve her, but to no purpose. Dr. Trowbridge was sent for, and arrived on the 17th, he advised a surgical operation called Bromotomy, opening the wind-pipe, and extracting the bean through the orifice; as death was inevitable, and the powers of life were fast fading, I assented to the operation—and my dying daughter met it with uncommon fortitude. The bean was extracted from the

lower extremity of the wind-pipe, and I am happy to state that the child is now to appear in a good way to recover. By publishing this in your paper, it may be the means of relief to some dying child, and some distressed parents. Yours  
JOHN DEAN,  
Rodman, Jefferson, co. N. Y. Nov. 20.

**APOSTROPHE ON RELIGION.**  
BY DR. HUNTER.  
Religion! (I speak only of it as the spirit of a popular government, and as it is principally beneficial, of its higher attributes I am unworthy to speak) Religion! a principle unborn and instinctive in the human heart—so effective of good—so productive of felicity! That principle which restrains while it consoles the poor—which abases the proud, while it declares the duties of the rich. Powerfully impressing as it does the lesson of Christian equality; that the father of the universe looks with an eye of equal beneficence on the whole family of mankind. Religion! the balm of wounded minds, the refuge of misfortune—whose gentle hand slopes the path of declining life, and smooths the bed of Death—Religion, which beams from heaven the radiations of hope, softens through the medium of mercy, even on the heads of the wretched and the guilty.

Yet this Religion, the Philosophists, the fabricators of recent Revolutions ridicule and persecute, and have confederated their exertions to banish from the earth.

**BEAUTIFUL SIMILE.**  
The person who breaks an engagement seldom reflects on the inconvenience that it causes; he may be compared to a stone thrown into a pool, which disturbs circle after circle, till the whole is decomposed.

Died, on Saturday the 19th inst. Mrs. Harriet Reiley, wife of Mr. Alexander Reiley of this county.

**CHEWING TOBACCO,**  
Of a very superior quality, for sale by  
HUMPHREYS & KEYS,  
near the market-house.  
Dec. 23.

**Estray Horse.**  
Taken up trespassing on the subscriber's farm, on the mountain, near Keyes' Ferry, a *Dark Brown Horse*, 8 or 9 years old, fifteen and a half hands high, the two feet white, small star and large snip in his face, and in good order. Appraised to 120 dollars.  
ZACHARIAH REILY.  
Dec. 23.

**Sheep for Sale.**  
THE Subscriber has for sale seventy or eighty head of *SHEEP*, on reasonable terms; also, a number of very fine *GEES*.  
MATTHEW PARTRIDGE.  
Dec. 23.

**FOR SALE,**  
A likely young Negro Woman, and her female child, about 18 months old. She is a good washer, and house servant. Apply to the subscriber, living near M'Pherson's mill.  
OLIVER CROMWELL.  
December 23.

**To Blacksmiths.**  
Constant employment and good wages will be given to a competent journeyman blacksmith, by the subscriber, living about two miles from the White House, on the road leading from Charlestown to Winchester.  
HENRY SHEPHERD.  
December 23, 1818.

**Forty Dollars Reward.**  
RANAWAY from the subscriber, at Winchester, on the 15th inst. a negro man named  
DAVY,  
formerly the property of Mason B. Dodd, and was hired last year with Mr. Henry Hines, in Charlestown. He is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, slender made, dark complexion, whining voice, and down look—had on an old drab roundabout, striped lincey pantaloons, old wool hat and old shoes. The above reward will be paid for apprehending said negro and delivering him in any jail in Virginia so that I get him again.  
JAMES BURKS.  
December 23, 1818.

**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, Esq.  
November 25, 1818.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Sir—I send you for insertion, in that column of your paper which is usually devoted to the productions of the Muse, the following tender, and to my mind, beautiful stanzas, upon a dying rose bush. They were written several years since, by a young man of uncommon genius, and extensive acquirements and were enclosed in a letter to a friend, the companion of his childhood and studies. The author, who might have been one of the lights and ornaments of the age, is now no more. His hand, which was "open as day to melting charity," is closed for ever; and his heart, that once beat with the raptures of love and friendship, is cold as the clod of the valley. But his memory is still dear to those who knew and appreciated his worth. To rescue from oblivion, this little effusion of sensibility and genius, is the tribute which I would offer. In the letter, enclosing the lines, he says—"My rose bush is not a fictitious one—it has bloom'd while myself was gay, careless and happy; while I thought the world a garden of un fading sweets.—It has seen my joys and my sorrows, and is connected with many pleasing and painful recollections."

THE DYING ROSE BUSH.

Sweet bush! and is thy verdure fled! Are all thy lovely blossoms dead, And all the sweets they went to shed Dispers'd in air?

Dry is thy stock, with scarce a leaf, The few that are, betray thy grief, And shew thy life will be but brief; 'Tis now despair.

'Tis not the winter's frosty reign, That bids thee fade to bloom again; To greet gay spring's returning train, More fresh and fair.

No! 'tis the withering stroke of death: And thou no more shall grace the heath, Nor spring inhale thy balmy breath, Nor zephyrs bear!

In childhood, oft beneath thy shade, As with thy gather'd flowers, I play'd, The humming birds above my head, Disport'd here.

And often in youth's fervent hour, While owning love's extatic power, I hied at dawn to pluck thy flower, And give my fair.

Yes, wither'd bush!—thy flower hath press'd My lovely Charlotte's snowy breast, And by the ruby lips been kiss'd, Of Charlotte dear.

But thou hast lost thy damask plume, The willow shades my Charlotte's tomb, And Heaven, hath call'd her home to bloom, In bliss forever.

Yet tho' on earth, no trace be shown, Of Charlotte's beauties or thy own, Shall memory till life is flown, Your image bear.

And when I see a beauteous maid, In heavenly charms like her's array'd, Or view fair spring in roses clad, Joyous appear.

Fond fancy in its rapid flight, Will call up Charlotte's image bright, And seek thy consecrated site, And linger here.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser. MONTGOMERY CIRCUIT.

The circuit court in and for the county of Montgomery, was opened for Justice Spencer, on Monday the 16th inst. and continued during the week.

The calendar contained 78 causes, and notwithstanding the multiplicity of criminal business, it was cleared on Saturday evening; there having been tried fifty litigated issues—a dispatch rarely occurring, and at which even the judge was astonished. Among the trials which excited a great degree of interest and feeling, was that of an action brought by a lady residing in Canajoharie, against a physician living in Saratoga, for a breach of promise of marriage. The respectability and standing of the parties, the novelty of the case, and the peculiar circumstances attending, engaged a more than ordinary attention. On the part of the plaintiff, it was proved that the defendant had paid his addresses to her, and even solicited the consent of her father to a union, which was given. A number of letters written by the defendant to the plaintiff, were read in evidence, which contained the warmest professions of friendship and esteem, and breathed in every line the soft accents of love. This correspondence, which had continued for a considerable length of time, was broken off by the defendant. From some pretended cause, his heart became estranged from the former object of his love—he had met with another young lady—the friend of the plaintiff, whose glittering purse, perhaps, dazzled his eyes, and with a magnetic power, attracted his heart. He addressed her—gained her heart; and added to his faithless conduct, the sanction of matrimony, leaving the former idol of his affections, a prey to tender anguish.

The defence relied on was, that the plaintiff had released him from his engagement, by advising him to marry her friend. As evidence of this, but most fatally for the defendant, and most unfortunately for his learned counsel, a letter was introduced written

by the plaintiff to him. It was the last which she had addressed to him, composed at a time, when her heart was wrung with the painful conviction, that she had ceased to interest him, and when the more painful intelligence was communicated, that he was on the eve of being united to another. Under these truly afflicting circumstances, so trying to the tender sensibilities of the female bosom—she addressed him—not with harsh epithets of censure and reproach, but in the most tender and affectionate language. In the spirit of grief, she told him of the information she had received, requesting him to inform her without reserve, whether he was indeed about to be united to another; and without evincing a spark of jealousy or resentment, she offered the warmest tribute of friendship and respect to the amiable qualities of her friend, recommending her as every way calculated to make him happy, and if he had determined to make her his wife, telling him to do so without delay. As for herself she had become reconciled to her unhappy situation, though language was inadequate to describe the deep anguish which had rent her bosom. The fair prospects of conjugal happiness which smiling hope had held up to her view, were blasted forever.—That she considered marriage as the sacred institution of heaven, and it would be betraying the feelings of her heart, if she ever bestowed her hand on another. She breathed forth prayers for his happiness, and wished him to remember her in his supplications to the throne of grace! Oh, there never was a more pathetic and eloquent appeal to the feelings of an audience, or which called more loudly for exemplary damages from a jury. The tear of sympathy stole from every eye, the glow of honest indignation flushed every countenance. The counsel for the defendant by the introduction of this letter, were truly heaping damages on the head of the client.—This letter of the lady evinced a mind highly cultivated and refined, a heart possessing in an eminent degree the softness of her sex, and a composure and tranquility which could alone be derived from religion and virtue.

His honor the judge, in a very feeling and eloquent charge to the jury, after remarking on the rare occurrence of actions of this nature, dwelt with much force on the peculiar circumstances attending the one before them. A lady of refined manners and good education, alive to every noble sentiment, and to add to the interest which she excited, being in delicate health, had been made to pine in solitude, and consigned to celibacy, through the faithless conduct of one who had gained her affections, and solemnly promised to be her companion and protector thro' life. In summing up the evidence, he adverted, with much emotion to the letter of the lady, to which he paid the highest tribute; observing, at the same time, that so far from evincing a disposition to release the defendant from his engagement it shewed the very reverse; it presented the defendant in a more odious view, and exhibited the brightest part of the lady's character. That the receipt of such a letter, written under such circumstances, was enough to break the heart of any other man. He told the jury that this was "the most aggravated case which had ever come before him, and it was their duty to lay a heavy hand on the defendant." To the honor of a jury composed of honest yeomen of the country, be it said, they returned to the bar with a verdict for the fair plaintiff, of Five Thousand Dollars!

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.

LEWIS HOFF, Cashier.

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, tf.

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.

Oct. 21.

NEGROES FOR HIRE.

ON Tuesday the 29th of December, will be offered for hire, at Walpert's Tavern, between

40 and 50 Negroes, consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls. The hiring will commence at ten o'clock, when due attendance will be given by RICHARD BAYLOR. December 2. 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 stile, are always to be seen in his Ware Room.

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

Charlestown, Nov. 18.

FOR SALE,

CUT & Wrought Nails, almost every size, Brass Andirons and Fenders, Elegant Kicker Shovels and Tongs, Excellent Kidderminster Carpeting, LOOKING GLASSES, cheap and well assorted.

Apply to HUMPHREYS & KEYES.

Nov. 18.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby forewarned 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 rigour of the law.

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

Nov. 11.

To the Public.

The subscriber offers his services to the public as an Auctioneer, and Vendue Crier, and assures those who may think proper to employ him, that every exertion will be used to give satisfaction. He resides at present near the Rocks ferry, on the Shenandoah river.

WM. WEST, tf.

December 2.

RAW COTTON.

WE have a quantity of Raw Cotton on hand, which we will dispose of on reasonable terms.

JOHN MARSHALL, & Co. Charlestown, Nov. 18.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Charlestown, a young mulatto man named

DAVY,

about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high—his dress cannot be described, as he took several changes with him. He is the property of Mr. Matthew Whiting. A reward of five dollars will be given if apprehended within this county, and delivered to the Jailor, or ten dollars if apprehended out of the county.

B. C. WASHINGTON.

December 9.

FULLING AND DYING.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has commenced the above business at his Fulling Mill,

On Mill Creek,

about five miles from Smithfield, where cloth will be fulled, dyed and dressed in the best manner, and on the shortest notice. He flatters himself, from the excellency of the machinery, & the attention which will be paid to business, to be able to give general satisfaction. For the convenience of persons in the vicinity of Charlestown, he will attend every two weeks at Messrs. Hammond and Brown's store, where cloth will be received, and returned when dressed.

ADAM S. HENSHAW.

December 9.

Journeymen Tailors Wanted.

Four or five Journeyman Tailors want meet with employment and good wages, 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. 1813.

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. Robt Downey, and immedately opposite Mr. 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 beg leave to apprise the Physicians of this part of the country, that he has had much experience in the Composition of Medicine, according to Latin Formulas; and will endeavour, 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, Tartar Emetic, Refined Camphor, Spanish Flies, Castor Russian, Pure Musk, Ether, Sacet Spir. of Nitre, Hoffman's Liguor, Spirit of Hartshorn, Vol. aromatic spirit, Jalap, Rhubarb, Ipecacuana, Antimonial Powder, Balsam Toku, Best cold press'd Castor Oil, Burgundy Pitch, Turkey Gum Arabic, Ditto Tragacanth, — Scanmony, — Aloes, — Guaiacum, — Kino, — Catechu, Magnesia Common, Henry's Calcined do. Spear's do do. English do do. Refined Epsom Salt, Rochelle Salt, Glauber do, Phosphate Soda, Opium Turkey, Simarouba Bark, Squill Root, Alexandria Senna, India Ditto, Spermaceti, Tin Powder, prepared, Patent Lint, Iceland Moss, Alkanet Root, Gentian Ditto, Flake Manna, Common Ditto, Holbore Root, white and black, Tapioca, Sago, Orris Root, Vitriolated Tartar, Quill Bark, pale, Ditto, Ditto, yellow, Extract of Bark, Ditto—Gentian, Ditto—Hemlock, Ditto—Jalap, Arrow Root, White Oxide, of Bismuth, Mariatic Acid, Sulphuric Do. Nitric Ditto, Flower Zinc, Ditto Benzoin, Lunar Caustic, Salt of Hartshorn, Quicksilver, Conserve of Roses, Oil of Cloves, Ditto Cinnamon, Do. Aniseed, Do Amber Rectified, Do Juniper, Do Caraway, Do. Savin, Do. Lavender, Do. Peppermint, Do. Organum, Do. Rosemary, Do Pennyroyal, Essence Bergamot, Do Lemon, Do Peppermint, Spt of Turpentine, Sweet Oil, Evans' Lancets, Common Do, Spring Do, Patent Medicines, Lee's New London Pills, Do Baltimore, Do Hooper's Do, Anderson's Do, Cologne Water, Bateman's Drops, Harlem Oil, Godfrey's Cordial, Steer's Opodeldoo, Well's Refined Liqurice, British Oil, Salt of Lemons, 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. Rappee Snuff, Macabau Do, Scotch Do, Best Spanish Cigars Common Do, Fancy Smelling bottles, Common Do, Wash Balls, Transparent Soap, Variegated Fancy, Do, Best Windsor Ditto, Silver Wire Tooth Brushes, Common Ditto, Sugar and Hoarhound Candies, Vanilla and Tonqua Beans for scenting Cigars, Snuff, &c. Indian Ink, Ditto Rubber, 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.

For Sale or Hire,

A HEALTHY, ACTIVE, YOUNG NEGRO MAN:

He is well acquainted with farming, and is an excellent house servant. For further information enquire of the

PRINTER.

December 9.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.