

FARMERS 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 FARMERS' 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 Millinery 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. 36.

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 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. Oct. 21.

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.

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 Medicines, 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 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's Linctus,
- Common Do.
- Spring Do.
- Patent Medicines,
- Lee's New London Pills,
- Do Baltimore, Do.
- Hooper's Do.
- Anderson's Do.
- Cologne Water,
- Balenian's Drops,
- Harlem Oil,
- Confrey's Cordial,
- Steele's Opodeldoc,
- Well's Refined Li. quorine,
- British Oil,
- Salt of Lamona,
- Lee's Essence of Mustard,
- Oil of Wormseed,
- Spull Root,
- ALSO,
- Black Varnish for the use of Saddlers and Shoe Makers,
- Copal Varnish Trusses,
- Nipple Shells, &c.
- Reppes Snuff,
- Macabon Do.
- Scotch Do.
- Best Spanish Cigars,
- Common Do.
- Fancy Smelling bot. tles,
- Common Do.
- Wash Balls,
- Transparant Soap,
- Variegated Fancy, Do.
- Best Windsor Dittio,
- Silver Wire Tooth Brushes,
- Common Dittio,
- Sugar and Hoar-hound Candies,
- Vanilla and Tonqua Beans for scenting Cigars, Snuff, &c.
- Litan Ink,
- Loam and Lamp, Black,
- English Mustard,

Conservae of Roses, Oil of Cloves, Ditto Cinnamon, Do. Aniseed, Do. Amber Rectified, Do. Juniper, Do. Taraway, Do. Savin, Do. Lencder, Do. Peppermint, Do. Oreganium, Do. Rosmarin, Do. Pennyroyal, Essence Bergamot, Do. Lemon, Do. Peppermint, Spt of Turpentine, Sweet Oil, Evans's Linctus, Common Do. Spring Do. Patent Medicines, Lee's New London Pills, Do Baltimore, Do. Hooper's Do. Anderson's Do. Cologne Water, Balenian's Drops, Harlem Oil, Confrey's Cordial, Steele's Opodeldoc, Well's Refined Li. quorine, British Oil, Salt of Lamona, Lee's Essence of Mustard, Oil of Wormseed, Spull Root, ALSO, Black Varnish for the use of Saddlers and Shoe Makers, Copal Varnish Trusses, Nipple Shells, &c. Reppes Snuff, Macabon Do. Scotch Do. Best Spanish Cigars, Common Do. Fancy Smelling bot. tles, Common Do. Wash Balls, Transparant Soap, Variegated Fancy, Do. Best Windsor Dittio, Silver Wire Tooth Brushes, Common Dittio, Sugar and Hoar-hound Candies, Vanilla and Tonqua Beans for scenting Cigars, Snuff, &c. Litan Ink, Loam and Lamp, Black, English Mustard.

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 mile from Davall's Sulphur Spring, adjoining the Opequon Manufactory, and also a first rate Mill-race 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.

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. Mill's Grove, Aug. 19. 17.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby forwarded not to cut, carry off, or in any degree injure the public woods or timber, at or near Harpers 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.

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,
- Meringe Cassimere, Canton Crape 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.

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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 width 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 manured, 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 Andirons 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. BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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.

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 the 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 arrangements of fortune also preclude his 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, that is a prudent thinking man, he will do so.

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 the cities, together with the amount of the public deposits made at the Bank, and at each of the cities, 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 cherish 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.

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, the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again; and the House adjourned to Monday. Monday November 30.

Mr. Butler, from the select committee appointed on that subject, reported a bill for the relief of major general John Stark, [providing for placing him on the pension list, with a pension of one thousand per month.] On motion of Mr. Butler, the blank was filled with the word *stark*, and thus amended the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, *nem. con.*

Mr. Whitman offered for consideration the following motion. Resolved, That the committee on revolutionary pensions be instructed to enquire into

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.

to the propriety of granting pensions to such of the soldiers of the revolution as served on continental establishment at least one year in the whole, though at different periods of the war, and as would have been entitled to the same, by virtue of the act of the last session, they continued in service uninterruptedly for the term of nine months.

On the question of agreeing to the resolution, it was decided in the negative—yeas 45, noes 6.

BANK OF THE U. STATES.

The house having agreed now to proceed to the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. Spencer, of New York, a few days ago.

Mr. M. Lane moved to amend the resolution by striking out all that part of it, after the words "violated or not," near the beginning, to the words "organization," near the end of the clause. This would leave the enacting a broad and comprehensive as to the nature of the subject would permit, and would divest the resolve of its objectionable features.

The question having been taken on the proposed amendment, was decided in the affirmative, 85 yeas, 64 noes.

Mr. Lowndes, then, to make the enquiry as comprehensive as possible, moved to insert, after the words "Bank of the United States," the words "to report thereon," the bearing of which the reader will see.

Mr. Spencer suggested a different amendment, for directing the committee also to enquire into the instances of misconduct on the part of the Directors of the Bank, or of any of its Offices of Discount and Deposit.

Mr. Lowndes said he preferred his own motion, since that of Mr. S. would convey an imputation on the conduct of the Directors, when it was only the object of the House to enquire what that conduct had been.

The amendment of Mr. Lowndes was adopted.

The question was then taken on the resolution as amended, so as to read as follows: Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inspect the books, and examine into the proceedings of the bank of the United States, to report thereon, and to report whether the provisions of its charter have been violated or not; that this said committee have leave to meet in the city of Philadelphia, and remain there as long as may be necessary; and 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.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the select committee on the claim of the representatives of Caron de Beaumarchais.

Mr. Baldwin, of Pennsylvania, rose in support of the claim; and, having spoken in defence of it for nearly an hour—

The committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again; and the house adjourned.

The following gentlemen were announced today as the committee of enquiry into the conduct of the Bank of the United States; Messrs. Spencer, Lowndes, M. Lane, Bryan and Tyler.

On motion of Mr. Sawyer, the committee on military affairs were instructed to enquire whether any, and, if any, what alterations are necessary to be made in the act "to amend the act making further provisions for military services during the late war."

Instructions were given to the committee on post roads, on motion of the following gentlemen, to enquire into the expediency of establishing post roads, viz.

On motion of Mr. Colston—From the town of Hancock, Md. to Bath, Berkeley county, Va.

On motion of Mr. Erwin—From Wilmington, N. C. along the sea by the way of Conwayboro' in S. C. to Georgetown, in the same state.

The bill from the Senate for increasing the salaries of certain officers of the government, was twice read and committed.

GENERAL STARK—PENSIONS.

The bill for granting a pension of sixty dollars per month to Major General John Stark, was read a third time, and the question on the passage of the bill was decided in the affirmative without division; and it was sent to the senate for concurrence.

The remainder of the day's sitting was spent in committee of the whole, on the claim of the heirs of Beaumarchais.

Mr. Baldwin concluded his speech in support of the justice of this claim, and the expediency of the government's paying it.

Mr. Colston spoke for about half an hour against the claim.

When the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again. And the house adjourned.

Wednesday, December 2.

Mr. Smith, of Md. from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred an enquiry into the expediency of repealing the duty on imported salt, made a report adverse to the expediency of the abolition of the duty, which was committed to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky. from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill for the relief of Joseph Wheaton, which were severally twice read and committed.

The remainder of the day was spent in committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of the heirs of Caron de Beaumarchais, when

Thursday, December 3.

On motion of Mr. Lumbie, the committee on public lands were instructed to enquire whether any, and, if any, what provision ought to be made by law to authorize the emanation of patents to soldiers on furlough at the close of the war, and to whom discharges were not issued, in consequence of their not being ordered to join their respective regiments.

On motion of Mr. Poindexter, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to lay before the house of representatives a statement of the sales of public lands, in the Alabama territory at public and private sale, specifying the date of such sales, and the period at which the last payment will become due, and which the last payment of money paid to the receiver of public monies at Huntsville in said territory, and the description of bank paper, if any, which is receivable there, in payment for the public lands.

The house then again at an early hour resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the select committee favorable to the claim of the heirs of Caron de Beaumarchais.

After a lengthy debate, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Friday, December 4.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the select committee on the bill reported by the select committee for the relief of the heirs of Caron de Beaumarchais.

Mr. Tallmadge resumed the debate on this subject, and spoke about an hour in opposition to the claim and the bill. He was followed by

Mr. Bassett, in a speech of about the same length, in support of the claim, and in defence of the report of the committee thereon.

Mr. Baldwin added some remarks on the same side, and in reply to gentlemen who had opposed the claim; after which

The committee rose and reported the bill without amendment to the house; when

The question was taken whether the bill should be engrossed and read a third time, and decided in the negative, as follows: Yeas 31—Noes 123.

So the bill was rejected.

Mr. Smith, of Md. from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making a partial appropriation for the military service of the year 1819, and to make good a deficit in the appropriations for holding treaties with the Indians—which was twice read and committed;

And the house adjourned to Monday.

NEW YORK, NOV. 26.

LATEST FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

By the arrival this morning of the Ship John Dickenson, Captain Baush, in 42 days from Belfast, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received the Belfast Commercial Chronicle to the 12th of October inclusive, containing London dates to the 7th.

We copy from them an interesting letter from Aix-la-Chapelle, by which it appears that the Congress, on their 5th Conference, decided that the Allied troops should evacuate the French Territory in the course of October.

The Bulletin of the Queen's health on the 6th and 7th October, state that the symptoms of her disease continued unaltered; but that she had enjoyed quiet sleep, and appeared refreshed.

Our latest paper mentions, that there was another afflictive conflagration at Constantinople on the 15th of August, which occasioned the destruction of some thousands of dwelling houses, with a number of Mosques and Christian Churches. The fire is stated to have been caused by the Janissaries, in revenge for the massacre of the families of some of their body by the insurgents of Sivas. Placards were posted demanding the dismissal of the Grand Vizier and other Ministers; but the government, it appears, display more than its usual firmness on the occasion. A Firman was issued exhorting the people to remain tranquil, and the only change made in the Ministry, was the dismissal of Captain Pacha.

EVACUATION OF FRANCE.

From a London Correspondent of October 7.

The letter from Aix-la-Chapelle, which appeared in some of the public papers this morning has of course excited a strong sensation. Some persons affect to disbelieve the intelligence altogether; and think, that, although it is probable the Allied Sovereigns will come to the resolution of evacuating France, they have not yet arrived at it.

For our own parts, we do not hesitate to give credit to the main fact, because we have this moment left a gentleman who quitted Aix-la-Chapelle on the evening of the 3d inst. who states that it was generally known there that the great point above referred to had been determined.

The following passage is copied from a letter which he brought with him:

AIX LA CHAPELLE, OCT. 3.

Eight o'clock, P. M.

"Matters will very soon be concluded here. The great point of all has been finally settled—I mean, that the Allied troops shall quit France early as possible—some say before the end of the month. Any thing further I do not know; and, if I did, I should not have time to tell you."

It is true that, up to a late hour this afternoon, no despatches had come to the hands of Ministers; but the formal preparation of such documents would require more time than the insertion of a few lines in a private

letter. The authenticity of the paragraph above transcribed may be relied upon; it, at least, shows, that what is stated was the current report at Aix-la-Chapelle. It will be observed, also, that it is dated two hours later than the letter published in the News-papers.

In addition, we have seen the gentleman who brought over the account which has been published.—He arrived in Aix-la-Chapelle and quitted Ostend on the 4th inst. He confirms what is above stated; and he adds further, that the Allied Troops were to quit France by the end of the present month.

From the New York Post, of Dec. 1.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the last sailing ship Ephraim, de Cos, we have received London and Liverpool papers to the 24th of October, and Liverpool papers to the 20th of the same month. Extracts follow.

Treaty of the evacuation of France.—The sovereigns assembled at the congress at Aix-la-Chapelle have entered into a convention by which the Allied troops shall be withdrawn from France on the 30th of November ult.

LONDON, OCT. 22.

We understand that Mr. Gallatin, Ambassador of the United States at Paris, left town yesterday morning for Dover, on his return to the Capital: nothing has yet transpired as to the result of the negotiations in which his Excellency has been engaged (with Messrs. Robinson and Goulburn, our Plenipotentiaries) during his stay here.

The discontent at Fribourg is so great, in consequence of the resolution of the Great Council for the restoring the Jesuits, that several of the inhabitants are preparing to abandon the country, and emigrate to America.

It is asserted in an article from Brussels, that the Allied Sovereigns have determined not to interfere in the disputes between Spain and her Colonies, as being objects foreign to the purpose of their assembling.

According to the private letters from Aix-la-Chapelle, the Emperor Alexander has caused a Note to be submitted to the Congress, urging the removal of Bonaparte to some more healthy place of confinement than St. Helena.

A letter is in circulation on the continent, purporting to be from General Gourgaud to the Empress Maria Louisa, soliciting her to repair to Aix-la-Chapelle, for the purpose of endeavoring to procure the release of Napoleon, or, at least, some amelioration of his imprisonment.

The mother of Napoleon Bonaparte, who at present resides with Cardinal Fesch, in Rome, hearing of her son's illness, is said to have applied to the Allied Sovereigns at Aix-la-Chapelle, and to the ministers of the Prince Regent, for permission to visit St. Helena, and to have been refused.

The jewels worn by Lady Castlereagh, at the ball given at Aix-la-Chapelle by the town, amounted, it is said, to the value of four millions of francs.

Mr. Clarkson, the benevolent and well known opposer of the Slave Trade, is at Aix-la-Chapelle, to enter the views of the abolitionists. Lord Galesborough has also been invited to the same subject, and of another memorial from Sir Joseph Banks, relative to the Barbary Powers.

POLAR EXPEDITION.

On Thursday se'night, Mr. Fisher, an officer belonging to the Dorothea, Capt. Buchan, arrived at the Admiralty with despatches, announcing the return of that ship and her consort, the Trent sloop, from the Arctic seas. It appears that the highest latitude the ships ever attained was about 80.

30 longitude 12 east.—They attempted proceeding to the westward, but as in the case of Captain Phipps in the Racheuse, in 1773 they found an impenetrable barrier of ice. The ships proceeded nearly over the same space as Captain Phipps did, and met with similar impediments as experienced by that officer. The Dorothea and the Trent are on their way to Deptford. They arrived on Thursday se'night in Scarborough roads.

We are sorry to learn that one of the ships has sustained considerable damage, having been caught between two floating icebergs, the collision of which was so great, that she was lifted completely out of the water.—Her ribs were all forced, and her ribs broken, and we understand it has been with great difficulty she was able to make port.

These are the ships which were equipped with a view of their reaching the Pole, and entering the Pacific Ocean, by Behring's Straits. This is, we believe, the 17th, or 18th failure to accomplish the daring project of crossing the Polar regions.

In different years the Greenland whalers have advanced to the latitude of 80 and 82, and so late as 1806 the elder Mr. Scoresby ascended to the latitude of 81. 50. It is now clear, we think, that all hope of sailing to the Pole is at an end.—The son of Mr. Scoresby lately suggested the bold plan of approaching the Pole over the icy continent from Spitzbergen. Adopted the mode which the Arabian hunters have employed with such advantage in exploring the Frozen Sea from Nova Zembla, to the shores of Kamtschatka, he proposed to pass the winter on the island of Spitzbergen, and starting in the spring with sledges, drawn by dogs, to pursue a direct journey of 6 or 700 miles to the Pole. He might then expect to find a continuous sheet of ice stretching through his whole track.

The Pope, by a Bull, has granted the Inquisition permission to torture, in cases of treason and freemasonry.

Several commercial houses at Paris have

been informed by their correspondents, that the American government has offered a sum of 30,000,000 francs to the King of the Two Sicilies for the cession of the port of Syracuse. This proposition was rejected. It is well known that the Americans use every effort to procure an establishment in the Mediterranean, and that they have successively directed their attention on Porto Ferrajo and on Malton. In the fear of injuring the commerce of Leghorn the Grand Duke of Tuscany has refused them the Isle of Elba, for which they offered fourteen million francs.

Their majesties, it is supposed, are the only instance in the United Kingdom, of a man and his wife having been married above 50 years, with 12 children living, the youngest of whom is 40 years of age.

CINCINNATI, NOV. 10.

THE BANKS.

On Thursday last, the Banks of this town came to the resolution to suspend the payment of specie. This policy was forced upon them by the hostile attitude assumed by the bank of the U. States. The cashier of the Office here received orders last week, to require immediate payment, in specie or U. States' notes, of the whole amount due from these banks to that institution, and not to receive in future in deposit or in payment any other species of funds. The regulation extends to the payment to be made for lands in the Receiver's office, which it seems is thus far under the control of this institution.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman, dated

CHILICOTHE, NOV. 17th, 1818.

"We are in a dreadful situation in this State in the money way.—Ten of our best Banks have stopped specie payments within the last ten days, and no doubt the rest will follow their example. This is in consequence of the Branches of the U. S. Bank demanding large sums in specie. Our Branch for Philadelphia yesterday one hundred thousand dollars in specie.—Fed. Gaz.

MILLEDGEVILLE, NOV. 17.

Chehaw Expedition.—After all the obloquy attempted to be cast on the character of the Governor and of the state, in consequence of the attack on Chehaw town, what are the facts proved by an impartial investigation of the subject before the General Assembly? Why, that Capt. Wright acted contrary to orders, and that no blame can properly attach to the Executive, for the unfortunate issue of the expedition. A resolution expressing these sentiments, has passed both branches of the Legislature, without a dissenting voice! Let those who, in an evil moment, wantonly misrepresented every circumstance connected with this affair, look back upon their conduct—none, we are sure, will envy their feelings.

About four thousand Indians, of all ages and sexes, are now at Fort Hawkins, waiting to receive from the General Government their annual stipend. Many persons, from different parts of the state, have been attracted thither, to view this large assemblage of Aborigines. We are gratified to learn, that their general appearance has improved considerably in a few years; with some exceptions, they are well clothed, neat, and healthy, have plenty to eat, and seem quite comfortable and contented. The entire population of the Creeks, prior to the civil war among them, in 1813, was upwards of 20,000.—at present it does not exceed half that number.

TREMENDOUS GALE ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

FROM THE DETROIT GAZETTE.

The following letter, containing the melancholy information of the wreck of the schooner Hercules, Captain Church, was received a few days since, by express through the interior of the territory.

"Fort Dearborn, Chicago, Oct. 13, 1818.

"Sir: I have to communicate the painful intelligence of the loss of the schooner Hercules, with every person on board. She sailed from this port on the evening of the 2d inst. and was wrecked near the head of the lake, during one of the most dreadful gales of wind within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants of this country. It came on early on the morning of the 5th, and continued to rage, with unremitting violence, until the evening of the 6th, when it, in some measure, subsided, and the lake became more calm. But no information of the schooner could be obtained until the evening of the 9th, when her untimely fate was communicated by a party of Ottawa Indians from Grand river, and confirmed by the production of several articles they had picked up on their way, known to have belonged to her, together with a scale recollecting as the property of Lieut. Eveleth, of the corps of engineers, the only passenger on board. On the morning of the 10th I detached Lieut. Dean, in company with Mr. Dean, agent for the contractor at this post, in search of the dead bodies, and to obtain, if possible, a more circumstantial account of the melancholy event. They returned last evening, and report that they found the remains of one of the unfortunate sufferers only, and that in a situation not to be identified, that the shore was literally strewn with fragments of the vessel, from twelve to fifteen miles in length; that the main mast had been cut away during the gale, and remained entire, and the foremast broken in several pieces. But no informa-

tion could be gained of the hull, nor could they recover any of the lost property, except an old uniform coat of Lieut. Eveleth's, two handkerchiefs, and a part of his flute, and some articles of no value, belonging to the vessel, which they took from an Indian canoe. The Ottawas, who are the only Indians who have made any report on the subject, state that the Potawatamies, a branch of whom reside near the fatal spot, carried off every article of value they could lay their hands upon; that one party, loaded with the spoil, have gone down the Illinois, and another in the direction of the Wabash. This statement is corroborated by the fact that the Potawatamies from that quarter were previously in the habit of visiting us almost daily, and not one of them has since made his appearance at this post.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL BAKER, Maj. U. S. Army.

Major General MACOMB.

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 7.

It will be seen by the subjoined letter from Natchitoches, that General Lallemand's establishment on the Trinity has come in contact with a party of Spaniards from the interior: the letter states that the Spaniards made themselves masters of a fort, but gives no particulars respecting the manner in which it was attacked and defended. The natural conclusion is, however, that it was a very weak post, or very miserably defended, if it was captured by two hundred troops, such as the provincial regiments are known to be composed of. But whatever may have been the condition of the post or of its garrison, the result is not very consistent with the notions we were induced to form of the strength and numbers of the colony of the "Champs d'Asile," (lately published) which was composed in a tone of menace and defiance of all nations who should have the hardihood to disturb them.)

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman at Natchitoches, dated Oct. 28, to his friend in New Orleans.

Juan Beramindi and Jose Angel Navarro, arrived here last night, and confirm the arrival at Ascocito of the expedition which I alluded to in my last—it is composed of 500 men under the orders of Don Juan de Castaneda; 200 men had made themselves masters of a fort belonging to General Lallemand, and Castaneda had sent a flag of truce to Galveston, which had not returned at the departure of Beramindi. The object of the expedition appears to have been to destroy this fort and Galveston, and to intercept as much as possible the trade on the Comanches. They have left 100 men on the Trinity at a plantation called the Salto, six leagues on the main road. It would seem that the commander does not wish to approach nearer to the frontier for fear of desertions; four deserters have already come in.

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9.

The nomination of Mr. THOMPSON to the Office of Secretary of the Navy, has been confirmed by the Senate.

We understand that, on the 20th of October, the day before he lately left London on his return to Paris, Mr. GALLATIN, in conjunction with Mr. RUSH, signed a TREATY between the United States and Great Britain, which had just been concluded, by those gentlemen, with Plenipotentiaries on the part of Great Britain; but we do not learn that any copy of this Treaty has yet been received here. Nat. Intell.

The President of the United States having signed the Act for the admission of the State of Illinois into the Union, she may now be counted the twenty-first state in the Confederacy. Her Senators and Representative have taken their seats in Congress. ib.

After a long and able debate in the House of Representatives, the claim of the heirs of Beaumarchais is rejected, by an overwhelming and anticipated majority. It is difficult to judge, of the fate of any measure in Congress by prognostics. In this case, the select committee, after a long and laborious investigation, reported unanimously in favor of the claim; and the House decides to reject it, by a vote of four to one. ib.

From Huntsville, in the Alabama Territory, we learn, that the Sales of Lands in the Northern part of that Territory closed on the 14th ultimo. Within the last year, there have been five land sales at that place; at which about 2,200,000 acres of land were offered, whereof it is supposed that much more than one half has been sold, or afterwards entered at two dollars per acre. It is calculated that, of the quantity sold, one tenth, or 100,000 acres, will very soon be cultivated in cotton, and that the product will average little short of a bale per acre, and produce one fourth as much as the total amount of the annual export of that article from the United States. ib.

LATEST FROM CARACAS.

A Caracas Gazette, of the 6th of last month, has been received in this city, which contains an official dispatch from the Governor of Cumana, Don Thomas de Ceres, to General Morillo, dated the 1st of November. He states, that, having intercepted the ene-

my's correspondence, he became apprised of his plan to attack him by sea and by land; that he immediately took the necessary measures to defeat it; by concentrating his forces at Caracas, the place that was first to be attacked; that this was executed with such celerity that the revolutionists were not informed of it, who commenced the attack on the 31st Oct. with 1,500 men, commanded by Marino, Montes, and Gomez; that they were soon routed, and that, on the road only, by which they fled, they counted 100 men killed, and 300 muskets. The account adds, that the royal troops continued in pursuit of the enemy, with directions to follow him as far as Cumana. ib.

LATEST FROM BUENOS AYRES.

The Democratic Press of Dec. 2, says, "Letters have been received from Buenos Ayres, which state, that a conspiracy had been discovered against the present supreme director Pueyrredon. The conspirators proposed to raise on his person when passing from the city to his country seat, and ship him out of the country. The discovery was made three days before the plan was to have been put in execution. The conspirators were seized the same night in bed, and conveyed to prison. Amongst the conspirators are mentioned Aguirre, Alaman, and a number of the most respectable citizens of Buenos Ayres."

THE SLAVE TRADE ON OUR BORDERS.

The following facts (says the Philadelphia Democratic Press) have been communicated from such authority as leaves us no room to doubt their authenticity. It is a common practice at New Orleans to send an agent abroad to the West Indies, & even Africa, to purchase a cargo of Slaves. They are then brought to the United States for about one third what they can be purchased at here. So soon as the slave ship arrives off the Barize, the agent leaves her, and goes in the most expeditious manner to New Orleans, where he gives information to the proper authority that a certain vessel is in the Mississippi river, said to be bound to New Orleans, and having on board a certain number of Negro Slaves, contrary to the law of the U. States. The vessel and cargo are labelled; and the slaves are sold at public vendue, and purchased cheap, by common consent, for the account of the original importer. One half of the purchase money goes to the U. States, and the other half to the informer, who, as before mentioned, is the agent of the purveyor of the slaves. Thus, after all expenses, Negro Slaves are imported at less than half what they would cost in the United States. In this way not less than 10,000 Slaves have been imported into Louisiana in the year last past.

Hydrophobia.—Dr. TRENT, of the city of Richmond, Va. has given a long statement of a distressing case of Hydrophobia, which has lately fallen under his observation. He concludes with giving the impressive evidence of the effect produced on observers by cases of this description:

"This is the fourth case of hydrophobia which has occurred here within eight months. They all ended alike. In eighteen years' practice I have never seen or heard of a case in our city before. This case was the only one ever seen by me, and I hope will be the last, as it is painful in the extreme, to encounter a man who mocks every effort to develop its nature, or remedy its ills."

The following very extraordinary case of hydrophobia is given in the Petersburg Intelligence—a paper to which we acknowledge great obligations for the industry with which it collects and digests facts (derived from foreign as well as domestic sources) pertaining to literature generally, but particularly to chemistry and the phenomena of nature:

"One of the most singular cases of hydrophobia is mentioned in a German publication, on this disease, by a Mr. Christian Augustus Struve.

A gentleman, after having killed a mad dog with his sword, thoughtlessly returned it into the scabbard. Eight years after this circumstance, having a quarrel with two gentlemen, he wounded them both with the same sword. The wounds were inconsiderable, and soon healed, as is frequently the case with those occasioned by the bite of a mad dog; but again opened after the lapse of three years, when the unfortunate man was seized with hydrophobia and died."

Important trifles.—The Montreal Herald of Nov. 21st, contains the following article.

We have just now been favoured with accounts from Lake Champlain, by which it appears that the great fort built on Rouse's point by the Americans, since the peace, and completed last summer, is on the Canada side of the line 45, as laid down by the commissioners appointed for that purpose. In this case the fort is built on British territory, and little doubt can be entertained to whom it belongs.

We very much doubt the correctness of the above, should it prove to be the fact, it gives to the British a decided advantage on Lake Champlain.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

POPULATION OF FRANCE.

A late official Census, states the population of France to be twenty-eight millions, nine hundred and sixty-eight thousand and forty-three souls.

From the National Intelligencer.

TO THE EDITORS.

It is much to be deplored that the Congress of the United States should, for years past, have so little understood the necessity of prohibiting the exportation of specie.—But time has shewed that our legislative bodies, even of the highest grade, are not always wise. How should they be so, especially in the national convention, collected, as they are, from all parts of this most extensive country, on a subject relating solely to commerce? That our members of Congress know much upon subjects of general information, can never be denied; but, that they are accurately acquainted with monied institutions, and with trade, it would be absurd to admit. This, sooner or later, (and at no distant period,) they will from bitter experience, be obliged to acknowledge.

Let Congress immediately prohibit the exportation of specie. The condition of South America, from whence we can, of course, be no longer supplied with the precious metals, calls for it; the examples of England and of Europe, severally, call for it; our own wants, and our own happiness, call for it.

Where is the harm of prohibiting the exportation of specie? Will it knock up our East India trade? And, should it do so, where will be the injury to the U. States? Cannot we exist comfortably without the fabrics and articles of growth of the East Indies? Can nothing within the reach of our trade with other countries, (to which remittances our shipments of specie are not indispensably requisite,) or within the compass of our ability to provide at home, be made a substitute for nankeens, and the other cotton goods, and teas? Yet, for these last mentioned articles, the specie of our country is taken away in such lavish quantities, as to jeopardize the general happiness of this great, and otherwise flourishing nation!

AN OLD MERCHANT.

Baltimore, Nov. 27, 1818.

A QUICK THOUGHT.

A few days since a gentleman having a draft for a few thousand dollars on one of our N. York Banks, presented it and demanded specie. No sooner said than done—a number of bags containing one thousand dollars each, sixpenny pieces and ten and twenty cent pieces, and other small change, which would take at least a week to count, were turned out. The gentleman untied two or three of the bags, and finding them all filled with this kind of precious metal, thrust his hand into each bag, filled his jacket and pantaloons pockets, and then turning round to the cashier of the bank, informed him he did not want any more specie at that time than what he had taken from the bags, and desired him to count what was left and place it to his credit, and then left the Bank. N. Y. Post.

EDUCATION.

The progress of the Lancasterian System of Education in France, (says the American Daily Advertiser,) may be learned by the following extract from a letter, dated Paris, 13th September last, addressed to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"I found my good friend the Abbe Gaultier at the point of death, he died on Sunday last, much lamented by every one who knew him, and particularly by the administration of the Lancasterian Schools, of which he was President. Upwards of nine hundred schools are now in operation in France, and allowing only 150 pupils to each school, they give one hundred and thirty five thousand children educated upon this plan. These Schools have been established since 1815. Supposing that a complete change of pupils takes place every two years, we may calculate that one million of children will without any increase of establishment be educated every seven years."

We hear from a respectable gentleman recently from Rio Janeiro, now in Washington, that the conduct of the Portuguese authorities there, towards American citizens, is arbitrary beyond example; that the remonstrances of our minister, Mr. Sumner, on these subjects, are treated with contempt by the court; and that nothing less than a frigate or sloop of war on this station, will command justice or respect. The same informant says, amongst a number of exactions and oppressions daily practised on the Americans in the Brazil, that a Portuguese vessel of war (named, we think, the Pedro) actually impressed seventeen American citizens to serve on board, sometime previous to her sailing from Rio, in September, 1817. These facts ought to be looked into without delay, as they tend to corroborate other statements just received from the same quarter.—Wash. Gaz.

Extract of a letter dated Chillicothe November 24.

Vol. XI.]

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.

Office of Discount and Deposite,

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 or 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 *Beds, 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.

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.

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, Jr.

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.

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 filled, 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 Charles-town, 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.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Charles-town, a young mulatto man named **DAVY**, about five 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 Jailer, or ten dollars if apprehended out of the county.

B. C. WASHINGTON.

December 9.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

HUMPHREYS & KEYES,

Near the Market House, HAVE FOR SALE,

EXCELLENT WINES, 4th Proof Cogniac Brandy, Do. Jamaica Spirit, New Orleans and Sugar House Molasses, HERRINGS, 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 Tinner's Oil, Salt Peetre, Madder, Indigo, Alum, Copersas, Logwood, Arnotto, Cayenne Pepper, Long Ditto, Excellent Irish Starch, Spanish Cigars,

Fine and Ground Alum SALT,

20 barrels excellent Whisky,

with many other articles in the GROCERY LINE.

Nov. 18.

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.

Flax Seed Wanted.

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

LEONARD SADDLER.

Charles-town, Nov. 4.

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 Hains'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.

Mechanic's Square,

Charles-town, 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, Nipple Sealing Wax, Black Ditto, Litherage, Paints, Wafers, Sponges, 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.

Charles-town, 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 & RATRIE.

Mill's Grove, Aug. 19.

tf.

Blank Attachments

For sale at this Office

RAW COTTON.

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

JOHN MARSHALL, & Co.

Charles-town, Nov. 18.

CONWAY SLOAN

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Charles-town 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 at his disposal, 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. Colomel, Tartar Emetic, Refined Camphor, Spanish Flies, Castor Russian, Pure Musk, Ether, Sweet Spir. of Nitre, Hoffman's Liquor, Spirit of Hartshorn, Vol. aromatic spirit, Jalap, Rhubarb, Ipecacuana, Antimonial Powder, Balsam Tolu, Best cold press'd Castor Oil, Burgundy Pitch, Turkey Gum Arabic, Ditto Tragacanth, Scammony, Aloes, Guaiacum, Kino, Catechu, Magnesia Common, Henry's Calcined do. Sassafras do. do. English do. do. Refined Epsom Salt, Rochelle Salt, Glauber do. Phosphate Soda, Opium Turkey, Sinarouba Bark, Squill Root, Alexandria Senna, India Ditto, Spermacei, Tin Powder, prepared, Patent Lint, Iceland Moss, Alkanet Root, Gentian Ditto, Elate Anna, Common Ditto, Hellebore Root, white and black, Tapioca, Sago, Orris Root, Refined Tartar, Quill Bark, pale, Ditto, Ditto, yellow, Extract of Bark, Ditto—Gentian, Ditto—Henlock, Ditto—Jalap, Arrow Root, White Oxide, of Bismuth, Muriatic Acid, Sulphuric Do. Nitric Ditto, Flower Zinc, Ditto Benzoin, Lunar Caustic, Salt of Hartshorn, Quicksilver.

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.

Charles-town, Nov. 18.

Ten Dollars Reward.

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

A Sorrel Horse,

about fourteen and a half hands high, has a star in his forehead and one hind foot white, his left eye somewhat dim, no brand recollect, 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.

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, Bombazeens, Bombazetts and Ratine's, Merino, Cassimere, Canton Craple 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 and 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 Charles-town 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.

MILLS AND LAND

IN LOUDON COUNTY, VIRGINIA,

For Sale on a Credit.

The subscriber will expose to public sale at auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY the NINETEENTH of December, a valuable

Merchant Mill and Saw Mill,

with about seventy acres of LAND, situated on Goose Creek, Loudoun County, Virginia, near the new Turnpike road from Leesburgh to George Town, and about four miles from the former place.

He will also sell separately, at the same time

438 Acres of Land,

adjacent to the Mills, principally Wood Land, which will be divided, if necessary, in such manner as to suit purchasers.

The Merchant Mill has been recently put into a state of complete repair. The stream on which it is situated is one of the finest in Virginia.

There is near the Mill a commodious well finished Dwelling House, with all necessary Out Houses, beside a Miller's House, Cooper's Shop, &c.

No part of the purchase money will be required at the time of sale. One third of it will be expected in the spring, and a liberal credit given for the remainder.

JOHN R. COOKE.

Martinsburgh, November 25, 1818.

VERY CHEAP

Fall and Winter Goods.

WE have received our supply of Fall and Winter Goods, which are now offered for sale on terms that will most assuredly be pleasing to purchasers—Our assortment is pretty good, the goods fresh and judiciously selected, and purchased with cash in Philadelphia and Baltimore—we solicit a call from purchasers; that favour granted and we ask no more. If our goods are not good and cheap, we presume there will be no dealing; with good judges we doubt not as to the result. The present affords an opportunity for us to impart the gratitude we feel towards our punctual customers, which are many, and say to the few who are delinquents, that without speedy payment they cannot be farther supplied by us with goods, and not exactly stopping there, what they owe must be paid; we detest law suits, but want our money, and must have it "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must."

HUMPHREYS & KEYES.

Charles-town, Nov. 18.

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.

Journeyman Tailors Wanted.

Four or five Journeyman Tailors will meet with employment and good wages, by applying to the subscriber in Charles-town.

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.

FOR SALE,

CUT & Wrought Nails, almost every size,

Brass Andirons and Fenders,

Elegant fancy Showels and Tongs,

Excellent Kidemaster 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.

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.

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.

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 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 Duxall'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.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED, on the 12th instant, from the subscriber, living near Winchester, head of Babb's Marsh,

A large dark bay Horse,

eight or nine years old, and has lost an eye.

ALSO,

An iron gray Horse Colt,

two years old past, and tolerable good figure. I will give the above reward for securing said horses, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

THOMAS BRARLY.

November 25.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Monday, December 7.

OCCUPATION OF FLORIDA.

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of passing a law authorizing the President of the United States to take provisional possession of East Florida, or of such parts of it as he may deem essential, now or hereafter, to control the Indians, and to prevent them from committing hostilities against the citizens of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 7.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, from the military committee, reported a bill concerning widows and orphans (providing for five years half pay to the widows and orphans of such soldiers as died after their return home, of disease contracted in the army; which bills were severally twice read and committed.)

Mr. Johnson submitted to the house a letter addressed to him as chairman of the military committee, from the Secretary of War, upon the subject of an additional national armory; the letter was referred to a committee of the whole, with the bill to which it relates.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, it was

Resolved, That the committee on public lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of granting to each state a tract of land not exceeding one hundred thousand acres, for the endowment of an university in each state.

On motion of Mr. Plessants, it was

Resolved, That the President of the United States be instructed to cause to be laid before the house of representatives the proceedings which have been had under the act entitled "an act for the gradual increase of the navy of the United States," specifying the number of ships which has been put on the stocks, and of what class, and the quantity and kind of materials which have been procured in compliance with the provisions of said act; and also the sums of money which have been paid out of the funds created by said act, and for what objects; and likewise the contracts which have been entered into in execution of the said act, on which monies may not yet have been advanced.

The Speaker laid before the house a memorial from the territorial government of Alabama, accompanied with a census, praying admission into the Union as a matter of right, and to form a permanent constitution and state government.

The census is dated Nov. 11, and estimates the number of—

White inhabitants at 45,871

Free people of colour 339

Slaves 21,384

Total 67,594

Tuesday, December 8.

Mr. Smith, of Md. from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to reduce the duties on certain wines, and to declare free of duty books printed in foreign languages; which was twice read and committed.

The speaker laid before the house a report from the Secretary of War, of "a system providing for the abolition of the existing Indian trading establishments of the United States, and providing for the opening of the trade with the Indians to individuals, under suitable regulations;" made in obedience to a resolution of this house of the 4th of April last, which was referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

The house then, on motion of Mr. Harrison, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Wilkin in the chair, on the bill concerning the invalids, [confering on the Secretary of War, the power of placing in the same manner that he is now authorised to place on the pension list invalids of subsequent wars.]

The bill was explained by Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, on whose motion it received some amendments, rendered necessary by acts passed since the bill was framed at the last session, and was afterwards reported to the house, by whom the amendments were con-

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Monday, December 7.

OCCUPATION OF FLORIDA.

Resolved, That