

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

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[No. 563.]

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 discount, 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.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Richmond, December 30.

The President and Directors of the Board of Public Works, in obedience to the act, entitled "An act to create a fund for the improvement of the Roanoke river," beg leave to report to the General Assembly, that the capital of the fund for internal improvement, consisted, on the first day of November, 1818, of the following stocks, viz. [This statement we are obliged to abstract, to show the aggregates merely of the statement:]

Total of permanent funds,	\$1,364,261 11
Funds acquired by the application of the income of the fund for internal improvement, and subject to be disposed of under the direction of the Legislature, by virtue of the 13th section of the act,	173,300 00
Total,	\$1,537,561 11
On the productive part of this stock, there has been received, between the first day of Nov. 1817, and the 1st day of Nov. 1818,	\$118,810 75.
It is believed that the income of the fund for internal improvement, for the current year, will be about \$125,000, including the balance of the last year's income, undisposed of. Upon which will be charged:	
The annual expenses of the Board, including salaries and expenses of surveys probably,	\$6,000
The third instalment on the Roanoke stock,	12,000
The 4th do do	15,000
The last instalment on the Dismal Swamp canal stock,	15,500
The last instalment upon the stock of the Monongahela Navigation Company, which will probably be subscribed at an early period,	15,000
Total,	\$65,500
Leaving of the income of the present year, about \$61,000 unappropriated.	
In April last, Littleton W. Tazewell, Esq. by his letter, (marked A,) declined to accept the office of Director of the Board of Public Works; and the Board, at their meeting in July last, appointed George Newton, Esq. of Norfolk, to supply the vacancy, who has accepted, and acted under the appointment.	
The period for which Mr. Baldwin, the former engineer, was engaged, expired on the 5th of May last, and he could not be prevailed upon to continue longer in the service of the Board. At a meeting of the Board, early in July, Mr. Thomas Moore was appointed the successor of Mr. Baldwin. After the passing of the resolution of the 25th of February last, directing a survey of James river and its branches, the residue of the period for which Mr. Baldwin was engaged was too short to enable him to execute the duty prescribed by the legislature; but, immediately upon the appointment of Mr. Moore, he was instructed to proceed in the survey of the James river and its branches, according to the directions contained in the resolution of the legislature, and he has since been diligently engaged in executing that duty, which he has completed as to James river and part of its branches. His maps, surveys, and reports are not yet prepared; but they will be prepared, it is believed, in good time to enable the legislature to act upon them during the present session. The highly interesting subjects of the James river navigation, and the contemplated connection between the James river and Kenhawa, will be presented to the legislature in a supplemental report.	
The experience of the Board of Public Works has shown that the period prescribed by law for the annual meeting, is inconvenient. The engineer cannot make his reports to the Board at that time, without abandoning his work in the field, at a season most convenient, in all respects, for making surveys. It is, therefore, respectfully submitted, whether it would not be proper to provide that the annual meetings of the Board shall hereafter take place on the 2d Monday in December.	
The letter from the president of the Shenandoah Company (marked K,) gives a gra-	

connected with the Board of Public Works, and from the President of the Shenandoah Navigation Company, are herewith submitted; from which may be ascertained the present condition and future prospects of these companies.

The report and extract (marked B,) show the progress made by the James river company during the present year, in improving the navigation of the river and canal, together with the amount and appropriation of the income of that company.

The conditions of the act requiring the Board of Public Works to subscribe \$80,000 to the stock of the Roanoke Navigation Company, having been fully complied with, the President of the Board, in pursuance of a resolution to that effect, in March last, subscribed that sum to the stock of that company, and appointed Benjamin W. S. Cabell proxy, on the part of the Board, to represent their stock in the general and other meetings of the company. The report of the Roanoke Navigation Company, (marked C,) and Mr. Cabell's letter, (marked D,) show satisfactorily that the company are pursuing their object with a zeal which must speedily verify all their expectations.

The report of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, (marked E,) shows that work also to be earnestly prosecuted, and with just expectations of full success. Indeed, so confident are the Directors in the success of the undertaking, and great value of the stock, that, although the stock is now at, or above par, and there could be no difficulty in finding new stock to any extent, they believe to be more advantageous to the present stockholders, to borrow money for completing the work, to be repaid out of the profits, rather than to admit of other stockholders.

They have accordingly made an application to the Board of Public Works, for a loan of \$50,000, as will appear by their resolutions (marked F.) Such an arrangement is not within the power of the Board. But the work is recommended to the patronage of the legislature, as worthy of any aid which the legislature can give it, consistently with the existing claims upon the fund for internal improvement, and such other appropriations as the legislature may have in view.

This is almost the only object of internal improvement, which the lower district of Virginia presents; and, although the Board of Public Works have not the means of ascertaining whether the sanguine expectations of the company will be realized that the trade of the Roanoke and Albemarle sound, will pass through this channel; yet, if unfounded, which does not appear to be the case, should be disappointed, it is still, (not to say anything of its value in a national point of view,) an important work to Norfolk directly, and indirectly to the greater part of lower Virginia. To Norfolk directly, by conveying to that market great quantities of lumber, masts, stores, and materials for ship building. To the lower parts of the state indirectly, by giving them, in the increase of Norfolk, a great and growing market for all their commodities, and thus affording a new stimulus to industry and enterprise.

The whole of the stock of the Rappahannock company is not yet subscribed, but expectations are entertained by those who are engaged in that enterprise, that the stock will be subscribed in the course of the next year, and such arrangements made during the ensuing summer, as will enable the company to call upon the Board of Public Works, at the next annual meeting, for the appropriation heretofore made to that object.

It will appear from the letter of John G. Jackson, (marked G,) that three fifths of the stock of the Monongahela Navigation Company, has been subscribed; in consequence of which, the Board, at the last annual meeting, passed a resolution, a copy of which is annexed.

The letter of Rich. N. Venable, (marked I,) will disclose the condition of the Appomattox Canal Company.

No report has been made by the Potomac Canal Company. The Board of Public Works have no means, but by solicitation, of acquiring information as to the condition and progress of the several works, in which the fund for internal improvement is interested, and as to which they are required by law to make a report annually to the legislature. Heretofore, the information required has been procured from the several companies without difficulty, and the present omission on the part of the Potomac Company has probably arisen from accidental causes. The subject is only alluded to for the purpose of suggesting to the legislature the expediency of a legal provision, enforced by adequate sanctions requiring, of all companies, which the Board of Public Works may hereafter connect itself, to make to the Board an annual report of the circumstances of the company, and progress of its works, and to pay into the Treasury, to the credit of the fund for internal improvement, any dividends to which the Board of Public Works may from time to time be entitled.

The letter from the president of the Shenandoah Company (marked K,) gives a gra-

tifying account of the prospects of that company, and contains a suggestion in relation to the state of the Potomac below the junction of Shenandoah, well worthy of attention. The labours of the Shenandoah Company will be in vain unless in some way the Potomac, below the mouth of that river, can be rendered conveniently navigable.

The letter from John T. Thompson, treasurer of the Little River Turnpike Company, (marked L,) shows that work to be nearly or quite completed, and that the stock will probably in future be very productive.

Mr. Baldwin, after completing the survey of the upper part of James river, and of a route from the mouth of Dunlap's Creek to the great falls of the Kenhawa and of the Kenhawa below the falls, and making his report thereupon, at the instance and expense of the Richmond Dock Company, was engaged in making a survey and plan of the Dock, and a survey of James river, from Rockett's to Warwick. His report upon that subject is marked M. He also, in Petersburg, surveyed the route of a contemplated canal from the Roanoke and Appomattox, surveyed the route of a contemplated canal from Alexandria, the creek to Alexandria, which was found impracticable and the project abandoned by the parties. His report on that subject is not annexed, being considered as a subject of private communication.

At the last annual meeting, a letter from John Brockenbrough, enclosing a resolution of the Richmond Dock Company (marked O and P,) was laid before the board, in consequence of which the board entered into a resolution, a copy of which is annexed, (marked Q.) At the present meeting, Dr. John Adams, in behalf of the company, laid before the board a plan of the works of the Dock Company, which are in great forwardness, and a report (marked R.) The Board of Public Works have investigated this subject, and are of opinion that the work is of great importance and value, not only to the James river above and below the falls, since every thing which diminishes the expense of the transportation of produce to its ultimate and consuming market in some degree enhances its value in the hands of the grower.

The work is ascertained to be practicable, and it is believed that the profits of the stock will only be limited by the rate prescribed by law, to wit, 15 per centum, since not only the greater part of the produce passing through the James river Canal—upon which the James river Company received, in the year 1817, tolls to the amount of \$34,370 57 will pass through the dock, upon which the Dock Company will be entitled to tolls, but little short of the tolls of the James river Company; but produce to a great extent which comes to Richmond by wagons, will be exported through the same channel. The company will moreover be entitled to tolls upon the river, and passing through the dock, and upon the vessels themselves, whilst more than one half of the expense of the transportation of commodities, to and from Rockett's, will be saved. The company will also have other sources of revenue in the route of wharves and water for working various machinery. It is believed that, with the assistance of a subscription by the Board of Public Works of \$50,000, payable in four annual instalments, the works in the course of the next year will be in a situation to be useful and profitable, and in less than four years completed. It is, therefore, recommended to the legislature to patronize this work by authorizing the Board of Public Works to subscribe to its stock \$50,000, payable in four equal annual instalments.

The subscription to be made upon the terms and conditions prescribed by the act creating a fund for internal improvement.

The President and Directors of the Board of Public Works beg leave to submit to the Legislature, whether it is not expedient to appropriate such a portion of the income of the fund for internal improvement, as to exceed one fourth of the annual income, to the aid of Turnpike companies, as that whilst it shall produce an immediate advantage to many considerable districts of country which cannot otherwise receive any direct benefit from the fund, shall not obstruct the execution of other more important and extensive works. This policy seems to be recommended by the considerations, that extensive districts cannot otherwise participate directly in the benefits of the fund, and that all the advantages arising from works on a small scale will be speedily realized.

If the Legislature should adopt this policy, then the Board recommends to the patronage of the Legislature, the Swift Run Gap Turnpike Company, and the Leesburg Turnpike Company. The first of those companies has already completed upwards of twenty miles of the road, and cleared the road for several miles further. A subscription of \$46,000, on the part of the Board of Public Works, payable in four annual instalments would enable them to complete the road. This sum would be equal to two fifths of the

stock of the company, of which three fifths are already taken by individuals; a statement of the affairs of this company is subjoined marked S. The latter of these companies has also completed a considerable portion of the road, and a subscription by the Board of Public Works of \$53,600, payable in four annual instalments, equal to two fifths of the stock of the company, of which three fifths are already taken by individuals, would enable them to complete the road; a statement of the situation of this company is subjoined (marked T.)

The Board of Public Works have called the attention of the Legislature to such objects of internal improvement as appear to be proper for the public patronage. If the whole or should not meet with the approbation of the Legislature, they will have it in their power to make a selection of the most important to the public interest. To enable the Legislature to judge of the effect of the proposed appropriations upon the income of the fund, a statement (marked V.) is subjoined, shewing that effect.

The Board is not unmindful of the important considerations connected with the navigation of the James river and Kenhawa; and the connection of the waters of these rivers by some convenient mode of communication, to which the attention of the Legislature will be called more distinctly in a supplemental report. It is supposed that the preliminary arrangements necessary to be made before any works can be actually commenced on the James river or Kenhawa or the intermediate country, if the Legislature should direct any thing to be done in that respect, will consume the next year.

A note is annexed to the statement V. shewing that the fund will bear, without impairing the original capital, appropriations additional to those recommended in this report, of \$60,000 per annum, after the next year, until 1822, and after that time, of about \$100,000 per annum. If larger sums are necessary to any important object, some of the most valuable of these now recommended must be passed by.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES P. PRESTON, Pres.

RUTA BAGA OR SWEDISH TURNIP.

To the Editor of the National Advocate.

HYDE PARK, LONG ISLAND, JAN. 3, 1819.

Sir—My publications of last year, on the amount of the crops of Ruta Baga, were, by many persons, considered romantic, or at least, a good deal strained. I am happy, therefore, to be able to communicate to the public, through your obliging columns, a letter from an American farmer on the subject. You may remember, if you did me the honour to read my treatise on the cultivation of this root (in Part I. of the Year's Residence), that I raised the amount of my best Botley Crops no higher than one thousand three hundred bushels to the acre. The following interesting letter will, I think convince every one, that I kept in all my statements, below the mark. Here we have an average weight of roots of six pounds and a half.

I beg Mr. Townsend to accept my best thanks for his letter, which has given me very great satisfaction, and which will, I am sure, be of great use in promoting the cultivation of this valuable root.

I take this opportunity of notifying to the great number of gentlemen who have written to me for seed, that I shall advertise as soon as I receive my seeds, which may not be until March; for, it is necessary that seeds of an early nature have time to dry and harden before they are put into a ship.

Many gentlemen have written to me with regard to the mode of preserving the Ruta Baga. I have, in the SECOND PART of my Year's Residence, which will be published at New-York, in a few days, give a very full account of this matter.

I am, sir, your most humble, and most obedient servant.

WILLIAM COBBETT.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 30th, 1818.

DEAR SIR— I take the liberty of sending to you, the following experiments upon the culture of your Ruta Baga, made by my uncle, Isaac Townsend, esq. of Orange county, in this state. The seeds were procured from your stock, and the experiments, I think, will tend to corroborate the sentiments which you have so laudably and so successfully inculcated on the subject of this interesting article of agriculture.

A piece of stony dry land, ten feet square, on the N. E. side of a mountain in Monroe township, Orange co. was thoroughly cleaned of stone and dug up twelve inches deep on the 10th of June last. It was then covered by a mixture of ten bushels of charcoal dust and twenty bushels of black swamp mould, which was well harrowed in. About the 9th of July it was sown with your Ruta Baga, in drills of twenty inches apart. The turnips being ten inches distant from each

CONWAY SLOAN

HAS just received the following articles, in addition to his former supply of medicines, viz.

SODAIIC POWDERS,

For making soda water in the highest state of perfection. By means of these powders, a glass of soda water may be formed at pleasure, equally grateful, salutary and refreshing, with what is drank at the machine, and from their extreme portableness, and not sustaining the least injury in keeping (provided they are kept dry,) they will be found a desirable substitute for that salutary luxury.

Pure Lemon Acid,

for Punch, Lemonade, Sauces, Jellies and every purpose in Cookery.

Lee's sovereign ointment for the Itch, which cures by one application without mercury.
Lee's Essence of Mustard.
Ditto Extract of Mustard Pills.
Sing's warranted patent Itch Ointment.
Fine Tooth Powder for cleansing, beautifying and preserving the Teeth.
Superior Stomachic Bitters, in large and small bottles to suit Tavern keepers and others.

Best scented Pomatum—Tamarinds
Rose Water—Fresh Mace
Cloves—Nutmegs
Gam Gallanum—Cascarilla Bark
Dragon's Blood—Spring Lancet Blades
A fresh supply of Cologne Water
Rice Ginger—Powdered ditto
Rosin—Wafers—Dutch Sealing Wax
Ink Sand—Spanish Whiting
Figs—Red & White Chalk
Rotten Stone—Blue Vitrol
Aleppo Galls

Complete Assortment of

Fresh Confectionary,

Which consists in part of the following articles
Sugared Almonds—Burnt ditto
Sugared Coriander—ditto Aniseed
Ditto Caraway seed—ditto Cinnamon
Ditto Shells—Barley Sugar
Lemon Candy
Rose ditto—Hearhound ditto
Rock Ditto—Penny Dice
Cinnamon Stick—Mint ditto
Love Letters—Ginger Nuts—Mint Drops
Rasp Berries—Radicis, &c. &c.
For the convenience of those who may require medicine on Sundays, he will attend at the shop until 11 o'clock on those days.
December 30.

MARSHALL'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Court of the United States for the 5th Circuit in the Virginia District, in a suit in chancery, wherein Mary Wormley, wife of Hugh Wallace Wormley, by George F. Strother her next friend, and John S. Wormley, Mary W. Wormley, Jane B. Wormley and Anne B. Wormley, infant children of the said Mary and Hugh W. by the said George F. Strother her next friend, plaintiff against Hugh Wallace Wormley, Thomas Strode, Richard Veitch, David Castleman and Charles McCormick, defendants, will be sold at

Public Auction,

on the third day of February next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, on the premises, a

Tract of Land

CONTAINING

300 ACRES,

and also the reversion of FIFTY ACRES adjoining the same tract of three hundred acres, lying and being in the county of Frederick and State of Virginia, situate on the north side of the Shenandoah river, and adjoining the said river about two miles below Snickers' Ferry—one hundred acres of which is finely timbered and the whole tract well watered with a never failing spring; the buildings are an excellent dwelling house, with other suitable out houses, a good barn, corn house, Blacksmith shop, stable, &c. &c.
This land, I am told, has for the last several years been highly improved with clover and plaster of Paris: upon the whole it is considered to be one among the best farms in the county, combining all the advantages of good society, salubrity of climate and fertility of soil. Terms of sale will be as follows: three thousand dollars in cash, or a negotiable note with an endorser or endorsers to be approved of by the Marshal of the said district or his deputy who may act, and payable at one of the branches of the Farmer's Bank of Virginia at Winchester, and the residue of the purchase money in three equal payments of one, two and three years: the purchaser or purchasers giving bonds and security or securities, to be approved of by the Marshal or his deputy, with a deed of trust on the said land so sold, as a further security for the payments of the said bonds.
WILLIAM MANN, D. M.
FOR
ANDREW MOORE Marshal.
Richmond, Dec. 26—tds.

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.

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 Thursday the 11th of February 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 the 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 glasier, 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 Opequon Manufactory and also a first rate Merchant and Grist mill, and near both the great road 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, } Commrs.
JAMES CURL, }
Jan. 6.

A Valuable Tavern Stand, FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber offers for sale, 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. }
td.

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.

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, }
Charlestown, Nov. 18 }
td.

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, }
Litharge, }
Paints, }
Wafers, }
Sponge, }
Black Lead, }
English Walnuts, }
Tamarinds, }
Fancy Smelling Bot- }
tles, }
Evans' and Common }
Lancets, }
Spring Lancets, }
Nutmegs, }
Mace and Cloves, }
Long Pepper, }
Madrera Citron, }
Cordials, }
Best Havana Segars, }
td.

Charlestown, Nov. 18.

really better in their lives. In our quarter of the country it has been the practice of certain clergy to treat the Methodists, in their missionary and other publications, as little better than infidels; they have been described as disturbers of the public peace, disorderly, &c. and their arduous labours have been either accounted as nothing, or treated with proud contumely and vaunting reproach.

The Methodist connexion in this State, we are happy to learn, have established a seminary of education at New Market, which considering their limited means, is in a flourishing condition. This institution is intended to prepare candidates for the gospel ministry, as well as to prepare youth for other pursuits of life. In its present infancy, the scholars are numerous, and the prospect is, that the institution will nearly support itself without much aid from funds. The rev. MARTIN RUTER, whose able correspondence with the champion of orthodoxy, the rev. Francis Brown, is already before the public, is principal of the New-Market Academy. Connected with this institution, we understand a religious work to be entitled "The New-England Missionary Intelligence and General Repository for the promotion of useful knowledge and evangelical doctrine," is to be issued.

This publication, we do not doubt, will richly deserve the patronage of liberal Christians of whatever denomination.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at the subscriber's residence, near Charlestown, on Saturday the 13th day of January next, several Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, a good plantation Wagon and Geers, a good Cart, and other farming utensils, together with Household and Kitchen furniture—also a quantity of grain in the ground. A credit of six months will be given upon the purchase giving Bond with approved Security.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, when due attendance will be given by
JOHN BUCKMASTER.
December 30.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale, three Lots, in and adjoining Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va. one lying on the main street, and adjoining the Clerk's Office—another Lot containing two acres of ground under good fedge and well set in clover—the other lot contains one acre and a quarter of land, well fenced and set in clover, and a good Log Building on the same.

I AM ALSO, authorised as agent for Z. Buckmaster, to sell two Brick Buildings in Charlestown, one a large and commodious dwelling house, together with smoke house, stable, &c. and an excellent garden, also a back lot attached to it, containing a half acre of ground, now in the occupancy of Major Hickman, the other is somewhat smaller, but very convenient, situated on the main street and opposite Mr. Fulton's Hotel, now occupied by John M'Farlane, Esq. It is deemed unnecessary to say any thing more concerning this property as any person wishing to purchase can see either of the lots, and know the terms, (which will be made easy) by applying to the subscriber near Charlestown.

JOHN BUCKMASTER.
Dec. 30.

Sheep for Sale.

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

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to dispose of an excellent wagon and six horse team completely good, 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. 18.

Five Dollars Reward.

LOST, at or near Harpers' Ferry, about the 1st inst. sundry papers, amongst which are an account of John Shoebridge against the United States for sixty seven dollars and seven cents, received by said Shoebridge in presence of John B. Henry, and sundry other accounts and papers of no value to any person but the subscriber,—the above reward will be given for delivering them either to Mr. Robert Fulton in Charlestown, or to Mr. William Graham at Harpers' Ferry.
SAMUEL ANNIN.
Dec. 30th.

FOR SALE,

A few Milch Cows,

of the best quality, some newly calved, and others ready to calve.

—ALSO—
A small Farm to Rent,

And a few Negro Women for hire or sale.
For further information apply to the
PRINTER.
Dec. 30.

Blank Attachments
For sale at this Office.

TO WINTER.

Come Winter, all unlively as thou seem'st,
And dreeded as thou art. Cowper.

Unlike the birds, whose gentler lays
Are tuned to more romantic harp,
I touch the string with bolder hand,
And raise the song in Winter's praise.

What though the aged sire is gray!
And on his brow are marks of care;
Yet the bold brow can brave the storm,
For Health has plac'd her signet there.

What tho' the poet dearly loves
The verdant Summer's moonlight scene,
When Fancy plays her gambols free,
And trips with fairies o'er the green.

In Winter's reign he dreams no more,
For Reason re-assumes her sway,
And, driven to their "spanny cells,"
The afflicted fairies shrink away.

I better love, than those soft joys,
Which deck the Summer's verdant prime;
When Autumn's glory fills in haste,
To wake the soul to thought sublime.

Then come, thou ancient sire, all hail!
Thy beard is white, thy arms are cold,
Yet sterling worth full oft we find
In forms like thine, of rugged mould.

I wait with joy the approaching hour,
When health shall brace this fainting lyre,
And this glad heart the circle hail
Of friends around the Winter's fire. ELIA.

From Poulson's Amer. Daily Advertiser.

"KATE AND JOE."

Beside the babbling Brandywine,
Their humble dwelling rose;
The Ivy and the Jessamine
Around its portals cloze;
And shelter'd by the friendly Oak,
From all the winds that blow,
No sorrows yet the peace had broke
Of happy KATE and JOE.

The dream of power, the hope of wealth,
Had ne'er disturb'd their rest;
The ray of joy and health
Was all that they possess'd;
No more they wish'd—the daily prayer
Might seldom farther go,

other. They came up badly, and were weed- ed out on the 10th of August. On the 15th of August a large quantity of ashes was put on every turnip, which operation was repeated on the 20th of September. The ground was kept perfectly clean through the whole season. Six seeds of the common turnip were, by accident, dropped into the patch, and received the same attention as the rest. These common turnips weighed two pounds a piece. The whole yield of the Ruta Baga was three bushels, each turnip weighing from four to eight pounds. The roots penetrated about twelve inches into the ground; although the season was remarkably dry.

A piece of rich, moist, loamy land, containing four square rods, was ploughed twice in June, and the seeds of your Ruta Baga sown on the 4th of July in broad cast, and kept clean through the season. The patch produced *through five bushels* of turnips, weighing from four to nine pounds. This, you perceive, is at an enormous rate of 1000 bushels per acre!

It is Mr. Townsend's opinion, that on some of the soils of Orange county your Ruta Baga may be made to yield 1500 bushels per acre.

I remain, with much respect, your obedient servant.

P. S. TOWNSEND.

WILLIAM COBBETT, Esq.
Hyde Park, Long Island.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, January 5.
Mr. Bloomfield, from the committee on the subject of Revolutionary pensions, made an unfavorable report on the petitions of Joseph Anderson, David Perry, Daniel Hershey, Lyman Hall, Rowell Hopkins, Abi-rahim Fisk, James Gibson, Robert Ferrell, George Aliverson, Solomon Pierce, George Batterson, Joseph Cumming, John Pettel, Charles Powers, and Wm. Herrick. A motion was made by Mr. Sirother, to strike out the name of Joseph Anderson from the above list; and, after argument, the motion was negatived. On motion of Mr. Pindall, the report was then ordered to lie on the table. Mr. B also made an unfavorable report on the petition of Arma Fields; which was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the daily hour of meeting on this house was directed to be, for the remainder of the session, eleven o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, the committee on the public lands were instructed to enquire into the expediency of passing a law to vest in the Legislature of the state of Ohio, power to sell the remaining 35 sections of land in the reservation at the Sciota Salt Works, and to apply the proceeds of the sale to the use of the state, as the said Legislature may deem most proper.

On motion of Mr. Southard, the committee on so much of the President's Message as relates to the Militia, were instructed to enquire whether any, and if any, what alterations or amendments to the laws of the U. States, are necessary, to ensure an equitable enrolment and annual returns of the Militia of the respective states.

On motion of Mr. Smyth, the committee of commerce and manufactures were instructed to enquire into the expediency of fixing the standard of weights and measures.

On motion of Mr. Sampson, the committee of ways and means were instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending the 5th section of the act laying a duty on imported salt, &c. so that the owner of every vessel above 20 tons, employed in the fisheries shall receive an allowance of four dollars for each and every ton of such vessel's burden: Provided, that the allowance aforesaid, for any one vessel, for one season, shall not exceed 340 dollars.

A message was received from the President of the U. S. by his private secretary, transmitting, for the information of the house a copy of the convention with Spain, (lately published) and a copy of a letter from Don Luis Onis, to the Secretary of State, in reply to the letter of the latter to the former, of the 30th November.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6.

On motion of Mr. Crowell, the committee on the public lands were instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing by law the sale of such townships of land in the Alabama territory, as have been returned by the surveyors, as not, in their opinion, worth two dollars per acre, and consequently not surveyed or offered for sale.

The orders of the day being then announced, a motion was made by Mr. Smith of Maryland, to take up, out of its turn, the bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Establishment for 1819. This departure from the usual course of business, requires the unanimous consent of the House. Mr. Mercer, of Virginia, objected, and the question was therefore not put.

Mr. Smith then moved to postpone all the orders of the day which preceded that bill, in order to take it up.

On this motion a short debate took place, in the course of which Messrs. Williams of N. C. Mercer, Smith, Storrs, Tucker, Floyd and Reed spoke. The result of the question was, by a small majority, to go into committee.

The bill in question embraces the following items of appropriation:

For subsistence, (in addition to 200,000 dollars already appropriated,) \$506,600
For forage for officers, 26,496 dollars.
For clothing, 400,000 dollars.

For bounties and premiums, 62,500 dollars.
For the medical and hospital department, 50,000 dollars.
For the quartermaster's department, 500,000 dollars.
For contingencies of the army, 60,000 dollars.
For arrearsages, arising from a deficiency in the appropriation to pay outstanding claims, 100,000 dollars.
For fortifications, 500,000 dollars.
For making a survey of the water courses tributary to, and west of the Mississippi; also, those tributary to the same river, and north west of the Ohio, 6,500 dollars.
For the current expenses of the ordnance department, 100,000 dollars.
For the armories at Springfield and Harper's Ferry, 375,000 dollars.
For arming and equipping the militia, 200,000 dollars.
For the erection and completion of arsenals at Augusta, in Georgia, 5,000 dollars; for erecting a powder magazine in Frankford, near Philadelphia, 15,000 dollars; for completing the arsenal and other works at Watertown, near Boston, 40,000 dollars; for completing the arsenal and other works at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 5,000 dollars; for a levee round the arsenal at Watervliet, New York, 6,000 dollars; for building a powder magazine at Baton Rouge, 20,000 dollars.
For cannon, powder and shot, to fulfill existing contracts; for mounting cannon, and for purchase of lead, 191,200 dollars.
To provide for the payment of the retained bounty, and the per diem travelling allowance of pay and subsistence to soldiers discharged from the army in the year 1819; 92,500 dollars.
For the purchase of maps, plans, books and instruments for the War Department, 1,500 dollars.
For fuel, maps, plans, books, erection of quarters and other buildings, and for continuing expenses for the Academy at West Point, 35,640 dollars.
For marking and running the boundary line of the several divisions of land made by the Indians, 15,000 dollars.
For the payment of half pay pensions to widows and orphans, 200,000 dollars.
For the annual allowance to invalid pensioners of the United States 368,039 dollars.
For the annual allowance to the revolutionary pensioners, under the law of March 18, 1818, 1,708,500 dollars.
For arrearsages arising from a deficiency in the appropriation for paying the revolutionary pensions in the year 1818, 134,400 dollars and 85 cents.
For the Indian department, including arrearsages incurred by holding Indian treaties, 213,000 dollars.
For annuity to the Creek nation, under the treaty 1802, 3,000 dollars.
The house having accordingly resolved itself into a committee of the whole, a debate arose, of a desultory and interesting character, occupying two or three hours, in the course of which Messrs. Clay, Barbour, Smith, of N. C. Lowndes, Johnson, of Va. and Johnson, of Kentucky, bore a part. The result of the debate was, that the committee report, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again. After ordering some papers relative to one of the items of the bill to be printed, it was.

On motion of Mr. Mercer,
Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to this House the present strength and distribution of the army of the United States, and to submit to such report the number and value of the extra days' labor performed by the several detachments thereof respectively, in the year ending on the 30th day of October last, upon roads or other objects of fatigue duty, together with a statement of such objects, if any there are, of a similar nature, to which it is contemplated to devote the labor of the troops in the current year, distinguishing the sums expended on roads.

And the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7.

On motion of Mr. Herbert,
Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to report to this House a statement of the debts, credits and funds of the incorporated banks of the District of Columbia required by the 19th section of the act of Congress entitled "an act to incorporate the subscribers to certain banks in the District of Columbia, and to prevent the circulation of the notes of unincorporated associations within said district."

The House then again resumed, in committee of the whole, Mr. Hugh Nelson in the chair, the bill making appropriations for the military establishment for the year 1819.

The discussion of a particular provision of this bill, commenced yesterday, was resumed, and continued for some time, all which will be speedily noted.

The committee did not get through the bill, before it rose, and obtained leave to sit again.

On motion of Mercer, it was
Resolved, That the secretary of War be directed to include in the report of the strength of the army, called for by the resolution of yesterday, the amount in value, if any, of the extra compensation, in subsistence, clothing or pay, allowed the troops for extra labor, during the year ending on the 30th October last, in fatigue duties, distinguishing that which has been bestowed in compensation for labor on roads.

Mr. Mercer then laid on the table the following resolution:
Resolved, That the committee on military

affairs be instructed to report to this house a bill to reduce to one the number of Major Generals of the army of the United States.

The House adjourned.

Friday, January 8.
Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, from the committee on roads and canals, reported a bill to appropriate a fund for internal improvements; which bill was twice read and committed.

The remainder of the day was occupied in the discussion of the bill making appropriations for the military establishment for the year 1819, and the bill concerning the military establishment of the U. States.

The House adjourned to Monday.

Monday, January 11.
SEMINOLE WAR.
Mr. T. M. Nelson, from the committee on military affairs delivered in the following report:

"The committee on military affairs, to whom was referred that part of the President's message, of the 17th of November 1818, which relates to the proceedings of the court martial, in the trial of Arbutnot and Ambrister, and to the conduct of the war against the Seminole-Indians, Report:

That after a perusal of the various documents submitted to Congress, on the subject of the Seminole war, they find much difficulty in separating the responsibility of the commanding officer, to his government, from the obligations of the U. S. to Spain: But, as the occupation and capture of Pensacola, and St. Marks, are subjects of negotiation and correspondence, at this time between the two governments, and as the committee on foreign relations will, probably, consider this part of the President's message more immediately connected with their branch of the subject, your committee will confine themselves, in this report, to the trial and execution of Alexander Arbutnot and Robert C. Ambrister.

"On the 20th April, 1818, a general order issued at head quarters, fort St. Marks, by Major General Jackson, signed by Colonel Robert Butler, adjutant general, detailing a special court martial, to meet at 12 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of investigating charges exhibited against A. Arbutnot, R. C. Ambrister and such others who are similarly situated as may be brought before it."

Your committee do not deem it necessary to attach to their report the proceedings of that court, as every member of the house has been furnished with several copies, to which reference can be made.

Your committee can find no law of the U. States, authorizing a trial, before a military court, for such offences as are alleged against Arbutnot and Ambrister, (except so much of the second charge, as charges Arbutnot with 'acting as a spy,' of which part of the charge the court found him 'not guilty') nor in the opinion of your committee does any usage authorize, or exigency appear from the documents accompanying the report of the trial, which can justify the assumption, and exercise of power by the court martial, and the commanding general on this occasion. It is admitted as a maxim of the law of nations, that, when the war is with a savage nation which observes no rules, and never gives quarter, we may punish them in the person of any of their people, whom we may take, (belonging to the number of them,) and endeavor by this rigorous proceeding to force them to respect the laws of humanity. Wherever severity is not absolutely necessary, mercy becomes a duty. In vain has your committee sought among the documents on the subject of the Seminole war for a shadow of necessity for the death of the prisoners arraigned before the court. The war was at an end, to all intents and purposes—the enemy's strong holds had been destroyed—many of their hold or taken prisoners, and the remainder a feeble band, dispersed and scattered in every direction. The Spanish fort of St. Mark's, which it was voted, (and no doubt justly) had protected roads, was also in our possession, and so entirely was the war considered to be terminated, that the Georgia militia, under Gen. Glascock, had returned to their homes.—Then where was the absolute necessity which alone could warrant a departure from the exercise of that clemency, of which the U. S. has heretofore so justly boasted?

Your committee find, in the general order of the 29th April, in which General Jackson orders the execution of Arbutnot and Ambrister, this remarkable reason, intended as a justification of the executions, principally justified its application. And though the principles of national law, involved in this war, would have authorized a more extensive sacrifice, even on the persons of the fallen, yet the committee deem it a matter of great felicitation, that punishment fell upon the guilty alone; and that the object is effected, with so limited an example of justice. Under this view of the whole subject, the committee can discover much which merits applause, and little that deserves censure; and, from the uncalculable benefits resulting to the nation, from the faithful and distinguished services of General Jackson and the officers and men who served under his command, in terminating finally the Seminole war, are of opinion that they are entitled to THE THANKS of their country."

Mr. Cobb then moved to refer both the reports to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union; which, after some remarks, was agreed to, without a division.

Mr. Tallmadge then gave that, if no one else did, he should, on Monday next, move to go into a committee on the whole on this subject.

South American Patriots? And if these cases should not be considered of such a nature, as to warrant a resort to so severe a measure, while they occurred with a people in a state of revolution, and considered by the parent countries to be in a state of rebellion, much less could these men (Arbutnot and Ambrister,) be considered liable to it, who were acting with a power, acknowledged and treated as sovereign and independent by us.

Your committee beg leave to call your attention particularly to the case of R. C. Ambrister, who, after having been subjected to a trial before a court which had no cognizance or jurisdiction over the offences charged against him, was shot by order of the commanding general, contrary to the forms and usages of the army, and with regard to the finding of that court, which had been instituted as a guide for himself.

Your committee must here, in justice to their own feelings, express their extreme regret, that it has become their duty to disapprove the conduct of one who has, on a former occasion, so eminently contributed to the honor and defence of the nation, as has Major General Jackson; but the more elevated station, the more exalted the character of the individual, the more necessary is it, by a reasonable, yet temperate expression of public opinion, through the constitution, to prevent the recurrence of incidents at variance with the principles of our government and laws.

Nor can your committee forbear including in their strictures the court martial who sat on the trial of Arbutnot and Ambrister. A court martial is a tribunal invested with limited jurisdiction, having for its guidance the same rules of evidence which govern courts of law; and yet Arbutnot is refused by the court martial, before whom he was on trial for his life, the benefit of the testimony of Ambrister, who had not been put upon his trial at that time, and whose evidence would have been received by any court of law as legal if not credible. Many other exceptions might be made to the evidence recorded in these proceedings; particularly to the question put to the witness Hamby, viz. "Do you believe the Seminoles would have commenced the business of murder and depredation on the white inhabitants, had it not been at the instigation of the prisoner [Arbutnot], and a promise, on his part, of British protection?" Answer: "I do not believe they would, without they had been assured of British protection." A leading question is expressly forbidden to be used by a court martial, by Macomb on the trial of Arbutnot, and of which the court must have been apprized, as it is a work common in the army, and usually referred to by every court martial when in session; and the question was calculated to elicit an expression of opinion and belief from the witness, rather than a statement of facts, upon which alone could the court act. Hearsay evidence, in a case of life and death, your committee will venture to assert, was never before received against the accused in any court of this country, and yet on the face of the record of the proceedings of the court martial, hearsay testimony is admitted, which had been received from an Indian, who, if present, would not have been allowed to give evidence himself.

After mature deliberation, your committee beg leave to submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the house of representatives of the United States disapproves the proceedings in the trial and execution of Alexander Arbutnot and Robert C. Ambrister."

Counter Report, previously submitted to the Committee, and rejected.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, submitted a paper drawn up in the shape of a report by that committee, which, by a majority of one vote, that committee had refused to accept.

This important document (which was read) briefly glanced at Gen. Jackson's brilliant career in the field against the Indians of the south, commencing with the Seminole war, which was prosecuted in 1817 and 1818; justifies, generally, his conduct; and vindicates the execution of Arbutnot and Ambrister, on the law of retaliation: the opinion on this interesting point is thus expressed:

"The committee are satisfied that General Jackson did not transcend the power warranted by the law of retaliation—the prisoner's own cohesion, and the evidence produced, going to establish the facts which justified its application. And though the principles of national law, involved in this war, would have authorized a more extensive sacrifice, even on the persons of the fallen, yet the committee deem it a matter of great felicitation, that punishment fell upon the guilty alone; and that the object is effected, with so limited an example of justice. Under this view of the whole subject, the committee can discover much which merits applause, and little that deserves censure; and, from the uncalculable benefits resulting to the nation, from the faithful and distinguished services of General Jackson and the officers and men who served under his command, in terminating finally the Seminole war, are of opinion that they are entitled to THE THANKS of their country."

Mr. Cobb then moved to refer both the reports to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union; which, after some remarks, was agreed to, without a division.

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THE REPOSITORY.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20.

The Pay bill (increasing the wages of the Members of the General Assembly of Va) has passed the Senate, 13 to 8, without amendment.—A motion was made to amend it, so as to exclude the present session from its operation; but failed, votes 13, yeas 9. Mr. Johnson, who moved the amendment, stated that it was his intention to follow it up by further amendments so as to exclude the present Members of the Senate from the increase of compensation during the term for which they are respectively elected.—The pay is fixed at \$4 a day, and \$4 for every 20 miles.

We are requested to state, that it being understood Mr. Powell declines being a candidate for the new Senatorial district composed of the counties of Frederick and Jefferson—if it is the pleasure of the freeholders, to elect Henry S. George Tucker, he will serve.

CORSETS.—The New York papers mention the catastrophe of a young lady expiring suddenly at a ball, in consequence of the excessively tight lacing of her corsets. They give another instance of a young lady who fainted twice under the operation of lacing, while preparing for a ball, and who still persists in the practice.

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST.
Law Intelligence.—At the late Mayor's Court came on for trial the cause of Maurice, inspector of Oil, vs. Judd, a vender, which, strange as it may seem, turned on the question, whether it was a trial? To support the negative the learned Dr. Mitchell was sworn, and a number of persons not so learned; while, on the other side, a number of witnesses equally respectable, testified that they had always been accustomed during their whole lives, to consider every inhabitant of the great deep, and which could not live on land, as fishes, and the whale amongst the rest. It consumed nearly three days in settling the question; all the sellers of oil being one way of swearing; and all the buyers another; and perhaps the jury might have been puzzled until this time, had not the learned Dr. Mitchell unfortunately quoted the first chapter of Genesis in support of his opinion. The doctor remarked, that it is there said, that "God created great whales, and every living creature that moveth, which the waters brought forth abundantly," from which he inferred that the whale was a separate creation from fishes. This put the other side upon the same track; who found a text in the old testament, which states that "Jonah was in the belly of the fish three days and three nights," and, in the new, that "Jonah was in the whale's belly." Putting the two together they proved that a whale was a fish, according to scripture authority. Besides, they said, that the doctor's text, if it proved anything in the case, would prove too much; for it would equally prove that a whale is not a "living creature." Finally the jury by their verdict decided that a whale is a fish. Sir Joseph Banks, we are told by the facetious Peter Pindar, once made an experiment, to satisfy himself whether fleas were lobsters; by boiling them to see if they would turn red; but, the result disappointing his expectations, he is made by the poet to exclaim, peevishly,
"Fleas are not lobsters, d—n their souls."

ANCIENT FORTIFICATIONS.
There are few curiosities connected with the history of this continent, more interesting, than those remains of ancient forts which are found in several parts of the western country. Various conjectures have been formed to explain these artificial remains. In a work published a few years ago by Dr. Williams of New York on the climate of America, we find several particulars mentioned in respect to these fortifications, which appear to have escaped, or been unknown, to other writers. Upon the rivers Muskingum, Scioto and the Little Miami there are numerous remains of Forts.—Upon a western branch of the Muskingum there is a chain of forts—near two miles in length. Upon the Scioto there are at least twenty fortifications within fifteen miles of the town of Chillicothe. Some of these forts include one hundred acres of ground. Upon the Miami the forts are equally numerous. A traveller seldom passes ten miles on the banks of either of those rivers or through the state of Ohio in any direction, without seeing a fort or passing near one. In short the whole face of the state of Ohio is covered with ancient fortifications as much as Flanders is covered with modern ones.

About nine miles from the mouth of the Miami there are two forts, on the opposite sides; one of them is very irregular, the other is a perfect square. One of these forts which includes ninety acres of ground, is formed with much labor, and considerable art, regard being had to the inequality of the ground. The walls are from ten to fifteen feet high at present; and they measure thirty three feet across. As much of the original wall has yielded to the inroads of time, it is presumed that the walls have been twenty feet thick at bottom, ten feet at top, and fifteen feet high. According to the dimensions stated, the works of that fortress contained 150,000 cubic yards of clay, or so many loads for a horse and cart. Such a fort, Dr. Williamson observes, could not

have been built without instruments of metal, there are forts upon the same river more than three times the size of this, but few of them so irregular, because they generally stand upon better grounds. As the forts were commonly built upon an elevated plain near a good spring, on the steep bank of a river, the natives secured a passage to the water by parallel walls or by numerous batteries. Every fort had its tumulus or burying ground, and some of these tumuli contain the bones of many thousand men, women and children, regularly deposited but in different states of decay. The tumulus that belongs to a fortress in Chillicothe is composed of alternate strata of black mould and ashes, by which it would appear, that in some cases the natives burned their dead.—There are some tumuli upon large plains at a considerable distance from any fort. These tumuli only contain the bones of grown persons, promiscuously heaped and in a similar state of decay. They in fact exhibit the carnage of a field of battle.

Some of the great tumuli in that region do not contain more than the bones of one person. These tumuli have evidently been tombs of persons of distinction; in every case the bones are attended by ornaments of brass; implements of war and images of figures of doubtful import.

Mr. Jefferson in his Notes on Virginia, gives the following account of a tumulus which he examined himself.

"It was situated on the low grounds of the Rivanna, about two miles above its principal fork, and opposite to some hills on which had been an Indian town. It was of a spheroidal form of about 40 feet diameter at the base, and had been about 12 feet altitude though now reduced by the plough to 7 or 8, having been under cultivation about a dozen years. Before this it was covered with trees of twelve inches diameter, and round the base was an excavation of five feet depth and width, from whence the earth had been taken of which the hillock was formed. I first dug superficially in several parts of it, and came to collections of human bones; at different depths, from six inches to three feet below the surface. These were lying in the utmost confusion, some vertical, some oblique, some horizontal and directed to every point of the compass, entangled and held together in clusters by the earth. Bones of the most distant parts were found together; as for instance, the small bones of the foot in the hollow of the skull, many skulls would sometimes be in contact, lying on the face, on the side, on the back, top or bottom, so as on the whole, to give the idea of bones emptied promiscuously from a bag or basket and covered over with earth without any attention to their order.

Account of that extraordinary production in nature, the Russian Lamb.
The most extraordinary of the curiosities of Little Tartary is the Lamb of Muscovy, which grows between the two great rivers the Dnieper and the Volga. This plant is remarkable for possessing a great portion of the animated nature. It is for this reason called the Animal Plant; as also Zoophytes; and in the Russian language Ponarits.

The fruit is of the size of a gourd or melon; it has the figure of a sheep, all the limbs of which are discoverable. It is fastened to the earth by the navel upon a stalk of two feet in length. It always leans towards the grass, and the plants that grow round it, and changes its place as much as the stump will suffer.—When the fruit comes to maturity, the stalk dies; it is covered with a hairy skin, frizzled, like that of a lamb just lanced, and this skin serves it as a fur to defend it from the cold. It is further observed that this plant never dies till it can no longer find any grass to nourish it. The fruit yields a juice like blood when it is taken from the stalk; and has the taste of mutton. The wolf is so fond of this animal of the real mutton; and the Muscovites make use of it, in order to surprise those animals.

FROM THE REPUBLICAN CHRONICLE.
DRUNKENNESS.
The following epitaph still exists in a church in Sarra—and we recommend it to the consideration of dram-drinkers:
"Wine gives life; it was death to me; I could not behold the morning in a sober state.
Even my bones are now thirsty.
Stranger! sprinkle my grave with wine; Empty the cup, and go!
Farewell, ye drinkers!"

We happened the other day to overhear a young dissipated gentleman, of this city, whose conduct is slowly breaking the heart of his mother, boasting of the number of bottles of wine he had cracked the day before at a dinner party. His eyes were red and swollen with drinking. He had just crawled out of bed, at noon, to take the air. He was wasting his money and health like a fool, and yet he and his companions seemed to glory in his folly.

The man of education who gets drunk and boasts of it, is a wretch far below the common run drinker. Gentlemen should frown him out of their society, and ladies should avoid him with scorn.

The age of drunkenness is rapidly on the decline. It is no longer fashionable among American gentlemen to get drunk at dinners. We begin to look upon a drunkard with horror. But there are a few young, ignorant, daring buccs in town, who still seem to think that a "little drunkenness is a good thing."

"Old Iron Sides."—We understand (says the Boston Gazette) that an examination has lately been made of the decks of the Frigate Constitution, now lying at the Navy Yard, and that they are found, after the most faithful search, to be as firm and sound as when first laid. This fact presents a high eulogium on the skill and integrity of those who have been engaged in the United States ship building at this place.

Capt. David Deacon, of the U. S. Navy, has recently taken command of the Lake Erie station.

If the following instance of most barbarous incarceration was not copied from a respectable paper as the Mercantile Advertiser, we should deny it credit. We had no conception that atrocities so horrible could be perpetrated in any part of this enlightened country, under the name of law and the pretence of justice: Nat. Intel.

"DIED, on the 26th ult, in Orange county jail, Mr. MATTHEW MCKENNY, between 60 and 70 years of age. He has been in Ulcer and Orange jail about thirty years for a single debt—the debt was at first small, and he has been a man of considerable property during a part of the above period, but of late his children have had possession, and he has been suffered to linger out his last days in close confinement in a loathsome jail."

DIED, on Thursday night, the 14th inst, after a long and painful illness, Mr. Theophilus W. Buckmaster, of this place.

PUBLIC SALE.
WILL be sold, at the subscriber's residence, near Charleston, on Saturday the 23d of this month, several Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep, a good plantation Wagon and Geers, a good Cart, and other farming utensils, together with Household and Kitchen furniture—also a quantity of grain in the ground. A credit of six months will be given upon the purchaser giving bond with approved security.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, when due attendance will be given by
JOHN BUCKMASTER.
January 20.

PUBLIC SALE.
Has just received a quantity of JAMISON'S Superior Water Crackers. Also, a fresh supply of SODIAC POWDERS.
Jan. 20.

PUBLIC SALE.
ON Monday the 8th February next, I will offer for sale all my Household & Kitchen Furniture, also two Elegant Horses, on a credit of six months—the purchaser giving bond and security.
ROBERT FULTON.
Charleston, Jan. 13.

NOTICE.
HAVING rented Dr. Straith's mill for a new machine, I shall in a few days have a new machine ready to grind corn with the cob, and to break and grind in plaster, on as good terms as at any mill in the neighborhood. I have also rented the Smithfield Saw-Mill, and employed a sober steady partner, who with my occasional assistance, will, I trust, give satisfaction to all concerned.
GEO. EVANS.
Jan. 20th 1819.

FOR RENT.
For one or two years, and the rent will be taken in improvements in buildings, as will be described by the proprietor, and terms made known by her, on application for that

Handsome White House
In Smithfield, where a large May-pole stands at the door.—The house is well finished inside, painted, plastered, white washed, &c. with four good lodging rooms, two convenient Cupboards, and two elegant best drawing fire places perfectly clear of smoke, a large elegant lot for a Garden, &c. Immediate possession will be given.
LUCY HARRISS.
Smithfield, January 14, 1819.

SWEDISH IRON.
The subscribers have just received an additional supply of Swedish Iron, of the following description, viz.
"Fire 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.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Saturday, January 16.

Bank of the United States.

Mr. SPENCER, from the committee appointed to investigate the proceedings of the Bank of the U. S., made the following REPORT:

The committee appointed to inspect the books and to examine into the proceedings of the Bank of the United States, with directions to report thereon, and to report whether the provisions of its charter have been violated or not,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT—

That under the leave granted by the House, the committee repaired to Philadelphia, and there personally inspected the books of the Bank, and as a further means of examining its proceedings, they interrogated, on oath, the president, the cashier, all the directors of the Bank whose attendance could be obtained, and several of its clerks and officers. Examinations have also been made at the offices at Baltimore, at Richmond, and at the City of Washington, in order to obtain specific information upon certain subjects on which the books of the Parent Bank were necessarily deficient. From these inquiries, conducted with great labor, and the committee trust, with great care, they have collected a mass of information, which they now submit to the House, and which will be referred to in the course of this report. This information consists of tables, statements and extracts made by the committee from the books of the Bank, or by them compared with those books, and verified; and of the testimony of witnesses and of letters from the President of the institution.

The committee are aware that from these sources of information various important inferences may be drawn, and upon them the most interesting opinions may be predicated; but as their intention, however, to go no further than was required by the resolution of the House; to avoid speculative opinions upon general subjects; and to confine themselves to what they deemed practical objects of inquiry, which they settled among themselves into two classes: those which related to the general management of the Bank and the conduct of its officers, and those which were connected with the question of a violation of its charter. As to the general management of the concerns of the institution, among the points of inquiry which appeared to be most immediately interesting, were those which related to the refusal of the Bank and its officers to pay its notes in specie at any other place than that where they were made payable, and to the practice of selling drafts on each other.

It appears that the directors of the Bank on its first institution, and up to the 28th of August, 1818, strenuously endeavored to redeem its notes at all its offices, indiscriminately, north of the city of Charleston. On the 7th day of January, 1817, it commenced operations by discounting notes on pledged stock, and to stockholders only, and by the issue of its bills. The officer at the head of the Treasury Department had repeatedly urged the Government of operations, with the laudable view, as it appears, of hastening the redemption by the state banks of their notes in specie. Vide letters from the secretary of the Treasury to the President of the Bank of the United States, 15th August and 29th Nov. 1816, marked II. Efforts on the part of the treasury to induce the local banks to that measure appear to have been abortive, until the Bank of the United States made certain propositions which induced negotiations between it and the state institutions, which finally resulted in a compact contained in the resolutions of the board of directors of the 31st January, 1817, herewith submitted, and marked III; and in order to exhibit how far the Bank complied with its compact, a statement of the loans and of notes issued up to the 20th February, 1817, is submitted, marked IV. It can be necessary only to refer to the state of the paper currency of the country at this period. The notes of the state banks were variously depreciated, some as much as 20 percent, while others were at a premium. The excessive issue of paper by the local banks had caused an unnatural and artificial depreciation of such paper, which required time, and moderate but steady reductions to restore, not to a uniform par, but to its true value. Under these circumstances, the Bank of the United States had, on the 1st day of February, 1817, (vide statement marked V.) \$818,000 dollars due to it from the state banks of Philadelphia, New York, and Baltimore. With such a credit, constantly accumulating by the transfer of the treasury funds, and by the payment of the second instalment in the notes of the state banks, it was in the power of the United States Bank to have coerced the local institutions into a moderate and reasonable reduction of their circulating notes. An attempt to do so was made by the compact, III; and although the Bank of the United States appears to have been anxious to effect the object, it did not persevere in the design. By its subsequent acts, it improvidently afforded a temptation, to the western banks particularly, to extend their circulation of notes, by insisting on its branches paying out their own notes in preference to those of the state banks, and on their delivering drafts on the eastern cities, whenever it could be done to prevent the remittance of their own notes. The branch notes, and the drafts issued in consequence of those instructions, were swept away by the facility of remittance thus unwarily given, as well as by the ordinary balance of trade. A vacuum in the circulation was thus produced, which could be supplied only by the local notes, which were readily received by the offices of the Bank of the United States, and were retained by them as a fund upon which interest was charged to the state banks. The letter of the President, marked VI exhibits the course pursued by the Bank in this respect.

The Bank of the United States received from the Treasury, the notes of the local institutions, in many cases as special deposits, to be paid out in similar bills. From April 1817, to this time, the amount so received appears from statement VII, to be 2,752,750 dollars, of which \$731,111 continues on hand, leaving 2,021,639 as the amount, voluntarily assumed by the Bank of the United States. The committee have not found any evidence of the Bank having attempted to oppress the state banks either by wanton demands of specie, or by the rejection of their notes. Much complaint has indeed existed, but in the instances which have come to the knowledge of the committee, the state banks have been in the wrong, and some of them at the westward have refused the most equitable propositions of the Bank, and have met its demands for its just dues with complaints and reproaches. It was not intended to trouble the House with any of the various letters which have passed on that subject, but as the president of the Bank transmitted a letter from the office at Charleston, exhibiting the conduct of the local banks in that place, it is presented to the House marked VIII.

The committee are of opinion, that instead of conducting with the alleged rigor towards the state banks, the Bank of the U. S. is liable to the more serious charge of having increased the amount of notes in circulation, by its acceptance of them in those places, where it was known they would not be redeemed in specie; and by making them in the manner before mentioned, the only circulating medium in that part of the country. The forbearance of the Bank towards the state banks is vindicated on the ground of its being the only means to induce the redemption of specie payments. This effect, if really owing to that cause, has been proved to be but temporary, and experience has shown that at the same time or soon after the refusal of the Bank of the U. S. to receive the notes of its offices, many of the state banks began to suspend and evade their specie payments.

So long as the notes from each office were payable at all the others, and the office issuing them, was not exclusively liable for their redemption, the discounts at those places, against which there was a balance of drafts, became larger in proportion to their indemnity against demands. As the notes of the offices were rapidly carried off, the payment of these discounts was necessarily made in the notes of the local institutions; and thus it was one inevitable effect of the old system to increase the debts of the state banks to the offices of the Bank of the U. S. at those places. The demands of the bank were suffered to accumulate improperly, instead of being gradually reduced as specie was required at other offices, and in small quantities that was not insisted upon sufficiently early; and when the bank began to call for specie, its demands were so considerable as not only to expose the local banks, but the citizens in their vicinity generally, to very severe pressure.

By substituting the credit of individuals for the payment of the second instalment, which will be presently stated, instead of notes or state banks, the Bank of the United States in a great measure deprived itself of the early and prompt check which the possession of their notes would have afforded, to the more extensive increase of local paper. In July 1817 the debts due from the state banks are reduced to \$3,972,000 while the notes of the Bank of the U. S. in circulation amounted to \$4,754,000 by which it might have been subjected to embarrassments arising from the calls of the local institutions. The committee think it evident from this result, that the bank did not exercise with sufficient energy the power which it possessed and might have retained, but rather afforded inducements to the state banks to extend the amount of their circulating notes, and thus increased one of the evils it was intended to correct.

committee on this subject to the president of the Bank they were furnished with his views, and a letter from the office at Boston marked IX, and were referred to a report of the committee of Directors on the 28th of August 1818, marked X. Those documents exhibit the reasons of the Bank for adopting the resolutions of that date, by which the notes of the offices were refused acceptance. In the letter of the Boston office much stress is placed upon the large accumulation of paper and drafts at Boston, issued by the Southern and Western offices. And this became an important object of inquiry. The books of the Parent Bank do not furnish information respecting the drafts made by, and upon the offices, excepting those which were made on it. And the committee have not ascertained their amount, except at the offices in Baltimore, and this city. From the local situation of Baltimore the statements obtained at that office marked XI, XII, may be considered as furnishing sufficient proof of the correctness of the opinion expressed by the Boston office. To the office at Boston, its debt fluctuated between 34,000, and 215,000 until May last, since which it has been indebted to Baltimore from \$300 to \$7,000 dollars. Its debt to the office at New York, has varied from 100,000 to \$1,947,000, and until October last, it has generally exceeded that of the New York office. At that time Baltimore \$97,278, its debt in November last was \$10,948. The explanation of these extraordinary reductions of the Baltimore debt is given from the circumstances of Treasury drafts on the north being delivered directly to the Baltimore office or sent to it through the office at this city; by a check on New York for more than a million given by the Parent Bank, in payment of foreign bills of exchange, hereinafter mentioned. The Baltimore debt to the Parent Bank has varied from 1,500,000 to nine millions and has generally exceeded six millions. Notwithstanding their heavy debts to New York, Boston and Philadelphia, the drafts of the Baltimore office on those places continued uninterrupted and excessive in amount: that office was originally supplied with notes to the amount of 872,000 dollars, and had returned to that of Philadelphia 1,697,000, and its notes never had a sufficient quantity of notes to meet its demands; that they did not remain twenty four hours in the office, but were constantly remitted to the north with the drafts which it issued. And there can be no doubt on a comparison of the statements referred to connected with these facts, that the drafts from Baltimore given for the proceeds of notes discounted, were unparitantly large, and much more than the balance of trade required.

In a letter of the President, dated June 27, 1817, he observes, "the directors considering (among other things mentioned) the low state of the specie and individual deposits at your office, and the magnitude of your discounts at this place, and the very inadequate and disproportioned amount of discounts to which the office at New York, has been restricted in consequence of the daily and excessive drafts from your office and this bank, which has become the subject of great animadversion, direct that the then amount of discounts should not be exceeded. The same language is held in other letters, XII, XIV, but terminated in unavailing remonstrances the Baltimore office continued its drafts & discounts, and drained the specie from the northern offices. And such was the want of firmness or of foresight in the parent board, that after finding its repeated remonstrances disregarded, it never removed one of the offending directors, and took no effectual step to control them until the adoption of the general resolutions of August 28th 1818, forbidding the offices to draw on each other. The effect of these excessive drafts on the Northern offices, was to compel the constant remittance of specie there, to cripple them in all their operations, to limit their discounts to a trifling amount, to cause the revenue paid there and which would itself have been a capital for business, to be drawn southward, thus compelling them to deny the debtors of the government any indulgence or accommodation in their payments, —to bring those offices into debt with the State banks, to produce a general depression of credit and a severe pressure for money. Those places were in fact made tributary to Baltimore, and all their means and energies were required to supply its extravagant issues.

A sudden reduction of the Baltimore debt to the northern offices appears to have taken place in March and April last, and within a few months past those offices have been brought in debt to it. This is accounted for by the cashier of that office, by saying that it arose principally from treasury drafts, and by the sale of foreign bills of exchange. Drafts were given by the treasurer in some instances, and to considerable amounts directly to Baltimore, on the northern offices, and in other instances such drafts went through the office in this city. It is not to

be presumed that these drafts were given by the treasury with a knowledge of all the circumstances, or with a view to the revenue collected at the North, to Baltimore, merely to aid that office in paying its debts. Yet such was the effect, and although it enabled Baltimore to continue its large disbursements, it impoverished the northern offices, and the cities where they were established were made to feel the pressure. The Baltimore debt to the parent bank, will be found to have regularly increased with the reduction of its debts to the other offices, until it on London; which remittance is connected, with the testimony of J. W. McCulloch, Esq. of the President XV. The loan which resulted from that negotiation was on pledge of stock that had been pledged at Baltimore; the bank assumed and received the bills of exchange, and paid for them by giving a check on the New York office for the amount, at the time the Baltimore office was indebted to the parent bank more than six millions of dollars.

It might have been supposed that the pressure of the Baltimore office upon those more north, was owing to its being pressed by the southern and western offices. The fact will however appear from the table XI, that until September last, it was indebted to the office at Lexington, that the debts of Cincinnati, Chillicothe and Louisville to it were small in amount, and that the only office which has constantly owed it, is New Orleans, and that office not to a large amount until lately.

From these facts it would seem to result that the embarrassments of the bank of the U. S. in receiving the notes of all its offices did not arise so much from the fair and ordinary balance of trade which might have been calculated and provided for, as from the excessive discounts granted at some of the offices particularly Baltimore and Philadelphia, and the drafts consequent upon those discounts which were made upon the other offices. —From the correspondence of the bank with its offices, it is distinctly assigned as one of the grounds for refusing the notes of the offices in the report of the committee X, and it is more strongly urged in the letter of the Boston office submitted and adopted by the President IX and is eloquently enforced in several of his letters.

This committee is not prepared to say that an uniformly equal currency could have been maintained under the most auspicious circumstances; they are inclined to the opinion that such an attempt would be hopeless, but they consider its abandonment at this time as having been produced by the causes before stated. —The efforts of the bank to meet the payment of its notes at all its offices north of Charleston, were certainly great and particularly at New York and Boston, as will appear from the resolutions marked XVII. The relinquishment of the attempt was involuntary and reluctant.

From the testimony of the cashier and teller of the bank of North America, and of the cashier and teller of the office at Baltimore, it will appear very satisfactorily, that the conduct of the bank and that office in adopting the new system of refusing the notes of the branches, was perfectly fair and equitable; that the bank and the Baltimore office promptly paid and received all the notes of the other offices which they had paid out previous to the change of the system, whenever application was made for the purpose, and that in no instance have they refused to do so. Injury probably was suffered by those who had received the depreciated notes in the usual course of business, but the committee cannot perceive how the bank could have changed its system in any manner less injurious to itself and less inconvenient to the public than that which was adopted.

From this change of system, which placed the notes of the offices on the same footing, resulted a greater difference in the exchange between the different parts of the Union. The offices at N. Orleans, Savannah and Charleston, had never been included in the plan of equalizing the currency. They had always been left to their own discretion in receiving or refusing the notes of the other offices. In May, 1817, the offices at Charleston and Savannah were authorized to draw on those at the north, at a premium. In April, those at Lexington and Cincinnati were authorized to purchase bills on the eastern and northern cities. In December, 1817, the southern offices were authorized to draw at a premium on those at the north. In October and November 1817, the western offices were authorized to draw at a premium on Philadelphia and the offices south of it, and it appears that the offices at Lexington and Cincinnati, before February 1818, were in the practice of drawing on the eastern cities. These facts show that the bank and most of its offices sold drafts upon each other long before the adoption of the resolution of the 28th of August 1818, refusing

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(Continued on the 4th Page.)

MARSHALL'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Court of the United States for the 5th Circuit in the Virginia District, in a suit in chancery, wherein Mary Wormley, wife of Hugh Wallace Wormley, by George F. Strother her next friend, and John S. Wormley, Mary W. Wormley, Jane B. Wormley and Anne B. Wormley, infants, children of the said Mary and Hugh W. by the said George F. Strother their next friend, plaintiffs, against Hugh Wallace Wormley, Thomas Strode, Richard Veitch, David Castlemann and Charles McCormick, defendants, will be sold at

Public Auction,

on the third day of February next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, on the premises, a

Tract of Land

CONTAINING 300 ACRES,

and also the reversion of FIFTY ACRES adjoining the same tract of three hundred acres lying and being in the county of Frederick and State of Virginia, situate on the north side of the Shenandoah river, and adjoining the said river about two miles below Snickers' Ferry—one hundred acres of which is finely timbered and the whole tract well watered with a never failing spring; the buildings are an excellent dwelling house, with other suitable out houses, a good barn, corn house, Blacksmith shop, stable, &c. &c.

This land, I am told, has for the last seven years been highly improved with clover and plaster of Paris: upon the whole it is considered to be one among the best farms in the county, combining all the advantages of good soil, salubrity of climate and fertility of soil. Terms of sale will be as follows: three thousand dollars in cash, or negotiable note with an endorser or endorsers to be approved of by the Marshal of the said district or his deputy who may set, and payable at one of the branches of the Farmer's Bank of Virginia at Winchester, and the residue of the purchase money in three equal payments of one, two and three years: the purchaser or purchasers giving bonds and security or securities, to be approved of by the Marshal or his deputy, with a deed of trust on the said land so sold, as a further security for the payments of the said bonds.

WILLIAM MANN, D. M. FOR ANDREW MOORE Marshal. Richmond, Dec. 26—tds.

CONWAY SLOAN

HAS just received the following articles, in addition to his former supply of medicines, viz.

SODAIC POWDERS,

For making soda water in the highest state of perfection: By means of these powders, a glass of soda water may be formed at pleasure, equally grateful, salutary and refreshing with what is drunk at the machine, and from their extreme portableness, and not sustaining the least injury in keeping (provided they are kept dry,) they will be found a desirable substitute for that salutary luxury.

Pure Lemon Acid,

for Punch, Lemonade, Sauces, Jellies and every purpose in Cookery.

Lee's sovereign ointment for the Itch, which cures by one application without mercury.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.
Ditto Extract of Mustard Pills.
Sing's warranted Patent Itch Ointment.
Fine Tooth Powder for cleansing, beautifying and preserving the Teeth.
Superior Stomachic Bitters, in large and small bottles to suit Tavern keepers and others.

Best scented Pomatum—Tamarinds
Rose Water—Fresh Mace
Cloves—Nutmegs.
Gum Galbanum—Casarilla Bark
Dragon's Blood—Spring Lancesc Blades
A fresh supply of Cologne Water
Race Ginger—Powdered ditto
Rosa—Wafers—Dutch Sealing Wax
Ink Sand—Spanish Whiting
Fig Blue—Red & White Chalk
Rotten Stone—Blue Vitrol
Aleppo Galls

A complete Assortment of Fresh Confectionary, Which consists in part of the following articles—
Sugared Almonds—Burnt ditto
Sugared Coriander—ditto Aniseed
Ditto Caraway seed—ditto Cinnamon
Ditto Shells—Barley Sugar
Lemon Candy
Rose ditto—Hoarhound ditto
Rock Ditto—Penny Dice
Cinnamon Stick—Mint ditto
Love Letters—Ginger Nuts—Mint Drops
Rasp Berries—Radishes, &c. &c.

For the convenience of those who may require medicine on Sundays, he will attend at the shop until 11 o'clock on those days.
December 30.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to dispose of an excellent wagon and six horse team completely good, 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. 18.

Spinning Cotton & Mackerel.

JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale by the subscribers, near the Market House, prime Spinning Cotton, and first quality Mackerel.

Humphreys & Keyes.

Charlestown, January 13.

The Charlestown Academy.

Will be opened on Monday the 11th inst. for the reception of students in the different branches of education contemplated to be taught therein, under the direction of Mr. Ed. Hughes, the principal of the institution, whom the Trustees engaged some time past to undertake this important trust.—Parents and others desirous of embracing the present favourable opportunity of educating their children will be pleased to enter their names with Mr. M. Ranson, Mr. Worthington, or the Secretary.

THE School of Mr. Cowles, continues in the Academy as heretofore, and he would inform those who feel disposed to become patrons of his department, that he is willing to receive a few more scholars.

R. G. HITE,
Secretary of the board of Trustees.
Boarding may be had at Mrs. WILSON'S, for a few students—Also with Mr. Hughes.
January 6.

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 Haies'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 beautiful 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.

Mechanics 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,
Litharge,
Paints,
Wafers,
Mace and Cloves,
Long Pepper,
Sponge,
Black Lead,
English Walnuts,
Tamarinds,
Charlestown, Nov. 18.

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.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
Dec. 18.

LIST OF LETTERS

In the Post Office, Charlestown, Va. on the 31st Dec. 1818.

- A. Benjamin Johnson,
- L. Christian Allomon,
- J. James Lee,
- T. Thomas Austin,
- J. Thomas Atwell,
- J. John Agnew,
- E. Elizabeth Avis,
- B. Hannah Barnard,
- Z. Zach. Buckmaster,
- H. Henry Bedinger,
- G. George Baty,
- L. Lurrah Bennett,
- J. John Blackburn,
- M. Moses Brooks,
- C. William Coyle,
- W. William Clark,
- J. John Cunningham,
- W. William P. Craghill,
- M. Mathew J. Clark,
- E. Elias Crowell,
- E. Elisha Cox,
- J. James Cowles,
- D. David Colgen,
- R. Rosanna Conner,
- F. Frederick Clapper,
- W. William Coyle,
- W. William Clark,
- J. John Cunningham,
- W. William P. Craghill,
- M. Mathew J. Clark,
- E. Elias Crowell,
- E. Elisha Cox,
- J. James Cowles,
- J. Joseph Doddridge,
- D. Donley & Steel,
- R. Richard Duffield,
- R. Robert Dawson,
- J. John Dix,
- P. Patrick Duffy,
- J. John Dougherty,
- J. Jacob Howe,
- Th. Thomas J. Dorsey,
- E. Benjamin Edmonds,
- F. Robert Fulton,
- M. Mary Fowles,
- W. William Fowler,
- J. John R. Flagg, & Co.
- G. William Grove,
- J. Joshua Green,
- W. William Green,
- S. Sarah Griffin,
- D. David Griffin,
- Z. Z. Griffin,
- F. Francis Gardner,
- J. James A. Gillespie,
- H. Joseph Haire,
- J. James Hite,
- E. Elizabeth Howard,
- B. Benjamin Heller,
- S. Stephen Hutchens,
- J. Jonas Heath,
- R. Robert Hamilton,
- S. Sarah Haire,
- J. Jacob Hammer,
- J. James Harris,
- J. John A. Johnson,
- J. John J. Jacobs,
- M. Margaret Johnson.

R. HUMPHREYS, P. M.

WANTS A SITUATION,

A Person who can come well recommended for his industry and competency to manage the concerns of a farm. Enquire of the Printer.
January 6.

NOTICE.

New Shenandoah Company.

AT A MEETING of the President and Directors of the New Shenandoah Company, on the 18th day of November, 1818, It was ordered, that an instalment of five dollars on each share, held by shareholders in this Company, shall become due on the first day of February next, and a further instalment of five dollars on each share, on the first day of May next, together with five dollars per share in addition to each instalment, from subscribers since the 15th day of November, 1817.

Ordered, That all shareholders, delinquent in the payment of the instalments, heretofore ordered, do make payment to the Treasurer on or before the first day of February next, or the sums due from them, and that in default of payment, their shares shall be exposed to sale.

By order of the President and Directors,
SAML'L H. LEWIS,
Treasurer N. S. Co.

January 6, 1819.

In consequence of the above orders, I shall attend at Woodstock, Harrisonburg and Staunton, on the first days of the February Courts, of each of the Counties of Shenandoah, Rockingham and Augusta, for the purpose of receiving the said instalments. Nathaniel Craghill, Esq. of Jefferson, Thomas Back, Esq. of Front Royal, and John Wayt, Esq. of Staunton, are authorized to receive payments.
S. H. L.

I will attend at the house of Mr. R. Falton, on Monday the first day of February, for the purpose of receiving the instalments from stockholders, in the New Shenandoah Company, that will be due on that day.

NATHANIEL CRAGHILL,
Jan. 20, 1819.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale, three Lots, in and adjoining Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va. one lying on the main street, and adjoining the Clerk's Office—another Lot containing two acres of ground under good fence and well set in clover—the other lot contains one acre and a quarter of land, well fenced and set in clover, and a good Log Building on the same.

I AM ALSO, authorized as agent for Z. Buckmaster, to sell two Brick Buildings in Charlestown, one a large and commodious dwelling house, together, with smoke house, stable, &c. and an excellent garden, also, a back lot attached to it, containing a half acre of ground, now in the occupancy of Major Hickman; the other is somewhat smaller, but very convenient, situated on the main street and opposite Mr. Fulton's Hotel, now occupied by John M'Farlane, Esq. It is deemed unnecessary to say any thing more concerning this property as any person wishing to purchase can see either of the lots, and know the terms, (which will be made easy) by applying to the subscriber near Charlestown.

JOHN BUCKMASTER,
Dec. 30.

NOTICE.

I expect to continue the IRON BUSINESS in this place, and in future will sell for cash only.
P. DAUGHERTY,
Charlestown, Jan. 1, 1819.

CHEWING TOBACCO,

Of a very superior quality, for sale by HUMPHREYS & KEYES, near the market-house.
Dec. 23.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, at Harper's Ferry, Va. on the 31st Dec. 1818.

- A. Charles Artz,
- J. Jonathan Anderson,
- B. Joseph Blackburn,
- H. Harriet Blincoe,
- C. Capt. Thos. J. Beall,
- P. Philip Burns,
- R. Robert Boone,
- C. John A. Chevallie,
- J. John Cosheer,
- L. L. V. Curceir,
- J. James Carson,
- M. Mary Clagett,
- E. Enoch Chambers,
- D. Abraham Dill,
- F. Jeremiah Reynolds,
- T. Thomas Frazier,
- J. John Fouks,
- G. Leonard Gontnor,</