



political purpose may innocently explain to us the true history of the event. It would be pleasing if we could obtain a true account of its situation for the twenty years in which it was held by British power. The period is within the memory of the present generation, and perhaps will be recovered to assist a comparison between its former state under the French and Spaniards, or to discover how much it may have advanced under the government of the U. S. We have also to enquire whether it has relapsed from any advantages it had gained under British protection in the nearly half a century since it had been in Spanish possession. We shall in the last enquiry see whether we can profit from English policy or industry and assume any favorable points at which it began to emerge from its long continued obscurity and oppression. Before it was ceded to the English, Florida probably named from the time in which it was discovered, Palm Sunday being often called Pascua Florida, was represented as a place distinguished by its pure air, and the great length of life among its inhabitants. It was represented to have a neglected cultivation, but not wanting in fertility. Not depending on the plentiful game it supplied, but as having valuable ores, and good pearl fisheries. Its settlements were never extended sufficiently to give it a high mercantile reputation. What claims the French had in it, is well known from the purchase of Louisiana by our states, and by the possession of West Florida by the purchase. When the English came into possession, the reputation of Florida was questioned while some affirmed that its climate was the agreeable mean to be desired, others represented it as the grave of European settlers. But the known facts that the Florida Indians were of the best forms, and most robust constitutions, and the well known truth that when the Spaniards quitted St. Augustine, many of them were of great age, and some above 90, vouch for the more favorable opinion of the country. It was reported upon good authority, that after Florida was ceded to Great Britain, many persons visited it for the recovery of their health, and it is well attested that the ninth British regiment stationed along the coast did not lose a single man by natural death, in the space of twenty months. The country is far from being the same throughout, and the soil of East Florida is superior to West Florida. But in East Florida they can have double crops of Indian corn, and the orange and lemon are better than in Spain or Portugal. The experiment however, by unanimous consent, has not yet been fairly made. Every thing that enriches the Carolina may grow here, and we can have no doubt we may transplant what we please from Asia or Europe. It must however be confessed that whatever may have been the advantage to the few cultivators of the soil no public treasury of any nation has been enriched by the settlements in it. Whatever the English may have thought of Florida, and whatever cause they may assign for the slow progress of their settlements, they were ready to confess that their civil and military establishments, cost them nearly half a million of dollars. They therefore made no great sacrifice in returning it to Spain, tho' they were more influenced by resentment than policy. They were willing to confess while in their power, that it was more valuable from its situation and ports, from the advantages against an enemy in the West Indies, and over the commerce of Spain, than from the cultivation it had received. They still confessed that it was their own fault, or neglect, which prevented a direct profit from the country. With all this neglect, Pensacola, with one of the best harbours, could afford articles of commerce at an annual value of nearly a third of a million, while in three years it received of British manufactures almost half a million of dollars. The British in many publications blamed this neglect, and represented in various ways how it might be prevented, and all these expedients offer readily to our settlers, and will be well understood by them, as in West Florida they have been already.

A merchant in 1770, writes to London from Augustine, this ship, as our first attempt, with other articles, carries to your port from 8 to 9000 lbs. of indigo. We think of applying for the medal to the society of the Arts. Such were the familiar lessons respecting Florida, before the American war had terminated in the Independence of the U. States. Since that event, the English have said little of Florida, and it had lost all ambition before the late war had brought it into notice. The condition of Pensacola is well known from the documents respecting the late war, and the submission of that place to the victorious army of Gen. Jackson. The value the Spaniards put upon it may be judged from their measures to relieve it, and the strength in the country may be imagined from its designation by pirates as the best place to carry on their depredations upon commerce with impunity. The spirited purpose of a military commander not to respect a country that had no authority in its own laws, and no power to execute them, has proved the means to finish a war with proud savages who have bid European nations defiance for three centuries, and has vindicated the claims we have to the possession of a country better adapted for our use than for the policy of any nation. It was as early as 1765 an account was given of East Florida, and of its importance to trade and commerce, but other objects diverted attention from this object. At that time it had become a question whether the European nations could retain in this colony they had already gotten.

N. America by arms. It was not a question of administration, but of right. We had however a description of East Florida, from John Bartram, with notes and maps, as early as in 1769. This worthy man was from Philadelphia. In four years afterwards he had traveled in the same country by his son William, and the best which at that time had ever appeared. Whoever has examined that work will be rewarded for it, in a dispassionate view of the natives, in a rich view of the forests, and in a comprehensive view of every thing the country will afford to industry and a well directed cultivation. We learn from him that the Indians in their large canoes often passed to Cuba, and that in passing the high road to Pensacola, he went for miles through the Spanish fields, upon which were to be seen marks of their former dwellings, and he informs us that upon the Apalachean old fields he saw remains of fortifications, buildings, cannon and mortars, and even heavy bells belonging to their churches. Speaking of the country of the Seminoles, he says, by the arts of agriculture and commerce, almost every desirable thing in life might be produced and made plentiful here, and there by establish a rich, populous, and delightful region, as this soil and climate appears to be of a nature favorable for the production of almost all the fruits of the earth. And I suppose no part of the earth affords such endless range and exuberant pasture. We have already found by the great progress of settlements in the neighborhood, that all these advantages are understood, and will be enjoyed.

entertained by the Irish officials, from whom they learn the little they return to describe. It is wonderful that such an unfortunate people leave their country, whenever they can? that they fly from every variety of wretchedness, which is entailed upon them? Or if they do migrate, it is wonderful that they should fly to America, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations? This idea seems to be a prevalent one among the Irish. For instance, in another part of Florence Macarthy, we meet with this passage:—An optician was suffering under the hands of the tax gatherer, who was carrying out of his shop several articles which he had seized for non payment. "To my remark on the supposed tendency of the Union, so often vaunted in newspapers and in debates, that it would bring English capital into Irish trade, he answered, "The effect of the Union is ruin to Ireland; since that epoch her debts has increased, her resources diminished, her taxes augmented, her manufactures languishing, her gentry self-exiled, her peasantry turbulent from distress, and her tradesmen, like myself, drained to the last farthing, and sighing to remove to that country, where they will not be obliged to pay large rent to the government, for leave to live—to America." The fair authoress subjoins the following note: "America is considered as the land of Canaan by the lower ranks of Irish; the peasants emphatically call it "THE LAND."

entertained by the Irish officials, from whom they learn the little they return to describe. It is wonderful that such an unfortunate people leave their country, whenever they can? that they fly from every variety of wretchedness, which is entailed upon them? Or if they do migrate, it is wonderful that they should fly to America, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations? This idea seems to be a prevalent one among the Irish. For instance, in another part of Florence Macarthy, we meet with this passage:—An optician was suffering under the hands of the tax gatherer, who was carrying out of his shop several articles which he had seized for non payment. "To my remark on the supposed tendency of the Union, so often vaunted in newspapers and in debates, that it would bring English capital into Irish trade, he answered, "The effect of the Union is ruin to Ireland; since that epoch her debts has increased, her resources diminished, her taxes augmented, her manufactures languishing, her gentry self-exiled, her peasantry turbulent from distress, and her tradesmen, like myself, drained to the last farthing, and sighing to remove to that country, where they will not be obliged to pay large rent to the government, for leave to live—to America." The fair authoress subjoins the following note: "America is considered as the land of Canaan by the lower ranks of Irish; the peasants emphatically call it "THE LAND."

entertained by the Irish officials, from whom they learn the little they return to describe. It is wonderful that such an unfortunate people leave their country, whenever they can? that they fly from every variety of wretchedness, which is entailed upon them? Or if they do migrate, it is wonderful that they should fly to America, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations? This idea seems to be a prevalent one among the Irish. For instance, in another part of Florence Macarthy, we meet with this passage:—An optician was suffering under the hands of the tax gatherer, who was carrying out of his shop several articles which he had seized for non payment. "To my remark on the supposed tendency of the Union, so often vaunted in newspapers and in debates, that it would bring English capital into Irish trade, he answered, "The effect of the Union is ruin to Ireland; since that epoch her debts has increased, her resources diminished, her taxes augmented, her manufactures languishing, her gentry self-exiled, her peasantry turbulent from distress, and her tradesmen, like myself, drained to the last farthing, and sighing to remove to that country, where they will not be obliged to pay large rent to the government, for leave to live—to America." The fair authoress subjoins the following note: "America is considered as the land of Canaan by the lower ranks of Irish; the peasants emphatically call it "THE LAND."

entertained by the Irish officials, from whom they learn the little they return to describe. It is wonderful that such an unfortunate people leave their country, whenever they can? that they fly from every variety of wretchedness, which is entailed upon them? Or if they do migrate, it is wonderful that they should fly to America, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations? This idea seems to be a prevalent one among the Irish. For instance, in another part of Florence Macarthy, we meet with this passage:—An optician was suffering under the hands of the tax gatherer, who was carrying out of his shop several articles which he had seized for non payment. "To my remark on the supposed tendency of the Union, so often vaunted in newspapers and in debates, that it would bring English capital into Irish trade, he answered, "The effect of the Union is ruin to Ireland; since that epoch her debts has increased, her resources diminished, her taxes augmented, her manufactures languishing, her gentry self-exiled, her peasantry turbulent from distress, and her tradesmen, like myself, drained to the last farthing, and sighing to remove to that country, where they will not be obliged to pay large rent to the government, for leave to live—to America." The fair authoress subjoins the following note: "America is considered as the land of Canaan by the lower ranks of Irish; the peasants emphatically call it "THE LAND."

entertained by the Irish officials, from whom they learn the little they return to describe. It is wonderful that such an unfortunate people leave their country, whenever they can? that they fly from every variety of wretchedness, which is entailed upon them? Or if they do migrate, it is wonderful that they should fly to America, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations? This idea seems to be a prevalent one among the Irish. For instance, in another part of Florence Macarthy, we meet with this passage:—An optician was suffering under the hands of the tax gatherer, who was carrying out of his shop several articles which he had seized for non payment. "To my remark on the supposed tendency of the Union, so often vaunted in newspapers and in debates, that it would bring English capital into Irish trade, he answered, "The effect of the Union is ruin to Ireland; since that epoch her debts has increased, her resources diminished, her taxes augmented, her manufactures languishing, her gentry self-exiled, her peasantry turbulent from distress, and her tradesmen, like myself, drained to the last farthing, and sighing to remove to that country, where they will not be obliged to pay large rent to the government, for leave to live—to America." The fair authoress subjoins the following note: "America is considered as the land of Canaan by the lower ranks of Irish; the peasants emphatically call it "THE LAND."

entertained by the Irish officials, from whom they learn the little they return to describe. It is wonderful that such an unfortunate people leave their country, whenever they can? that they fly from every variety of wretchedness, which is entailed upon them? Or if they do migrate, it is wonderful that they should fly to America, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations? This idea seems to be a prevalent one among the Irish. For instance, in another part of Florence Macarthy, we meet with this passage:—An optician was suffering under the hands of the tax gatherer, who was carrying out of his shop several articles which he had seized for non payment. "To my remark on the supposed tendency of the Union, so often vaunted in newspapers and in debates, that it would bring English capital into Irish trade, he answered, "The effect of the Union is ruin to Ireland; since that epoch her debts has increased, her resources diminished, her taxes augmented, her manufactures languishing, her gentry self-exiled, her peasantry turbulent from distress, and her tradesmen, like myself, drained to the last farthing, and sighing to remove to that country, where they will not be obliged to pay large rent to the government, for leave to live—to America." The fair authoress subjoins the following note: "America is considered as the land of Canaan by the lower ranks of Irish; the peasants emphatically call it "THE LAND."

entertained by the Irish officials, from whom they learn the little they return to describe. It is wonderful that such an unfortunate people leave their country, whenever they can? that they fly from every variety of wretchedness, which is entailed upon them? Or if they do migrate, it is wonderful that they should fly to America, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations? This idea seems to be a prevalent one among the Irish. For instance, in another part of Florence Macarthy, we meet with this passage:—An optician was suffering under the hands of the tax gatherer, who was carrying out of his shop several articles which he had seized for non payment. "To my remark on the supposed tendency of the Union, so often vaunted in newspapers and in debates, that it would bring English capital into Irish trade, he answered, "The effect of the Union is ruin to Ireland; since that epoch her debts has increased, her resources diminished, her taxes augmented, her manufactures languishing, her gentry self-exiled, her peasantry turbulent from distress, and her tradesmen, like myself, drained to the last farthing, and sighing to remove to that country, where they will not be obliged to pay large rent to the government, for leave to live—to America." The fair authoress subjoins the following note: "America is considered as the land of Canaan by the lower ranks of Irish; the peasants emphatically call it "THE LAND."

entertained by the Irish officials, from whom they learn the little they return to describe. It is wonderful that such an unfortunate people leave their country, whenever they can? that they fly from every variety of wretchedness, which is entailed upon them? Or if they do migrate, it is wonderful that they should fly to America, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations? This idea seems to be a prevalent one among the Irish. For instance, in another part of Florence Macarthy, we meet with this passage:—An optician was suffering under the hands of the tax gatherer, who was carrying out of his shop several articles which he had seized for non payment. "To my remark on the supposed tendency of the Union, so often vaunted in newspapers and in debates, that it would bring English capital into Irish trade, he answered, "The effect of the Union is ruin to Ireland; since that epoch her debts has increased, her resources diminished, her taxes augmented, her manufactures languishing, her gentry self-exiled, her peasantry turbulent from distress, and her tradesmen, like myself, drained to the last farthing, and sighing to remove to that country, where they will not be obliged to pay large rent to the government, for leave to live—to America." The fair authoress subjoins the following note: "America is considered as the land of Canaan by the lower ranks of Irish; the peasants emphatically call it "THE LAND."

entertained by the Irish officials, from whom they learn the little they return to describe. It is wonderful that such an unfortunate people leave their country, whenever they can? that they fly from every variety of wretchedness, which is entailed upon them? Or if they do migrate, it is wonderful that they should fly to America, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations? This idea seems to be a prevalent one among the Irish. For instance, in another part of Florence Macarthy, we meet with this passage:—An optician was suffering under the hands of the tax gatherer, who was carrying out of his shop several articles which he had seized for non payment. "To my remark on the supposed tendency of the Union, so often vaunted in newspapers and in debates, that it would bring English capital into Irish trade, he answered, "The effect of the Union is ruin to Ireland; since that epoch her debts has increased, her resources diminished, her taxes augmented, her manufactures languishing, her gentry self-exiled, her peasantry turbulent from distress, and her tradesmen, like myself, drained to the last farthing, and sighing to remove to that country, where they will not be obliged to pay large rent to the government, for leave to live—to America." The fair authoress subjoins the following note: "America is considered as the land of Canaan by the lower ranks of Irish; the peasants emphatically call it "THE LAND."

entertained by the Irish officials, from whom they learn the little they return to describe. It is wonderful that such an unfortunate people leave their country, whenever they can? that they fly from every variety of wretchedness, which is entailed upon them? Or if they do migrate, it is wonderful that they should fly to America, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations? This idea seems to be a prevalent one among the Irish. For instance, in another part of Florence Macarthy, we meet with this passage:—An optician was suffering under the hands of the tax gatherer, who was carrying out of his shop several articles which he had seized for non payment. "To my remark on the supposed tendency of the Union, so often vaunted in newspapers and in debates, that it would bring English capital into Irish trade, he answered, "The effect of the Union is ruin to Ireland; since that epoch her debts has increased, her resources diminished, her taxes augmented, her manufactures languishing, her gentry self-exiled, her peasantry turbulent from distress, and her tradesmen, like myself, drained to the last farthing, and sighing to remove to that country, where they will not be obliged to pay large rent to the government, for leave to live—to America." The fair authoress subjoins the following note: "America is considered as the land of Canaan by the lower ranks of Irish; the peasants emphatically call it "THE LAND."

entertained by the Irish officials, from whom they learn the little they return to describe. It is wonderful that such an unfortunate people leave their country, whenever they can? that they fly from every variety of wretchedness, which is entailed upon them? Or if they do migrate, it is wonderful that they should fly to America, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations? This idea seems to be a prevalent one among the Irish. For instance, in another part of Florence Macarthy, we meet with this passage:—An optician was suffering under the hands of the tax gatherer, who was carrying out of his shop several articles which he had seized for non payment. "To my remark on the supposed tendency of the Union, so often vaunted in newspapers and in debates, that it would bring English capital into Irish trade, he answered, "The effect of the Union is ruin to Ireland; since that epoch her debts has increased, her resources diminished, her taxes augmented, her manufactures languishing, her gentry self-exiled, her peasantry turbulent from distress, and her tradesmen, like myself, drained to the last farthing, and sighing to remove to that country, where they will not be obliged to pay large rent to the government, for leave to live—to America." The fair authoress subjoins the following note: "America is considered as the land of Canaan by the lower ranks of Irish; the peasants emphatically call it "THE LAND."

entertained by the Irish officials, from whom they learn the little they return to describe. It is wonderful that such an unfortunate people leave their country, whenever they can? that they fly from every variety of wretchedness, which is entailed upon them? Or if they do migrate, it is wonderful that they should fly to America, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations? This idea seems to be a prevalent one among the Irish. For instance, in another part of Florence Macarthy, we meet with this passage:—An optician was suffering under the hands of the tax gatherer, who was carrying out of his shop several articles which he had seized for non payment. "To my remark on the supposed tendency of the Union, so often vaunted in newspapers and in debates, that it would bring English capital into Irish trade, he answered, "The effect of the Union is ruin to Ireland; since that epoch her debts has increased, her resources diminished, her taxes augmented, her manufactures languishing, her gentry self-exiled, her peasantry turbulent from distress, and her tradesmen, like myself, drained to the last farthing, and sighing to remove to that country, where they will not be obliged to pay large rent to the government, for leave to live—to America." The fair authoress subjoins the following note: "America is considered as the land of Canaan by the lower ranks of Irish; the peasants emphatically call it "THE LAND."

entertained by the Irish officials, from whom they learn the little they return to describe. It is wonderful that such an unfortunate people leave their country, whenever they can? that they fly from every variety of wretchedness, which is entailed upon them? Or if they do migrate, it is wonderful that they should fly to America, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations? This idea seems to be a prevalent one among the Irish. For instance, in another part of Florence Macarthy, we meet with this passage:—An optician was suffering under the hands of the tax gatherer, who was carrying out of his shop several articles which he had seized for non payment. "To my remark on the supposed tendency of the Union, so often vaunted in newspapers and in debates, that it would bring English capital into Irish trade, he answered, "The effect of the Union is ruin to Ireland; since that epoch her debts has increased, her resources diminished, her taxes augmented, her manufactures languishing, her gentry self-exiled, her peasantry turbulent from distress, and her tradesmen, like myself, drained to the last farthing, and sighing to remove to that country, where they will not be obliged to pay large rent to the government, for leave to live—to America." The fair authoress subjoins the following note: "America is considered as the land of Canaan by the lower ranks of Irish; the peasants emphatically call it "THE LAND."

entertained by the Irish officials, from whom they learn the little they return to describe. It is wonderful that such an unfortunate people leave their country, whenever they can? that they fly from every variety of wretchedness, which is entailed upon them? Or if they do migrate, it is wonderful that they should fly to America, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations? This idea seems to be a prevalent one among the Irish. For instance, in another part of Florence Macarthy, we meet with this passage:—An optician was suffering under the hands of the tax gatherer, who was carrying out of his shop several articles which he had seized for non payment. "To my remark on the supposed tendency of the Union, so often vaunted in newspapers and in debates, that it would bring English capital into Irish trade, he answered, "The effect of the Union is ruin to Ireland; since that epoch her debts has increased, her resources diminished, her taxes augmented, her manufactures languishing, her gentry self-exiled, her peasantry turbulent from distress, and her tradesmen, like myself, drained to the last farthing, and sighing to remove to that country, where they will not be obliged to pay large rent to the government, for leave to live—to America." The fair authoress subjoins the following note: "America is considered as the land of Canaan by the lower ranks of Irish; the peasants emphatically call it "THE LAND."

entertained by the Irish officials, from whom they learn the little they return to describe. It is wonderful that such an unfortunate people leave their country, whenever they can? that they fly from every variety of wretchedness, which is entailed upon them? Or if they do migrate, it is wonderful that they should fly to America, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations? This idea seems to be a prevalent one among the Irish. For instance, in another part of Florence Macarthy, we meet with this passage:—An optician was suffering under the hands of the tax gatherer, who was carrying out of his shop several articles which he had seized for non payment. "To my remark on the supposed tendency of the Union, so often vaunted in newspapers and in debates, that it would bring English capital into Irish trade, he answered, "The effect of the Union is ruin to Ireland; since that epoch her debts has increased, her resources diminished, her taxes augmented, her manufactures languishing, her gentry self-exiled, her peasantry turbulent from distress, and her tradesmen, like myself, drained to the last farthing, and sighing to remove to that country, where they will not be obliged to pay large rent to the government, for leave to live—to America." The fair authoress subjoins the following note: "America is considered as the land of Canaan by the lower ranks of Irish; the peasants emphatically call it "THE LAND."

entertained by the Irish officials, from whom they learn the little they return to describe. It is wonderful that such an unfortunate people leave their country, whenever they can? that they fly from every variety of wretchedness, which is entailed upon them? Or if they do migrate, it is wonderful that they should fly to America, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations? This idea seems to be a prevalent one among the Irish. For instance, in another part of Florence Macarthy, we meet with this passage:—An optician was suffering under the hands of the tax gatherer, who was carrying out of his shop several articles which he had seized for non payment. "To my remark on the supposed tendency of the Union, so often vaunted in newspapers and in debates, that it would bring English capital into Irish trade, he answered, "The effect of the Union is ruin to Ireland; since that epoch her debts has increased, her resources diminished, her taxes augmented, her manufactures languishing, her gentry self-exiled, her peasantry turbulent from distress, and her tradesmen, like myself, drained to the last farthing, and sighing to remove to that country, where they will not be obliged to pay large rent to the government, for leave to live—to America." The fair authoress subjoins the following note: "America is considered as the land of Canaan by the lower ranks of Irish; the peasants emphatically call it "THE LAND."

entertained by the Irish officials, from whom they learn the little they return to describe. It is wonderful that such an unfortunate people leave their country, whenever they can? that they fly from every variety of wretchedness, which is entailed upon them? Or if they do migrate, it is wonderful that they should fly to America, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations? This idea seems to be a prevalent one among the Irish. For instance, in another part of Florence Macarthy, we meet with this passage:—An optician was suffering under the hands of the tax gatherer, who was carrying out of his shop several articles which he had seized for non payment. "To my remark on the supposed tendency of the Union, so often vaunted in newspapers and in debates, that it would bring English capital into Irish trade, he answered, "The effect of the Union is ruin to Ireland; since that epoch her debts has increased, her resources diminished, her taxes augmented, her manufactures languishing, her gentry self-exiled, her peasantry turbulent from distress, and her tradesmen, like myself, drained to the last farthing, and sighing to remove to that country, where they will not be obliged to pay large rent to the government, for leave to live—to America." The fair authoress subjoins the following note: "America is considered as the land of Canaan by the lower ranks of Irish; the peasants emphatically call it "THE LAND."

entertained by the Irish officials, from whom they learn the little they return to describe. It is wonderful that such an unfortunate people leave their country, whenever they can? that they fly from every variety of wretchedness, which is entailed upon them? Or if they do migrate, it is wonderful that they should fly to America, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations? This idea seems to be a prevalent one among the Irish. For instance, in another part of Florence Macarthy, we meet with this passage:—An optician was suffering under the hands of the tax gatherer, who was carrying out of his shop several articles which he had seized for non payment. "To my remark on the supposed tendency of the Union, so often vaunted in newspapers and in debates, that it would bring English capital into Irish trade, he answered, "The effect of the Union is ruin to Ireland; since that epoch her debts has increased, her resources diminished, her taxes augmented, her manufactures languishing, her gentry self-exiled, her peasantry turbulent from distress, and her tradesmen, like myself, drained to the last farthing, and sighing to remove to that country, where they will not be obliged to pay large rent to the government, for leave to live—to America." The fair authoress subjoins the following note: "America is considered as the land of Canaan by the lower ranks of Irish; the peasants emphatically call it "THE LAND."

entertained by the Irish officials, from whom they learn the little they return to describe. It is wonderful that such an unfortunate people leave their country, whenever they can? that they fly from every variety of wretchedness, which is entailed upon them? Or if they do migrate, it is wonderful that they should fly to America, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations? This idea seems to be a prevalent one among the Irish. For instance, in another part of Florence Macarthy, we meet with this passage:—An optician was suffering under the hands of the tax gatherer, who was carrying out of his shop several articles which he had seized for non payment. "To my remark on the supposed tendency of the Union, so often vaunted in newspapers and in debates, that it would bring English capital into Irish trade, he answered, "The effect of the Union is ruin to Ireland; since that epoch her debts has increased, her resources diminished, her taxes augmented, her manufactures languishing, her gentry self-exiled, her peasantry turbulent from distress, and her tradesmen, like myself, drained to the last farthing, and sighing to remove to that country, where they will not be obliged to pay large rent to the government, for leave to live—to America." The fair authoress subjoins the following note: "America is considered as the land of Canaan by the lower ranks of Irish; the peasants emphatically call it "THE LAND."

entertained by the Irish officials, from whom they learn the little they return to describe. It is wonderful that such an unfortunate people leave their country, whenever they can? that they fly from every variety of wretchedness, which is entailed upon them? Or if they do migrate, it is wonderful that they should fly to America, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations? This idea seems to be a prevalent one among the Irish. For instance, in another part of Florence Macarthy, we meet with this passage:—An optician was suffering under the hands of the tax gatherer, who was carrying out of his shop several articles which he had seized for non payment. "To my remark on the supposed tendency of the Union, so often vaunted in newspapers and in debates, that it would bring English capital into Irish trade, he answered, "The effect of the Union is ruin to Ireland; since that epoch her debts has increased, her resources diminished, her taxes augmented, her manufactures languishing, her gentry self-exiled, her peasantry turbulent from distress, and her tradesmen, like myself, drained to the last farthing, and sighing to remove to that country, where they will not be obliged to pay large rent to the government, for leave to live—to America." The fair authoress subjoins the following note: "America is considered as the land of Canaan by the lower ranks of Irish; the peasants emphatically call it "THE LAND."

entertained by the Irish officials, from whom they learn the little they return to describe. It is wonderful that such an unfortunate people leave their country, whenever they can? that they fly from every variety of wretchedness, which is entailed upon them? Or if they do migrate, it is wonderful that they should fly to America, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations? This idea seems to be a prevalent one among the Irish. For instance, in another part of Florence Macarthy, we meet with this passage:—An optician was suffering under the hands of the tax gatherer, who was carrying out of his shop several articles which he had seized for non payment. "To my remark on the supposed tendency of the Union, so often vaunted in newspapers and in debates, that it would bring English capital into Irish trade, he answered, "The effect of the Union is ruin to Ireland; since that epoch her debts has increased, her resources diminished, her taxes augmented, her manufactures languishing, her gentry self-exiled, her peasantry turbulent from distress, and her tradesmen, like myself, drained to the last farthing, and sighing to remove to that country, where they will not be obliged to pay large rent to the government, for leave to live—to America." The fair authoress subjoins the following note: "America is considered as the land of Canaan by the lower ranks of Irish; the peasants emphatically call it "THE LAND."

entertained by the Irish officials, from whom they learn the little they return to describe. It is wonderful that such an unfortunate people leave their country, whenever they can? that they fly from every variety of wretchedness, which is entailed upon them? Or if they do migrate, it is wonderful that they should fly to America, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations? This idea seems to be a prevalent one among the Irish. For instance, in another part of Florence Macarthy, we meet with this passage:—An optician was suffering under the hands of the tax gatherer, who was carrying out of his shop several articles which he had seized for non payment. "To my remark on the supposed tendency of the Union, so often vaunted in newspapers and in debates, that it would bring English capital into Irish trade, he answered, "The effect of the Union is ruin to Ireland; since that epoch her debts has increased, her resources diminished, her taxes augmented, her manufactures languishing, her gentry self-exiled, her peasantry turbulent from distress, and her tradesmen, like myself, drained to the last farthing, and sighing to remove to that country, where they will not be obliged to pay large rent to the government, for leave to live—to America." The fair authoress subjoins the following note: "America is considered as the land of Canaan by the lower ranks of Irish; the peasants emphatically call it "THE LAND."

entertained by the Irish officials, from whom they learn the little they return to describe. It is wonderful that such an unfortunate people leave their country, whenever they can? that they fly from every variety of wretchedness, which is entailed upon them? Or if they do migrate, it is wonderful that they should fly to America, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations? This idea seems to be a prevalent one among the Irish. For instance, in another part of Florence Macarthy, we meet with this passage:—An optician was suffering under the hands of the tax gatherer, who was carrying out of his shop several articles which he had seized for non payment. "To my remark on the supposed tendency of the Union, so often vaunted in newspapers and in debates, that it would bring English capital into Irish trade, he answered, "The effect of the Union is ruin to Ireland; since that epoch her debts has increased, her resources diminished, her taxes augmented, her manufactures languishing, her gentry self-exiled, her peasantry turbulent from distress, and her tradesmen, like myself, drained to the last farthing, and sighing to remove to that country, where they will not be obliged to pay large rent to the government, for leave to live—to America." The fair authoress subjoins the following note: "America is considered as the land of Canaan by the lower ranks of Irish; the peasants emphatically call it "THE LAND."

entertained by the Irish officials, from whom they learn the little they return to describe. It is wonderful that such an unfortunate people leave their country, whenever they can? that they fly from every variety of wretchedness, which is entailed upon them? Or if they do migrate, it is wonderful that they should fly to America, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations? This idea seems to be a prevalent one among the Irish. For instance, in another part of Florence Macarthy, we meet with this passage:—An optician was suffering under the hands of the tax gatherer, who was carrying out of his shop several articles which he had seized for non payment. "To my remark on the supposed tendency of the Union, so often vaunted in newspapers and in debates, that it would bring English capital into Irish trade, he answered, "The effect of the Union is ruin to Ireland; since that epoch her debts has increased, her resources diminished, her taxes augmented, her manufactures languishing, her gentry self-exiled, her peasantry turbulent from distress, and her tradesmen, like myself, drained to the last farthing, and sighing to remove to that country, where they will not be obliged to pay large rent to the government, for leave to live—to America." The fair authoress subjoins the following note: "America is considered as the land of Canaan by the lower ranks of Irish; the peasants emphatically call it "THE LAND."

entertained by the Irish officials, from whom they learn the little they return to describe. It is wonderful that such an unfortunate people leave their country, whenever they can? that they fly from every variety of wretchedness, which is entailed upon them? Or if they do migrate, it is wonderful that they should fly to America, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations? This idea seems to be a prevalent one among the Irish. For instance, in another part of Florence Macarthy, we meet with this passage:—An optician was suffering under the hands of the tax gatherer, who was carrying out of his shop several articles which he had seized for non payment. "To my remark on the supposed tendency of the Union, so often vaunted in newspapers and in debates, that it would bring English capital into Irish trade, he answered, "The effect of the Union is ruin to Ireland; since that epoch her debts has increased, her resources diminished, her taxes augmented, her manufactures languishing, her gentry self-exiled, her peasantry turbulent from distress, and her tradesmen, like myself, drained to the last farthing, and sighing to remove to that country, where they will not be obliged to pay large rent to the government, for leave to live—to America." The fair authoress subjoins the following note: "America is considered as the land of Canaan by the lower ranks of Irish; the peasants emphatically call it "THE LAND."

entertained by the Irish officials, from whom they learn the little they return to describe. It is wonderful that such an unfortunate people leave their country, whenever they can? that they fly from every variety of wretchedness, which is entailed upon them? Or if they do migrate, it is wonderful that they should fly to America, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations? This idea seems to be a prevalent one among the Irish. For instance, in another part of Florence Macarthy, we meet with this passage:—An optician was suffering under the hands of the tax gatherer, who was carrying out of his shop several articles which he had seized for non payment. "To my remark on the supposed tendency of the Union, so often vaunted in newspapers and in debates, that it would bring English capital into Irish trade, he answered, "The effect of the Union is ruin to Ireland; since that epoch her debts has increased, her resources diminished, her taxes augmented, her manufactures languishing, her gentry self-exiled, her peasantry turbulent from distress, and her tradesmen, like myself, drained to the last farthing, and sighing to remove to that country, where they will not be obliged to pay large rent to the government, for leave to live—to America." The fair authoress subjoins the following note: "America is considered as the land of Canaan by the lower ranks of Irish; the peasants emphatically call it "THE LAND."

entertained by the Irish officials, from whom they learn the little they return to describe. It is wonderful that such an unfortunate people leave their country, whenever they can? that they fly from every variety of wretchedness, which is entailed upon them? Or if they do migrate, it is wonderful that they should fly to America, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations? This idea seems to be a prevalent one among the Irish. For instance, in another part of Florence Macarthy, we meet with this passage:—An optician was suffering under the hands of the tax gatherer, who was carrying out of his shop several articles which he had seized for non payment. "To my remark on the supposed tendency of the Union, so often vaunted in newspapers and in debates, that it would bring English capital into Irish trade, he answered, "The effect of the Union is ruin to Ireland; since that epoch her debts has increased, her resources diminished, her taxes augmented, her manufactures languishing, her gentry self-exiled, her peasantry turbulent from distress, and her tradesmen, like myself, drained to the last farthing, and sighing to remove to that country, where they will not be obliged to pay large rent to the government, for leave to live—to America." The fair authoress subjoins the following note: "America is considered as the land of Canaan by the lower ranks of Irish; the peasants emphatically call it "THE LAND."

entertained by the Irish officials, from whom they learn the little they return to describe. It is wonderful that such an unfortunate people leave their country, whenever they can? that they fly from every variety of wretchedness, which is entailed upon them? Or if they do migrate, it is wonderful that they should fly to America, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations? This idea seems to be a prevalent one among the Irish. For instance, in another part of Florence Macarthy, we meet with this passage:—An optician was suffering under the hands of the tax gatherer, who was carrying out of his shop several articles which he had seized for non payment. "To my remark on the supposed tendency of the Union, so often vaunted in newspapers and in debates, that it would bring English capital into Irish trade, he answered, "The effect of the Union is ruin to Ireland; since that epoch her debts has increased, her resources diminished, her taxes augmented, her manufactures languishing, her gentry self-exiled, her peasantry turbulent from distress, and her tradesmen, like myself, drained to the last farthing, and sighing to remove to that country, where they will not be obliged to pay large rent to the government, for leave to live—to America." The fair authoress subjoins the following note: "America is considered as the land of Canaan by the lower ranks of Irish; the peasants emphatically call it "THE LAND."

## THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24.

The present Number of the Repository completes the 11th year since its commencement. The Editor acknowledges with gratitude the punctuality of a great many of his patrons, in complying with the terms of subscription, but at the same time reminds many others that they are considerably in arrear. He hopes however, that this notice will be sufficient to induce all those indebted for subscriptions or advertisements, to make payment—without waiting to be called upon.

The Legislature of Virginia adjourned on Saturday the 13th inst. after a session of 98 days. The principal subject of their attention has been the Revision of the Laws; and we are happy to hail its completion—the perseverance of the members through a long and protracted session, deserves the gratitude of the state.

We understand that the militia law has been so changed as to reduce the company masters to two only in the year.

The celebrated British poet, Dr. John Wolcott, commonly known by the name of Peter Pindar, died lately at an advanced age, in great indigence, in the neighborhood of London.—For many years past, he had subsisted on the scanty bounty of a few friends.

Capt. Baker, arrived at N. York, from N. Orleans, informs that the waters of the Mississippi had risen—that produce was coming in great abundance—that flour had fallen to \$5 dollars a barrel—and that when he sailed 16 steam-boats were at New Orleans, loading and unloading.

There was inspected by the inspector of Georgetown, on Friday last, 4,500 bbls of flour; and it was supposed there yet remained on the wharves and in the boats, 10,000 bbls. This quantity came down the river in two days; a great part of which sold at \$6.38. Nat. Int.

Four convicts confined in the Philadelphia prison, made their escape on the 11th inst. by excavating the earth from under the foundation, and working up through the pavement.

We understand that the President is about to make a tour of observation to the South and West, similar in its character and objects to that which he performed on the Northern and Eastern frontier in 1817. His departure will take place, it is said, some time next week. His first object doubtless will be to inspect the defences on the maritime line; and we shall, before he sets out, endeavor to ascertain the route he will probably afterwards pursue, as well as the extent and the particular points which will form the objects of his journey. [Nat. Int.]

The National Register printed at Washington, in speaking of the late decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, says:—

"One of these is the decision that the state authorities have not the power, in the case of their passing insolvent laws, to exonerate any thing but the person from debt. Property therefore, subsequently acquired, either by descent or by industry, remains subject to execution, for principal and interest, whenever it can be found in the possession of a person who has availed himself of a state insolvent law. Much uneasiness has arisen, in many parts of the Union, from this opinion of the supreme court. Individuals who, years ago, have taken the benefit of the insolvent acts by virtue of enactments, and who either by good luck, or attention to business, have become rich, may now fear for their property, for it now lies naked and exposed to the sheriffs or the marshals under antiquated claims, which will doubtless revive with alacrity against them—Those who are liable to this reaction of justice seem to seek shelter under what are called acts of limitation, which bar compulsory payment if the sums due are not demanded within a certain time.

## NOTHING NEW.

Messrs. Editors. Seeing something about "Dandies," I extract the following from an old paper, say 1785, Philadelphia, May 27. "Among other instances of modern puppyism, some conceits in London, not only wear stays to recommend their shapes, but also sleep with *thumb* on each finger, to make them taper. Such are some of the descendants of that hardy race of men who once gloried in the name of Briton."

## THE GLEANER.

</

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

Vol. XI.]

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1819.

[No. 573.]

## AN ACT,

"Concerning Charleston in the county of Jefferson," passed January 9th, 1819.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, that it shall be lawful for the free white male freeholders and householders, above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been resident in Charleston, in the county of Jefferson, twelve months next preceding every election to be held by virtue of this act, and all free white male persons, above the age of twenty-one years, being citizens of Virginia, and freeholders in the said town, whether residents of said town or not, to meet at the court house of Jefferson county, within the said town, on the first Monday in April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and on the first Monday of April in every second year thereafter, and then, and under the superintendance of one or more justices of the peace of Jefferson county, resident in the said town, nominate and elect seven fit persons, being freeholders and residents of said town, to serve as trustees thereof, who shall continue in office until the next succeeding election, (provided they continue to reside in said town) and no longer, unless re-elected. And it shall be the duty of the justice or justices superintending the election as aforesaid, to notify the persons thus elected as trustees, within five days thereafter. Every trustee before he enters on the execution of the duties required by this act, shall take an oath, or make solemn affirmation before a justice of the peace for the county of Jefferson, that he will, faithfully and impartially to the best of his skill and judgment, perform his duty according to this act; whereupon all the rights vested in, and powers given by law, to the trustees appointed for said town before the passage of this act, shall cease to exist in the said former trustees, and shall vest in the trustees chosen by virtue of this act, who are hereby made a body corporate and politic by the name of the "Trustees of Charleston."

2. The trustees chosen by virtue of this act, and qualified as aforesaid, or any four of them, shall have power to make by laws and ordinances for the regulation and good government of said town, & the same to amend, alter or repeal at their pleasure, and enforce obedience thereto, by such penalties as they shall think fit, not exceeding ten dollars for any one offence, recoverable by warrant before any justice of the peace for the said county of Jefferson: Provided such by laws & ordinances shall not be repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the laws and constitution of this State, or the United States.

3. The said trustees chosen by virtue of this act, and qualified as aforesaid, or any four of them, shall have power to remove or abate nuisances, or cause the same to be done; repair the public streets and alleys, and to do, or cause to be done, all other things necessary for the benefit of said town, and to assess taxes on the inhabitants and all property within the bounds of said town, for the purposes aforesaid, and such other purposes as they shall think fit, for the benefit of said town: Provided, that the assessments and taxes aforesaid, shall not exceed seventy-five cents on each taxable, and five per cent on the amount of the annual rents of real property within said town, in any one year, agreeably to the books of the Commissioners of the Revenue of Jefferson county.

4. The said trustees shall have power to appoint one of their own body to preside at their meetings who shall continue in office as President during the pleasure of the trustees, and in case of his absence, the trustees may appoint a President pro tempore, who shall have power to call a meeting of said trustees whenever he shall think fit, (any four of whom may proceed to business) they shall keep a fair record of their proceedings, and accounts of moneys by them received and disbursed.

5. Every trustee who shall refuse or neglect to meet when required, not having a reasonable excuse, to be adjudged by the board of trustees, shall for such refusal or neglect, forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, to be collected by the collector hereinafter to be appointed, as other assessments, and applied to the use of the said town.

6. In the event of the death, resignation, refusal to act, or removal out of said town of any of the trustees within the time for which they shall have been elected, the vacancy or vacancies occasioned thereby shall be supplied within fifteen days thereafter, by the persons qualified to vote at the elections aforesaid, in like manner as the general elections are made, and, in case of failure so to fill such vacancy or vacancies within the time aforesaid, the remaining trustees, at their next meeting, shall appoint a person or persons to fill such vacancy or vacancies.

7. It shall be the duty of the trustees, at the expiration of the term for which they were appointed, to render a just account of their receipts and disbursements to their successors, and in case any balance shall remain unappropriated, to pay the same to their successors, and on failure thereof, it shall be lawful for the trustees for the time being to recover the same by motion in the superior or county court of Jefferson: Provided, that the defendants in such motion have ten days previous notice thereof; and for a failure to render such account, the said trustees shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding six per centum per annum on the amount of the deficiency, to be recovered as aforesaid.

8. The said trustees shall have power to appoint a collector of taxes assessed by them from time to time, who shall, before entering on the duties of his office, give bond and security to the said trustees in a reasonable penalty, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duty, and shall take an oath or affirmation before a justice of the peace for the county of Jefferson, faithfully to perform the duties of collector, and being so qualified, shall have and use the same power in making his collections, as the sheriff of the county may have and use in collecting taxes.

9. It shall be the duty of every collector appointed by the said trustees, to pay to them, or their order, all moneys by him collected, (except such commission as they shall allow him, not exceeding six per centum on the amount of his collections,) and, for failing to do so, or for any neglect of his duty as collector, the said trustees shall be entitled to the same remedy against him and his securities, his and their executors and administrators as is given against sheriffs and their securities, their heirs, executors and administrators for similar neglect.

10. The said trustees shall have power upon the petition in writing of two thirds of the freeholders of any section or part of said town, or of so many of such freeholders as represent or hold in their own demesne as of fee, two thirds in value of the houses and lots in such section or part of said town, praying a bye law to pass for paying the side walks of such section or part of the town at the expense of the owners of the houses and lots in such section or part of the town, in proportion to their property held therein, to pass such bye law, if they think it reasonable, and to enforce obedience to the same as in one of any other bye law made by them.

11. The trustees shall meet at the court house of Jefferson county, in said Charleston, within sixteen days next after their election, and qualified as this act directs, may proceed to execute the duties required thereby.

12. So much of any act or acts as comes within the purview of this act, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed: Provided, nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to effect any right or remedy which hath accrued prior to the passage of this act.

13. This act shall commence and be in force from and after the first day of March next.

## EDGE TOOLS.

THE subscriber has on hand and intends to keep a quantity of AXES of all kinds, BOARD AXES, ADZES, ROUNDING KNIVES, double refined CAST-STEEL DRAWING KNIVES, warranted; double ditto MILL PICKS. Having received a quantity of steel of a superior quality from Philadelphia, he flatters himself that he will be able to make tools equal to any that can be had in this part of the country. The above articles will be disposed of on reasonable terms for cash.

THOMAS RAWLINS.

Charleston, February 17.

## PLASTER OF PARIS.

I have a quantity of Plaster of Paris for sale at my mill on the Opequon, near Smithfield, which I will exchange for any kind of grain. I will pound and grind Plaster for two dollars and fifty cents per ton, and have it done immediately.

SAMUEL CAMERON.

Feb. 24.

## Wanted Immediately,

AN active lad between 13 and 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the Tanning business.

HENRY YOUNG.

Charleston, March 3. 6c.

## FOR SALE,

A House and Lot in Charleston, SITUATED on the main street, next door to Major Hite's—This property has for a number of years been occupied as a store, and is well calculated for that purpose, or any other public business, being in a desirable part of the town, and not very distant from the run—The front building, which is of wood, consists of six good rooms and a pantry besides the store—Attached to this is a very comfortable family room and kitchen of brick: there is also on the premises a stable, smoke house of brick, and an excellent granary, which, with a trifling expense might be made a pleasant little tenement. It is at present in the occupancy of Dr. Griggs, to whom, those wishing to purchase, are referred, or to the subscriber at Harper's Ferry, who will make the terms easy and give an indisputable title.

JANE BECKHAM, Adm'rix

of the estate of Ann Frame, de'd

January 27.

## Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the night of the 26th of February last, A Negro Girl named Mary, the property of Mr. Thomas Briscoe, and hired to the subscriber—her clothing consisted of a white linsley wrapper with buttons on the breast, an old wool hat, &c. The above reward will be paid for returning said negro to the subscriber, living at Elk Run about five miles from Charleston.

HENRY MILLER.

March 10.

## FLAX SEED.

WE want to purchase a quantity of Flax Seed.

Humphreys & Keyes.

Near the Market House.

March 3.

## Houses and Lots for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale or rent, that elegant and commodious

## BRICK HOUSE,

situated on the main street, and next door to the market house, in Charleston, now occupied by Humphreys and Keyes as a store—Also the lot of ground opposite to the above, well enclosed, with a good granary and stable thereon. Also three other houses and lots, two of which adjoin the public square—the other in the occupancy of the subscriber.—The three last mentioned houses will be sold for cash only.

JOHN ANDERSON.

March 10.

## Jefferson County, ss.

February Court 1819, being the 23d day of the month.

George Bryan, Plaintiff,

vs.

Charles Haskinson, Defendant.

## IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Plaintiff by his attorney, and the defendant having failed to enter his appearance and give security, agreeably to the act of assembly, and the rules of this Court: And it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth—On the motion of the Plaintiff, by his attorney, it is ordered that the said Defendant, do appear here on the fourth Monday in May next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charles Town, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court House of this County.

A Copy—Test.

R. G. HITE, c. j. c.

## For Sale or Rent,

A house and lot in Charleston, near the Presbyterian meeting house. This house is two stories high, and very convenient for a private family. Possession may be had on the first day of April next. The terms will be made easy to a purchaser or renter. Apply to the subscriber in Charleston.

DANL W. GRIFFITH.

March 10.

## Harper's Ferry

WILL be offered for rent, on the premises, to the highest bidder, on the 29th instant, for one year, from the first day of April next, at which time and place terms will be made known.

Such persons as wish to renew their contracts for any of the property belonging to myself or children, will please make application on the day abovementioned.

CATHARINE WAGER, for herself and Guardian of her Children.

March 3.

## Lime for Sale.

The subscriber has for sale 700 bushels good stone lime, which he will sell at 25 cents per bushel, by the quantity, for CASH.

SAMUEL RUSSELL.

Charleston, March 3.

## Rifle and other Powder

in pound canisters, of a superior quality. Shot and Bar Lead, Chewing Tobacco, large and small twist, Scotch Snuff, &c.

at our store, next door to Falton's hotel.

CARLILE & DAVIS.

March 10.

## YOUNG NORTH STAR,

WILL stand this season, (commencing the 5th of April, and ending the 1st of July,) on Mondays and Tuesdays in each week, at the subscriber's farm, on Bullskin—on Wednesdays and Thursdays at Moses Scott's mill on the Opequon, and on Fridays and Saturdays at John Rosenberger's mill, near Smithfield, (public days excepted) and will be let to mares at the low price of Five Dollars the season, which may be discharged by the payment of four dollars the 20th of Aug. next—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents the single leap, and Seven Dollars to insure a mare in foal. Parting with the mare or not, attending regularly, forfeits the insurance.

YOUNG NORTH STAR is a handsome dark bay, full sixteen hands high, well made either for saddle or draught, four years old this spring—his grand sire was the imported horse North Star, and the grand sire of his dam, Nebuchadnezzar. To say more is unnecessary, as his form will recommend him to all impartial judges.

The horse will be kept by Henry Cullumber.

JOHN MYERS.

March 10.

## FOR SALE,

A Strong, Healthy, Young NEGRO WOMAN.

Apply to

BATAILLE MUSE.

Feb. 10.

## Blank Attachments

For sale at this Office.

## NOTICE.

AN election will be held at the court house in Charleston, on the first Monday in April next, for the purpose of electing seven fit persons to serve as trustees of said town.

March 17.

## AT OUR STORE,

Second and common Cloth, Cassimeres and Vestings, Calicoes and Gingham, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Domestic Cotton, stripe and plain, Bedticks, cotton, wool and worsted hose, Cambricks 4/4 and 6/4 shirting muslin, Fancy and Italian Crapes, Ladies' and Misses Morocco and Leather Shoes, Men's Coarse Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, a large assortment.

With a variety of

## Hardware and Cutlery,

ALSO,

## OLD WHISKEY,

By the barrel, gallon or pint—Best Jamaica Spirits, Rum, &c.

## China, in Sets, Cheap.

A large quantity of Dining and Breakfast Plates, Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Pitchers, Mugs, &c.

All of which we will sell as low, if not lower than any of the same kind can be sold for in this part of the country. We invite all those who wish to purchase for cash, to give us a call.

CARLILE & DAVIS.

February 10.

## Valuable Property

## FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell, 200 Acres of unimproved LAND,

situate upon the drains of Potomac, within 168 rods of the river, near Orick's mill, and nearly opposite to Hancock, adjoining the lands of Charles Lee, deceased.—The soil is good, and the whole tract well clothed with valuable timber.

—ALSO—

## THREE WATER LOTS,

in the town of Smithfield, Jefferson County, with two good dwelling houses, A Tan Yard with 15 Vals, Bark-house, Beam-house, Currying Shop, &c.

with over head water, raised by a wheel, and every thing necessary for carrying on the business to advantage.—The situation is a very desirable one, and holds out great inducements to a man who understands the business.

He also wishes to sell

## A tract of valuable LAND,

Called the Quaker Bottom, Containing 1000 Acres,

within nine miles of Clarksville, Harrison County, Virginia, three miles from the left hand fork of Bigmeadow's Creek, which Creek passes through the centre of the land.—This land possesses great fertility, a large proportion of it is fine Bottom, is of a compact form, well watered and timbered. For terms, and further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living on Back Creek, Berkeley County.

JOSIPPI MINGHINI.

February 4, 1819.

## Garden Seeds.

The subscriber has just received an assortment of fresh imported Garden Seeds, consisting in part of the following:

- Early London Cauliflower Seed, do.
- Large late ditto, do.
- Large Asiatic ditto, do.
- Leyden or Dutch ditto, do.
- White Broccoli ditto, do.
- Purple ditto, do.
- Cape ditto, do.
- Early York Cabbage, do.
- Red Pickling do. do.
- Drum Head do. do.
- Early Battersea do. do.
- Late ditto do. do.
- Brussels Sprouts, do.
- Large late Savoy do. do.
- Early do. do.
- Large Yellow do. do.
- Ruta Baga do. do.
- Scarlet Salmon Radiah do. do.
- Transparent do. do.
- White Coss do. do.
- Yellow Turnip do. do.
- Red solid Celery do. do.
- White solid do. do.
- Onion assorted do. do.
- Lettuce do. do.
- Double Cross do. do.
- Lancashire Gooseberry do. do.
- Double Parsley do. do.
- Plain do. do.
- Scarzoorra and Salsafy do. do.
- Large Cork Asparagus do. do.
- Curled Kale do. do.
- Mangel Wozzel do. do.
- English Peas do. do.
- Lima Beans do. do.

Together with a variety of Flower Seeds, too numerous for insertion.

CONWAY SLOAN.

March 3.

## TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the commencement, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance—no paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the Editor, until arrearages are paid.

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

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

## CANDIDATES.

1. We are authorized to state that EDWARD COLSTON, Esq. (our present representative in Congress) will be a candidate at the ensuing election.

2. We are authorized to state that THOMAS VAN SWERINGEN, Esq. will be a candidate at the ensuing election, to represent this district in the Congress of the U. States.

3. We are authorized to state that Mr. WARNER W. THROCKMORTON is a candidate to represent the county of Jefferson, in the next legislature of this Commonwealth.

4. We are authorized to announce Capt. BRAXTON DAVENPORT a candidate to represent the county of Jefferson, in the next legislature of this Commonwealth.

5. We are authorized to state that Major BAILEY is a candidate for the Congressional district, composed of the counties of Jefferson, Berkeley, Hampshire and Hardy.

6. We are authorized to state, that it being understood Mr. POWELL declines being a candidate for the new Senatorial district composed of the counties of Jefferson and Frederick, if it is the pleasure of the Freeholders to elect Gen. Henry St. George Tucker, he will serve.

To the People of Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy and Jefferson Counties.

FELLOW CITIZENS—The period for which I was elected your Representative in Congress is ended, and I am again a candidate for your suffrages. During the term for which I have served you, I have endeavored, as far as possible, to pursue what I conceived the best interests of the nation and yourselves—I contributed by my vote to relieve you from the pressure of the internal taxes, advocated the laws to shelter the declining years of our Revolutionary Heroes from want, and to protect the widows and children of those who fell in our late war from helpless poverty—and have always endeavored, as far as my judgment would permit, to make the Constitution, her prosperity my guide—Whatever would contribute to this in any way, and particularly by appropriating a part of the National resources to the internal improvement of the country, I have uniformly advocated. Money expended in such works as the Cumberland road, redound not only to the union and prosperity, but to the glory of a country. During the present session, my labors have assisted in maturing a scheme, by which that road would have been united with the seat of government, and a large sum appropriated to other roads, materially benefiting every part of this large district. Time alone was wanting to complete it, but if again honoured with your confidence, I shall pursue the same scheme at an early period of the next session, with the strongest hopes of success.

With regard to politics, mine consist in consulting what appears to me the true interests of the Nation—Party spirit has, thank Heaven, so far subsided, that we can judge of men and measures with something like impartiality. I am disposed and uniformly have supported the Administration, when not in my opinion decidedly wrong, and then have never hesitated to withdraw from them my support. I can make no pretensions to talents, upon which to claim your support; such as they are, they have been faithfully devoted to your service. The journals for the last two years will show, that I have been but rarely absent from my post, or inattentive to the business of my Constituents—You have my conduct as your Representative fully before you—it has been founded upon the best exercise of my judgment, and is not therefore likely to alter, as by that judgment I must always be governed. If my course has been inconsistent with your interests, it is your privilege (and may Heaven always preserve it to you) to change your representative; but if my general conduct has met your approbation, I trust your confidence will not be withdrawn from me.

EDWARD COLSTON.

Berkeley County, March 24, 1819.

## FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

## STRICTURES

ON MR. LACOCK'S REPORT OF THE SEMINOLE WAR.

The author of this article has had access to documents, the perusal of which convinced him that the report of the select committee of the Senate on the Seminole war, is alike unjustifiable in temper, argument and statement. Its temper is harsh and vindictive, its arguments are childishly weak, and its statements are, in many instances, grossly and unaccountably erroneous.

The report has been read with astonishment and regret—regret, that such a document should go before the world unanswered in senatorial discussion—and astonishment, as well as at the institution of such an enquiry into the conduct of gen. Jackson, as at the anomalous and unfair manner in which the investigation has been conducted. But independently of the peculiar hue of this instrument, it is also objectionable—1st, because it is designed to impute the cause of the war to our own officers and executive, laying aside all provocation and aggression on the part of the Indians; 2d, because it directly implicates the president and secretary of War; for, although they were not, in the first instance, guilty of what the committee calls "a gross violation of the constitution," yet they made the act theirs by adoption; and, 3d, because it is calculated to do it vital injury; and the other had too long known gen. Jackson to entertain any doubt of his parity. When the course of these gentlemen is contrasted with that of the majority in the committee, the people will have no difficulty in conceiving the impure motives by which that majority were governed.

The principles which guided the commander in chief, in the movements of the Seminole campaign, have been fully developed and supported by men of integrity and talents, that it is deemed unnecessary now to review them. The orders which governed him are before the world. The selection and use of the means for their complete execution are well known. If he left any thing undone which was necessary "to give peace and security to the southern frontier;" or if he unnecessarily superadded to the sufficient means of effecting this object, any act injurious to the country, or derogatory to the constitution, the grounds for a fair judgment are with the nation, and its award, either of blame or approbation, will doubtless be just. This article shall be confined to the elucidation of some obscurities, and the correction of several misstatements of facts in the narrative of the report. The argumentative part shall only be touched incidentally.

It is stated, in the first page of the report, "that, in the spring or summer of 1817, the regular troops were withdrawn from the posts on the Georgia frontier, and concentrated at Fort Montgomery, on the Alabama river, a considerable distance west of the Georgia line." This is calculated to create an impression, that gen. Jackson issued the order for evacuating the posts south of Georgia, and thereby jeopardizing that frontier, by opening the way for savage incursion—But, in the commission of this military error, he was no way instrumental. The order for the movement of the troops to the Alabama was issued from the war department, by Mr. Crawford, contrary to the general's opinion, who considered the movement both dangerous and impolitic.

In page 2, it is stated, that gen. Gaines ordered Major Twigg "to surround and take an Indian village, called Fowl Town, about fourteen miles from Fort Scott, and near the Florida line." The order to Major Twigg was, to bring to Fort Scott the chief of Fowl Town, who had repeatedly been called to an interview, and as often contumaciously refused to appear. The object of gen. Gaines was to have a definitive understanding with the chief, respecting his hostile or friendly intentions; and the importance of such an understanding induced the general to order his forcible capture, if gen. Gaines proved inefficient.

In the same page, is this remarkable paragraph:—"On the receipt of this order," (the order under which gen. Jackson proceeded on the Seminole campaign,) "gen. Jackson, instead of observing the orders of the department of war, by calling on the governor of Tennessee, then in Nashville, near the place of his residence, chose to appeal (to use his own expressions) to the patriotism of the West Tennesseans, who had served under him in the last war. One thousand mounted gunmen, and two companies of what are called life guards, with the utmost alacrity volunteered their services, from the states of Tennessee and Kentucky, and repaired to his standard. Officers were appointed to command this corps by the general himself, and abundantly refuted both by them and by his character. No man in public life, who marches steady and erect along the path of duty, can fail to awaken enmity among those who envy his reputation, without ability to emulate his virtues. But surely, the deadliest foe of gen. Jackson cannot, for a moment, credit such a charge as this. It dares to assert, that not a single member of the select committee, malignant as appears to me.

It is needless to consume time in an exposition of reasons for thinking such a trial of any man's motives and conduct unfair and unconstitutional. It is enough to remark, that justice consists not merely in awarding punishment, for crime, but in giving to individuals accused of misconduct a full and impartial hearing, and an opportunity of advancing all accessible testimony for the elucidation of their acts and the uprightiness and innocence of their intentions. This justice has been denied to gen. Jackson. His public acts and private character have both been made the subject of systematic investigation; and, without a hearing, he has been pronounced guilty of the awful crime of striking at the liberties of his country, by an infraction of his constitution; and has received in a sentence of censure, the most punishment that can pierce the bosom of a soldier.

And what is the motive to which all the general's acts in Florida have been attributed? His operations, say the committee, were conducted "on reasons of his own, unconnected with his military functions;" and these "reasons" were mercenary views and speculations, which the occupancy of the Spanish territory would facilitate and mature! It is to be hoped that gen. Jackson will never degrade himself by answering a charge as foul as it is ridiculous—a charge totally unsupported by any of the documents, and abundantly refuted both by them and by his character. No man in public life, who marches steady and erect along the path of duty, can fail to awaken enmity among those who envy his reputation, without ability to emulate his virtues. But surely, the deadliest foe of gen. Jackson cannot, for a moment, credit such a charge as this. It dares to assert, that not a single member of the select committee, malignant as appears to me.

\* Mr. Lacock's son was contractor's agent, and failed in supplying fort Scott. It is intimated, that the father was interested in the contract.

the hostility of some of them to the general, believes that he led an army to the field, and jeopardized the lives of valuable citizens, in order to speculate with security in Spanish lands; or that he risked the ruin both of health and reputation, and prostrated the constitution, to secure the paltry advantage of buying a few acres in Florida. We read of men whose dangerous political ambition prompted to the commission of awful crimes towards their country; but the monstrous act of overturning a free constitution, and making unauthorised war, with the despicable view of trifling pecuniary emolument, is yet, and may it long be, unheard of and unrecorded. If that committee do not believe the charge they have advanced, what can be their views, and how will they explain their motives to their country? It would be both indecorous and useless to indulge in the language of resentment and recrimination; but it would be injustice to the country to withhold the expression of a deep conviction, that this most unjust and illegal trial originated in dishonest motives—from feelings of personal hostility in one of the members, and, in others, of a disposition to gratify a junta. It is right to state, that two members of the committee were opposed to the report. One of those, who was not personally acquainted with the general, and who sat in the convention which framed the constitution, was too well acquainted with the principles of that sacred instrument, to sanction any proceeding calculated to do it vital injury; and the other had too long known gen. Jackson to entertain any doubt of his parity. When the course of these gentlemen is contrasted with that of the majority in the committee, the people will have no difficulty in conceiving the impure motives by which that majority were governed.

The principles which guided the commander in chief, in the movements of the Seminole campaign, have been fully developed and supported by men of integrity and talents, that it is deemed unnecessary now to review them. The orders which governed him are before the world. The selection and use of the means for their complete execution are well known. If he left any thing undone which was necessary "to give peace and security to the southern frontier;" or if he unnecessarily superadded to the sufficient means of effecting this object, any act injurious to the country, or derogatory to the constitution, the grounds for a fair judgment are with the nation, and its award, either of blame or approbation, will doubtless be just. This article shall be confined to the elucidation of some obscurities, and the correction of several misstatements of facts in the narrative of the report. The argumentative part shall only be touched incidentally.

It is stated, in the first page of the report, "that, in the spring or summer of 1817, the regular troops were withdrawn from the posts on the Georgia