

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

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[No. 570.]

### TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the commencement, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the Editor, until arrears are paid. Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements sent to the office without having the number of times for which they are to be inserted, designated, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly. All communications to the Editor on business, must be post paid.

### FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. CONGRESSIONAL.

In Senate—Tuesday, February 9. Upon the motion submitted by Mr. Morril, for requesting the President to strike from the rolls of the Army or Navy such officers of either as were engaged in the duel lately fought in this city, between Armistead P. Mason and John M. McCarty, Mr. Harbour addressed the Senate as follows: Mr. President, the event to which the resolution relates, has filled me with the deepest affliction. I claim the melancholy privilege of being the chief mourner here. Mason was my friend—a long and intimate acquaintance, ripened into a sincere friendship by an association in this body for several years, gave me an opportunity of appreciating his distinguished worth. Virginia loved him as one of her favorite sons; in war her shield—her ornament in peace. With her very name had been consecrated to patriotism through successive generations. His lustre lost nothing in the person of the deceased. He united the amiable qualities of the man to the higher virtues of the patriot. His loss will be mourned by his country as a public calamity. In the vigor of life, uniting both the affection and confidence of all, and surrounded with every blessing that promised happiness, he has suddenly fallen the victim of a barbarous practice. Cut off in the commencement of a splendid career, he leaves a wretched mother, a disconsolate widow, a fatherless child, and a weeping country.

Oh, what a scene was there! But yesterday Selma was the abode of happiness; today it is wrapped in mourning. See on yesterday the affectionate husband, the amiable wife, the tender infant—the pledge and ornament of their happiness. To-day behold that husband carried to the presence of his wife, balled in gore. See her frantic with despair, precipitating herself upon the corpse of her bleeding husband, mingling her tears with his flowing blood, and contending with the icy arms of death for the lifeless prize. She lifts her eyes to heaven, the last refuge of the wretched, and in tones of agony cries out, My God, My God, restore my husband! Her prayers are given to the winds; his disembodied spirit has found its refuge; and its home in the bosom of its God, while his earthly remains are consigned to the cold and narrow house appointed for all the living. Peace to his ashes! And may a kind Providence become the friend of the widow; pour balm into her afflicted bosom, and bind up the broken heart; be the father of the fatherless, and let him be the mother's prop; rock the cradle of her declining years, and be a consolation in her dying hour. If any thing can now administer to the affliction of her surviving friends, it will be the knowledge that Virginia, this day, through all her borders, weeps the untimely fall.

As to the practice of duelling, I have already, long since, given proofs of my sentiments. Whatever credit, if any, be due to it, to me it belongs, of having first presented to the legislature of my native State, the law against duelling. What will be its result on society, all-trying time must decide. The best hopes of humanity are connected with its success; nor is it presumptuous to hope that heaven may smile on our efforts. And yet, sir, with these sentiments, I must still be opposed to the resolution under consideration. As to the rumors to which the mover refers, and on which he rests, in part, at least, the success of his motion, they may or may not be true. Incidents of this kind are generally attended with the most exaggerated statements. If, indeed, they be true, as represented, I should feel no hesitation in pronouncing them as deserving the deepest abhorrence. Of some of the persons concerned in this melancholy tragedy, I know nothing; with others have slight acquaintance. Their characters forbid the belief that they have acted dishonorably. The statement made by the mover, sustained by proof furnishes a strong reason against the adoption of the resolution. For it is probably an ex parte proceeding, and we are called upon to consent to infamy men who have had no opportunity of being heard in their defence. Let us not multiply the regrets al-

ready attending this melancholy event, by doing an act of injustice. Let us not commit the dignity of the Senate, by taking cognizance of a subject which belongs to others. If a crime has been committed, the offenders are subject, if as the resolution supposes, they be military men, to trial by court martial, and, in any event, by a civil tribunal. To the President, as commander in chief, belongs the former; the latter to the civil magistracy. By this irregular proceeding, should it prevail, we depart from our own duty, in prescribing to others, to whom of right the subject belongs, and of whose remissness there is no imputation. The crime of duelling is not to be corrected by a proceeding of this kind. The roots of the evil are too deep to be extirpated by a solitary paroxysm of zeal. Public opinion is the only corrective. No matter what may be the number or severity of penalties that are denounced against this execrable practice; they, as experience has evinced, are ineffectual, unless their enforcement can be secured by the co-incident of public sentiment, or unless, as with us, the law executes itself by disfranchising the offender. So long as public opinion requires of an individual the laws of honor, to maintain his grade in society, it is capricious, as unjust as anathematizing those who submit to its decrees. Let the press—let your schools—let the pulpit—let your legislatures, throughout the nation, make a simultaneous effort, and continue it with zeal and perseverance, to extirpate this practice, the undisciplined progeny of a barbarous age. Upon such an undertaking, let us hope for the blessing of Heaven.

### BROKERS.

The following bill has passed both houses of the legislature of Maryland. AN ACT, To relieve the people of this State, as far as practicable, from the evils arising from the demands made on the banks of this State for gold and silver, by brokers, and to prohibit the officers of the different banks from buying and selling bank notes of the banks of this State, at a less price than their nominal value.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any president, director, cashier, clerk or officer, of any of the banks of this State, to deal or traffic directly or indirectly, in buying or selling, bartering or exchanging the notes of any of the banks of this State, at and for a price or sum less than the nominal value of such notes so bought or sold, bartered or exchanged, nor directly or indirectly to employ for that purpose any broker, agent, or debtor to any of the said banks, or any other person or persons whatsoever, nor to engage or employ any person or persons in buying or selling, bartering or exchanging, any such notes as aforesaid, for the purpose of depositing the same in any of the banks of this State; and if any president, director, cashier, clerk or officer of any of the banks of this State, shall be duly convicted of violating or evading any or either of the provisions contained in this section, such person so convicted shall forfeit and pay a sum of money equal to double the amount of the notes so bought or sold, bartered or exchanged.

2. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, to be engaged in, or to follow the business, employment or traffic, directly or indirectly, by any ways or means whatsoever, by themselves or by others, in buying or selling, bartering or exchanging, the notes of any of the banks of this State for a price or sum in gold or silver, less than the nominal value of such notes so bought or sold, bartered or exchanged, nor to barter or exchange the notes of any of the banks of this State for the notes of any other bank of this State, for a less price or sum than the nominal value of such notes so bartered or exchanged; and if any person or persons, or officer or officers, of any body politic or corporate, shall be duly convicted of violating or evading the provisions contained in this section, such person or persons, officer or officers, shall forfeit and pay a sum of money not exceeding double the amount of the gold or silver so as aforesaid bought or sold, bartered or exchanged.

3. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, other than the banks incorporated by the laws of this State, or the exporter thereof beyond sea, or the manufacturer of gold and silver, to buy any gold or silver coined, or for a price or sum in the notes of any of the banks of this State, higher or for a greater sum than the nominal value of such notes, and if any person or persons, or officer or officers of any body politic or corporate, shall be duly convicted of violating the provisions contained in this section, such person or persons, officer or officers, shall forfeit and pay a sum of money

double the amount of the gold or silver so bought or sold; Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the importer of any gold or silver from selling or disposing of the same in any manner, or to any person or persons, such importer shall deem proper, or to prevent any person or persons from buying gold or silver coin, unless the same be with an intention to sell the same at a premium.

4. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any of the banks of this State, nor for any officers thereof, either directly or indirectly, to sell or dispose of any gold or silver coin, for a price or sum more than the standard value thereof; and any bank, or any officer thereof so offending, shall forfeit and pay a sum of money equal to double the amount of the gold or silver so sold or disposed of.

5. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, to ask, demand and receive, from any of the several incorporated banks of this State, any gold or silver, with the intent or design to make sale thereof, or to obtain a premium therefor; and any person or persons, or officer or officers of any body politic or corporate, who shall be duly convicted of receiving from any of the banks of this State, any gold or silver, contrary to the provisions of this section, shall forfeit and pay a sum of money equal to double the amount of the gold or silver so received as aforesaid.

6. And be it enacted, That the courts of law in this State, in the construction of the act, shall consider the same as remedial, and shall give such a construction thereto as shall be calculated to restrain any evasion by any subtlety or device whatsoever of any of the provisions thereof.

7. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the courts of law in this State, in the trial of any case under this act, to enforce and compel any person who may be a party in any of the transactions prohibited by this act, to give evidence in all and every thing relating thereto; but no evidence to be given by any person shall be used against him in any trial for the like offence.

8. And be it enacted, That all forfeitures or penalties arising or accruing under this act, shall be recovered by action of debt, in the name of this State, and the informer, or by bill of indictment in the name of this State, in the court of the county having cognizance thereof; and one half of the forfeiture or penalty so recovered shall go to the informer, and the other to the State.

9. And be it enacted, That if any person duly convicted of any offence under and in virtue of this act, shall not pay the forfeiture or penalty recovered against him, on such conviction, such person shall be committed to the goal of the county in which such conviction shall be had; and if he shall not within twenty days after such conviction pay the said forfeiture or penalty, then it shall and may be lawful for the court wherein the said conviction shall be had, to sentence such person to undergo a confinement in the common goal of the county, for a period of time not exceeding one year, and to be treated in such manner as the said court shall direct.

### CONGRESS.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, February 16. The House proceeded to the consideration of the amendments reported by the committee of the whole to the bill for authorizing the people of the territory of Missouri to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of the same into the Union on a footing with the original States.

The whole of the amendments made in committee of the whole were agreed to, with the exception of that which prohibits slavery or involuntary servitude in the proposed State. On this question the Debate which commenced yesterday was renewed, and prosecuted with considerable spirit. Messrs. Scott, Colston, Talmadge, Storrs, Taylor, Simkins, Mills, Spencer, Holmes, Babbour, Campbell of Ohio, Butler of Lou. Terry and Beecher taking part in it.

After a long debate on the subject, the question was taken on agreeing to the first member of the proposed amendment, in the following words: "That the further introduction of slavery, or involuntary servitude, be prohibited, except for the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been fully convicted." On which question the yeas and nays were as follows: Yeas 87—Nays 76.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the second member of the said amendment, which is in the following words: "And that all children born within the said State, after the admission thereof into the Union, shall be free at the age of 25 years." The question on this motion being divided,

On which question the vote was, by yeas and nays, as follows: For the said second part Against it 82. So the whole of the amendment, as proposed by Mr. Talmadge, were agreed to. Some other amendments having been made to the bill— Mr. Storrs moved to strike out so much of the bill as says that the new State shall be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. After the vote just taken, Mr. S. said there was a manifest inconsistency in retaining this provision. The motion was negatived.

Some remarks were made by Messrs. DeShaz, Cobb, and Rhea, to show why they should now vote against the bill, and by Mr. Pitkin on the other side. Mr. Scott and Mr. Anderson of Ky. greatly as they had been opposed to the insertion of the provision, which had been so much debated, yet preferred taking the bill as it stood, to rejecting it.

The question on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, was then decided in the affirmative, 68 to 56; and The House adjourned. Wednesday February 17.

Mr. Wendover presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of New-York, praying that no measures may be adopted tending to dissolve the charter of the Bank of the United States, but that the evils alleged may be corrected, and the bank permitted to continue its operations; and Mr. Tyler presented a similar memorial from sundry citizens of the city of Richmond, both of which memorials were read and referred to the committee of the whole House, to whom was committed the report on the bank, &c.

The engrossed bill to authorize the people of the territory of Missouri to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, was read the third time, passed, and sent to the Senate.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole. Mr. Smith, of Md. in the chair, on the bill to provide a territorial government for the southern part (the Arkansas country) of the Missouri territory. Mr. Taylor of New York, moved to amend the bill by inserting a clause (similar to that incorporated, on the motion of Mr. Talmadge, in the Missouri bill) to prohibit the existence of slavery in the new territory.

This motion gave rise to a wide and long continued debate, covering part of the ground previously occupied on this subject, but differing in part, as the present proposition was to impose a condition on a territorial government, instead of, as in the former case, to enjoin the adoption of the principle in the constitution of a State, and as it applied to a more southern territory.

The question was finally taken on the first part of the motion (it having been divided) in the following words: "That the further introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude be prohibited except for the punishment of crimes, of which the party shall have been fully convicted." And was decided in the negative.

For the motion 19—Against it 90. The remaining part of the proposition to declare all the children free after 25 years of age, who shall be hereafter born in the territory, was negatived without a division. The committee then proceeded with the bill, and having gone through it, next took up the ALABAMA BILL, for enabling the people of that territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of the same into the Union on a footing with the original States.

Much time was busily employed by the committee on receiving and disposing of various amendments proposed to the details of this bill, and in considering and deciding on its provisions—Messrs. Crowell, Poindecker, Cobb and others entered into the discussion. The committee negatived one or two motions to rise, and persevered through the bill, when The committee rose, and reported both bills to the house, with the amendments made thereto: and, at near 5 o'clock, Thursday February 18. ARKANSAS TERRITORY.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee on the bill to establish a separate territorial government in the southern part of the present Missouri territory. Mr. Taylor moved to amend the same by inserting the following proviso in the bill: "That the further introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude, be prohibited, except for the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been fully convicted." "And that all children born within the said State, after the admission thereof into the Union, shall be free at the age of 25 years." The question on this motion being divided,

### 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 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. Gum Galbanum—Cascarilla Bark. Dragon's Blood—Spring Laurel Blades. A fresh supply of Cologne Water. Race Ginger—Powdered ditto. Rosin—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 Anised. Ditto Caraway seed—ditto Cinnamon. Ditto Shells—Barley Sugar. Lemon Candy. Rose ditto—Hosbornd 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.

### FOR SALE.

A Strong, Healthy, Young NEGRO WOMAN. Apply to BATTLE MUSE, Feb. 10.

### Stud Horse for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell on a credit of nine months, the famous Horse called Wellington, full seventeen and a half hands high; strain equal to any in the valley. WALTER BAKER, Jan. 27.

### FOR CASH.

THE subscriber has for sale, several hundred barrels of Corn. WILLIAM LEE, January 27.

### Humphreys & Keyes,

HAVE FOR SALE, Crowley Steel, Sheet Iron, Strap Iron, Cut and Wrought Nails and Sprigs, Orleans Molasses. FRESH TEAS, ALSO, A CASE OF ELEGANT Baltimore Manufactured Hats. February 3.

### SWEDISH IRON.

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

### CONWAY SLOAN,

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

### An Apprentice Wanted.

A lad between 14 and 15 years of age, will be taken as an apprentice to the Printing Business, at the Office of the Farmer's Repository. Feb. 10.

### HENRY BERRY,

HAVING recently settled in Charles-Town, will practice Law in the Superior and Inferior Courts; for the Counties of Jefferson, Loudoun and Frederick; in the Superior Court of the County of Berkeley, and in the Superior Court of Chancery for the Winchester district. Jan. 25, 1819.

### FOR SALE,

ON liberal terms, a tract of Limestone Land, containing

Three hundred and ten Acres, lying on Evert's Run, within one mile of Charles-town, Jefferson county, Virginia, on which there is a competent supply of timber. The stream which runs through the land is copious and constant—the soil is fertile and under a good state of cultivation, and the fences are in excellent order. The improvements are a large new barn, and an ordinary farm house. There are few finer tracts of land in the valley of the Shenandoah.

Mr. Anthony Fulton, residing on the premises, will show the bounds of the tract to any person desirous of purchasing. For terms apply to John R. Cooke, esq. in Martinsburg; or to the subscriber in Baltimore. JOHN KENNEDY.

### January 27.

The Editors of the Martinsburg Gazette, Fredericktown Herald, Hagerstown Torch Light, and Lancaster Journal, are requested to publish the above 4 times, and forward their accounts to this office.

### THE UNDERSIGNED

Has received, and is now opening, a further SUPPLY OF GOODS,

suitable for the present and approaching season, which will be sold cheap, at his well known store, corner of West and Washington Streets.

### ALSO, FOR SALE,

A few thousand feet of seasoned Pine Plank, and a quantity of PINE SHINGLES. DAVID HUMPHREYS, February 3.

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber is in want of Money, and would be obliged to those who are indebted to him, to call and settle their accounts. Urgent necessity induces him to make this request. LEE GRIGGS, January 27.

### THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have at their Store in Charles-town, A VARIETY OF GOODS,

Of different kinds, purchased at a period when goods were plenty and cheap, that they will dispose of at the most reduced prices for cash or country produce.

### JUST RECEIVED,

1 case Fine HATS, 1 ditto second quality, very cheap, 1 ditto men's and boys' Wool ditto.

### ALSO,

China, Queen's Ware, &c. &c. CARLILE & DAVIS, February 3.

### THINK OF US TOO.

ALL those indebted to us are requested to come forward and make payment immediately. The long indulgence you have received, makes this request indispensably necessary—therefore we hope you will not delay until you get sued, which will most assuredly be the case with all those that do not pay before March Court next. CARLILE & DAVIS, February 3.

### FOR SALE,

A House and Lot in Charles-town, 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 present in the occupancy of Dr. Griggs, to whom, those wishing to purchase, are referred, or to the subscriber at Harpers' Ferry, who will make the terms easy and give an indisputable title.

JANE BECKHAM, Adm'rix of the estate of Ann Frame, dec'd. January 27.

### An Overseer Wanted.

A single man who can come well recommended for capability, sobriety and industry, will receive liberal wages, by applying to the subscriber. TH. R. HAMMOND, January 27.

### CLOVER SEED.

Twelve or fifteen bushels of Clover Seed, raised in the neighborhood, may be had on application to HUMPHREYS & KEYES, February 3.

### Postponement.

### MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of the United States for the fifth 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 & Hugh W. by the said G. F. Strother, their next friend, Plaintiffs—against Hugh Wallace Wormley, Thomas Strode, Richard Veitch, David Castleman and Charles Mc Cormick, 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 three hundred 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 are 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 society, salubrity of climate and fertility of soil. Terms of sale will be as follows: \$3,000 in cash, or a negotiable note at 60 days 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 to hold, as further security for the payments of the said bonds.

WILLIAM MANN, D. M. for Andrew Moore, M. V. D. Richmond, Dec. 26.

The above sale is POSTPONED until the 20th of March next.

### Valuable Property FOR SALE.

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

situate upon the drains of Potomac, within 188 rods of the river, near Orrick's Mill, and nearly opposite to Huncok, 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 Vats, 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,

with nine miles of Clarksburgh, Harrison County, Virginia, three miles from the left hand fork of Bingamond'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.

### WANTS A SITUATION,

(On or before the first day of April next,) As an Instructor of Youth,

A person who can come well recommended for this important trust. Persons wishing to employ said person, are informed that he professes the following branches of literature, viz. Orthography, Reading, Penmanship, Rhetoric, Practical Mathematics, English Grammar, and Geography, with the use of Maps and Globes. A letter addressed to N. W. and left at the Post Office in Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, Va. will be punctually attended to. February 3.

### WANTED,

To hire, by the year, a black or white Farming Hand,

Who is a good ploughman, acquainted with the ordinary business of a farm, of sober and industrious habits, and well disposed. A white or free man, of the above description, having a small family, can be accommodated with a comfortable house. Enquire at the place where Samuel Spencer lived, near Keyes' Ferry, or of the Printer. Feb. 10.

### One Dollar Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles-town, an apprentice to the Cabinet Business, named

### JOHN CRAIG.

Had on a new fine blue broadcloth coat, brown cassimere pantaloons, yellow vest, &c. Any person who will return said apprentice to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward. A. WOODS, February 10.

### 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 KNIVES. 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, Charles-town, February 17.

### Fresh Clover Seed.

FIFTY bushels of clover seed, just received and for sale by the subscribers, warranted clean. JOHN R. FLAGG & CO, February 17.

### NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore bearing the name of James Clark & Co. was dissolved on the 12th day of January last, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to James Clark, who is fully authorized to receive them, and will pay all debts due by said firm.

### JAMES CLARK.

Smithfield, Feb. 17, 1819.

### Wagon and Team for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale, a good wagon and four horses, with gears complete. A great bargain will be given. Apply to the subscriber, living at Harper's Ferry. WILLIAM KIRBY, Feb. 17.

### Chinese Liquid Blacking.

THE uncommon blackness and brilliancy of this preparation, is not the only virtues it possesses, it keeps the leather as smooth as satin and cannot be loosened and made come off by any means, therefore, it is as valuable for ladies' shoes as gentlemen's; it revives old morocco, by giving it its original gloss and retaining it—it is polished in the usual way, but with one fourth of the labour: those who wish to try the effect of this blacking, can have any quantity they wish to buy, and will save expense by bringing a vessel to carry it in. JANE WOODS, Charles-town, Feb. 10th, 1819.

### AT OUR STORE,

Second and common Cloth, Cassimeres and Vestings, Calicoes and Gingham, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Domestic Cotton, stripe and plain, Bedticken, cotton, wool and worsted hose, Cambricks 4 and 6, 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,

was first taken on agreeing to the first clause thereof, in the following words:

"That the further introduction of slavery, or involuntary servitude, be prohibited, except for the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been fully convicted."

And decided as follows:—Yea 70, Nays 71.

So that part of Mr. Taylor's motion was decided in the negative.

The question was then taken on the remaining clause of said proposed amendment, in the following words:

"And all children born of slaves within the said territory, shall be free, but may be held to service until the age of twenty five years."

And decided as follows:—Yea 75, Nays 73.

So that part of Mr. Taylor's motion was agreed to.

The question being then stated on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Bassett, deeming every effort called for on the part of the minority on this subject, to sustain their constitutional rights, which he considered to be assailed in the amendment just adopted, moved that the bill be recommitted to a select committee.

Some conversation took place between Messrs. Pindall, Colston, Edwards, Scott, Lowndes, and Mills, as to the course now most expedient to give the bill; in the course of which,

Mr. Lowndes moved that the bill be laid on the table stating at the same time that, to prevent its being called up and decided by surprise, he should, at 12 o'clock to-morrow, move for a call of the house, and that the bill be taken up for a decision. This motion prevailed, and

The bill was laid on the table.

The house next took up the amendments reported by the committee of the whole to the bill from the Senate, to authorize a state government in the territory of Alabama, and for its admission into the Union.

The amendments were concurred in by the house, and (after an ineffectual attempt by Mr. Crowell further to amend one of the sections) were ordered to be engrossed, and with the bill, read a third time.

**BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.**

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Hugh Nelson in the chair, on the State of the Union, to whom had been referred the report of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Bank, the conditional restrictions subsequently submitted by Mr. Spencer, the resolution absolutely to repeal the charter, submitted by Mr. Johnson of Virginia, and that offered by Mr. Trimble, to issue a *scire facias*.

The particular subject first in order was the bill reported by the Bank committee to enforce the provisions of the act incorporating the Bank, and it was accordingly announced by the chairman.

Mr. Johnson of Virginia, observed that, as there were two other propositions before the committee, the adoption of either of which would supersede the necessity of acting on the bill, he thought it would be the preferable course first to take up for consideration one of those propositions; and he moved that the committee proceed to consider the resolution moved on the 9th inst. by himself, in the following words:

"Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill to repeal the act entitled 'An Act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States,' passed April 10th, 1816."

The committee agreed to take up this resolution, which was read.

Mr. Spencer rose and stated, that he owed it to the civility of Mr. Johnson, that in violating the usual custom on such occasions, which allowed the mover of a proposition to commence its discussion, he was sanctioned by the assent of Mr. Johnson. Mr. S. begged leave to remind the committee that there were three distinct propositions before it; the first was the resolution of the gentleman from Virginia; (Mr. Johnson) the second was that he had the honor of submitting some days since, directing the issuing a *scire facias* if the Bank did not on a certain day express its assent to a modification of its charter; and the third was the resolution of his friend from Kentucky, (Mr. Trimble) directing a *scire facias* absolutely and unconditionally. Mr. S. observed that he should prefer a modification of the charter, even if it should by some be esteemed a new compact, to the total destruction of the Bank, with the apprehension and apprehensions he entertained of the consequences of such a measure. If the committee should reach the resolution he had submitted, it was his intention to modify it in some respects, particularly to omit the third proposition which proposed giving the president the power of removing any director; and he should in other respects, amend his propositions, as time and reflection had enabled him, he thought, to improve them. And, if the committee should reach the bill reported by the select committee, Mr. S. observed, he should, with the approbation of the gentlemen composing that committee, submit an amendment which would require the stockholders, constituting an attorney to vote for them, to swear to their ownership of the stock. Mr. S. thought it proper to apprise the committee of these intentions, that the subject might be fairly considered. For the reasons before stated, Mr. S. said, he should at present vote against the resolution for the repeal of the charter, and against that directing the issuing of a *scire facias*; but if he should not succeed in at least the plan of the propositions he had submitted, although he

should not be sanguine of each particular one, he should feel it his duty to vote for a *scire facias* unconditionally.

Mr. S. proceeded to make explanations of some expressions in the report. The remark, that "the principal business of the Bank certainly has been to discount on notes secured by a pledge of stock," was liable to misconstruction. The expression used does not convey the meaning of the committee; it was either an inadvertence in the draft, or an error in copying; he believed the expression originally was, "a principal part of the business, &c." and it was intended to confine the remark to the business of the Bank at Philadelphia, which was sometimes loosely designated as the Bank with respect to the business of the Bank and all its offices, it would appear, that about one fourth had uniformly been discounted on pledged stock; while at Philadelphia the discounts on stock had frequently very nearly equalled those on personal security. With regard to the expression, in the close of the report, that whatever differences of opinion can exist among them, (the committee) as to the result and inferences to be drawn from the facts stated, they uniformly concurred in giving to the preceding statements of facts, and abstracts of documents, their sanction, Mr. S. observed, that he thought the expression sufficiently precise, but he understood it was liable to a misconstruction. When inferences were mingled with facts, the unanimous sanction did not extend to these inferences; but, that, in all cases wherever a fact was definitely stated, the committee meant to sanction it. Mr. S. remarked, that the report had been prepared at a time of severe indisposition, and when the committee had been fatigued, and almost exhausted with labor; and he should not be surprised if many erroneous expressions were found in it.

Mr. Johnson of Virginia, then rose in support of the resolution under consideration and addressed the committee about an hour.

Mr. Pindall, of Virginia, followed on the same side, and spoke nearly two hours in favor of the power in Congress to repeal the charter, and the expediency of doing so.

Mr. Lowndes then intimated a wish to make some remarks on the subject, which, late as it was, he would proceed to do, and almost exhausted with labor; and he should not be surprised if many erroneous expressions were found in it.

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**CHARLESTON, FEB. 16.**

**United States Bank.**—It affords us satisfaction to state, that the Hon. LANGDON CHEEVERS, of this state, has been invited to Philadelphia, to assume the duties of the office of President of the Bank of the United States, in consequence of an unanimous resolution of the Board of Directors to that effect. We are given to understand that this appointment will give very general satisfaction, as it is the desire both of the government and a large majority of the stockholders, that this gentleman should be placed at the head of the institution. We therefore congratulate the friends of the bank, and those interested in its stock, on the prospect of this appointment, as the firmness, talents, and integrity of Mr. Cheevers, afford the highest pledge for the pure and efficient administration of affairs.—*Patriot*.

**LANCASTER, FEB. 16.**

At the last session of the Mayor's Court of this city, George Hitzelberg was convicted of the crime of Bigamy, or more properly polygamy (marrying a second wife during the life time of the first.)

The Court sentenced him to six months imprisonment in the jail of Lancaster county, to pay a fine to the commonwealth, and the costs of prosecution.

**SOUTH AMERICA.**

**FROM VENEZUELA.**—The New-York papers, of the 20th, mention the arrival of the brig Jerome, Capt. Mills, from Lagunara, who reports, that it was believed at Lagunara, when she sailed, that an action had taken place between the forces of Bolivar and Morillo, some time in January last; and judging from the despatch of the Spaniards, and the precaution that was immediately adopted, on the receipt of the despatches, to guard the town of Lagunara; that something serious and unfavorable to the arms of the king had taken place; though no particulars were made known.

Both Bolivar and Morillo took the field to open the campaign in November; and no doubt a blow has been struck.

**FROM THE DELAWARE AMERICAN WATCHMAN.**

Extract of a letter from a respectable source, dated Buenos Ayres, Nov. 3.

You will learn with some astonishment, that the Spaniards abandoned the strong hold of Talcahuano on the 3d Sept. and are gone to Lima, to defend that capital against the invader, and the precaution that was immediately adopted, on the receipt of the despatches, to guard the town of Lagunara; that something serious and unfavorable to the arms of the king had taken place; though no particulars were made known.

Both Bolivar and Morillo took the field to open the campaign in November; and no doubt a blow has been struck.

**LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.**

The revision of the laws advances with great spirit in both branches. The Senate, we understand, devote each day, after 12 o'clock, to this great object. It is uncertain when the legislature will adjourn.

On the 23d inst. the bill appointing commissioners to survey and lay out a road from Henry St. George Tucker's Sulphur Spring, in the county of Berkeley, to intersect Braddock's road near Sherard's store, in the county of Hampshire, was read the third time and passed.

The bill allowing Winchester a distinct representation in the house of delegates was supported with great zeal by Mr. Magill, but rejected by the house.

We understand that no new counties will be formed during the present session.—The bills for the formation of two new ones, (Page and Morgan) which passed the house of delegates, were lost in the Senate.

**FAMINE.**

The effects of famine (says Humboldt) are common to almost all equinoctial countries. In South America, in the province of New Andalusia, I have seen the inhabitants of villages, compelled by famine, disperse themselves, from time to time, through uncultivated regions, to seek nourishment from wild plants. The missionaries employ in vain their authority to prevent this dispersion. In the province of Los Pastos, the Indians, when the potatoes (*potatoes de terre*) fail, flee to the highest elevation of the Cordillera to sustain life by using the *achupalids*, a plant related to the genus *pitcornia*. The Otonaques at Urucara, on the borders of the Oronoque, eat, for several months, a clayey earth, to absorb the gastric juice and to diminish, in some measure, the torments of hunger. In some islands of the south Sea, on a fertile soil, in the midst of the beauties of nature (*en sein d'une grande et belle nature*) famine drives the inhabitants to the dreadful necessity of being cannibals. Under the torrid zone, men, careless, improvident, and phlegmatic, experience, periodically, that want of nourishment which the industry of civilized people banishes from the more sterile regions of the north.

**WHOLESALE.**

The writer of a communication in the Boston Gazette of the 18th inst. states a curious circumstance worth notice. It having come to the writer's knowledge that two female friends had been insulted in the street near the Theatre, by a fellow indecently exposing his naked person before them; in order to be revenged, the writer attired himself like a female, and passed near the retreat of the monster, who again committed the same indecent act, when he was immediately chastised on the bare back by the gentleman in disguise, who had armed himself with a strong wagon whip, for the purpose, so effectually, that the ruffian has not made his appearance since.

**NEGRO MAN RING.**

This famous runaway and robber, it will be recollected was not long since captured by the militia of Princess Anne and committed to jail.—He was subsequently tried and condemned to be hung, *this day*; a petition however, was sent up to the Executive to change his punishment to transportation.

**CONSUMPTION.**

The prevention of this destructive disease, is preferable to the best methods of curing it. It is of importance to point out some of the causes which produce it, especially with

respect to females. The first I shall mention is a combination among the shoemakers, who appear to have resolved, that as the ladies gowns have no *bodies*, their shoes should have only the semblance of a sole, but so narrow that half an inch of the vamp comes to the ground at every step, and admits the water very freely. Secondly, I must mention the pernicious effect of their *bodyless gowns*. When a lady rises in the morning, she dresses comfortably, but Mrs. A. receives a polite card from Mrs. B. "Mrs. B. presents her most respectful compliments to Mrs. A. and (having invited a few select friends) requests the pleasure of her company to spend a sociable evening." The weather is cold and damp, but Mrs. B. cannot think of entertaining company in the common room; and about half an hour before the visitants are expected, a fire is kindled in the best parlour, which had been well scrubbed in the forenoon; and to have all things complete, the carpet is laid down before the door is dry. The time draws near, Mrs. A. retires into a cold room to dress; and as a suitable substitute for the warm morning dress, she adopts a thin book or cambric muslin, with wide sleeves, and other corresponding articles of dress! The neck or breast if not bare, is covered with thin gauze. A cloak or thick shawl may be worn in the streets, but are laid aside before the room gets warm. But Mrs. A. is bedecked in a suit much better adapted to the month of August than December; she looks out of the window and observes that it has rained, and that the streets are very wet, but no matter; the walks are pretty dry, and it is but a step—Madam sets off, and gets her feet wet.—When she arrives the fire just begins to blaze, the room is cold and damp, but off goes the shawl or cloak; her feet are wet and cold, but politeness will not permit her to dry them; she sits shivering until the fire has warmed the room. The company having all arrived, the warm tea is served about which, with the heat of a crowded room, opens the pores and produces a copious perspiration. At length the company breaks up, and the visitants return home through the damp night air, and find many of their fires extinguished and the rooms cold; they go shivering to bed, and are awakened in the morning with a most violent cough and hoarseness. [Medical Repository.]

**THE REPOSITORY.**

**WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3.**

A law has been passed by the legislature of Maryland, prohibiting sheriffs and jailors from receiving into jail, any slaves the property of negro traders.

The legislature of Pennsylvania has passed a law vesting in trustees the estates of habitual drunkards.

**CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.**

Messrs. Murray, Fairman & Co. of Philadelphia, having prepared a package of Bank paper for the Newport Bank, of the denomination of \$100, \$50, and post notes, they incautiously delivered the same to a swindler calling himself Hunt (of Lexington, Ky.) who counterfeited the President and Cashier's names, and put the same in circulation.

The Directors of the said Bank having taken the case under consideration, have thought proper to notify the public that no notes of the above denominations, nor any post notes have ever been issued from this bank.

By order of the Directors,  
**HUBBARD BERRY,**  
Cashier of the Newport Bank,  
Newport, Ky. Feb. 12, 1819.

**THE FLORIDAS.**

It is seldom that we have had so acceptable an office to perform, as that of announcing to our readers the unanimous ratification, by the Senate, of a TREATY OF AMITY, SETTLEMENT, AND LIMITS, BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN, as recently concluded at this place, by Mr. Secretary ADAMS and Don LUIS DE ONIS.

As the treaty, though ratified on our part, will not be promulgated officially until it has also been ratified by the sovereign of Spain, we shall state the principal provisions, as distinctly as we have been able to ascertain them, of this important instrument.

By this treaty, we understand that FLORIDA, including all the claims of Spain to territory East of the Mississippi, is CEDED IN FULL SOVEREIGNTY to the United States.

That the Western boundary, between the territory of the United States and that of Spain, is adjusted as follows: Beginning

with the mouth of the Sabine river, and running with the west bank thereof to the North West limit of the state of Louisiana; thence by a direct line North to the Red river; thence along the south bank of that river to the one hundredth degree of Longitude; thence on that meridian to the Arkansas; and thence along the forty-second degree of North Latitude, and thence upon that parallel to the Pacific.

A sum, not exceeding five millions of dollars, is to be paid by the United States, out of the proceeds of the sales of lands in Florida, or in stock or money, as the Congress may prescribe, to our own citizens, on account of spoliations and other injuries received by them from the governments of the Colonies of Spain.

To liquidate these claims, a Board is to be constituted by the government of the United States, of American citizens, to consist of three Commissioners, who are to make their report within three years.

There is a mutual renunciation, on the part of the two governments, of further claims on each other for spoliations, &c.

Spanish citizens are to enjoy, on the principle of the Louisiana treaty, the same privileges as American citizens in the ports of St. Augustine and Pensacola, for the term of twelve years.

These are the essential provisions of the Treaty, which is to take effect on the exchange of the ratifications, within six months of the present date.

It is probable that Mr. PERRY, our newly appointed Minister to Spain, will be the bearer of this treaty, and that the ratifications will be exchanged long before the commencement of the next session of Congress: in contemplation of which event, it is probable that Congress will, before they adjourn, pass an act authorizing the Executive to receive the surrender of the Provinces of Florida from the Spanish authorities, and to establish an independent government therein.

We felicitate the country on this amicable and satisfactory termination of the tedious, and hitherto unpleasant negotiations with Spain. The attainment of either of the three objects, the cession of Florida, the settlement of the Western boundary, or the recognition and provision for the adjustment of the claims of our citizens on Spain, would have been considered as an epoch in the history of our Foreign Relations. The union of the three will make this Treaty trebly acceptable to the American people.

It terminates the only existing controversy with any of the European powers. It rounds off our southern possessions, and forever precludes foreign emissaries from stirring up Indians to war and negroes to rebellion, whilst it gives to the Southern country important outlets to the sea. It adjusts the vast Western boundary, acknowledging the United States to be sovereign, under the hitherto contested Louisiana treaty, over all the territory we ever seriously contended for. In a word, it is a Treaty than which the most

which was granted; and a person was dispatched from Richmond with a commission to remove the prisoner to the Penitentiary previous to his final transportation: This important proceeding created much exasperation among a number of inhabitants of Princess Anne, and a counter petition; we understand, was sent up to the governor, praying that the negro might be hanged last night as Mr. James W. Lord, the person charged with conveying the prisoner to Richmond, was proceeding with him from Kempsville, he was waylaid about two miles from that place by some unknown person, who discharged a musket at the prisoner and shot him through the head with a ball, at the same time wounding the guard who received two buck shot in the hip. Alingo survived only a few minutes, but Mr. Lord's wound is but slight. [Norfolk Herald.]

**DISTRESSING.**

The Richmond Compiler, after giving an account of the celebration of the 23d February, says—

A most melancholy catastrophe closed the day. Col. William Tatham, so well known in England and in this country, for his acquaintance with civil engineering, who has been residing in this city for two or three years, but whose utility was considerably arrested by an unfortunate habit to which he had become addicted, was destined on this day to breathe his last. In a moment of impetuosity, as he stood by the piece of artillery which was firing the evening salute, he exclaimed that he wished to die. As the second gun was about to fire, and immediately after the commanding officer had given the word "fire," Col. Tatham presented himself in front of the muzzle of the piece, and by its discharge his abdomen was almost blown to pieces. His body was raised a few feet in the air by the violence of the explosion, and he fell upon his face without uttering one word that was heard by the bystanders.—When he was taken up, he was found perfectly lifeless.

Col. Tatham died without any family; circumstances had stripped life of much of its charms in his eyes, but it is impossible not to regard the manner of his death with horror, and to feel the deepest commiseration for his melancholy fate. He was a man of great information; of great genius; of great resource of mind.—But to this melancholy end has he arrived!

**UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE.**

On the 10th inst. a man and two women, while travelling on the ice of the St. Lawrence, Montreal, fell into an air hole, and one of the women, about 21 years of age, was swept under the ice, and drowned.

**CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.**

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sanguine have not anticipated one much more favorable: it is one that fully comes up to the expectations of the great body of the American people. Nat. Intel.

**MR. BRONSON.**—During a late visit at Mount Vernon, I found in the blank leaf of a book, the following compliment from Lord Erskine to General Washington. The book was entitled, "A View of the Causes and Consequences of the Present War with France, by the Hon. Thomas Erskine."

(*Phila. Union.*)  
"To GENERAL WASHINGTON,  
"Sir, I have taken the liberty to introduce your august and immortal name, in a short sentence, which is to be found in the book I send to you."

"I have a large acquaintance amongst the most valuable and exalted classes of men; but you are the only human being for whom I ever felt an awful reverence."

"I sincerely pray God to grant a long and serene evening, to a life so gloriously devoted to the universal happiness of the world."  
T. ERSKINE.  
"London, March 15, 1797."

Married, last evening, by the Rev. Seely Bunn, Mr. Leonard Saddler, to Miss Sarah Boley, all of this county.

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

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

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 Jefferson and Frederick, if it is the pleasure of the Freeholders to elect Gen. Henry St. George Tucker, he will serve.

**NOTICE THIS.**

THE subscriber takes this mode of notifying those persons indebted to him, that he is in want of his money, and would be glad if they would pay him immediately; and hopes that they will not wait to be called upon by him in person, but will attend to this notice, and bring him the money, which will be received with thankfulness.  
In my absence Mr. John M. WORTHINGTON.

March 3.

**Public Sale.**

WILL be offered for sale on Monday the 13th inst. by the subscriber, living on the farm of James Young, dec'd, the following property, viz.

Cows, Hogs, Sheep, one Road Wagon and Geers, Farming Utensils, & other articles too numerous to mention. Six months credit will be given on all sums above five dollars; the purchaser giving bond with approved security. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when due attendance will be given by the subscriber.  
SAMUEL T. YOUNG.

March 3.

**PUBLIC SALE.**

WILL be sold, on Friday the 12th inst. at the farm of Mr. Magnus Tate, near Charlestown, the following property, viz.

Horses, Milch Cows, young Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, too numerous for insertion. A credit of six months will be given on all sums above five dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when due attendance will be given by the subscriber.  
HENRY NADENBOUSCH.  
March 1, 1819.

**PUBLIC SALE.**

WILL be sold, at public sale, on Thursday the 25th inst. at the residence of the subscriber, near Kepplyrst Furnace, Jefferson county, the following property, viz.

Corn and Rye in the bushel, Horses, Milch Cows, young Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep, a Wheat Fan, Household and Kitchen Furniture, an eight day Clock, and a number of articles too numerous for insertion. A credit will be given until the first of September next—the purchaser giving bond and approved security. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and due attendance given by the subscriber.  
JOHN JONES.

March 3.

NOTICE.

THE time for the continuation of the Partnership of Frame and Lock will expire on the 15th of April next...

The subscribers desirous to make a full close of their business will sell their assortment of goods...

M. FRAME, Wm. F. LOCK. Charlestown, 24th Feb. 1819.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold on Friday the 5th of March, at the late residence of Theophilus W. Buckmaster, dead...

MARIA BUCKMASTER, Administratrix. Feb. 24.

PLASTER OF PARIS.

I have a quantity of Plaster of Paris for sale at my mill on the Openon, near Smithfield...

SAMUEL CAMERON. Feb. 24.

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...

A Copy—Test.

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

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, a sorrel MARE COLT, one year old last June, handsome limbs and in good order...

A note sent to Charlestown, by mail, respecting the above colt, will be most convenient to the subscriber.

CHRISTIAN ALLEMONG, Feb. 24.

EDGE TOOLS.

THE subscriber has on hand and intends to keep a quantity of AXES of all kinds, BOWS, double and single...

THOMAS RAWLINS, Charlestown, February 17.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore bearing the name of James Clark & Co. was dissolved on the 12th day of January last...

JAMES CLARK, JOSEPH MINGHINI. The subscriber, in order to close sales, will dispose of his present stock...

JAMES CLARK, JOSEPH MINGHINI. Feb. 17, 1819.

Fresh Clover Seed. FIFTY bushels of clover seed, just received and for sale by the subscribers...

JOHN R. FLAGG & CO. February 17.

Chinese Liquid Blacking.

THE uncommon blackness and brilliancy of this preparation, is not the only virtues it possesses...

JANE WOODS, Charlestown, Feb. 10th, 1819.

WANTED,

To hire, by the year, a black or white Farming Hand,

Who is a good ploughman, acquainted with the ordinary business of a farm, of sober and industrious habits, and well disposed.

Enquire at the place where Samuel Spencer lived, near Keyes' Ferry, or of the Printer.

Feb. 10. W. WILLIAM KIRBY.

Wagon and Team for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale, a good wagon and four horses, with geers complete.

WILLIAM KIRBY, Feb. 17.

One Dollar Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charlestown, an apprentice to the Cabinet Business, named

JOHN CRAIG.

Had on a new fine blue broadcloth coat, brown cassimere pantaloons, yellow vest, &c.

A. WOODS, February 10.

AT OUR STORE,

Second and common Cloth, Cassimeres and Vestings, Cambrics and Gingham, Shawls and Handkerchiefs...

With a variety of Hardware and Cutlery.

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.

With a variety of Hardware and Cutlery.

CARLILE & DAVIS, February 10.

WANTS A SITUATION,

(On or before the first day of April next.) As an Instructor of Youth,

A person who can come well recommended for this important trust. Persons wishing to employ said person, are informed that he professes the following branches of literature...

CARLILE & DAVIS, February 3.

FOR SALE,

A House and Lot in Charlestown,

SITUATED on the main street, next door to Major Hite's—This property has for a number of years been occupied as a store...

JAMES CLARK, JOSEPH MINGHINI. Feb. 17, 1819.

Fresh Clover Seed. FIFTY bushels of clover seed, just received and for sale by the subscribers...

JOHN R. FLAGG & CO. February 17.

JOSEPH MINGHINI. A lad between 14 and 15 years of age, will be taken as an apprentice to the Printing Business...

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Postponement.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of the United States for the fifth Circuit in the Virginia District, in a suit in Chancery, wherein Mary Wormley, wife of Hugh Wallace Wormley...

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 three hundred 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...

Enquire at the place where Samuel Spencer lived, near Keyes' Ferry, or of the Printer.

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Family Medicines.

FOR SALE, Wholesale and Retail, by W. & J. LANE, Charlestown,

LEE'S famous Antibilious Pills.

Messrs. Mich. Lee & Co. I have taken but two doses of your Antibilious Pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, &c. which has troubled me for some time...

G. C. COLLINS, Front street, Balt.

THESE much esteemed Pills have been for many years prepared in Baltimore by the present proprietor, as many of our most respectable citizens can testify...

LEE'S ELIXIR. A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthmas, sore Throats, and approaching Consumption.

Cherach Court-House, S. Carolina.

Mr. Noah Ridgely, Sir—Being afflicted with an obstinate cough for more than seven years, which has never yielded to any remedies...

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FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. XI.]

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1819.

[No. 570.]

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, February 19.

Mr. Pleasants submitted a joint resolution prescribing the manner in which the vessels of the navy of the United States shall hereafter be named...

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to report a bill to repeal the act, entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the U. S. passed April 10th, 1816."

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