

# 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 freholders 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 freholders 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 freholders 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, by every true bill 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 of 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 se-

curity 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 freholders of any section or part of said town, or of so many of such freholders as represent or hold in their own demesne as free, 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 there, 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 Fraim, 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 BATAILE MUSE, Feb. 10.

### Blank Attachments

For sale at this Office.  
March 3.

### 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.

### 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, with 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 Clarkburgh, Harrison County, Virginia, three miles from the left hand fork of Bigginswood 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. 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 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.

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 endeavoured, 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 prospect 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, reduced 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.

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

### 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, in just, those officers ought to be impeached; and 3d, because the Senate should not prejudice a case which they may be required to examine judiciously and on which this anticipation of censure would disqualify them to act.

This subject was on the 18th November, referred by the house of Representatives, to two committees, the military and foreign; and, one month after, on the 18th December, Mr. Looock moved in the Senate, for a committee on the same subject. He appears to have taken the moving principal throughout the whole investigation in the Senate. To his exertions are the public indebted for the commencement of the business, its peculiar character of virulence, and the singular manner by which it is terminated.

The Seminole war was discussed in the lower house for more than three weeks, and yet not a single member suggested the slightest censure either on gen. Jackson for the employment of volunteers or on gen. Gaines for the unauthorized call on the Creek nation. It was reserved for Mr. Looock to make the discovery of a violation of the constitution in these acts; and the honesty of his views, in advancing such a charge, is to be found in the time in which he made his report—when the Senate had but six days to sit, and it could not be discussed; and in declining to annex the customary resolution, so as to admit of discussion and afford the friends of gen. Jackson an opportunity for defence. In fine, it was obviously intended to counteract the effects apprehended from the vote of the house and force of public opinion; and, was, incontestably, designed to inflict a wanton blow on the feelings and character of gen. Jackson, under the imposing sanction of a regard for public duty.

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 uprightnes 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 severe 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. Of dare venture to assert, that not a single member of the select committee, malignant as appears to me.

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 very conduct 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 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 Tennesseeans, 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 the scene of operations." What, then, in this state of the case, becomes of the plea of necessity? I will ask, if the committee did not know, that correct information of the numbers and positions of the Indians was only obtained after the termination of the campaign? General Gaines was led to believe, from his enquiries on this subject, that the number of Seminoles exceeded 2,800 warriors. Would it have been prudent to march half this number of men to the frontier, had the general even believed the numbers of the enemy to be exaggerated? The strength of the Seminoles might easily have been ascertained by

drafting, would have produced the two evils of much loss of value, in time, and the raising of a force reluctant in disposition and inefficient in character and equipment. Gen. Jackson immediately dispatched a letter to governor McMin, apprizing him of the call for volunteers, and informing him that in case the call should not be promptly and effectually answered, he should require of him one thousand drafted militia. The governor warmly approved the step the general had taken, and added to his force one company of mounted volunteers, who joined the army at Fort Gadsden. General Jackson's letter of the 12th January, apprised the department of the measure, and the secretary approved and sanctioned it.

Corps of the same character with the Tennessee volunteers, were raised in other parts of the country, and under different officers, during the late war with Great Britain. In the north-western campaign, Gen. Harrison was joined by a body of volunteers, led by Colonel Johnson—and governor Shelby authorized the general to form them into corps, and appoint such officers as the men might elect. Another body of men, from Ohio, joined the army on the march of general Harrison for the relief of Fort Wayne, without any authority, and uncommissioned by the state executive. These organized themselves and appointed their officers: Their services were accepted for ten days, and they received pay for that period. It is well known that exactly the same kind of troops followed gen. Jackson to the Creek nation, and achieved the victories of Taledega, Emuckfaw, and the Horse-Shoe. The same men who penetrated the swamps of Florida, covered Mobile from British visitation; and the same troops of officers and men, defeated Wellington's veterans on the shore of the Mississippi, and saved New Orleans from incendiary pollution. Did Congress then adjudge the act of raising them "unconstitutional," or did they approve the measure and make appropriation for paying them? I will not say that the sanctioning an act by one Congress obliges every succeeding Congress to approve all similar proceedings.—But, where a measure of important necessity is adopted on personal responsibility, and approved by the government of the nation, it must be some motive, different from a regard for principle, that could prompt a committee of Congress, at another period to censure a similar measure, urged by similar necessity, and productive of similar benefit.

It is thought unnecessary to enter minutely into an enquiry on the powers of either the War Department or a Major General commanding, to raise, on emergency, a body of mounted volunteers. We shall leave this discussion to those who are fond of cavilling for forms, and raising technical objections to the most important and necessary measures.—Suffice it to say, that gen. Jackson had to choose between two modes of raising the requisite force; the one productive of pernicious delay, and effluated to ensure ultimate defeat—the other, more simple, less expensive, and creative of an army, fraught with ardent enterprise, and willing to endure every privation in giving safety to their brethren of the South. To select was not difficult. It was a choice between defeat and victory; the full performance of a urgent duty, or the disgrace of the general and the destruction

auxiliary bands from the more easterly parts of Florida, and it became Gen. Jackson's duty, under this consideration, to raise such a force as would ensure success in every emergency. Can it be wrong to act against an enemy, with a larger force than his own, or is it impolitic and unwarlike to use that superiority which will ensure success? Such a principle may govern those who lead men to battle to gratify ambition, and weave barren laurels for their brows. But such battles Gen. Jackson never has fought, and never will fight. He has too dear a regard for the character of his country and the lives of her citizens, to endanger either in useless contests; and far may it ever be from him, to draw either on the purse or the blood of the republic, to purchase the wreath of unprofitable glory.

It is said, that the Indians were illegally subsidized by Gen. Gaines. Gen. Mitchell's letter of the 13th Dec. 1817, to the Secretary of War, apprises the Department that the friendly Indians should be employed; and Gen. Gaines, in a letter of the 3d December, also informs the Secretary of the contemplated employment of Indians; which communication was received at Washington, on the 26th Dec. If, then, the executive were early apprized of Gen. Gaines's intention, the Secretary, by not disapproving the measure, adopted it; and the committee, knowing this fact, in attributing improper and illegal views to Gen. Jackson, only afford an additional display of epiphetic hostility to the army, and the most wanton and studied disregard of truth.

The committee accuse the general of disobedience of orders, inasmuch as he disregarded the injunction to General Gaines, to abstain from attacking Spanish garrisons, without special instructions from the Department.

It is clear principle that no order given to one officer can be made part of an order subsequently given to another officer, for the performance of the same duty, without a special reference to the first, and an express direction to be governed by it. Jackson's orders were general, he was told to terminate the conflict, and give tranquility to the frontier; and, in these orders no instructions can be found for his government by the orders previously given to Gen. Gaines. In selecting the means of accomplishing the objects of the campaign, the commanding general's powers were discretionary, and for his judgment in using those powers, we are alone responsible. The only mode in which he could have disobeyed the order, was either to have remained inactive at Nashville, or to have adopted such measures as would have been more pernicious than inactivity. In either case, his conduct would have been justly reprehensible.

But admit the order of Gen. Gaines to be obligatory on Gen. Jackson, the case contemplated by these orders never occurred.—The Indians were not found under the guns of a Spanish fort, but were sheltered within it. It was their depot, from whence they drew their public stores both of ammunition and provision. Spanish officers escorted parties of Indians to place them in security from our attacks. The war was planned in St. Marks. The Indian power of attorney was executed there, and countersigned by E. C. Leungo, the commandant, and the council for the arrangement of every warlike movement were held in the quarters of that officer.

If these facts be known at the war office, it is not to be doubted that an order would have been issued for the seizure of St. Marks. For when they, and the acts of a general induced by them, were known, the President approved of the measure. It had not been conceived that the Spanish officers had made themselves parties in the war; and no previous order could have been expected to meet a case which was not supposed to exist.

In page 6, the committee remark, that "here also (at St. Marks) were taken two Indian chiefs, one of whom pretended to possess the spirit of prophecy; they were hung without trial, and with little ceremony." The committee have forgotten to state, that Francis the Prophet had long been one of our direst and most dangerous foes—that he had a brigadier's commission from Great Britain—and that he successfully employed his superstitious influence and the promises of his transatlantic friends to instigate his deluded brethren to deeds of rapine and massacre. They seem also to have forgotten that Homathlimico, the other chief, had headed the party who in cold blood murdered Scott and his unhappy companions—struck the reeking tomahawk into the bosoms of defenceless women, and dashed out the brains of their infants against the boat's.

Was it mere "technical retaliation" under which these monsters were executed, or was their death an awful but just punishment for their crimes? It is wrong to speak of the policy of executions; and I trust that mere policy shall never be urged as an excuse for depriving a fellow being of existence; but criminals are executed both for example and punishment, and the awful example made of Francis and Homathlimico had a wide spread influence. Two Indians had been taken with them and released; and, in a few days, the whole Ocheese tribe surrendered at discretion. They were treated humanely, furnished with transportation and provision, and sent into the Creek nation.

An effort is made by the committee to show that, at the time Gen. Jackson believed the war to be ended, he had resolved on occupying Pensacola. To establish this charge, they more than once refer to extracts from his letters, wherein he states that the Seminoles are dispersed and their means of annoyance destroyed. It will be recollected that these letters were written after the end of that part of the campaign which was conducted in East Florida, and had a necessary reference to the general's success in securing that portion of our frontier immediately open to the incursions of the Eastern Seminoles. At the time the dispatches were written, the numbers of hostile Indians in West Florida were unknown; and, without attributing to Gen. Jackson the powers of prophecy and magic, it was impossible, in stating "the Seminoles war was ended," that he meant to extend the remark to all future aggressions, both on the eastern and western extremities of our southern border. The Seminoles in East Florida were dispersed, not exterminated—their towns were burnt, and their cattle taken from them; of course, when scattered and in a state of starvation, the commanding general said the war with them was at an end. But the means of subsistence they might soon again procure from labor and sympathy of their Spanish friends, east of Shawnee—and these obtained, they still possessed the power of concentration and incursion; although it was confidently trusted that the awful lesson, which they received would have a permanent salutary influence.

In West Florida, the same outrages had for some time been committed, almost daily, on the frontier of Alabama; and the letter from Gov. Bibb of the 19th May, which was received on the arrival of the army at Escambia, plainly showed that the territorial border called as loudly for defence and security as the frontier of Georgia.

East and West Florida, were similarly situated: both were inhabited by Indians hostile to the United States; in both had British instigation cherished and nurtured this spirit of hostility; and in each had the savages a depot, whence they drew their warlike munitions, and on which they could retire in case of defeat. Of all these facts, the general had the fullest proof; and with these proofs before him, he had to choose between retiring from Florida into Tennessee, content with doing half his duty, by securing half the frontier, or executing his orders entire, by the same course to tranquilize the West, which he had successfully adopted in the East.

I mean not to enter upon a defence of the occupancy of Pensacola. General Jackson believed it necessary, and therefore he did it. If it saved the life of a single frontier settler it was right; and it can only be proved wrong by showing that there was not a single body of Indians in West Florida at the time Pensacola was occupied. The savages west of Pensacola Bay were scattered in the swamps, obtaining, after their dispersion by the movement of Maj. Young, and Gen. Jackson's advance into the country, a miserable subsistence by hunting and preying on the cattle of the inhabitants. Had these Indians, irritated by defeat, been granted access to their old depot, they would, in parties of ten and twenty, have committed more murders on our open border, than could ever have sat easy on Gen. Jackson's conscience, had any act or neglect of his facilitated their commission.

Common sense as well as national law prohibits any violation of neutrality to prevent an evil remotely prospective, but where the expected danger is both of vital character and certain occurrence, to neglect any means of preventing it is not only feebly generous but grossly criminal. Individuals may make such sacrifices, when mere personal danger or inconvenience is apprehended, but to avert so dreadful an evil as the murderous incursions of a savage foe, all accessible means of security and prevention are imperiously called for. Men, who know the Indian character, are well aware of the fully defensive operations relative to their massacres and predatory expeditions. If the whole army had been extended in a cordon, along the southern frontier, they would have been laughed at by the Indians. Relieved from all apprehensions of attack, and the privation of their Spanish depots, they would have leisurely concentrated their forces and broken the cordon at almost any point. It was then necessary to attack them and as in West Florida they never were embodied, the general had either to march his whole army in pursuit of each little squad of warriors, and exterminate them in detail, or to adopt such measures as would relieve his army from useless toil and bloodshed, and his country from unnecessary expence. This measure was the provisional occupation of Florida. It was an act of necessity: the necessity we were under, in all cases, to protect the lives and liberties of our citizens. If the occupation of Amelia Island is justifiable, the seizure of Pensacola is still more so; for the lives of our citizens are of infinitely greater importance than the plunder of our commerce, and the security of a frontier from an Indian invasion; of much greater interest than the prevention of smuggling.

To destroy the scattered parties in West Florida, Capt. Boyles, with two companies of rangers, was ordered to scour the country, and his gallantry and success are well known.

In page 7, of the Report, there is a sentence calculated to induce a belief that the terms of capitulation were forcibly imposed upon the governor and garrison of Pensacola. These terms were proposed by the governor himself, before surrendering the Baranca; and were fully acceded to, except in such points as affected the security of the occupancy and the objects of the campaign.

It was necessary to remark, that Gen. J. abolished the revenue laws of Spain (p. 6).—The capitulation engaged for the transportation of all the officers of government, civil and military, to Havana. What then became of their revenue laws? The governor virtually abolished them himself.

It is not a fact that all the officers of the new government were military men. The temporary governor, Col. King, is an officer of the army; but civil officers were appointed in the different departments from among citizens, and M. McKenzie, a native of Mobile, was placed at the head of the magistracy. The civil rights of the inhabitants were secured to them; and, in some instances, particular privileges of individuals were accorded, which were totally repugnant to the nature of our political institutions.

In the 9th page of the report, there is a remark that before general Jackson could make a hostile movement on the Spanish possessions, they must have "opposed him by physical, not moral force." It is not easy to understand this distinction, but I presume the committee mean by moral force, the use of persuasion and instigation among the Indians, and furnishing them with arms and ammunition. If the use of such a "moral force" is not to be opposed and avenged, we are a nation of natural law, and the constitution, in what a situation are we placed? The adoption of such a principle, forever puts a stop to frontier emigration, and the proud spread of our hardy population.

It declares to the enterprising settler of the wilderness, that it is illegal to protect him from Indian incursion; and it says to the infamous emissaries of Britain: your safety is now secure; go among our Indians, and, by gold and superstition, spirit them to reiterate outrage, deluge our frontier in blood; we do not teach, but stand under the shelter of our constitution; your punishment would be a stab to the liberties of our country.

In regard to general Jackson's order to Gen. Gaines to occupy St. Augustine, it is only necessary to say, that it was issued in conformity to the same principle which governed the general in all his movements in Florida, viz. That where the Spaniards identified themselves with the Indians, by arming, or sheltering them, they were to be treated as enemies in our own defence; one of the most sacred necessities imposed on man.

In page 11, the committee ask, "if these things are admitted in the South, will not they be considered as authorized in the North?" I answer, yes.

It is needless to remark on that part of the report which regards the execution of Ariuhot and Ambrister. The committee admit, "that having left their country and united their fate with savages with whom the United States were at war, they forfeited their claim to the protection of their own government and subjected themselves to the same treatment, which ought, according to the principles and practice of the American government, to be extended towards those with whom they were associated." If their crimes merited punishment, (and where in the catalogue of depravity, can we find a blacker crime than the excitement of savages to butcher women and children?) and the civil powers of our country had no jurisdiction over their acts, it remains only to state that general Jackson had the right and the power to execute the law of nature and nations upon them. If the two great points are admitted; the guilt of the prisoners and the power of the general, what object have we in cavilling at the mode of their trial? An error in the formal part of the proceedings would not have proved the innocence of the accused, and of course could not vitiate the whole transaction. If the conduct of these men had been such as was imputed to them, their death was richly merited; and if it were admitted, that general Jackson, in punishing these monsters, erred in formalities; yet establishment of their guilt and the application of the corrective, not only consummated his duty, but repaired all the insubstantial defects which might have given impunity to crime.

To conclude—those remarks are presented to the world, from a deep conviction, that the report of the committee not only does the greatest injustice to general Jackson, but in its character and tendency is destructive of our dearest rights. Every citizen of the republic is watching, that general Jackson, who does not solemnly protest against so novel and unconstitutional a proceeding. If inquisitorial investigations can be instituted into the character of individuals, at the will of the legislative branch of our government usurp the legislative power? If such a precedent is acquiesced in by the honorable body from one of whose committee it emanated, it will be infinitely more dangerous than the open efforts of ambition, even when supported by the licentiousness of standing armies.

Washington, March 5, 1819.

P. S. It has been intimated that some gentlemen of the committee have expressed their regret, that all the facts on the subject of their enquiry had not been obtained before they made their report. No excuse is left them for not procuring all the facts; for general Jackson stated to one of the select committee, that he was willing to appear before them as a witness, and expose to them all the documents in his possession. It should be recollected that the general himself furnished the copy of his order to general Gaines respecting the seizure of St. Augustine.

The following very remarkable anecdote was referred to by Mr. Williams, in his speech on occasion of Mr. Pavell's motion for a petition to the legislature to revise the criminal code: "Two men were once convicted of highway robbery, before Judge Caulfield, the lineal ancestor of the present Archdeacon Caulfield—When the jury brought in their verdict of guilty, the elder of the two felons turned round to the younger, and with a countenance expressive of the most diabolical rage, malice and revenge, addressed his companion in the following manner: 'D—n seize you, you hen hearted villain! if it had not been for you, I should have sent that rascal to hell; who bore witness against us. I would have murdered the villain, and then he could have told no tales.—But you, you cowardly scoundrel, persuaded me to let him go. You dog, if I be hanged, you will be hanged with me, and that is the only comfort and satisfaction I have. But, good people, if any of my profession be among you, take warning by my example; if you rob a man, kill him on the spot; you will then be safe, for dead men tell no tales. I have robbed many persons, and I may escape from prison to rob many more, and, by Heavens, the men I surely will murder.' My God visit the blood of the men you murder upon my head," said Judge Caulfield. "Go, Mr. Sheriff, procure a carpenter, have gallows erected and a coffin made on the very spot where the monster stands; for from this bench I will not remove until I see him executed: as for the young man, whose heart, though corrupt by the influence of this infernal wretch, still retained the principles of humanity, he shall not perish with him: I must indeed pass upon him the sentence the law requires, but I will respite him, and use my influence with the Crown to pardon him. This heavy villain shall not, therefore, have the satisfaction his malignant heart has anticipated! The Sheriff obeyed the order; a gallows was erected in the court house, and in the presence of the Judge, the Jury, and the people, the unparalleled monster ascended the scaffold, cursing and blaspheming even to the moment when he was launched into eternity."

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#### Gleanings from late English papers.

The news of the greatest importance to Europe, contained in the *Moniteur* of Friday, is an official paragraph from lady Morgan, informing the people of France that she has arrived in Paris, expressly to superintend a translation of her last Irish novel. She adds, that it is her intention to prefix a portrait of herself, "by a distinguished artist, and a biographical memoir." Can even female vanity go further? [London Paper.

**Horrible Phenomenon! Galvanism.**  
On the 14th Nov. last, various galvanic experiments were made on the body of the murderer Clydale, by Dr. Ure, with a voltaic battery of 270 pairs of 4 inch plates. The results were truly appalling. On moving the rod from the hip to the leg, the knee being previously bent, the heel was thrown out with such violence as nearly to overturn one of the assistants, who in vain attempted to prevent its extension!—In the 2d experiment, the rod was applied to the breathing nerve in the neck, when *laborious* breathing instantly commenced; the chest heaved and *flowed*; the belly was protruded and collapsed, with the relaxing and retreating diaphragm—and it is thought, that but for the complete evacuation of the blood, pulsation might have occurred!—In the 3d experiment, the supra-orbital nerve was touched, when every muscle in the murderer's face "was thrown into fearful action." The scene was hideous—several of the spectators left the room, and one gentleman actually fainted, from terror, or sickness!! In the 4th experiment, the transmitting of the electrical power from the spinal marrow to the ulnar nerve, at the elbow, the fingers were instantly put in motion, and the agitation of the arm was so great, that the corpse seemed to point to the different spectators, some of whom thought it had come to life.—Dr. Ure appears to be of opinion, that had not incisions been made in the blood vessels of the neck, and the spinal marrow been lacerated, the criminal might have been restored to life!!! [ib.

**John Randolph Again.**  
We yield to the request, of some of our subscribers, by publishing the following extract of a letter from Buckingham, to a gentleman in this city.—*Rich. Eng.*  
"Since writing we are requested to say to you, that a number of men, in the lower end of Mr. Randolph's district had lately written to him, and invited him to return to public life; to which he answered, that he will with pleasure become a candidate and attend the elections, and that he feels honored by their confidence. It is believed that there is not a man in the district who feels a disposition to oppose him, and but few who will not be pleased at his taking a seat in the next Congress."

**Outrage on Quakers, at Carlow.**—As a number of females of the Society of Friends were lately coming out of their meeting-house, at Carlow, they were assailed by a vile rabble, who, not content with using such missiles as fell directly in their way, raked the very kennels for filth and ordure to heap on the persons of these respectable people. The Roman Catholic priest of the town, the Rev. Wm. Fitzgerald, addressed his parishioners next Sunday, on the subject of this brutal outrage, in the following terms: "My very soul is harrowed up at the recollection of such an abomination! Some of these wretches are said to be Catholics; but I disown them. Christianity disclaims, and Catholicity abhors them—they are the excommunicate of civil society. Such wretches, in Jerusalem, at the time of the persecution of the Messiah, were the first to cry out, 'Crucify Jesus!' An exclamation of horror ran through the congregation. Such wretches, in Constantinople, would be the very dogs of Mahometan fanaticism. I thank God their number is small; and I am sure they are the vilest, the lowest, and foulest degenerate of the people."

The Western Spy, published at Cincinnati, states that on the evening of the 5th inst. George Dunstoh, a citizen of that place, in an affray with a Mr. Lewis, a stranger, committed the desperate act of murder upon his adversary, by discharging a loaded pistol. A reward of one hundred dollars by the town of Cincinnati was proclaimed by the Mayor, for the apprehension of the murderer. He was lodged in jail on the morning of the 6th.

**ANOTHER MURDER!**  
On Monday the 8th ult. ALPHONSO C. STUART, Esq. attorney at law, was murdered at Belville, Illinois, by a man of the name of Bennett.—We understand that the murder was of that description which results from the practice of duelling; and that the surviving principal and the seconds are well ironed in Belville jail, there to await the punishment due to the violators of the laws of God and man. Since writing the above, we have learned that the prisoners have been admitted to bail.—*St. Louis Gaz.*

**New Military Work.**—A new military work is just out of the press in New York, entitled "Compend of the United States system of Infantry Exercise and Manoeuvres, also, the best system extant for Light Infantry and Rifemen—the United States System corrected and abridged, and the augmentations inserted, by C. K. Gardner, formerly Adjutant General of the Division of the Niagara, and subsequently of the Division of the North—U. S. Army."

It forms a compact abridgement of those more bulky works which are esteemed as standards of modern discipline.

**Columbian.**  
Lord Erskine.—The marriage of this eminent lawyer is not generally known, although it took place so far back as October last, at Græna Green. It is certain that the notice of this remarkable event has yet appeared in the public prints. In October his lordship arrived at Græna, accompanied by Miss Sarah Buck, the present Lady Erskine, by whom he had had several children

**EPIGRAM.**  
You beat your pate, and fancy wit will come, Knock as you will, there's nobody at home.

## THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31.

We are authorized to state that Capt. Smith Slaughter is a candidate to represent this county in the next state legislature.

In order to render justice to both parties, we have in today's paper, published the strictures on Mr. Luceok's report on the Seminole war. In our next we will give Mr. Luceok's reply to the strictures.

### NORTHERN BOUNDARY LINE.

PLATTSBURG.—The town of Plattsburg, on Lake Champlain, rendered memorable by the glorious naval victory achieved by Commodore Macdonough over a British flotilla of superior force during the last war with Great Britain, it is now reported upon good authority, is ascertained to be upon the English side of the boundary line, between Canada and the U. S. States. If this report should prove correct, the place must be cut off from the U. S. States, by the northern line, drawn (according to the terms of the Treaty of Peace of 1783) from the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river, down the middle of said river to the 45th deg. of N. lat. and thence due west to the St. Lawrence. If such shall be the determination of the Commissioners, respectively appointed by the governments of Great Britain and the United States under the treaty of Gen't—it will deprive the state of New York of a valuable portion of territory, and the general government of the most formidable military position either upon Lake Champlain, or any part of their northeastern frontier. [City Gazette.

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The wanton killing of an Indian ought to be visited with the severest punishment. By an act of this sort, perpetrated in the latter end of January, by a person of the name of James Thompson, on an Indian belonging to the Fox tribe; all the settlements on Salt River are thrown into the utmost alarm, from the certainty of being visited by the retaliation which Indian law assigns as the punishment due to murder, unless the offender shall be apprehended and brought to justice, with which the Indians have declared they will be satisfied. [Nat. Int.

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out of the pale of wedlock. He was dressed in fashionable male attire, with a large Lechorn bonnet and large veil. On the arrival of the officiating Priest of the Temple of Hymen, his lordship threw off his dress, and appeared in propria persona, and the usual ceremony being gone through, the parties were declared man and wife! His lordship again put on his female vestments, and was on the point of taking his departure, when his son, the Hon. Thomas Erskine, made his appearance in a chase and four; but the knot was tied, and shortly after the new married couple drove off. The bride is nearly 70.—The object of this very extraordinary step, is said to be for the purpose of legalizing the children of this connexion, who, according to Scottish law, cease to be illegitimate on the marriage of their parents at any time.

### THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

The eighteenth century, beyond any other in the cycles of authentic history, has been distinguished for the application of mechanical means in aid of the physical powers of mankind.—It has been estimated that, in the Island of Great Britain alone, the use of machinery was so general, as to have been equivalent to an addition to the population of one hundred millions of adult persons. Count Volney, author of the celebrated "Meditations on the Ruins of Empires," which has been popular in nearly all printed languages, has, for many years, been engaged upon an important work on history. It bears for its title, *Modern Researches on Ancient History*; and, having recently appeared at Paris, a translation, made under the superintendance of the author, is printed in London, and will speedily be published. The work is written in the highly finished style and philosophical style of Count Volney, and abounds in original reflections, made in a manner all his own; while it exhibits a learned comparison of ancient authorities, and the most curious chronological calculations. It may be satisfactory to many admirers of this writer, to know that, under the Bourbon government, he has been called to the Chamber of Peers, and continues a member of the Institute; and the superintendance of the author, is published in London, and will speedily be published. The work is written in the highly finished style and philosophical style of Count Volney, and abounds in original reflections, made in a manner all his own; while it exhibits a learned comparison of ancient authorities, and the most curious chronological calculations. It may be satisfactory to many admirers of this writer, to know that, under the Bourbon government, he has been called to the Chamber of Peers, and continues a member of the Institute; and the superintendance of the author, is published in London, and will speedily be published.

**IMMOLATION.**  
The following account of burying a woman alive, with her deceased husband, is from the Calcutta Gazette, 9th July last. "A hole being dug for the purpose, about 8 or 9 feet, and six in diameter, the bodies were placed upright therein; upon which their relations threw in the earth, and the eldest son, about 19 years of age, danced over the bodies in the hole, and trod the earth down as it was thrown in, until it came above the heads, when a general shout closed the monstrous and horrid ceremony. No complaint or cry was uttered by the patient sufferer. The above shocking instance of superstitition and depravity took place about 10 miles from Calcutta, and in the same place, during the preceding year, 36 widows were burnt alive with their deceased husbands."

**PAPER MONEY.**  
The progress of forgery had become so alarming in England, within the last seven years, that the British parliament found it expedient to take other measures than hanging—accordingly, a commission passed the great seal, appointing a board to enquire into the best means of preventing the forgery of bank notes, to examine evidence, and to receive any plans offered. The members were: Sir Joseph Banks, Jeremiah Hartman, esq. Sir Wm. Congreve, governor of the bank, Wm. Courtenay esq. M.P. W. B. Wollaston, M.D. D. Gilbert, esq. M.P. and Chs. Hatchett, esq.

From a board thus constituted, something should proceed which will diminish a crime that has been increasing in a most frightful ratio during the last few years, and which, if not checked by preventative means—punishments having proved unavailing—threatens to put an end to all confidence in paper money. We understand that Mr. Perkins, of Philadelphia, so eminent for his ingenuity and skill in mechanics and the kindred arts, has been encouraged to visit England with an invention of his, which in its nature appears to render forgery absolutely impracticable—and that he is to depart for London in the course of a few months, with the necessary apparatus.—*Aurora.*

We find nothing in the recent advices from England of any preparation for paying in gold and silver, by the bank of England—the period at which payments in gold and silver were to be resumed, was the 5th July, 1819. By late advices, it was to be again suspended to July, 1820.—ib.

**Extract of a letter from Bavaria.**  
"We have witnessed here a superb funeral of the Baron Hornstein, a courier, but the result is what induces me to mention it in my letter. Two days after the workmen entered the mausoleum, when they witnessed an object which petrified them! At the door of the sepulchre lay a body covered with blood—it was the mortal remains of this favorite of courts and princes. The Baron

was buried alive! On recovering from his trance he had forced the lid of the coffin, and endeavored to escape from the charnal house—it was impossible! and therefore, in a fit of desperation, as it is supposed, he dashed his brains out against the wall. The royal family, and indeed the whole city, are plunged in grief at the horrid catastrophe." [London paper.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**  
The Subscriber will issue, in the course of a few days, the first number of a WEEKLY publication, to be printed on a single sheet, the size of a common newspaper.

As from the plan of the proposed publication, and the nature of its contents, it ought to become a work of permanent utility, it will be printed in the quarto form, so as to be more conveniently preserved in volumes. A principal portion of each number, will be reserved for essays on AGRICULTURE, GARDENING, the best principles of BREEDING LIVE STOCK—and, in short, for observations on all the various branches of rural and domestic economy.—The next portion for original and selected articles on miscellaneous subjects, and a brief chronicle of passing events—and, finally, the country subscriber may rely upon finding in each number a correct account of the prices of country produce and of the principal articles in the common market.

This brief exposition will enable the reader to comprehend clearly the scope of the intended publication; which, taking its name from its most prominent feature, will bear the title of "THE AMERICAN FARMER," and addressing itself to the interests of all classes, it will not in any way interfere, in mere party contentions. There appears now, happily, to be a growing fondness throughout our country, for agricultural research and experiment; and there can be no doubt that a publication of this nature which should communicate the efforts making, and the lights already acquired by experience, in other states and countries, would excite a feeling of emulation, and give an impulse to public spirit in Maryland, from which the best consequences might be expected to result. "THE AMERICAN FARMER" will open a new ground, and is not intended, or, in its nature, calculated to interfere with any established publication.

For the manner in which his undertaking will be executed, the subscriber can offer only the pledge of some little experience in, and an ardent predilection for, agricultural pursuits. Besides a valuable collection already made, he has taken measures to be supplied with the new publications of our own country and of Europe, and he expects to be aided by the correspondence of intelligent landholders. With these explanations, offered in sincerity and truth, he informs those who may feel disposed to subscribe, that "The American Farmer" will be published for \$4 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. Seven hundred subscribers are already obtained, and some extra numbers will be stricken off, to give complete files to those who may make early application. Subscriptions will be received by me, at No. 8. Calvert street. J. S. SKINNER.

P. S. All Editors who give this address one or two insertions, will lay the Editor under an obligation to reciprocate the favor in any way in his power. J. S. S.

**Jefferson County, To wit.**  
March Court, 1819, being the 23d day of the month.

Henry Crowl, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
Margaret Gummert, widow of Christian Gummert, dec'd, Hugh M. Name and Susannah his wife, late Susannah Gummert, Abraham Isler and Mary his wife, late Mary Gummert; Christian Gummert, infant children of John Gummert, dec'd; William Brown and Esther his wife, late Ester Gummert, widow of said John Gummert, deceased. Defendants.

**IN CHANCERY.**  
THIS day came the parties by their attorneys, and the defendants Abraham Isler and Mary his wife, late Mary Gummert, and John Gummert and Daniel Gummert, infant children of John Gummert, dec'd, and William Brown and Esther his wife, late Esther Gummert, widow of said John Gummert, deceased, not having entered their appearance and given security agreeably to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth: It is therefore ordered that they do appear here on the fourth Monday in May next, and answer the bill of the complainant—and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the *Repository*, printed and sold at Charles-town, for two months, and posted at the front door of the court house of the said county of Jefferson.

A Copy—Teste,  
ROBERT G. HITE, Clk.

**COMPANY ORDERS.**  
THE Company commanded by the undersigned, is ordered to parade in Charles-town, on the 2d Saturday in April next, at 11 o'clock, at their usual place of parade, Militia men who have resigned into the bounds of the company since its last parade, and who have not enrolled themselves, are directed to report themselves on that day. BRAX. DAVENPORT, Capt.

## CIRCUS,

Charlestown, Virginia.

MR. WEST respectfully informs the public that the whole of his Equestrian Troop and beautiful Stud of Horses, will perform for Three Days only, and will go through the whole of their wonderful performances as exhibited before the President of the United States. The performance to commence each day at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Box one dollar—Pit seventy five cents. Children under 12 years of age 50 cents.

Days of performance will be on Wednesday March 31, Thursday the 1st of April, and Friday the 2d of April, 1819.

**Election Notice.**  
AN election of three fit persons as overseers of the poor of the county of Jefferson for each of the districts therein, for the three years next ensuing, will take place on the 3d Saturday in April next at the following places under the direction of the individuals appointed for that purpose, to wit: In District No. 1. at the court house in Charlestown, under the direction of Joseph W. Davis, Matthew Ranson and Robert Worthington, or any two of them. In District No. 2 under the direction of Pealy Marmaduke, Aaron Jewett and James Brown, or any two of them, at the house of Thomas James in Shepherdstown. In District No. 3. at the house of Adam Moudy in Smithfield, under the direction of Wm. P. Flood, Sebastian Eaty and Daniel Fry, or any two of them. March 31.

**Jefferson Cavalry, Attention.**  
YOU are ordered to parade in Charlestown on the 10th day of next month, (April) being the second Saturday. The uniform is the same as heretofore, and it must be distinctly understood that no member will be permitted to remain in the troop after failing to appear on parade in complete uniform. It will hereafter be essential to entitle a new member to admittance that he shall first have provided himself with a complete suit of uniform. If there are any persons at this time enrolled who should not think proper to comply with the regulations already adopted by the troop, they shall be reported to the commanding officers of the respective districts in which they may reside, for the purpose of being there made liable to militia duty. In a word, the determination is unalterable, that every volunteer who musters in the Troop, must appear in complete uniform; any attempt to the contrary will at least excite unpleasant feeling, to prevent which this timely notice is given.

GEORGE W. HUMPHREYS, Capt.  
3d Regt. Va. Cavalry,  
Charlestown, March 29.

**VOCAL MUSIC.**  
HAVING been solicited by a number of citizens of Charlestown, to open a singing school, I propose commencing in Charlestown, so soon as a sufficient number of scholars offer. I have on hand a choice selection of Music, lately published.

JAMES M. BOYD.  
March 31.

**PUBLIC SALE,**  
WILL be sold, on Monday the 12th of April next, at the subscriber's residence near Charlestown, horses, cattle, hogs, household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, and many other articles too numerous for insertion. A credit of six months will be given, upon the purchaser giving bond and approved security. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when due attendance will be given by  
HUGH McDONOLD

FOR SALE, A noted Tavern and Store Stand, In Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, Va.

LOT of ground and three brick buildings, on the corner of German and Princess streets, fronting on German 63, and on Princess 121 feet. On the same lot a large frame house, two stories high, (out of repair.) a frame stable, and a large brick smoke house, calculated for the use of two families.

When we examine into the present flourishing state of Shepherdstown, and the many decided advantages it possesses, we must see the growing prosperity of the place in a great degree ensured. Situated on the banks of the Potomac river, which is navigable for boats, passing through an extensive, fertile, populous and healthy valley, within seventy miles of the seat of the General Government, Georgetown, Alexandria and Baltimore, a turnpike road to the latter place, except about four miles, which will soon be completed and connected with the Winchester turnpike road, now going on from this place, by a bridge across the Potomac river, opposite the town, and at the lower end of Princess street. It is now seen that the town property herein described for sale, will claim the attention of persons of capital and enterprise; and those who may be desirous of owning it, will do well to be early with their applications, to the undersigned, either in person or by letter.

The stock of GOODS on hand, will also be sold, on very accommodating terms. JAMES BROWN, Shepherdstown, March 24.

PUBLIC SALE. WILL be sold, on Saturday the 10th of April next, at the late residence of Elijah Chamberlin deceased, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, wagons, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, wheat, rye and corn, together with many other articles too numerous to mention. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving bond and approved security. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. when due attendance will be given by MARY CHAMBERLIN, adm'rix. DAN'L McPHERSON, adm'or. March 24.

20 Dollars Reward. STRAYED or stolen from Mud Port, near Harper's Ferry, on Saturday the 20th inst. a Dark Brown Horse: he has three white feet, a very sore back occasioned by the saddle, one of his fore hoofs split. Any person who will return said horse to the subscriber living at Mud Port, or to Henry Haines' Tavern in Charlestown, with the thief, shall receive the above reward, or ten dollars for the horse alone. ISAIAH THROPP. March 24.

PUBLIC SALE. TO BE SOLD, on Friday the 9th of April next, to the highest bidder, on the premises, all the personal estate of Adrian Davenport, dec'd, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, a Wagon and Cows: Corn by the barrel, Rye by the bushel, and Grain in the ground, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen furniture. A credit of 9 months will be given on all sums over 10 dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when due attendance will be given. BENJ. DAVENPORT. March 17, 1819.

EDGE TOOLS. THE subscriber has on hand and intends to keep a quantity of AXES of all kinds, BOARD AXES, ADZES, ROUNDING KNIVES, double reined 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, Charlestown, February 17.

TO LET, A convenient House and Lot, in Smithfield, in a good situation. For terms apply to the subscriber, in Smithfield. DANIEL FRY. March 24.

ELECTION. An election will be held, at the court house of this county, on the fourth Monday in April next, to choose a fit person to represent the district composed of the counties of Jefferson, Berkeley, Hampshire and Hardy in the Congress of the United States—also a Senator for the district composed of the counties of Jefferson and Frederick, and two suitable persons to represent the county of Jefferson in the Legislature of this Commonwealth. John Packett, Sheriff of Jefferson County. March 17.

NOTICE. AN election will be held at the court house in Charlestown, on the first Monday in April next, for the purpose of electing seven fit persons to serve as trustees of said town. March 17.

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 Charlestown, 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.

PLASTER OF PARIS. I have a quantity of Plaster of Paris for sale at my mill on the Opegon, 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.

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 Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court House of this County. A Copy—Test. R. G. HITE, c. l. c.

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, 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, dec'd. January 27.

Wanted Immediately, AN active lad between 13 and 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the Tailoring business. HENRY YOUNG. Charlestown, March 3. 6t.

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 Charlestown. HENRY MILLER. March 10.

Family Medicines. FOR SALE. Whole-sale and retail, by W & J LA NE, 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. I should recommend them to all my friends in similar cases. Your humble servant, G. C. COLLINS, Front street, Bull.

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, and a number of them have readily and gladly given certificates of their great value as a family Physic. LEE'S ELIXIR. A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthmas, Croup, Throats, and approaching Consumptions. Cheneraw 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, though numbers have been applied, until I procured a few phials of your LEE'S ELIXIR, for the cure of colds, obstinate coughs, &c. which gave me considerable relief, and which, could I procure immediately a sufficient quantity, will, I feel confident, by being sufficiently used, remove the most distressing complaint that I or the human race have ever been subject to. I have not a doubt but that I shall be the means of your disposing of a great quantity of the Elixir in this part of the country. I am, sir, &c. CHAS. A. SPARKS.

Lee's Worm Lozenges. The proprietor has now the pleasure of stating that the following case came under his immediate observation: His little daughter, about 5 years old, appeared very visibly to lose her flesh; no particular cause could be given for her thus pining away; she was at length taken with fevers, which, with other symptoms led him to believe she had worms; he gave her a dose of Lee's Lozenges, which brought away, incredible as it may appear, 2 worms, the one fifteen and the other thirteen inches in length, each three fourths of an inch round; he has given the Lozenges to another of his children, which brought away a vast quantity of very small worms. Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the ITCH. Warranted to cure by one application, free from Mercury or any pernicious ingredient. This vegetable remedy is so mild, yet efficacious that it may be used with the utmost safety, on the most delicate, pregnant lady, or on a child of the weakest kind. Lee's genuine Persian Lotion. The Persian Lotion operates mildly, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth—improving the complexion. Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, warranted to cure if taken according to the directions. Lee's Grand Restorative and Nervous Cordial, A most valuable medicine for great and general debility, nervous disorders, loss of appetite, &c. &c. Lee's Essence and Extracts of Mustard, An infallible remedy for sprains, bruises, rheumatism, numbness, chilblains, &c. Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, A certain and effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhoeas. Lee's Tooth Ach Drops, which give immediate relief. Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth. Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes. Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches. Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns. Sold on most pleasing terms, whole-sale, by the Proprietor, at the Family Medicine Ware House, No. 68, Hanover street, Baltimore, and retail in almost all the principal cities and towns in the union. Please to observe that none can be Lee's Genuine Family Medicines without the signature of the Proprietor, NOAH RIDGELY, (Late Michael Lee & Co.)

FOR SALE, A Strong, Healthy, Young NEGRO WOMAN. Apply to BATAILLE MUSE, Feb. 10.

FLAX SEED. WE want to purchase a quantity of Flax Seed. Humphreys & Keyes. Near the Market House. 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. Charlestown, March 3.

AT OUR STORE, Second and common Cloth, Cassimeres and Vestings, Calicoes and Gingham, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Domestic Cotton, stripes and plain, Bedticken, cotton, wool and worsted hose, Cambricks 4.4 and 6.4 stirring muslin, Ladies and Italian Crapes, Ladies' and Misses Morocco and Leather Shoes, Men's Coarse Shoes, Fur and Wood 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.

Garden Seeds. The subscriber has just received an assortment of fresh imported Garden Seeds, consisting in part of the following: Early London Cauliflower Seed, Large late ditto, ditto, Large Asiatic ditto, Layden or Dutch ditto, White Brocoli ditto, Purple ditto, Cape ditto, Early York Cabbage, Red Pickling do. do. Drum Head do. do. Early Battersea do. do. Late ditto, do. do. Brussels Sprouts, do. do. Large late Savoy do. do. Early do. do. Large Yellow do. do. Ruta Baga do. do. Scarlet Salmon Radish 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. Lettu. e do. do. Double Cress do. do. Lancashire Gooseberry do. do. Plain do. do. Scazzorno and Salsafy do. do. Large Cook Asparagus do. do. Curled Kale do. do. Mangel Worzel 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.

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 Orrick'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 Vats, Bark-house, Beam-house, Carrying 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 Clarkeburgh, Harrison County, Virginia, three miles from the left hand fork of Biggemond's Creek, which Creek passes through the centre of the land. This land possesses great fertility, a large proportion of it is the 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. February 4, 1819. JOSIPEI MINGHINI, jr. tf.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER. THE PRICE of the FARMERS' REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the commencement, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance—no paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the Editor, until 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. We are authorized to state that EDWARD COLSTON, Esq. (our present representative in Congress) will be a candidate at the ensuing election. We are authorized to state that THOMAS VAN SWARINGEN, Esq. will be a candidate at the ensuing election, to represent this district in the Congress of the U. States. We are authorized to state that MR. WARNER W. THORNTON, Esq. is a candidate to represent the county of Jefferson, in the next Legislature of this Commonwealth. We are authorized to announce Capt. BRATTON DRAVENPORT a candidate to represent the county of Jefferson, in the next Legislature of this Commonwealth. We are authorized to state that Capt. SMITH SLAUGHTER is a candidate to represent this county in the next state Legislature. We are authorized to state, that it being understood Mr. FOWELL declines being a candidate for the new Senate, we are authorized to elect Gen. HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER, he will serve.

TO THE PUBLIC. The Subscriber will issue, in the course of a few days, the first number of a WEEKLY PUBLICATION, to be printed on a single sheet, the size of a common newspaper. As from the plan of the proposed publication, and the nature of its contents, it ought to become a work of permanent utility, it will be printed in the QUARTO form, so as to be more conveniently preserved in volumes. A principal portion of each number, will be reserved for essays on AGRICULTURE, GRAZING, the best principles of ANNUAL LAW, &c.—and, in short, for observations on all the various branches of MORAL and DOMESTIC ECONOMY.—The next portion for original and selected articles on miscellaneous subjects, and a brief chronicle of passing events—and, finally, the country subscriber may rely upon finding in each number, a correct account of the prices of country produce and of the principal articles in the common market. This brief exposition will enable the reader to comprehend clearly the scope of the intended publication, which, taking its name from its most prominent feature, will bear the title of "THE AMERICAN FARMER" and addressing itself to the interests of all classes, it will not in any way interfere, in mere party contentions. There appears now, happily, to be a growing fondness throughout our country, for agricultural research and experiment; and there can be no doubt that a publication of this nature which should communicate the efforts making, and the lights already acquired by experience in other states and countries, would excite a feeling of emulation, and give an impulse to public spirit in Maryland, from which the best consequences might be expected to result. "THE AMERICAN FARMER" will open a new ground, and is not intended, or, in its nature, calculated to interfere with any established publication. For the manner in which his undertaking will be executed, the subscriber can offer only the pledge of some little experience in, and an ardent predilection for, agricultural pursuits. Besides a valuable collection already made, he has taken measures to be supplied with the new publications of our own country and of Europe, and he expects to be aided by the correspondence of intelligent land-holders. With these explanations, offered in sincerity and truth, he informs those who may feel disposed to subscribe, that "The American Farmer" will be published for \$4 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. Seven hundred subscribers are already obtained, and some extra numbers, which will be struck off, to give complete files to those who may make early application. \*Subscriptions will be received by me, at No. 8. Calvert street. J. S. SKINNER.

P. S. All Editors who will give this address one or two insertions, will lay the Editor under an obligation to reciprocate the favor in any way in his power. J. S. S.

From the National Intelligencer. MESSRS. GALE & SEATON—Shortly after the report was made in the Senate on the subject of the Seminole war, formal notice was given in your paper, that strictures (ample and free in their character) would be made on that report. Those strictures have appeared; and, by an editorial paragraph subjoined, it would seem that the editors of the Intelligencer had viewed the conduct of the committee and of the Senate, on that occasion, as of such a nature as to justify in them a departure from the rules that have heretofore been observed in conducting their press. It is believed that this is the first instance in which, through the medium of that paper, the Congress of the United States have been arraigned for their conduct; or that a committee of either branch have been charged, by an officer of the army, with deliberate falsehood and malice for a discharge of their duty—of this, however, no complaint is made, as it respects the editors. But, as the strictures have been made to assume, by those artificial means, an importance they would not have merited had they intrinsically considered, it is therefore hoped that the Editors will feel no hesitation in publishing the following observations. Yours, &c. A. LACOCK.

TO THE PUBLIC. Having recently seen in the National Intelligencer, strictures of an erroneous character, upon a report made by a select committee of the Senate, on the subject of the Seminole war, and being the only member of that committee now at the seat of government, it seems to be a duty I owe to the Senate of the United States, to the committee of which I was a member and to my own character, to offer some remarks on those strictures. In the first place it is necessary to observe, that, on applying to the editors of the National Intelligencer, I was informed by them, in writing, that they were authorized to give up, as the authors of the strictures, the names of two officers of the army of the United States. Could I have brought myself to believe that those young men were the real, as they were the ostensible, authors of those strictures, they would have been treated with silent pity and commiseration, and their production would have remained forever unnoticed by me. But clearly for those men, and the peculiar circumstances of the case, forbid this conclusion. We must look to a higher source for their authors. Those young men were attached to Gen. Jackson, or belonged to his military family. Some of the documents annexed to the strictures, were, it seems, furnished from his own private bureau, for they could not be obtained in the War office. The personal invectives indulged in, in the strictures, correspond entirely with his previous observations in the public taverns and ball-rooms of Washington;—for it is a fact notorious, and cannot be denied, that on those occasions he was vociferous in his imprecations, and violent in his threats, of personal vengeance, even to cutting off the ears of some of the members of the select committee, and this while the subject was before the Senate; and some members of the house of representatives who dared to animadvert upon his conduct, or even to doubt his infallibility, were menaced in nearly a similar manner. Under these circumstances, there seems to be no unfairness in considering that Gen. Jackson is the real author of those strictures, or at least that he approved of, and assented to the publication;—and that those gentlemen (with more gallantry than prudence) were induced to also forward and make upon themselves a responsibility that the general himself felt unwilling to encounter. And it is for him to decide how far it was just and proper for age and experience to take advantage of the exuberant ardor of youthful feelings and attachments, and by this means induce the officers in question to hazard their reputation and future prospects in the army, by acts of inconsiderate rashness. As citizens of the United States, they were entitled to equal privileges with all others. As military officers, they were held strictly subordinate to the civil power. An act of Congress declares, that every officer shall be cashiered, or otherwise punished by court martial, who shall ever utter contumacious or disrespectful words of the Congress of the U. States or of the Legislatures or Governors of any of the states in the Union. And, by rules and regulations established in the army of the United States, the officers are forbidden, under like penalties, from publishing in newspapers, or otherwise, observations disrespectful of each other.

\*Those officers were examined by the committee, who discovered (but more especially out of them) talents, and much energy of character, that, if tempered with prudence, cannot fail to make them useful members of society; and a tenderness for them, bordering on parental regard, has induced me to withhold their names from the public, knowing that "public rebuke hardens the heart," and believing that, when they have numbered my years, they will look back on the unguarded follies of youth with sorrow and remorse. If the reader entertains any doubts as to the authorship of the strictures, they will be removed on reading the deposition of Col. Carr, in which it will be seen, that Gen. Jackson obtained from him a fact which he asked leave to make use of, and that the fact is made use of in the strictures.

And it is believed that this is the first instance in which a military officer, whose conduct was the subject of investigation before the Congress of the United States, has ventured to charge that body with a violation of the constitution, and with exercising inquisitorial power. Or that a committee of either branch of the National Legislature has been charged with the "most wanton and unbridled disregard to truth," and the most "foul" and "dishonest motives." But how far it is either for the honor or interest of the nation thus to submit to military dragooning and newspaper chastisement, by military officers who, it is believed visited the seat of government for that purpose; and how far a committee of the Senate of the U. States should be subject to this kind of discipline, for the conscientious discharge of official duties, is posed by the unanimous voice of that body, is for the proper authorities to determine. I shall now state faithfully the proceedings had in the Senate and before the committee, on this subject, pledging myself, and appealing to others, for the correctness of every fact stated. On the 18th Nov. 1818, the President's Message to both Houses of Congress was received. In this message the President reviewed the progress of the Seminole war, and promises to present to Congress the documents respecting it. On the 4th December, 1818, this volume of Documents was received in manuscript and sent to the printer. On this day (and not on the 18th, as stated erroneously in the strictures) the resolution was offered in the Senate, for raising the committee on this subject; it was considered on the 7th, and postponed from time to time, until the 18th December, when it was modified and enlarged, on motion of Mr. Eaton, and unanimously adopted. The delay was occasioned by the Senate's not having previously received the documents from the printer. There had, however, been made, in the Senate, a call on the President, for further information on this subject, and this resolution, offered on the 16th December, was agreed to on the 17th, and the call was complied with on the 23rd December, by message, and another volume of documents furnished. These documents were not received from the printer until the 1st or 2d of February, 1819. A copy of them had been received by each member of the Senate, through the medium of the house of Representatives, to whom they were first sent, on the 27th or 28th of January, and, on the day they were received, the committee were called together. At this meeting all the members present, Mr. King made a motion that the committee should ask the Senate to discharge them from the further consideration of the subject. The question on the motion was put, and, four members voting in the negative, it was of course lost. And, at this time, the committee ordered, under the authority of the resolution of the Senate that the aids of Gen. Jackson, and such other persons as the chairman might think necessary, should be summoned before the committee for examination. This order was complied with, witnesses were summoned, and the examination proceeded, from day to day, as the witnesses appeared, subject only to the delay and interruption that arose from the indispensable necessity the members of the committee were under, of attending to their own official duties. Thus the enquiry was prosecuted, until the committee were told by the chairman, that he knew of no other evidence that it was in his power to obtain. And at this time, as on former occasions, particular enquiry was made of the members of the committee generally, and of Mr. Eaton particularly, whether it was known that further testimony could be obtained, or whether they wished that other witnesses should be summoned, and the answers to these enquiries were in the negative. The testimony being thus considered as closed, the nature of the report to be made to the Senate was then discussed, and all the points involved by the conduct of Gen. Jackson, on which there could be any doubt, were distinctly stated in writing, and separate questions taken on each of them. On the first point, of raising and organizing the volunteers, the unanimous voice of the committee was, that it was illegal. The second point, the right to pursue the enemy into Florida, was decided unanimously in the affirmative. And on several other points, the committee were divided, three disapproving the conduct of the commanding general, and two justifying or excusing it. The decision of the committee being thus had, the chairman was ordered to prepare a report, in conformity to the principles established by the committee. About this time, however, another circumstance took place, which necessarily occasioned some delay in obtaining further evidence. Mr. Eaton informed the chairman of the committee, that he had heard Gen. Jackson

say, at his lodgings, that, after he had left the Florida, he had issued an order to Gen. Gaines, to take possession of St. Augustine, and that this order had been countermanded by the Department of War. The chairman having ascertained this to be the fact, by a letter dated Feb. 8, called on the department for this correspondence, which was furnished on the evening of the 12th of the same month. These documents never before having been called for, were not previously transmitted; nor was this design of taking St. Augustine, (after the close of the war) known to the committee until this disclosure; and it was thought necessary that the documents should accompany and be taken notice of in the report. If further evidence be necessary to convince the most incredulous, that no improper or unnecessary delay was observed in making the report, it will be furnished by the following facts: The Senate of the United States is connected, by the constitution, with the Executive, in the exercise of the treaty making power. On the 9th or 10th of February, the chairman of the committee was confidentially informed that the treaty with Spain would probably be brought to a favorable result in a short time; and a suggestion was made, that a report on the subject of the occupation of Florida, might, by possibility, affect the negotiation, if made previous to the signing of the treaty. These facts and suggestions were immediately communicated to a majority of the members of the committee, and more especially to Mr. King, whose experience in diplomatic concerns gave him a full opportunity of forming a correct judgment on the subject. This gentleman, with two other members of the committee, besides the chairman, agreed that the report should be kept back a few days, until the treaty was received. On Monday the 22d of Feb this treaty was sent to the Senate; on the 24th it was ratified, and on the same day the report was made. And this accounts for the only delay that was not occasioned by the difficulty of obtaining the evidence, or which it was impossible for the committee sooner to obtain. Thus it appears that the charge, in the strictures, that the report was kept back to injure Gen. Jackson, is totally without foundation. And it is equally untrue that "his friends" on the committee had no opportunity of making a defence. The same time was afforded them to make a defence, that was given to the chairman to write the report. They were present when the decision of the committee was made, and the chairman received his instructions. A counter statement might have been prepared and offered, in the manner pursued by Col. Johnson, in the House of Representatives, or, if this course should have been thought ineligible or irregular, when the report was made to the Senate, it might have been called up at any time, and a resolution offered approving or excusing the conduct of Gen. Jackson, and this resolution might have been pre- faced by reasons at large, in opposition to the reasons offered by the committee, and thus the minority on the committee would have had a full opportunity of laying before the public the result of their deliberate opinions on the subject. Neither is it true "that the chairman declined annexing the customary resolutions to the report." But, on the contrary, the fact is known to every member of the committee, that, when the chairman presented the report, the question was put by him, whether resolutions should be annexed, and the committee decided unanimously in the negative. But it appears by the strictures, that the chairman of the committee has been almost the sole actor on this occasion, and has had the entire control of the committee and of the Senate. The author of the strictures, in thus giving importance to the individual concerned, has unintentionally done him too much honor, and the acceptance of which, at the expense of the Senate, he begs leave to decline, desirous, as it relates to himself, of being only considered what the Senate had constituted him—the chairman of the select committee. As their organ, he was subject to their control, and acted in conformity to their instructions; as, in like manner, the committee was controlled by the Senate, and bound to observe the instructions received from that body. And it was a source of no small gratification to the committee to find that their conduct in the investigation was approved by the Senate, and that it was so approved is manifest from the following facts: On the 17th February, 1819, Mr. Forsyth, a member of the select committee, resigned his seat in the Senate, and of course was no longer a member of the committee; and, on the same day, a resolution was offered in the Senate proposing that another member should be added to the committee in the

\*The word "friends," is used as a quotation from the strictures. It is certain that Gen. Jackson had not an enemy on the committee, although his conduct was disapproved.

\*See the last paragraph of the strictures.