FOR SALE,

A noted Tavern and Store Stand,

In Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, Va.

A 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. In the corner buildings are twenty four rooms, and nineteen fire places, three kitchens are under the houses, and three cellars. These houses are so constructed, as to admit of the whole number being used as a tavern, or separated into five different tenements, which are at present divided into three, namely, the Globe Tavern, (kept by Mr. James) a store and dwelling house.—This corner is well known as the most public stand in the town for business, situated where the two principle streets cross each other. Also a few rods from the aforesaid corner, a valuable lot of ground, on German street, with a stable, cow house, &c. and near the town, an out lot of five acres, in three dirich visions, well enclosed. Also 1360 acres of land on a water of the Monongahalia river, a dividing line of Harrison and Monongalia counties in the state of Virginia. This tract is situated in the heart of a fine grazing country, and a great proportion of excellent bottom land, well timbered and watered, a bold stream of water, which, in wet seasons is navigable, passing through the whole extent of the tract, and holding out advantages for mills, &c. This tract, if not sold, may be had in exchange for land in this neighborhood.

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'trix.*
DAN'L McPHERSON, *adm'or.*

March 24.

20 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from Mud-Fort, 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 Fort, 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 Waggon and Geers, 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 refined *CASTSTEEL 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 adjoins 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 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.

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,

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'trix 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 lindsey 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. LANE, Charlestown,

LEE'S famous Antibilious Pills.

Messrs Mich. Lee & Co.

I have taken but two doses of your Antibilious Pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, &c. which has troubled me for some time. I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases. Your humble servant,

G. C. COLLINS,
Front street, Balt.

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

Cheraw 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 a week old.

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.

Lees 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 Gonorrhœa.

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 wholesale, by the Proprietor, at his 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

BATTAILE MUSE.

Feb. 10. tf.

FLAX SEED.

WE want to purchase a quantity of *Flax Seed.*

Humphreys & Keyes.
Near the Market House.

March 3.

AT OUR STORE,

Second and common Cloth,
Cassimeres and Vestings,
Callicoes and Ginghams,
Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Domestic Cotton, stripe and plain,
Bedticken, 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.

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,
Leyden or Dutch	ditto,
White Brocoli	ditto,
Purple	ditto,
Cape	ditto,
Early York Cabbage,	ditto,
Red Pickling do.	do.
Drum Head	do.
Early Battersea do.	do.
Late ditto, do.	do.
Brussels Sprouts,	do.
Large late Savoy	do.
Early do.	do.
Large Yellow do.	do.
Ruta Baga	do.
Scarlet Salmon Radish	do.
Transparent do.	do.
White Coss do.	do.
Yellow Turnip do.	do.
Red solid Celery	do.
White solid do.	do.
Onion, assorted	do.
Lettuce do.	do.
Double Cress	do.
Lancashire Gooseberry	do.
Double Parsley	do.
Plain do.	do.
Scarzoerra and Salsafy	do.
Large Cook Asparagus	do.
Curled Kale	do.
Mangel Worzel	do.
English Peas	do.
Lima Beans	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, 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 Clarksburgh, Harrison County, Virginia, three miles from the left hand fork of Bingamond's Creek, which Creek passes through the centre of the land.—This land possesses great fertility, a large proportion of it is fine Bottom; is of a compact form, well watered and timbered. For terms, and further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living on Back Creek, Berkeley County.

JOSIPPI MINGHINI.

February 4, 1819. tf.

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.

Digitized by Harpers Ferry National Historical Park under grant from Harpers Ferry Historical Assoc.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

VOL. XII.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1819. [No. 574.

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

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

☞ We are authorised to state that Mr. WARNER W. THROCKMORTON is a candidate to represent the county of Jefferson, in the next legislature of this commonwealth.

☞ We are authorised to announce *Capt. Braxton Davenport* 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 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 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 BREEDING LIVE STOCK—and, in short, for observations on all the various branches of MORAL and DOMESTIC ŒCONOMY—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 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. GALES & 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 when 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 charity for those men, and the peculiar circumstances of the case, forbid this conclusion: We must look to a higher source for their author. Those young men were aids to gen. Jackson, or belonging 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 step forward and take 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 ardour 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 even speak contemptuous 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.

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 studied 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, imposed 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 refers to 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. This 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 the resolution, offered on the 16th December, was agreed to on the 17th, and the call was complied with on the 28th 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.—But 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 being 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 general 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 Floridas, 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 confidently 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 negociation, 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 proper to an understanding of the case, and 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 approbating or excusing the conduct of gen. Jackson, and this resolution might have been prefaced 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, the acceptance of which, at the expence 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

* Those officers were examined by the committee: they discovered (but more especially one 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. Orr, 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.

* See the last paragraph of the strictures.

* 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.

place of Mr. Forsyth. On this question a discussion took place; and it was expressly and repeatedly stated, that the remaining members of the committee were equally divided; that, unless the vacancy was filled, no report could be made to the Senate. The nature of the report to be made, and the additional evidence procured, was also fully disclosed.

The members of the committee opposed to the report, particularly Mr. King, stated to the Senate that his object was that the committee should be discharged; and, that the Senate's refusing to add another member to the committee would be equivalent to discharging the committee; and, with this understanding, to try the principle, and take the sense of the Senate in discharging the committee, Mr. Eaton moved the postponement of the resolution before the Senate to a day beyond the session, and on this question the yeas and nays were called; 16 members voting in favor of the postponement, and 21 against it.†

Thus it appears that the select committee of the Senate was appointed by the unanimous voice of that body: that they were with the same unanimity vested with powers to send for persons and papers, and specially instructed to make the investigation; and that, after the investigation had been made, the facts disclosed and the substance of the report, then prepared, were made known to the Senate.

That body, by a strong majority, refused to release them, and held them to a discharge of their duty: so that it is not the committee alone, but the Senate of the United States, that should be considered, as they really are, responsible for this transaction, not, fortunately, to a military *chieftain*, or *subalterns in the army*, but to the American people.

It is not the fact, as stated by the author of the strictures, that gen. Jackson, was charged in the report, with acting from mercenary motives and views of speculation in Florida lands. No such charge was made; neither can such a charge be fairly inferred from any part of the report.

The words selected by the writers, and which are tortured into such a charge, are these: "The tendency of these measures of the commanding general seems to have been to involve the nation in a war without her consent, and for reasons of his own unconnected with his military functions."

In these observations there is no charge of the nature complained of, either expressed or implied, nor was any such designed; and it must have been *extreme sensibility* on this subject that could have induced the author to have drawn such an inference. The plain and obvious meaning of these words are, that gen. Jackson, as a military officer, had no right to judge of what was cause of war with a neutral, and his attempting to reason and act on this subject was an usurpation of the civil powers of the government, and, of course unconnected with his military functions.

But, since so much *anxiety* has been discovered on this branch of the subject, and so much pains taken to refute a charge never made on gen. Jackson, but by the author of the strictures, it may not be amiss to state, that, had the committee been disposed to receive and give credit to such hearsay evidence as that on which Arbuthnot was hung, there might have been more necessity for the elaborate defence set up on this point.

And thus it must be seen, notwithstanding what is said in the strictures, that the committee were disposed to deal, not only with fairness, but with tenderness, towards gen. Jackson. He was heard by his staff; his bosom friends, and the members of his own family, were selected as the witnesses; and when a call was made in writing on the Secretary of war, for information, it was sent to gen. Jackson, and the enquiries made by the committee were answered by him; and he goes at large into the reasons that induced him to occupy Pensacola. This letter of gen. Jackson's was received and considered by the committee, and will be found among the documents accompanying their report. Thus, it must appear to every unprejudiced mind, that gen. Jackson had not only an opportunity of being heard before the committee, and of furnishing all the documents in his possession, but that the committee were anxious, as well on his account as on account of the character of the nation, to obtain evidence in justification of his conduct.

It now becomes necessary to take some notice of the deposition of Col. Butler, annexe† to the strictures. This gentleman was examined before the committee, and his testimony was taken down by Mr Burrill, a member, and afterwards read to him, and he assented to it as written After which, on a subsequent day, when some other witnesses were examined, it appeared there was a material variance, on a particular fact, between their evidence and that of Col. Butler; and it was mentioned to Mr. Eaton, by the chairman, that the probability was, that, the colonel had been mistaken as to that fact, and advised him to mention the circumstance to him, that if, on reflection, he should think he had fallen into an error, he might be able to correct it. This information was given to Col. Butler, as Mr Eaton afterwards stated, and the colonel sent word, by Mr Eaton, that he had, on reflection, discovered his mistake, and desired the committee to alter his deposition; but Mr. Eaton was requested to inform the colonel that he must attend to it himself; that it could not be done in his absence, and on the suggestion of another person.

It is true that Mr. Burrill did state to the officer examined, that he would write out his deposition in a fairer hand, and he would be called upon to sign it. But it is a fact equally true, and which should have been stated in Col. Butler's last deposition, that those officers left the city before time was given for the depositions to be made out, and remained absent until near the close of the session, and after the report and documents were printed It was not to have been expected that, after the fairness as well as the kindness, of the committee towards Col. Butler, as it regarded his testimony, that he would, on his oath, afterwards have indulged himself in any reflection on that committee; more especially when it is considered (if the strictures be true, and it is believed they were written under his eye) that he was mistaken in another fact that was stated by him—that of the governor of Tennessee being in Nashville when Gen Jackson called out and organized the volunteers There is no disposition felt to injure the feelings of Col. Butler, but he should not have invited decussion on a subject of such delicacy to himself.

But, to silence forever all clamor on the subject of the depositions, and to remove every doubt from the minds of the most suspicious, they are referred to the original depositions themselves, on file in the office of the secretary of the Senate, and in the very words used by them, and written by Mr. Burrill, and examined and approved of by the witnesses themselves. And if the trouble be taken to compare the original depositions with the printed copies, it will be found that not a single alteration was made but those of a verbal nature, except in the deposition of Gen. Gibson, in two paragraphs, which were made by himself, and at his own request, and with his own hand, in the presence of Mr. Burrill, and the chairman, and after his deposition was in the hands of the printer.

Having already observed that Gen. Gibson had made some alteration in his first deposition, it is necessary, for a correct knowledge and explanation of this subject, to refer to his second deposition, as it appeared in the Intelligencer of the 10th March. In this it is stated, that Mr. Burrill and the chairman had refused to let him add to his statement two letters that he considered necessary to illustrate the subject. It is true that Gen. Gibson was told, that he might strike out what he thought proper from the deposition, but he could not add any new facts; for that could only be done by a majority of a committee when authorised to call for and examine witnesses; that the committee on the subject of the Seminole war, having made their report, was out of existence, and no power remained with those members who had composed that committee more than any others of the Senate. Gen Gibson then stated, that "he had given the letters in question to Mr. Eaton, of the committee, some considerable time before, and requested him to lay them before the committee and have them attached to his deposition." Gen Gibson was then informed that "no such letters had been put in possession of the committee by Mr. Eaton." The conversation took place in the Secretary's office, while the Senate was in session. On my return to the Senate chamber, Mr. Eaton was asked by me, privately, whether or not such letters had been received by him from Gen. Gibson; he said "*they had*, and he had no thought proper to lay them before the committee." All those facts relative to the letters were afterwards stated by me, in my place, when the Senate was in session; and Mr. Eaton was called upon to state whether he had not received such letters and withheld them from the committee; and he stated to the Senate that he had, and that he never had submitted them to the committee. Thus it will appear, that, so far from refusing to admit the introduction of those papers into the statement of Gen. Gibson, the committee never knew of their existence until after the report was made. It is but fair to observe, that Gen. Gibson had been long known to me, and no one is more willing to subscribe to his correctness as an officer, and private worth as a man; and it is confidently believed, that, when convinced of the fact, that he has charged the committee with an impropriety of conduct, that, if improper, can but attach to a single member, he will rejoice at having an opportunity of correcting the error.

In a postscript to the Strictures, it is stated that Gen. Jackson told a member of the committee that he was willing to go before them and disclose all the documents in his possession.

If General Jackson did say this to a member, it must have been designed as an insult to the committee and to the Senate; he must have considered that body in the light of subalterns in the army, and he therefore *condescends* to tell them that *he is willing* to appear before their committee.

That committee was vested by the Senate with full power to call every officer in the government before them, and it was not necessary for the General to have given this evidence of his great condescension, to have put them in mind of the extent of their powers, or their obligations of duty to the Senate.

The reasons for not calling General Jackson before the committee were of a different character, arising from the peculiar situation in which he officially stood, and his connection with the subject of enquiry. But, if the General was willing to disclose other documents to the committee, why were not those documents transmitted to the Executive Department of the Government and filed in the War Office, from which they might have been obtained; or, are we left to presume that General Jackson is in possession of facts of an official nature, that he will not *condescend* to lay before the President of the United States, to whom he *should feel* himself responsible for his conduct?

There is one charge in the strictures that applies exclusively to the chairman of the committee—that of being a partner with the Contractor; the fallacy of this charge, as well as its deliberate design to inflict a private injury on a man, whose only offence was an independent discharge of official duties, is fully proven by the annexed deposition of the contractor himself, Col. Benjamin G Orr, who is now the Mayor of the City of Washington.

I shall now close these observations, which have been extorted from me by the peculiar and virulent character of the Strictures in question, and the source from whence they emanated. It is hoped, for the honor of the nation, as it is the first, that it may be the last occasion that may occur, to impose a similar duty on a member of the national legislature: that in future no military officer of government, either humble or exalted, will so far lose sight of the duty and respect due to the civil authorities of the nation, as to fall into similar errors; and, if reason were for a moment allowed to assume its empire in the minds of the most violent among them, it would be discovered, that inevitable disgrace to the individual concerned would be the consequence of such measures, perhaps the prostration of the army, whose very existence does and ought to depend on a conviction in the public mind, that the military department of the government is subject to and subordinate to the civil powers.

While this principle is practically observed by the officers of the army, that establishment will be found useful, but, once abandoned, the army becomes dangerous to public liberty, and ought and should be reduced.

These observations arise not, as is alledged, from "splenetic hostility to the army," but with a sincere desire to preserve and make it useful; and time will discover, unless a change of conduct is observed, that from the deadliest enemies of the army are to be found some of the officers who command it. And under these impressions, and in the spirit of sincere friendship to those officers, the writer ventures to tender to them this honest advice: That they chasten and moderate their tempers, and restrain the violence of their rage against the civil officers of government, and, instead of cutting off the ears of members of Congress, sharpen their swords to meet their country's enemies in the field, when they shall be so directed by the *civil powers*. Let them "cease to do evil, and learn to do well;" never forgetting that they *too* are subject to legal control, and but at best "*subordinate*" *servants* in the great political household.

If this advice be taken, their former transgressions may be forgiven and forgotten by a magnanimous people, who still remember with gratitude and pride, their former services. But if this wholesome and friendly advice be disregarded; and if, in despite of the dictates of prudence and reason, they will persevere in this career of madness and folly, they must perish in their military sins, and will perhaps when it is too late, be fully convinced that it would have contributed to their true interest and honor, to have listened to and followed the frank and candid admonitions of their friend, &c.

A. LACOCK.

Extract from the Journal of the Senate.

WEDNESDAY, feb. 17, 1819.

Mr. Lacock submitted the following motion:

Resolved, That a member be added to the committee already appointed on the subject of the Seminole war, in the place of Mr Forsyth, who has recently been appointed to a foreign mission.

On motion of Mr. Eaton,

That the further consideration thereof be postponed until the 5th day of March next. It was determined in the negative, Yeas, 16 —Nays, 21.

On motion of Mr. Lacock,

The yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the members present, those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Messrs. Crittenden, Dickerson, Eaton, Edwards, Fromentin, Johnson, King, Leake, Morrow, Otis, Ruggles, Sanford, Stokes, Storer, Williams of Mississippi, Wilson.

Those who voted in the negative, are Messrs. Barbour, Burrill, Dagget, Eppes, Gaillard, Goldsborough, Horsey, Hunter, Lacock, Macon, Mellen, Noble, Palmer, Roberts, Tait, Talbot, Taylor, Thomas, Tichenor, Vandyke, Williams of Tennessee.

The motion having been agreed to—*Ordered*, That Mr. Eppes be the member. *Washington co Dist. of Columbia, to wit.*

Personally appeared before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace for the county aforesaid, Benjamin G. Orr, and made oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that Abner Lacock, Esq. late a Senator from the state of Pennsylvania, was not directly nor indirectly concerned with him in any contract which he has had with the War Department, at any time, and particularly with that for the state of Georgia, which the author of the Strictures on the report of the select committee, says "it has been intimated that" he "was interested" in, neither was his son concerned further than as an agent, at a stated salary per annum.

The deponent further says, that a few days prior to the appearance of the strictures in conversation with general Jackson, on the subject of the report of the committee of the Senate, he was asked by the general, if Mr. Lacock, who had been his agent, at Fort Scott, was the son of the Senator of that name, and on being answered in the affirmative, he further asked, if he might so state it; the deponent replied, that as a fact, he might dispose of it as he pleased; but that he could not perceive any connection between it and the subject of the report of the committee; and, having been told that morning that a suspicion was entertained that Mr. Lacock had been a partner in his Georgia contract, the deponent took that opportunity of assuring general Jackson that it was wholly without foundation, which the general admitted he had been apprised of. And further this deponent saith not.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of March 1819. JOSEPH FORREST.

† See the annexed extract from the Journals of the Senate.

From the National Register.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF STATE POLITICS.

In this hasty glance we shall begin with—

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—In this commonwealth parties are somewhat poised, each standing on its guard; the republicans, however, rather predominant. Political society is in that condition which induces slyness in opponents. The federalists still hope, and the republicans are not over confident. [Since this was written, an election has been held for state officers, which resulted in the complete triumph of republicanism.]

MASSACHUSETTS.—The "Sons of the Pilgrims" are not satisfied which is the strongest, the federal or the republican party. They have determined on another trial of strength; and the prevailing temper is that of the fierce, *cocked-hat look*; as much as to say, "*Who's afraid?*" There is one topic, which, we think, will bear heavily upon the federal party at the ensuing election for governor; and that is, the refusal of the ruling party in Massachusetts, (federal of course) during the late war with Great Britain, to place the militia of the state at the disposal of the President. Massachusetts, by this refusal, incurred much expense, and she wishes to get the amount from the treasury of the United States: But unfortunately, the same men who withheld the militia are still in power. The question then is, ought *they* to be paid by the nation? We think not. We should have no great objection to the payment of the sum, if the people of the commonwealth would give some token that they had repented of that error. This token should be, the turning out of power the offending party. Payment upon any other condition would be a premium for the desertion of the country in the hour of need.

RHODE ISLAND—Is growing daily more republican. If they continue to cultivate the sentiment in the Providence Plantations, we should hope for a crop uniformly democratic.

CONNECTICUT.—This state leans decidedly to republicanism. For once, religious controversies have, without bloodshed, resulted favorably to liberal principles. Governor Wolcott manages his affairs very handsomely; and he has succeeded well in drawing the people of this state from the *positive* political degree of "*steady habits*," to habits more *comparative* with those of her sister states. "Roll on, lov'd Connecticut," and thou mayest soon reach the superlative degree of political happiness.

VERMONT.—The Green Mountain Boys are improving in their political vegetation.—John Henry would scarcely find an acquaintance there at present. There is, at this time, more honey than acid in the party broils of this commonwealth.

NEW. YORK—What shall we say of New-York? This fine state is split into three parties—the Federalists, Clintonians and Tammanyites. Governor Clinton has a difficult time of it. The dish of politics which he has to feed upon must be managed with a discretion *three pronged*—and if he does not *stick* two parties at a time, he *misses his* meat. Who would be a governor upon these terms? Parties in New York are mixed up in such a way, that, take what course you will, you are sure to run upon a party or a faction. Whether Mr. Clinton will or will not be re-elected governor, we regard as doubtful, at least. In the circumstances in which he is placed, men of the best abilities might fail.

NEW JERSEY—May be called republican, with a little wavering in the ranks. She generally, however, pursues what may be denominated her true interests; and, next to, "*lov'd* Connecticut," may be viewed as the '*cutest* state in the Union.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Here is a state for you! And all in a pother. It is a fact that cannot be disputed, that Pennsylvania has been, for a great many years, governed by newspapers.—[By the way, that may happen, or have happened, elsewhere—for as the French statesman said, "Opinion governs the world, and the newspapers govern opinion."] The Aurora, which '*Surgo ut prosim*,' appears always to be rising to give light, but never gets fairly above the political horizon, was the first (democratic) print that "ruled the roast." On the accession of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency, the editor of that paper became a "spoiled child," and has been playing truant ever since. The Aurora was put down, or rather ousted of privilege, by the Democratic Press. This latter print has been active and firm, and its editor knows, we think, the difference between a French crown and a dollar. He has certainly conducted himself with more decorum and propriety in his vocation than the editor of the Aurora, who of late has become uncommonly caustic, burning not only 'proud flesh,' but some of the soundest bodies in the nation. The Franklin Gaz is now *trying* to oust the Democratic Press; but we doubt the success of this experiment. We remember very well that Mr. Bache, the editor of the Gazette, commenced his career with a resolution to bespatter nobody. He was determined to publish clean, neat, and gentlemanly; to speak evil of none, and to use a foul mouth on no occasion. Alas! the ways of the world, Like a 'maiden's vows,' Mr. B's promises have been 'lightly made and lightly broke' He follows the course of the wicked, and his editorial end will be the same. Should the Democratic Press be run down, (which is extremely questionable) the Franklin Gazette will be run down in turn. Parties in Pennsylvania there are three or four. Mr Duane thinks there is nothing but corruption in the commonwealth; Mr Binns thinks there is a *little* corruption in the governor's secretary; but Mr. Bache declares that virtue and honor reign. 'Who shall decide when doctors disagree?'

DELAWARE.—This state is still fluctuating. Politicians ferment; but the people commonly choose able representatives.

MARYLAND.—In politics Maryland is every much divided. The mass of the people is undoubtedly republican. If the democrats can *tug it out* till the senatorial election returns, good bye to federalism.

VIRGINIA.—The ancient dominion jogs on quietly, and therefore discreetly. The Virginians manage their own affairs in their own way; & that way is surely a wise one; for, by comparative silence and great diligence they get along surprisingly.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The political contentions of North Carolina are chiefly local.—The statesmen of that commonwealth have not, as yet, sufficiently learnt to refine, to *generalize* their party conflicts.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The republicans are so decided a majority in this state, and federalism is of so mild a character, that the election squabbles are chiefly of a personal description.

GEORGIA.—The only thing that has disturbed the tranquility of Georgian republicanism is the Seminole war. The general Jacksonians and the Rabunites have had a good deal of sparring It is the only piece of political *fun* the folks have had in that quarter since another general, of the name of Jackson, opposed the Yazoo speculation.

KENTUCKY.—Some twenty or thirty years ago, we have understood, there was a song considerably in vogue called the 'Banks of Kentucky.' Something of the same sort seems, with a little change of idiom, to be in fashion now: for what we chiefly hear from this state is concerning the Kentucky *Banks*: in the case of the song, however, the theme was *terra firma*; at this time it is Bank *Paper*, which as to the end of it, may be called *terra incognita*. The politics of Kentucky, in truth have lately set very much in the banking current, and are, we conceive, both as to principles and men, much unsettled.

OHIO.—The people of Ohio are evidently and emphatically a people of good common sense. Party politics with them rarely ascend to fever heat, and differences of opinion are soon healed among them. They are prudently bending their moral and financial force towards internal improvements.

INDIANA.—Politics in Indiana are, in a great measure, personal contests. The latest agitation of her statesmen that we have heard of, is the oppugnation of the lieutenant governor to governor Jennings, acting as a negotiator of Indian treaties, under an appointment from the President of the United States. The lieutenant governor, considering the governor as having forfeited the throne, seized upon the reins of authority, as heir apparent, and sequestered the seal of the commonwealth. Gov Jennings, returning from diplomatic converse with the Indians, walked very deliberately into the Secretary of State's office, put the great seal into his breeches pocket, hinted that kings and rulers were not accountable to frail mortality, and coolly walked away, probably whistling lillabullero? The *people*, we presume will settle the quarrel.

ILLINOIS.—Illinois has not had a political existence of sufficient duration to form political parties The conduct of her legislature and executive has, hitherto, been highly dignified.

TENNESSEE.—Soundly republican; sharpshooting, and not to be trifled with.

MISSISSIPPI.—Organizing herself, in republican form and patriotic attitude; minding her own business, and industriously improving her proper resources.

LOUISIANA.—Parties in this state are necessarily of a mixed character Personal considerations weigh much in her elections.

DON'T FORGET THE SADDLE.

The Goshen [Orange County] Patriot mentions that a young man calling his name Bush, made his appearance in that town some time since mounted on a tolerable good looking horse with a fine bridle, but no saddle. The want of the latter article excited suspicion. He was taken before a magistrate for examination, when he stated that he bought the horse, and was travelling to sell him; that he had no saddle of his own, and did not think proper to buy one. The Magistrate committed him to jail, and after a confinement of 16 days among thieves, murderers, &c. his friends made their appearance, demanded his release, and proved him a young man of good reputation, and that the horse was his property.

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7.

☞ We are authorized to state that Mr. Edward Lucas, jr. is a candidate to represent this county in the next legislature of this commonwealth.

The following persons were, on Monday last, elected Trustees for this town:

Thomas Griggs, *Jos. W. Davis,*
Sam'l Howell, *D. Humphreys,*
G. W. Humphreys, *Rich. Williams.*
Mich'l Wysong,

The President of the United States, accompanied by the Secretary of War, Mr. Calhoun, took his departure on the 30th ult. in the steam boat, for Norfolk, on a tour of observation to the South. As he passed Greenleaf's Point, he was saluted by a discharge of artillery from the fort. *Gaz.*

Fresh Shad sold in the New York market on the tenth of March, for *three dollars* each.

A dreadful fire happened in Savannah on the 17th of March, which consumed all the store houses on Telfair's and Jones' wharves. The loss of property is estimated at $150,000. The bodies of two unfortunate men were found in the ruins of one of the houses.

Letters from Philadelphia, state, that the Masonic Hall, recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt without delay upon a more commodious plan. The trustees have received $20,000 from the Insurance office, a contribution of $700 from one of the Lodges in that city; and the managers of the new Theatre have presented them with the proceeds of one night's performance, which amounted to nearly $1000, independent of contributions from various other sources.

The Mint.—from official documents, transmitted to Congress during the last Session, it appears that the total amount of gold, silver, and copper coinage at the mint of the United States, from the date of its establishment, up to the end of the year 1817, was $14,183,768 36; and that the amount of gold coins made during the year 1818, was $ 212,940; of silver, $1,070,427 50; of copper, $ 52,320; making a total amount of $1,365 687 50—which, added to the aggregate of coinage in former years, makes the amount coined up to the first day of the present year, $ 15,549,456 06.

It further appears, that the "nett amount chargeable to the coinage of gold, silver, and copper, from the commencement of the Institution to Dec. 31, 1818, including the costs of lots, buildings, and machinery," was 514,016 dollars.

At the late East Riding Sessions, held at Beverly, in Yorkshire, an unusual number of atrocious criminals were brought up for trial, and sentence of transportation passed upon the greatest part of them. Amongst them was the mother of Snowden Dunhill, whose gang was for many years the terror of the East Riding, and who owed the greatest part of their crimes to her instruction—her first husband having been hanged, and her second transported. At the bar, she presented something of the grotesque and dreadful figure of "Meg Merrilies;" and after sentence was passed on her by the Chairman, she threw up her hands towards Heaven, and hoped "the Almighty would sink the whole Bench to perdition!" In this profligate state she was taken back to the goal to undergo her future punishment, should her advanced age allow a continuance in life to undergo it. [*London paper, Jan. 21.*

Enormous Bridge.—The building of a bridge has been commenced over Seneca river and marshes, in the state of New York, which is calculated to extend a distance of three miles, and is to be separated near the centre by an island. The citizens of the State of New York yield to none for important and magnificent enterprizes, and it is to be hoped the above undertaking may prove completely successful.

Married, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. W lton, Mr *Cornelius Vanderbelt*, to Miss *Jane Wilkins*, all of this place.

Died, on Saturday last, Mrs. *Catharine Monahan*, of this town.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL BE SOLD on Thursday the 15th April, at the subscriber's residence in Charlestown, household and kitchen furniture, one new ten plate stove, one small do. A credit of three months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note and approved security. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when due attendance will be given by

JOHN GEPHART.

April 7, 1819.

Humphreys and Keyes,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few barrels FLOUR, manufactured for family use, out of selected wheat.

April 7.

List of Letters,

In the Post-office, Charlestown, Va. on the 31st March, 1819.

A.
John Allemong,
Deborah Athey,
Maria Anderson,
Robert Avis,
James Avis,
Cath. Ainsworth, 2.

B.
Ann Brown,
John Bell,
Benj Beeler,
Henry Berry,
John G. Blanchard,
Edward S. Bell,
Richard Baylor,
Hezekiah Bernard,
Herru Welhelm Buchholz,
George Bryan,
Mary Ann Buckmaster,
Philip Burns,
Thos. S. Bentley,
Mr. Burns,
John Buckmaster, 2;
Robert Bailey,
Joel Blue,
Zach. Buckmaster.

C.
Andrew Cage,
Nath'l Craghill, 2;
Wm. P. Craghill, 3;
Edward Cage,
John Carlisle,
Juliet Collins,
John Clapper, 2;
Jacob Churchman,
Alex. Cleveland,
Craghill & Little,
Solomon Coover,
William Clark,
Saml. J. Cramer,
William Conway,
John Cahal.

D.
Thomas Davis,
Elias Dorsey,
Ann Drew,
Richard Duffield,
Aley Didenhover, 2;
Dr. Dodridge,
Dolphin Drew,

E.
Wm. Engle,
John Engdon,
David Eichelberger,

F.
Jacob Fisher,
William Free,
Robert Fulton, 2;
Orton Frisbey,
James Fulton,

G
Frances Gwynn,
Lydia Gurg,
Francis Gardner,
Thos. Griggs, jr.
Lucy Ann Griffith,
John Griggs,
William Grove,
Charles Gibbs,
E. C. F. Gibony,
Eleanor Gephart,

H
Frances C. Hite, 2;
John Heller,
Jacob Heatwhol,
Henry Haines,
Henry Hunter,
John Hinkle,
James Hite,
Mr. Husson, (care of Jacob Hartman,)
Wm. Hollis,
Ann B. Hubbell.

I.
Abram Isler, 2;
Maria Irvines,
Lucurs Jones,
Benj Johnson,
John J. Jacobs,
Hamilion Jefferson.

K.
Geo Kisinger,
Samuel Keeler,
William King,
Danl. Kabell, jr.

L.
Elizabeth Lee,
William Latimore,
John Lock,
Thomas Likens, 3;
Job Lewis,
Jane Little,
Mary Lewis,
William Lee,
John Lowry,
Mary A. Lee,
Hannah Lott,
William Low.

M.
James H. Moore,
James Mullholland,
Matilda M. Moore,
James Malory,
David Moore,
Mm. McCaughtry,
Michael Musselman,
Catherine Monehon,
Wm. Martin,
David McLaughlin,
Patrick McElenary,
Jonas Mathews,
Mr. Myers, mill wright
Eliza. M'Clannahan,
Jacob Moler,
Cato Moore.
Lydia Myers.

O.
Sam'l O. Offutt, 2;
John Ott,
David Oglevie,
Martin Overfield.

P.
Jacob Parson,
Lydia Peterson,
John Poios,
John Peck,
John Potter.

R.
Geo. Reynolds, 2;
Sam'l Rockenbough,
Wm. H. Ranson,
Christopher Ridenour
E. Rootes,
Rebecca Ridgway,
John Ratrie.

S.
Wm. Stephenson,
Colbert Stewart.
Mary B. Saunders, 3;
Jacob Stephen or Steffy
Joseph Shade,
Danl. Smith,
Henry Sheppard,
Nath'l H. Saunders,
James L. Ranson,
John Smith,
Steed Skinner,
Jacobs Shafforer,
Wm. Stedman,
Rebecca Stanford,
Sarah Stevens,
Alex. Strath.

T.
Thomas Taylor. 2;
Thomas Thompson
Wm. Taylor.

V.
C. Vanderbelt, 2;
Geo. Vestal.

W.
Andrew Woodrow,
Richard Williams,
Elizabeth Whiting,
Patty Webb,
Aquilla Willet, 2;
John Wheeler.
Elizabeth Willis,
Jno. W. S. Wager,
Adam Wever,
John B Weldon, 2;
Samuel Wright,
Bald Woodley,
Elizabeth Wykoff.

Y.
John Younking,
Mary or Jos. Young.

HUMPHREY KEYES, *P. M.*

April 7.

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.

Real Property for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell on accommodating terms, one hundred and seventy acres of first rate land, situate within one mile of Charlestown; this land can be so laid off as to have on it a large never failing spring, and an excellent orchard.—Also, a brick house and lot in this town, with a good corn house, smoke house, &c. This property would be an excellent situation for a waggon maker or black smith. Also ten acres of as good land (probably) as ever was, lying near the town, eight acres of which is heavily clothed with timber. I will also sell one unimproved lot back of Mr. Fulton's Hotel, being a most excellent situation, and well worth improving.

Terms may be known, and good bargains had, for the whole, or any part of the above described property, on application to

GEO. W. HUMPHREYS.

Charlestown, April 7.

CONWAY SLOAN

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A supply of fresh Medicines.

ALSO,

In addition, the following Sundries:

Best Muscatel Raisins,
Best Bloom ditto
Best soft shelled Almonds,
Filberts, Prunes, Figs,
Madeira Citron,
Best English Mustard,
Cayenne Pepper,
Philadelphia Porter in bottles,
Sweet oil in flasks and bottles,
Pumice stone,
Scraped gum copal,
English Saffron,
Fancy Shaving Soap,

A fresh supply of

Sodaic Powders in boxes,

Also a complete assortment of

Fresh Confectionary,

Best Spanish cigars,
Common ditto,

Which with every article in the Apothecary business, he will sell on moderate terms.

April 7.

ATTENTION.

The Light Infantry company commanded by Capt. S. Russell, will parade at the market square, on the 18th, being the 3d Saturday in this month, at which time punctual attention will be required. By order of the Captain,

JOHN SHOPE, 1st Sergeant.

April 7.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the post-office at Harper's Ferry, on the 31st March, 1819.

A—Robert Avis, Jacob Aldstadt.
B—William Brawner, 2; Jonah Buffington, 4; Jeremiah Beckham.
C—David Conklin, 2; Capt. Jacob Coons, Mrs. Mary Coats, Nathaniel Craghill, David Coons, Joshua Cox.
D—William Demry, Basil Deaver, Mrs, Donaldson.
F—Henry Fetzer.
G—Elizabeth Grim, Jeremiah Gettings, Ebenezer Grubb.
H—Joshua Hall, John H. Hall, 3; Sam'l Henkle, George Hawkin.
J—John Ingram, Elizabeth Jacobs, John Jones, Henry Jarber.
K—Rev. Thomas Keyes.
L—Miss Margaret C. Little.
M—Thomas McCans, Edward L. Miles, Nancy McDade, Abner Meck.
N—Col Isaiah Nichols, Philip Near, John Nycewanger.
O—Samuel Orford, Charles Orrick.
P—James Pollock.
R—Susannah Riley, Norris Read, Sarah Russell.
S—Samuel Strider, William Strider, John Strider, 2; William Shephard, 4; John Spalding, John Shafer, John Seekafoose, Jesse Speaker.
W—John Wood, Philip Wager, Basil Williamson.
Z—George Zorger.

R. HUMPHREYS, *P. M.*

April 7.

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.

GEO. W. HUMPHREYS. *Capt.*
3d Regt. Va. Cavalry.

Charlestown, March 29.

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 Pasly 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.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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'trix.*
DAN'L McPHERSON, *adm'or.*

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 Waggon and Gears, 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.

20 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from Mud-Fort, 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-Fort, 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.

FOR SALE,

A noted Tavern and Store Stand,

In Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, Va.

A 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. In the corner buildings are twenty four rooms, and nineteen fire places, three kitchens are under the houses, and three cellars. These houses are so constructed, as to admit of the whole number being used as a tavern, or separated into five different tenements, which are at present divided into three, namely, the Globe Tavern, (kept by Mr. James) a store and dwelling house.—This corner is well known as the most public stand in the town for business, situated where the two principle streets cross each other. Also a few rods from the aforesaid corner, a valuable lot of ground, on German street, with a stable, cow house, &c. and near the town, an out lot of five acres, in three dirich visions, well enclosed. Also 1360 acres of land on a water of the Monongahalia river, a dividing line of Harrison and Monongalia counties in the state of Virginia. This tract is situated in the heart of a fine grazing country, and a great proportion of excellent bottom land, well timbered and watered, a bold stream of water, which, in wet seasons is navigable, passing through the whole extent of the tract, and holding out advantages for mills, &c. This tract, if not sold, may be had in exchange for land in this neighborhood.

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.

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.

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.

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,
Leyden or Dutch	ditto,
White Brocoli	ditto,
Purple	ditto,
Cape	ditto,
Early York Cabbage,	ditto,
Red Pickling do.	do.
Drum Head	do.
Early Battersea do.	do.
Late ditto, do.	do.
Brussels Sprouts,	do.
Large late Savoy	do.
Early do.	do
Large Yellow do.	do.
Ruta Baga	do.
Scarlet Salmon Radish	do.
Transparent do.	do.
White Coss do.	do.
Yellow Turnip do.	do.
Red solid Celery	do.
White solid do.	do.
Onion assorted	do.
Lettuce do.	do.
Double Cress	do.
Lancashire Gooseberry	do.
Double Parsley	do.
Plain do.	do.
Scarzoerra and Salsafy	do.
Large Cork Asparagus	do.
Curled Kale	do.
Mangel Worzel	do.
English Peas	do.
Lima Beans	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 Clarksburgh, Harrison County, Virginia, three miles from the left hand fork of Bingamond's Creek, which Creek passes through the centre of the land.—This land possesses great fertility, a large proportion of it is fine Bottom, is of a compact form, well watered and timbered. For terms and further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living on Back Creek, Berkeley County.

JOSIPPI MINGHINI.

February 4, 1819. tf.

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,
Callicoes and Ginghams,
Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Domestic Cotton, stripe and plain,
Bedticken, 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.

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.

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,

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'trix of the estate of Ann Frame, dec'd*

January 27.

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.

FLAX SEED.

WE want to purchase a quantity of *Flax Seed.*

Humphreys & Keyes.

Near the Market House.

March 3.

FOR SALE,

A Strong, Healthy, Young

NEGRO WOMAN.

Apply to

BATTAILE MUSE.

Feb. 10. tf.

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.

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 Fulton's hotel.

CARLILE & DAVIS.

March 10.

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 endeavoured, as far as my judgment would serve me, to make the Constitution of my Country the rule of my conduct, her prosperity my guide—Whatever would contribute to this in any way, and particularly by appropriating a part of the National resources to the internal improvement of the country, I have uniformly advocated. Money expended in such works as the Cumberland road, redound not only to the union and prosperity, but to the glory of a country. During the present session, my labors have assisted in maturing a scheme, by which that road would have been united with the seat of government, and a large sum appropriated to other roads, materially benefiting every part of this large district. Time alone was wanting to complete it, but if again honoured with your confidence, I shall pursue the same scheme at an early period of the next session, with the strongest hopes of success.

With regard to politics, mine consist in consulting what appears to me the true interests of the Nation—Party spirit has, thank Heaven, so far subsided, that we can judge of men and measures with something like impartiality. I am disposed and uniformly have supported the Administration, when not in my opinion decidedly wrong, and then have never hesitated to withdraw from them my support. I can make no pretensions to talents, upon which to claim your support; such as they are, they have been faithfully devoted to your service. The journals for the last two years will shew, 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.

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, John Gummert and Daniel 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 attornies, 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 Farmer's Repository, printed in Charlestown, 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 Charlestown, on the 2d Saturday in April next, at 11 o'clock, at their usual place of parade. Militia men who have removed into the bounds of the company since its last parade, and who have not inrolled themselves, are directed to report themselves on that day.

BRAX. DAVENPORT, *Capt.*

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

March 31.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

VOL. XII.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1819. [No. 575.

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.

List of Letters,

In the Post-office, Charlestown, Va. on the 31st March, 1819.

A.	William King,
John Allemong,	Danl. Kabell, jr.
Deborah Athey,	L.
Maria Anderson,	Elizabeth Lee,
Robert Avis,	William Latimore,
James Avis,	John Lock,
Cath. Ainsworth, 2.	Thomas Likens, 3;
B.	Job Lewis,
Ann Brown,	Jane Little,
John Bell,	Mary Lewis,
Benj. Beeler,	William Lee,
Henry Berry,	John Lowry,
John G. Blanchard,	Mary A. Lee,
Edward S. Bell,	Hannah Lott,
Richard Baylor,	William Low.
Hezekiah Bernard,	M.
Herru Welhelm Buchholz,	James H. Moore,
George Bryan,	James Mullholland,
Mary Ann Buckmaster,	Matilda M. Moore,
Philip Burns,	James Malory,
Thos. S. Bentley,	David Moore,
Mr. Burns,	Mm. McCaughtry,
John Buckmaster, 2;	Michael Musselman,
Robert Bailey,	Catherine Monehon,
Joel Blue,	Wm. Martin,
Zach. Buckmaster.	David McLaughlin,
C.	Patrick McIlenary,
Andrew Cage,	Jonas Mathews,
Nath'l Craghill, 2;	Mr. Myers, mill wright
Wm. P. Craghill, 3;	Eliza. M'Clannahan,
Edward Cage,	Jacob Moler,
John Carlisle,	Cato Moore.
Juliet Collins,	Lydia Myers.
John Clapper, 2;	O
Jacob Churchman,	Sam'l O Offutt, 2;
Alex. Cleveland,	John Ott,
Craghill & Little,	David Oglevie,
Solomon Coover,	Martin Overfield.
William Clark,	P.
Saml. J. Cramer,	Jacob Parson,
William Conway,	Lydia Peterson,
John Cahal.	John Poios,
D.	John Peck,
Thomas Davis,	John Potter.
Elias Dorsey,	R.
Ann Drew,	Geo. Reynolds, 2;
Richard Duffield,	Sam'l Rockenbough,
Alcy Didenhover, 2;	Wm. H. Ranson,
Dr. Dodridge,	Christopher Ridenour
Dolphin Drew,	E. Rootes,
E.	Rebecca Ridgway,
Wm. Engle,	John Ratrie.
John Engdon,	S.
David Eichelberger,	Wm. Stephenson,
F.	Colbert Stewart,
Jacob Fisher,	Mary B. Saunders, 3;
William Free,	Jacob Stephen or Steffy
Robert Fulton, 2;	Joseph Shade,
Orton Frisbey,	Danl. Smith,
James Fulton,	Henry Sheppard,
G.	Nath'l H. Saunders,
Frances Gwynn,	James L. Ranson,
Lydia Gurg,	John Smith,
Francis Gardner,	Steed Skinner,
Thos. Griggs, jr.	Jacobs Shafforer,
Lucy Ann Griffith,	Wm. Stedman,
John Griggs,	Rebecca Stanford,
William Grove,	Sarah Stevens,
Charles Gibbs,	Alex. Strath.
E. C. F. Gibony,	T.
Eleanor Gephart,	Thomas Taylor, 2;
H	Thomas Thompson
Frances C. Hite, 2;	Wm. Taylor.
John Heller,	V.
Jacob Heatwhol,	C. Vanderbelt, 2;
Henry Haines,	Geo. Vestal.
Henry Hunter,	W.
John Hinkle,	Andrew Woodrow,
James Hite,	Richard Williams,
Mr. Husson, (care of Jacob Hartman,)	Elizabeth Whiting,
Wm. Hollis,	Patty W bb,
Ann B. Hubbell.	Aquilla Willet, 2;
I.	John Wheeler.
Abram Isler, 2;	Elizabeth Willis,
Maria Irvines,	Jno. W. S. Wager,
Lucurs Jones,	Adam Wever,
Benj. Johnson,	John B Weldon, 2;
John J. Jacobs.	Samuel Wright,
Hamilion Jefferson.	Bald Woodley,
K.	Elizabeth Wykoff.
Geo. Kisinger,	Y.
Samuel Keeler,	John Younking,
	Mary or Jos. Young.

HUMPHREY KEYES, *P. M.*

April 7.

Blank Attachments

For sale at this Office.

From the St. Louis Enquirer.

The following advertisement with the subjoined remarks were handed to us by a friend for publication. From its novelty and importance, we have deemed it advisable to insert it in a place usually devoted to original or selected matter:—

"Three hundred barrels of fine bolted *flour*, manufactured at the Prairie du Chien, by a water mill, can be yearly furnished on the most reasonable terms, by the subscriber.

JOS. ROLETTE.

Prairie du Chien, Dec. 1, 1818."

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN,

Is a village of three or four hundred souls, at the confluence of the Ouisconsin and the Mississippi, about 500 miles above St. Louis. It took its origin about a century ago under cover of the military post which the French government had established at that place. The Aborigines were the stock from which the inhabitants grew; and at present it may be assumed as a fact, that the entire native population of the village is of Indian descent.

We had been familiar with the name of this village, and with its position on the map, but had thought little about the inhabitants, their genealogy, or condition in life, until an advertisement to sell flour, manufactured of wheat grown at Prairie du Chien, caught our attention and put us upon the track of inquiry. It was then found that here was a community of Aborigines and their descendants, living in houses like white people, speaking the French language, rearing domestic animals, cultivating gardens and orchards, raising corn and wheat above their wants, offering bread to our troops, and furnishing a company of eighty men who are enrolled among the militia of the U. States.

After all, these interesting facts might have passed off from the memory without leading to any serious reflection or conclusion, had not the recommendation contained in the President's message revived the recollection of Mr. Crawford's plan for civilizing the Aborigines of the continent.

That plan was given to the public two years ago. A class of wittling politicians immediately opened their paragraph batteries upon it, and some minds were found in every place vacant enough to laugh at what was new and strange to them. But happily, such men are not trusted, in Republican governments, with the destiny of their species; and while they laughed, considerate men were looking with pain upon the mortifying fact, that, under the progress of the American government, whole nations of human beings had disappeared from the face of the earth; and reflecting with grief and shame, that the work of destruction must go on, until statesmen of an elevated order, should rise up to devise and interpose the means of salvation.

Mexico and South America present the spectacle of Indian families, and their descendants, living in towns and villages among white people, and practising the arts of civilized life; *and so does St. Louis, and every other town and village of Upper Louisian which owes its origin to the settlements of the French.*

Reverting to Prairie du Chien, a question presents itself in the comparative depopulation of that village, (for it was once four times more populous than at present,) the answer to which may solve the difficulty of civilizing the Indians. In the war of 1755 it had a population of fourteen or fifteen hundred souls; at present, about three or four hundred. The French were then their masters; the Americans now; and a multitude of deserted and mouldering habitations, attest the fact of this depopulation, on a spot which is formed by nature to be prolific of life and of health! These are the facts; and the friends of an unfortunate race should inquire for the cause which has driven back into the woods at the approach of the American eagle, the same people who had quit the forest to come and cluster themselves under the walls of a French fort?

Prairie du Chien is at present the scite of an American post. Colonel Chambers and Major Morgan of the rifle, under the auspices of Gen Smith, had the male inhabitants formed into a company of militia. The offer to furnish 300 barrels of flour annually to the American troops, is a proof that the harmony of the village has been consulted by these officers, and that its condition is improving. No doubt, with proper encouragement, it will soon furnish the annual supplies to the fort at the *Prairie*, and the one which is about to be established at the falls of the *St. Anthony*. The posts on the upper Missouri may in like manner derive their supplies from the Aboriginal inhabitants. The *Mandans* have furnished corn for forty years and factories of the British fur companies on the river *Assiniboin*, and the lake *Winipeg*. Doubtless they will do the same to the American forts in their neighborhood and at the mouth of the Yellow Stone, if we are fortunate enough to avoid hostilities at the outset, and to gain their friendship by the mildness and generosity of our conduct.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, April 2.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

At a late hour last night, the fast sailing ship *Ann Maria*, Captain Waite, arrived from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 26th of Feb. By this arrival we have received from our correspondents at London, regular files of papers, Prices Current and Lloyd's Lists, to the 24th of Feb. and Liverpool papers to the 20th inclusive.

The aggregate averages of grain, for the six weeks previous to the 23d Feb. was as follows: wheat, 77-7; barley, 69-1; Oats, 32-8; rye, 67-10; peas, 88-6.

The ports are in consequence shut against the importation of foreign wheat, and open for all other descriptions of grain. Wheat and all other kinds of grain may be imported free from British America.

The following vessels were to be launched at Plymouth, early in the spring: Foudroyant, 82 guns; Sterling Castle, 74; Portland, 60; Lancaster, 60; Pyramus, 42. The Active frigate, Sir James Gordon, is fitting at Portsmouth for Quebec; capt. Barry, is appointed Naval Commissioner at that place and goes out in the frigate.

The late Ex-King of Spain, died a short time since at Naples.

On the 22d of Feb. it was reported in London, that the King of France was dead. In announcing this event the Sun of the 22d, observes, "We shall be happy in finding that this report is not well founded, though we confess that, from the quarter whence we received it, we are not disposed to raise any doubts of its authenticity. We say we shall be happy in finding that the report is not well founded, not only because we revere the virtues, and respect the abilities of the French Monarch, but because we fear that his death would be the signal for the vile faction of Jacobinism once more to rear its head, and France be exposed to new horrors that might disturb the tranquility of all other states."

A definitive arrangement for regulating the payment of 100 millions indemnities, due from France to the Allies, was concluded on the 2d of February; the time fixed on is June 1820, for the payment of the first instalment of one third part.

M. Beauregard, formerly physician to Bonaparte, was to leave England early in the month of March for St. Helena, as medical attendant to the Ex-Emperor. This appointment is sanctioned by the allies.

A recent arrival from Sierre Leone, informs that the slave trade was in a prosperous state on the coast.

An association has been formed at Treves, for the establishment of a settlement in the United States. Great numbers are ready to embark.

France is engaged in establishing a colony in Senegal, for the cultivation of cotton, indigo, coffee and sugar.

A letter from Stockholm of Jan. 15, contradicts the report, of Sweden having sold the island of St. Bartholomews.

Count Regnault, (Saint Jean d'Angely,) has obtained permission to return to Paris.

John Sackehouse, the Eskimaux, who went out in the late Northern expedition, died at Edinburg on the 14th Feb. He had already rendered important services to the country in the late expedition of discovery, and great expectations were formed of the utility which he would prove on the voyage about to sail for Baffin's Bay. The Admiralty, had directed the greatest pains to be taken in his farther education; and he had been several months in Edinburgh with this view, when he was seized with a violent inflammation in the chest, which carried him off in a few days. Just before his death, the poor Eskimaux said he knew he was going to die; that his father and mother had died in the same way; and that his sister, who was the last of all his relations, had just appeared to him and called him away.

Lord Cochrane's steam vessel was lying at the commercial docks, London, on the 20th of February.

Madame de STAEL, will soon publish another posthumous work. The Morning Herald says, "this work will contain much novel information."

The Prince of Poix, Governor of Versailles, died at Paris on the 15th of Feb. Lord Erskine, was in a very low state of health.

On a re-perusal of the London papers by the Ann Maria, the editors of the Gazette find a few articles, which follow.

It was said in London, that the Ambassadors of all the European powers at the Court of Madrid, have represented to the King of Spain, the horror every where inspired by the Court's declaration, of putting to death all foreigners who might be taken in arms aiding the Insurgents.

At a Court of Exchequer, Feb. 20, John Moore, a grocer, was fined 140*l.* for selling leaves fabricated in imitation of tea. On the examination it appeared that the materials used for making such tea, were different kinds of leaves and waste shumac from the tanyards.—That to imitate black tea, the materials were stained with copperas; and to imitate green tea, were colored with verditer and Roman vitriol, with which Dutch pink and Prussian blue were also used.

At the Old Bailey, Phillips Coday alias Philbert, Joseph Amond Tregosse, and Louis Amond Cleransac, were convicted of having brought from Mosambique, Africa, to the island of Mauritius, certain persons to be sold as slaves. They were sentenced to three year's imprisonment in the House of Correction, and to be kept at hard labor.

The Westminster Election for member of Parliament, in the room of Sir S. Romilly, was still undecided at the laste date. The candidates were Mr. Lamb, Mr. Hobhouse, and Major Cartwright—the latter had but a few votes. The 20th was a turbulent day at Covent-Garden. A numerous crowd had assembled in front of the hustings and on the different scaffolds, some time before the polling ceased.—Several placards were stuck facing the hustings against Mr Lamb. One was, "A Rat with a Lamb's face." Mr. Hunt, in attempting to speak was very roughly handled by the populace.

The Marquis de la Fayette is a member of the French Chamber of Deputies. At the sitting of the 14th, he delivered a speech relative to the national guard of Auxerre.

Lord Castlereagh has submitted to the House of Commons a series of highly interesting and important documents, connected with the efforts of England to procure the universal abolition of the slave trade. The allied sovereigns, with exception of the Emperor of Austria, were opposed to the propositions which were offered by the English minister, in the negotiations at London and Aix-la-Chapelle.

The report of the death of the French King was got up in London for stockjobbing purposes.

It was reported at Paris that the Pope had died.

The Duke of Richelieu has refused to accept the pension voted to him by the Chambers.

The rage for duelling had become very fatal in the German Universities. In that of Hall eighty meetings took place, which cost numerous young men their lives, and involved their families in the deepest affliction.

LIVERPOOL, ENG. JAN. 25.

On Saturday se'nnight, a Bill of Indictment was preferred and found at the Old Baily Sessions, against Mr Carlile No. 55, Fleet street, for publishing Paine's *Age of Reason*. The indictment is at the instigation of the *Society for the suppression of Vice*. Mr. Carlile put in bail in two hours after the bill was found. The trial has been moved into the King's Bench.

In the Vice Chancellor's Court, on Christmas Eve, the Master of the Rolls delivered his final judgment in a suit between a lady named Threlfal, and the Trustees of a school at Ellel, near Lancaster. The cause of dispute was to *two perches* of land. It had been in litigation ten years, and, from the conflicting testimony, the Judge confessed he never met with a more difficult case. The decision was against the lady. The costs of this long proceeding, on account of a piece of ground not worth 40*l* amounted to between 3000*l* and 4000*l* each party.

BOSTON, MARCH 31.

Arrived, brig Edward Foster, Couthony, 49 days from Gibraltar. From a correspondent we have received Gibraltar papers to February 6th.

GIBRALTAR, FEB. 7.

The schooner Dover, from Philadelphia, arrived with the loss of her mate and one man washed overboard, and had thrown overboard a part of her cargo of flour and one cable. She is now discharging, and her cargo much damaged. The wind has prevailed to the westward since the 10th of January, which has prevented many vessels from sailing, who have been ready since that time. We have not heard of the arrival of any of our countrymen in our neighborhood, except the brig Susannah and Mary, from Boston, at Cadiz.

FEBRUARY 8.

The wind is now fair, and the vessels mentioned as ready, are preparing to get under way. We have heard of the arrival of the brig Dispatch, Simmons, at Alicant.

We have two cargoes of flour unsold, in the Bay, said to be bound to Lisbon, but there is no inducement to go there, at present prices. Last sale of flour here, $9 50 per barrel, and we have now in store and in the Bay from 18 to 20,000 barrels; large parcels have arrived from England and Madeira. The brig Francis of Boston, was at Malaga last mail, nine days since, to sail soon for Boston; will probably said to-day—[arrived at Holmes' Hole.]

Extracts from the papers.

GIBRALTAR, FEB. 6.

We are sorry to state, that a vessel arrived at Mahon about the latter end of December,