

after the day of —, no credit shall be given thereon, and a less quantity may be purchased at, and at a less price, than is authorized by the existing laws.

On motion of Mr. Woodbridge, it was Resolved, That the committee on Public Lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the final adjustment of the ancient titles to land within the Territory of Michigan.

The house spent some time in committee of the whole. Mr. Livermore in the chair, on the bill for the benefit of Thomas Carr and others, but without having gone through the same, reported progress and had leave to sit again.

The house adjourned on Monday.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 20.

Numerous petitions were presented this morning and referred in course, amongst them were several from different northern towns, praying additional encouragement and protection for domestic manufactures, one of which, that from the convention of the friends of national industry, assembled at New York, was by a close vote ordered to be printed. There were also several from commercial sections of the country, praying the enactment of a general system of bankruptcy.

Mr. Smith, of Md. from the committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill in addition to the act making appropriations for the support of the Navy for the year 1819; also a bill making a partial appropriation for the military service of the United States for the year 1820; which bills were twice read, and committed.

Mr. Sergeant, from the select committee appointed on the memorial of the surviving Officers of the Revolutionary Army, made a report thereon, favorable to the prayer of the petitioners, accompanied by a bill for their relief, which bill was twice read and committed.

The following Message was received from the President of the United States, by the hands of Mr. J. J. Monroe, his Secretary.

To the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States:

Some doubt being entertained respecting the true intent and meaning of the act of the last session, entitled "An act in addition to the act prohibiting the slave trade," as to the duties of the agents to be appointed, on the Coast of Africa, I think it proper to state the interpretation which has been given of the act, and the measures adopted to carry it into effect, that Congress may, should it be deemed advisable, amend the same, before further proceeding is had under it.

The obligation to instruct the commanders of all our armed vessels to seize and bring into port all ships or vessels of the United States, whose crews found, having on board any negro, mulatto, or person of color, in violation of the former acts for the suppression of the slave trade, being imperative, was executed without delay. No seizures have yet been made, but they were contemplated by the law, and might be presumed, it seemed proper to make the necessary regulations applicable to such seizures, for carrying the several provisions of the act into effect.

It is enjoined on the Executive to cause all negroes, mulattos, or persons of color, who may be taken under the act, to be removed to Africa. It is the obvious import of the law, that none of the persons thus taken should remain within the United States; and no place other than the coast of Africa being designated, their removal or delivery, whether carried from the United States or landed immediately from the vessel in which they were taken, was supposed to be confined to that coast. No settlement or station being specified, the whole coast was thought to be left open for the selection of a proper place, at which the persons thus taken should be delivered. The Executive is authorized to appoint one or more agents, residing there to receive such persons, and one hundred thousand dollars are appropriated for the general purposes of the law.

On due consideration of the several sections of the act, and of its humane policy, it was supposed to be the intention of Congress, that all the persons above described, who might be taken under it and landed in Africa, should be aided in their return to their former homes, or in their establishment at or near the place where landed. Some shelter and food would be necessary for them there, as soon as landed, lest their subsequent disposition be what it might. Should they be landed without such provision having been previously made, they must perish. It was supposed, by the authority given to the Executive to appoint agents residing on that coast, that they should provide such shelter and food, and perform the other benevolent and charitable offices, contemplated by the act. The coast of Africa having been little explored, and no persons residing there, who possessed the requisite qualifications to entitle them to the trust, being known to the Executive, to none such could it be committed. It was believed that citizens only, who would go hence, well instructed in the views of their government, and zealous to give them effect, would be competent to these duties, and that it was not the intention of the law to preclude their appointment. It was obvious that the longer these persons should be detained in the United States, in the hands of the marshals, the greater would be the expense, and that for the same term would the main purpose of the law be suspended. It seemed, therefore, to be incumbent on me to make the necessary arrangements for carrying this act into effect in Africa, in time to meet the delivery of any

persons who might be taken by our public vessels, and landed there under it.

On this view of the policy and sanctions of the law, it has been decided to send a public ship to the coast of Africa, with two such agents, who will take with them tools and other implements necessary for the purposes above mentioned. To each of these agents a small salary has been allowed—1500 dollars to the principal, and 1200 to the other. All our public agents on the coast of Africa receive salaries for their services, and it was understood that some of our citizens, possessing the requisite qualifications, would accept these trusts, by which they would be confined to parts the least frequented and civilized, without a reasonable compensation. Such allowance, therefore, seemed to be indispensable to the execution of the act.

It is intended also to subject a portion of the sum appropriated, to the order of the principal agent, for the special objects above stated, amounting in the whole, including the salary of the agents for one year, to rather less than one third of the appropriation.

Special instructions will be given to these agents, defining, in precise terms, their duties in regard to the persons thus delivered to them; the disbursement of the money by the principal agent, and his accounts to be printed for the same. They will also have power to select the most suitable place on the coast of Africa, at which all persons who may be taken under this act shall be delivered to them, with an express injunction to exercise no power founded on the principle of colonization, or other power than that of performing the benevolent offices above recited, by the permission and sanction of the existing government, under which they may establish themselves. Orders will be given to the commander of the public ship, in which they will sail, to cruise along the coast, to give the more complete effect to the principal object of the act.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Dec. 17th, 1819.

The Message was read, and on motion of Mr. Livingston, referred to the committee on the slave trade, and ordered to be printed.

The following Message was also received from the President of the United States:

To the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States:

In compliance with a resolution of Congress, of 27th March, 1818, the journals, acts and proceedings of the Convention, which formed the present constitution of the United States, have been published. The resolution directs that one thousand copies should be printed, of which one copy should be furnished to each member of the Fifteenth Congress, and the residue to be subject to the future disposition of Congress. The number of copies sufficient to supply the members of the late Congress having been reserved for that purpose, the remainder are now deposited at the Department of State, subject to the orders of Congress. The other documents mentioned in the resolution of 27th March, 1818, are in the process of publication.

JAMES MONROE.

Which message was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be required to state to this house, whether, in pursuance of the law of 18th March, 1818, any pensions have been granted, which, for reasons which he will state, ought not to have been granted, and what course has been pursued in relation to such pensions, or those to whom they may have been granted.

Mr. J. said, he was induced to offer this resolution to obtain information on a subject which had excited much interest. The revolutionary officers and soldiers, or some of them, were charged with the commission of frauds in obtaining pensions under the law of 1818. If this was true, the nature of the frauds should be known, and a remedy should be applied. On examining the law upon the subject, he said he was disposed to think there was no power to prevent their receiving the pensions thus illegally obtained. If the law was defective, it ought to be amended.

This motion and those incidentally made relative to it produced some discussion, and some amendments to it previous to its adoption, of which the following is a brief account:

Mr. Strother, of Virginia, moved to amend the resolve by adding to the end of it the following words:

"And the number and names of those who have been placed upon the Pension List from each state, and the amount paid in each state under the said law."

Mr. Jones accepted this amendment as a part of his motion.

Mr. Bloomfield, of New Jersey, suggested, that this resolve could not be necessary, the subject being already distinctly referred to a committee of the house, who had the subject under consideration, and would doubtless obtain and report all the necessary information.

Mr. Hill, of Massachusetts, said he had no objection to the first part of the resolve, but he had to the latter part, being that added on motion of Mr. Strother, which he therefore moved to strike out.

Mr. Strother opposed this motion for which he professed himself unable to see any adequate motive. If fraud had been committed, it was proper to enquire into all the circumstances connected with it, and into the quarter of the country in which it occurred.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the enquiry was extended, by incorporating in Mr. Strother's amendment the words "and the

line to which they belonged, and their rank of Columbia; and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The question being taken on the adoption of the resolution, it was decided in the negative. The proposition was rejected.

Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the Public Lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the law of 18th March, 1818, that the actual settler and cultivator of the soil shall have a preference of right, after his lands shall have been forfeited to the United States, and before they shall be exposed to public sale.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Isle of Wight, leave was given to bring in a bill "To repeal an act entitled An act to reduce into one act several acts, against Usury," and to read the several acts, without debate; and it was agreed to—61 votes to 58.

NAVY APPROPRIATIONS.

The other orders of the day being postponed on the previous motion, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole. Mr. H. N. J. in the chair, on the bills reported by the committee of Ways and Means, for making additional appropriations for the support of the Navy.

But little progress was made in the business, before the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

And the house adjourned on Monday next.

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We tender you, sir, our cordial congratulations on this distinguished proof of the high estimation in which you are held by your country.

At a time like the present, it was peculiarly proper that we should call to the head of the Executive department, a citizen of well tried integrity, firmness and ability. Under your administration we have every reason to expect that the spirit of internal improvement now so happily pervading the councils of Virginia will be cherished, invigorated, and enlightened; that the rights, interests and dignity of the state as a member of the confederacy will be maintained; and, in the event of an interruption of our peaceful relations abroad, that the security of our maritime frontier will occupy the full portion of public attention to which it is entitled.

We request you, sir, to accept the assurance of our high respect and esteem.

Reply to the foregoing Communication.

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Gentlemen:—I feel as much satisfied at the communication you now make, as my anxiety about the exact performance of the manifold duties it is about to impose, will allow. The habits of very active agricultural life, are scarcely ever sufficiently precise to suit situations, which require a constant and minute attention, to forms of considerable variety. I will apply myself, strictly, and faithfully to the task, throughout this year; and I trust that steady application, and honest zeal, will insure fair consideration, and favorable construction for whatever may at any time seem to be done less perfectly than might have been expected. The able support to the office of Chief Magistrate, which a very judicious selection has provided in the council of state, gives me hope, that all the duties of the Executive department will be performed to the general satisfaction.

My wishes, and hopes correspond fully with yours, upon the subject of internal improvement. I had formerly entertained a hope, as a private citizen, that the state would be able, at some time, by well concerted and arranged operations, to convert all the bank stock, it possessed, into road, river, and canal stock; by executing with the proceeds of its sale, or by means of its transfer to contractors, judicious improvements of that kind, in the parts most wanting them. That the benefit resulting from it, would be mutual to the citizens and the treasury, is sufficiently obvious.

Much apprehension is felt at present, for the stability of the once settled condition of the relations, between the national and state governments.

The preservation to the latter, of all their constitutional rights, in an entire state, is justly believed to afford the only means, to ensure union and tranquility, without investing a power in the central authority, which might prove dangerous to liberty, if sufficiently strong to control, of itself, the distant and weighty extremities of a wide spread population. Some endeavors to check the progress of a decline so fatal in its aspect, are confidently expected in the state, from the present legislature.

Our peaceful relations abroad should at any time be interrupted, the maritime frontier of the state, as extensive as it is made by the extraordinary number, depth, and length, of the inlets it affords to the sea, can be defended without doubt from state resources alone; as fully as should be expected on such occasions; when the plunder of one

day, is considered amply redeemed, by the blood of the plunderer in another.

Science every year furnishes additional knowledge, and means, for the preservation of the health of troops, in garrison, or in the field. The losses from sickness, sustained by those of Virginia, in the last war, are not likely ever again to recur.

I request you, gentlemen, to accept the assurance of my highest esteem, individually, and to tender my sincere homage to your respective homes.

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From the Boston Patriot, Dec. 11.

Many circumstances, corroborative of the guilt of Daniels, have been mentioned since he came from Newport. We have been informed that at a late hour of the night on which the robbery and murder was committed at Stoneham, Daniels called at a house in Dorchester, and inquired the way to the tavern which the Newport coach passes, after leaving Boston—At the tavern he expressed a wish that the coach might be stopped to give him a passage to Newport. A person, who then sat in the bar room, inquired if he had any baggage, and answered in the affirmative. A bargain was then made for his conveyance in a horse wagon, and he was accordingly carried some distance on his way and the person returned. No further notice was taken of these circumstances until the return of Daniels from Newport in irons, when he was recognized by those who had seen him on the night of the murder.

A few moments before twelve o'clock, on Sunday, Daniels called at a prisoner in an adjoining room, with whom it seems he was acquainted, and exclaimed: "Good bye, I am going to take a tramp to see old Pluto—I have had no courage." It is supposed that he intended to swing himself off, as his body appeared to be quite cold at two o'clock, when the jailer went in with his dinner and found him hanging.

The following was found in his cell, written with charcoal upon a half sheet of letter paper:

"Mr. Simmons must see my body buried. He has directions for money of mine. I do innocent of this crime, though I am well acquainted with those that did it. Adieu this world. I forgive all."

The following was also found on a separate slip of paper in a bible in his cell:

"These lines that I read are marked with my nails.

Job,	21 chap	25 verse
Ecclesiastes,	2 chap	1, 2, 3, 4, verses
	12 chap	17, 18 verses
	2 chap	whole chapter
	5 chap	15, 16, 17 verses
	6 chap	1 verse
	9 chap	head of chapter, and 8, 9, 10, 12, 15 verses

It is understood that Wm Simmons, Esq. had been engaged as counsel for Daniels, and had received a retaining fee. It is to this circumstance, no doubt, that Daniels alluded above; and having no farther occasion for his services, probably thought it expedient, he should appropriate a part of the fee to pay funeral charges.

The Boston Palladium contains a similar statement, with the following additional particulars:

"We learn that Daniels had employed himself in reading the Bible, and had marked some passages as applicable to his case and views.

Among the texts marked we understand were the following:—

"One dieth in his full strength, being wholly at ease and quiet."

"Oh, that I were as in months past, as in the days when God preserved me—when his candle shined upon my head, and when by his light, I walked through darkness."

"Let thy garments be always white—and let thy head lack no ointment."

"Live joyfully with the wife whom thou lovest, all the days of the life of thy vanity, &c."

"I returned, and saw under the sun that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong—neither is bread to the wise, &c."

"For man also knoweth not his time—as the fishes that are taken in an evil net, and as the birds that are caught in the snare, so are the sons of men snared in an evil time, &c."

From the Boston Patriot, Dec. 13.

Examination of another supposed person—James Phillips was yesterday examined before Samuel D. Parker Esq. upon a charge of being one of the perpetrators of the Stoneham murder. Mr. Gould, some officers of the state prison, and Mr. Reed, who searched Phillips, his case, and some witnesses who saw the prisoner in possession of a quantity of specie dollars as a gaming house on West Boston Hill, were examined, and it appeared in evidence that Phillips was seen by an officer of the state prison, who well knew him, passing Charles River bridge in company with three other persons, going from Boston about dusk of the evening of the 23th November, and about three hours prior to the murder. The prisoner attempted to prove an alibi, but his witnesses were proved to be mistaken or perjured. Mr. Gould, who was present at the examination, was confident he recognized the voice of the prisoner as that of one of the robbers who had been arrested for the robbery at Stoneham, next March. We understand that Phillips, like Daniels, had been an inmate of the state prison, and had been released but a few days previous to the murder.

Melancholly Shipwreck.—The ship America, capt. Vibberts, which sailed from Calcutta in June last, for this port, with a very valuable cargo, went ashore about five miles outside of the point of Snowy Hook, at one o'clock on Sunday afternoon or four hours. A treacherous sea blowing at the time the crew endeavored to save themselves on pieces of the wreck, and in the boats, but were unable to state that capt. Vibberts, the two sailors, Messrs. Elmohie Garrigue and Wm. A. Field, both of Philadelphia, Mr.

Lawson, 2d mate, and eleven of the seamen perished in the attempt—and only the first mate and nine seamen reached the shore alive. Mr. Tracy, who went out second mate, left the ship at Calcutta.

The names of the persons saved are Mr. Pace first mate, John Cox, Saunders, Nicoll, Hayburg, Peter Vallou, Roberts, Tunis the cook, and one other.

The bodies of capt. Vibberts and several others were washed ashore yesterday.

The America was owned by capt. Charles Hays of this city. She had on board a cargo of figs, silks, lace goods, gum, &c. valued at about two hundred thousand dollars, a part of which would be saved. The revenue cutters and some lighters went down to the wreck yesterday.

Opequon Factory.

THE subscriber has on hand a few pieces of broad cloth of various colours, and good quality, which he will exchange for wool, pork, or bank notes. Apply to
D ANNIS.
Dec. 22.

Cheap Enough.

Those who wish to purchase cheap Cloth, Cassimere, Pelise Cloth, Flannels, and Blankets, for CASH, at my store, and they shall have them to suit the times
JOHN CARLILE.
Who has on hand a quantity of the
Best Old Whisky
in this part of the country—Gin, Spirits, &c.
Charlestown, Dec. 22.

FOR RENT,

My Smith-Shop, Tools, &c.
With a house and lot, with a fine spring at the door.
RICH'D McSHERRY.
Dec. 22.

BOATING.

I HAVE taken the warehouse of Mr. Geo. Hageley, near Keppryst Furnace, for the purpose of delivering Flour in Georgetown and Alexandria, at the following prices, viz. to Georgetown, ninety four cents, and to Alexandria \$1. I will deliver the same in the nearest manner, and on the shortest notice. Any person being unacquainted with me, can have good security for the punctual performance of my engagements. I will be thankful to those gentlemen who favor me with their custom. Any person wishing to contract for boating in my absence, will call on George Hageley, near the warehouse, or George Malleory, at Haper's Ferry. I will bring plaster on the very cheapest terms. There will be a person at the warehouse to receive flour.
WILLIAM MALLEORY.
Dec. 22.

Negroes for Hire.

I will hire between 20 and 30 negroes, men, women, boys and girls, at the house of Adam Moudy, in Smithfield, on Thursday the 29th instant.
WM. P. FLOOD.
Dec. 22.

Sale of Negroes.

ON Friday the 31st of this month, I will offer for sale, for cash, before the door of R. Fulton's Hotel, in Charlestown, four Negro Slaves, the property of Dennis O'Loughlin, to wit: Aristed, Lewis, and Ned, and a small girl named Maria.
J. McFARLANE,
Attorney in fact for D. O'Loughlin.
Dec. 22.

Hardware.

Mill Saws, Cross Cut Saws, and Anvils, Knives & Forks, every piece of quality, Cast steel, German steel and common Handsaws,
Cast steel plane bits,
Chisels, files, rasps, &c. &c.

Castings.

Large wash kettles—large & small pots, Large and small ovens,
Skillets and Frying Pans, sold cheap at my store in Charlestown, for CASH
JOHN CARLILE.
December 22.

NOTICE.

THE partnership, existing under the firm of Good & Dedie, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those who are in arrears are requested to settle the same with Good & Kennedy, who are authorised to close the business of the said firm.
JOHN GOOD,
HENRY R. DEDIE.
Shepherd's Town, Nov. 29, 1819.

Better bargains than ever.

THE firm, heretofore existing under the firm of Good & Dedie, being dissolved, the business in future will be conducted under the firm of Good & Kennedy. All those who are in need of any kind of merchandise, are invited to call at the old stand (in the white house, on the hill in Shepherd's Town,) where they can be accommodated on the most reasonable terms.
GOOD & KENNEDY.
Shepherd's Town, Nov. 29.

Negroes for Hire.

WILL BE HIRED, on Friday the 31st inst. at the subscribers' farm, about six miles from Charlestown, about fifteen or 20 negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls.
MARY MANNING.
Dec. 15.

Blank Attachments

For sale at this Office.

Great Bargains.

I have received a second supply of
Fresh Seasonable Goods,
Which I am selling off cheap. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and supply themselves with good bargains.
DAVID HUMPHREYS.
Dec. 15. Corner of West & Washington streets.

Negroes to Hire.

THE subscriber will offer for hire, on Thursday the 30th inst. at the house of Adam Moudy, in Smithfield, Jefferson County Va. upwards of 55 likely negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, and I think it more than probable I shall offer for sale, at the same time and place, a few likely negroes for cash. The hiring will commence at an early hour, when due attendance will be given by
BACON BURWELL.
Dec. 15.

FOR RENT,

THE house and lot at present occupied by Mrs Cook, in a pleasant part of the town—Possession may be had immediately.
WM. SHIRLEY.
Charlestown, Dec. 8.

HATS.

THE undersigned have just received a supply of LAMSON'S and other first rate hats.
JEFFERSON & BROWN.
Dec. 1.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, his house and lot, near the Presbyterian meeting house, in Charlestown. This property would be very suitable for a mechanic. Also for sale, an acre lot of ground, near the brick yard. A great bargain may be had, if immediate application be made. For terms apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or to the Editor of the Farmer's Repository.
JACOB FISHER.
Dec. 8.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, on the 8th day of January next, will be sold at Fulton's Hotel, in Charlestown, at public auction, for cash, one wagon and five horses, property which was conveyed by John Agar to me in trust, by deed bearing date the 25th of May, 1819, for certain purposes in the said deed mentioned.
HENRY BERRY, Trustee.
Dec. 8.

Fulling and Dying.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he has employed a young man as a fuller, who comes well recommended, and commenced the
Fulling and Dying Business,
at Mill's Grove, on the 11th inst. where cloth will be fulling, dyed and dressed in the nearest manner, and on the shortest notice. Those who may favor him with their custom, may rest assured that every exertion in his power will be made to give them satisfaction. He will constantly keep on hand, a superior quality of DYE STUFFS, and will dye any color that may be required. The current price will be given for soft and hard soap, which will be taken in payment for fulling, or cash.
BENJAMIN BEELER.
Oct. 13.

CONWAY SLOAN,

RETURNS his thanks to the public for his encouragement he has received, since his commencement in business, and hopes by unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of the same—he would inform them he has just opened a complete supply of
MEDICINES,
of the best quality, and latest importations; he deems it unnecessary to enumerate each article, as it would occupy too much space to appear in a newspaper, he therefore solicits a call from Physicians, and others, who can then have an opportunity of examining the quality of each; as they have been purchased at a good time and on good terms, the prices will be reasonable.
Charlestown, Oct. 20.

Fulling and Carding.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has engaged Mr. Thos. Crawford, a known workman throughout this and the several adjoining counties, to conduct the above business for a term of years: From the confidence placed in his abilities as a workman, the subscriber flatters himself, that there will be general satisfaction rendered to all who may please to favor him with their custom.
JOHN HELLER.
August 18.

Bolting Cloths.

BEST warranted Bolting Cloths of all widths and numbers, for sale at the subscribers store in Shepherdstown.
J. S. LANE & TOWNER.
Sept. 8.

Bank of the Valley in Virg. } Nov. 27, 1819. }

THE annual meeting of the stockholders for the Election of Directors, will be held at the Bank on Monday the 3d of January next.
LEWIS HOFF, Cashier.
Nov. 27.—tdm.

Jefferson & Brown,

Have again received a fresh supply of
GOODS,
which were purchased for cash at auction. They can therefore safely assure their customers and the public in general, that they will offer them very cheap.
Charlestown, December 15.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscribers are now receiving
A SUPPLY OF
MERCHANDISE,
which renders their assortment very general, all of which they offer for sale on the lowest possible terms, for ready money, or to punctual customers, on a short credit; (except Groceries, which cannot in justice to ourselves be charged with other Goods.)
We offer our thanks to those of our customers, who have been punctual; and those who have not been so, we hope will lose no time in attending to the payment of their accounts, as by their prompt payment, we are the better enabled to supply them with cheap Goods.
We respectfully invite those who wish to buy goods to call and examine ours, as we are confident that we can give satisfaction.
JOHN MARSHALL & Co.
Charlestown, Nov. 24th 1819.

TO CUSTOMERS.

Harvest and seed time is over, and a kind providence has rewarded your labor, this year with bountiful CROPS, which ought to admonish you to apply those means in paying others, also, for their LABOUR and GOODS. We do not wish to be put to the disagreeable TROUBLE and expense of calling on, or sending to you, much less to coerce PAYMENT by LAW. Therefore only bestow your attention to this subject one moment, and you will readily see and understand that our interest is mutual in this matter. Restore our FUNDS to us in due season, and we then can and will supply you with goods much CHEAPER than we otherwise can do, if you continually keep us out of our money.
JAS. S. LANE & TOWNER.
Shepherdstown, Nov. 24, 1819.

Post-Office, Charlestown.

I have been in the habit for years past of keeping a book, at my private expense, and charging postage with no other consideration than to oblige the few, but alas! how have I been rewarded: some few have been punctual, but many are at this time delinquent, some for years. I am compelled to resolve, that after the first day of January next, no letter or newspaper will be delivered at this office, to any person at that time in arrears, unless the postage be paid. This resolve is unalterable, and most assuredly will be carried fully into effect, without respect to persons. Observe what the Post-Master General says:
"Experience has proved how little attentive many people are to the payment of such small debts as arise from trusting postage; you are therefore not to give credit. To save in future any trouble or inconvenience on that account, it will be proper for you to require the subscribers who receive newspapers through your office, at the commencement of every quarter, to pay the amount of one quarter's postage in advance, and with out such payment in advance, not to deliver them any newspapers even though they tender you the money singly."
H. KEYES, P. M.
Charlestown, Dec. 1.

James S. Lane and Towner,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public generally, that they have commenced opening
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS,
suitable to the season, selected within a few days past, by one of the concern, who is still in market purchasing and sending on goods, that will be sold on the lowest possible terms. Common report says money is scarce—believing this we are determined to give a great variety of goods for a little money, so as to correspond with the times.
Shepherdstown, Nov. 24.

John Kreps,

INFORMS the public that he has returned to this county, and again offers his services as an
AUCTIONEER.
He assures them that every exertion in his power will be made to give satisfaction to all who may employ him.
Jefferson county, Oct. 20.

Blank Deeds

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Humphreys, Keyes & Hoff,

HAVE FOR SALE,
Sugars—Tea—Coffee—Molasses,
Jamaica Spirits—Cognac Brandy,
OLD RYE WHISKY,
Indigo—Madder—Fustic,
Logwood—Alum,
Elliot's wrought and cut NAILS,
Cotton Yarn of the first quality,
Wool Cards.
Oct. 20.

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, flatulency, &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.
Cherac Court House, S. Carolina.
Mr. Noah Ridgely.
Sia—Being afflicted with an obstinate cough, for more than seven years, which 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, in less than an hour, three or four inches in length, each three fourths of an inch round; he has given the Lozenges 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.

Lee's Essence and Extracts of Mustard,

An infallible remedy for sprains, bruises, rheumatism, numbness, chills, &c. &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific,

A certain and effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhoea.

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.

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. Subscribers sent to the office without having the number of times for which they are to be inserted, designated, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.
*All communications to the Editor on business, must be post paid.
From the National Advocate.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

That a race of old bachelors are a burden to society—are fit subjects for an advertisement, for satire, may, even for special taxation. I have never, for a moment, doubted that I mean your old bachelors who, like myself, have neither talent nor attraction sufficiently powerful to engage the affections of a young lady—we are to be pitted—but I mean your superannuated beaux, venerable dandies, gentlemen of fashion in their grand climate, men having means to marry without the inclination, men who remain single all their lives from the vanity of supposing that they can obtain any woman by the mere asking for her. The penny post, a few weeks ago, brought me a note which ran thus:—The Bachelors' Club make their respects to their colleague, Mr. Howard, and notify him that they celebrate their anniversary on Wednesday next, at the Bank Coffee House—venison, with chafing dishes on table at four, together with a plentiful supply of Billy Niblo's twenty eight year's old Madeira?—Shall I go or shall I not? said I to myself—Certainly dislike old bachelors, yet I have no aversion to venison and Madeira moderately—and as it is but once a year I meet these members of the ancient regime, drink with them, laugh with them, take up the cutgels for matrimony, and who knows but I may make a convert, though even on the shady side of fifty. The hope of doing good, and striking a pure spark out of rusty steel determined me, and at four precisely I was there. Almost simultaneously a beau of the old school, polished and polite, adoring the fair sex, yet still unmarried, made his entree, and after four or five modern bows, he squeezed me affectionately by the hand, and was rejoiced to see me. Here thinks I, is a bachelor of unparelleled celibacy—he is no enemy to matrimony, but has put off the day of marriage so long, that now it presents an awful aspect, and terrifies him, as the field of battle shorns the acknowledged coward. Thereom soon filled—there were some of overgrown portliness, some of possessions of fat and jolly persons, and of lean and lathered visages—they were all well dressed, yet there was a certain something about their apparel that had the air of sluggish indifference, as if their wardrobes sighed for the superintending care of some kind female; one man's pocket handkerchief was unhemmed, the ends of another man's cravat were nibbled and ragged; here and there a few holes peeped from the cambric ruffles, and a straggling ring was perceptible in the heels of some stockings—How much care these "children of a larger growth" seemed to require—how solitary they appear to me, although their faces were dressed with miles. Niblo's bell soon announced the dinner, and to it they went—no ceremony, no compliments, no appetite and epicurism united to pin attention to the well stored table, and the four creaturcs in all their movements, seemed to indicate the want of some female, whose daily presence might refine their manners, control their appetites, give a grace to their actions and a polish to their converse. The old wine, together with pipes and segars, made their appearance; and as the bottle went briskly round, and their old clay moistened, revived and invigorated, each man had something to say in praise of a bachelor's life. Marriage says an old fellow who owned twenty brick houses in the city—pshaw! what man would surrender his freedom; give up the joys of celibacy—subject himself to the eternal clatter of a woman's tongue, and a host of old tabbies, in the shape of ants—be stung to death with squalling brats—harrassed with illness, and couchings, doctors' bills and christenings! Who would relinquish the happiness of being free, uncontrolled and untrammelled! Here an E. happy as a lord; I can drink as many bottles of Niblo's old wine as I please; I can reel home, tumble myself in bed, boots and all; no wife to upbraid for absence, scold me for a sot, or turn me from my pillow at eight in the morning; my ears are not stung with her shrill tones; my eyes are not offended by her coal looks—old Phillis cooks my steak, makes my bed, smooths her pipe in peace, and is always glad to see me, drunk or sober—that's your sort:—
"A Bachelor leads a merry life;
"A few folks that are married live better."
Hey Howard, what do you say? Am I right old Charles? Do you not say ditto?

Blank Books

For sale at this Office.

ADAM POE'S CONTEST WITH TWO INDIANS.

From the Western Review and Miscellaneous Magazine.
About the year 1782, six or seven Wiandot Indians crossed over to the south side of the Ohio River, fifty miles below Pittsburg, and in their hostile incursions among our early settlers killed an old man, whom they found alone in one of the houses which they plundered. The news spread among the white people; seven or eight of them set out in their rifles and pursued the marauders. In this party were two brothers named Adam and Andrew Poe, strong and active men, and much respected in the settlement. The Indians had frequently been over before, had some times penetrated twenty miles into the country, and had always succeeded in re-crossing the river without being overtaken by the people. The Poes and their companions were therefore particularly anxious to not let them escape on this occasion. They pursued them all night, and in the morning found themselves, as they expected, upon the right track. The Indians could now be easily followed by the traces left upon the dew. The print of one very large foot was seen, and it was this known that a famous Indian of uncommon size and strength must be of the party. The track led to the river. Our people followed directly, Adam Poe excepted, who feared that they might be taken by surprise, and broke off from the rest to go along on the edge of the bank, under the cover of trees and bushes, and to fall upon the savages suddenly that he might get them between his own fire and that of his companions. At the point where he suspected they were, he saw the savs, which they were accustomed to push before them when they swam the river, and on which they placed their blankets, tomahaws, and guns. The Indians themselves he could not see, and was obliged to go part-

ly down the bank to get a shot at them.

As he descended, with his rifle cocked, he discovered two, the celebrated large Indian and a smaller one, separated from the others, holding their rifles also cocked in their hands. He took aim at the large one but his rifle, snapped without giving the intended fire. The Indians turned instantly at the sound, but did not time to cock and take aim again, caught the large Indian down upon them, and breast, and the small one by throwing an arrow round his neck. They all fell together, but Poe was uppermost. While he was struggling to keep down the large Indian, the small one, at a word spoken by his fellow trines such as I have just heard advanced. Man is a social being by nature; he was never intended to be dislocated, floating thro' the world without ties of affection, of association, or of kindred; he has duties to perform to religion, to country, and to morality, and all these point to marriage as the great end by which they may be accomplished and fulfilled. You boast of freedom of the joys of your table, of your unrestrained luxury; the savage whose yell reverberates through the forest, is equally as free; he becomes infuriated by rum, and basks in the sun beams in dignified intoxication. No soul feels an interest for you, no soul dreads molest him—so far you are equal; but the savage marries, he roves through the woods with his wife by his side; he hunts the deer because his wife partakes of his spoil and prizes his dexterity; he teaches his boys to become warriors, familiarizes them to the bow and arrow and the pointed javelin;—the savage has social relations even in his moments of brutal intoxication; he is, therefore, your superior. If you have no wife to control or direct your movements, you have no friend who feels an interest for your health and happiness, who sighs for your griefs, who rejoices in your prosperity, who administers pillow in the hour of sickness, who administers with her fair and soft hand the medicine of your health, and binds your brows, and soothes your agitations with the sweet kiss of affection—if you are thus free, you have no children, whose growing virtues do honor to their sires, whose cheerful prattle blunts the dull edge of care. If marriage brings with it some privations, it amply compensates, by the additional comfort, confidence, mutual respect and influence, which it carries in its train. Why then rail at matrimony, and instead of seeking home at night, and embracing the dear face of your wife as she opens the door for you, and comforted by her soft and soberly and soberly home, there meet the cheerful smiles and cordial welcome of your wife, as she leads you to the ample fire, and there enjoy (what you never will if you retain your present sentiments) the social converse and innocent hilarity of a lawful and lovely companion.

The faces of the old bachelors began to "cream and mantle" as I took my hat to leave them, and as I closed the door, Von Snarl exclaimed; Harkye, sir, let us never see your rebellious face amongst us again.

HOWARD.

ADAM POE'S CONTEST WITH TWO INDIANS.

From the Western Review and Miscellaneous Magazine.
About the year 1782, six or seven Wiandot Indians crossed over to the south side of the Ohio River, fifty miles below Pittsburg, and in their hostile incursions among our early settlers killed an old man, whom they found alone in one of the houses which they plundered. The news spread among the white people; seven or eight of them set out in their rifles and pursued the marauders. In this party were two brothers named Adam and Andrew Poe, strong and active men, and much respected in the settlement. The Indians had frequently been over before, had some times penetrated twenty miles into the country, and had always succeeded in re-crossing the river without being overtaken by the people. The Poes and their companions were therefore particularly anxious to not let them escape on this occasion. They pursued them all night, and in the morning found themselves, as they expected, upon the right track. The Indians could now be easily followed by the traces left upon the dew. The print of one very large foot was seen, and it was this known that a famous Indian of uncommon size and strength must be of the party. The track led to the river. Our people followed directly, Adam Poe excepted, who feared that they might be taken by surprise, and broke off from the rest to go along on the edge of the bank, under the cover of trees and bushes, and to fall upon the savages suddenly that he might get them between his own fire and that of his companions. At the point where he suspected they were, he saw the savs, which they were accustomed to push before them when they swam the river, and on which they placed their blankets, tomahaws, and guns. The Indians themselves he could not see, and was obliged to go part-

ly down the bank to get a shot at them.

As he descended, with his rifle cocked, he discovered two, the celebrated large Indian and a smaller one, separated from the others, holding their rifles also cocked in their hands. He took aim at the large one but his rifle, snapped without giving the intended fire. The Indians turned instantly at the sound, but did not time to cock and take aim again, caught the large Indian down upon them, and breast, and the small one by throwing an arrow round his neck. They all fell together, but Poe was uppermost. While he was struggling to keep down the large Indian, the small one, at a word spoken by his fellow trines such as I have just heard advanced. Man is a social being by nature; he was never intended to be dislocated, floating thro' the world without ties of affection, of association, or of kindred; he has duties to perform to religion, to country, and to morality, and all these point to marriage as the great end by which they may be accomplished and fulfilled. You boast of freedom of the joys of your table, of your unrestrained luxury; the savage whose yell reverberates through the forest, is equally as free; he becomes infuriated by rum, and basks in the sun beams in dignified intoxication. No soul feels an interest for you, no soul dreads molest him—so far you are equal; but the savage marries, he roves through the woods with his wife by his side; he hunts the deer because his wife partakes of his spoil and prizes his dexterity; he teaches his boys to become warriors, familiarizes them to the bow and arrow and the pointed javelin;—the savage has social relations even in his moments of brutal intoxication; he is, therefore, your superior. If you have no wife to control or direct your movements, you have no friend who feels an interest for your health and happiness, who sighs for your griefs, who rejoices in your prosperity, who administers pillow in the hour of sickness, who administers with her fair and soft hand the medicine of your health, and binds your brows, and soothes your agitations with the sweet kiss of affection—if you are thus free, you have no children, whose growing virtues do honor to their sires, whose cheerful prattle blunts the dull edge of care. If marriage brings with it some privations, it amply compensates, by the additional comfort, confidence, mutual respect and influence, which it carries in its train. Why then rail at matrimony, and instead of seeking home at night, and embracing the dear face of your wife as she opens the door for you, and comforted by her soft and soberly and soberly home, there meet the cheerful smiles and cordial welcome of your wife, as she leads you to the ample fire, and there enjoy (what you never will if you retain your present sentiments) the social converse and innocent hilarity of a lawful and lovely companion.

The faces of the old bachelors began to "cream and mantle" as I took my hat to leave them, and as I closed the door, Von Snarl exclaimed; Harkye, sir, let us never see your rebellious face amongst us again.

HOWARD.

ADAM POE'S CONTEST WITH TWO INDIANS.

From the Western Review and Miscellaneous Magazine.
About the year 1782, six or seven Wiandot Indians crossed over to the south side of the Ohio River, fifty miles below Pittsburg, and in their hostile incursions among our early settlers killed an old man, whom they found alone in one of the houses which they plundered. The news spread among the white people; seven or eight of them set out in their rifles and pursued the marauders. In this party were two brothers named Adam and Andrew Poe, strong and active men, and much respected in the settlement. The Indians had frequently been over before, had some times penetrated twenty miles into the country, and had always succeeded in re-crossing the river without being overtaken by the people. The Poes and their companions were therefore particularly anxious to not let them escape on this occasion. They pursued them all night, and in the morning found themselves, as they expected, upon the right track. The Indians could now be easily followed by the traces left upon the dew. The print of one very large foot was seen, and it was this known that a famous Indian of uncommon size and strength must be of the party. The track led to the river. Our people followed directly, Adam Poe excepted, who feared that they might be taken by surprise, and broke off from the rest to go along on the edge of the bank, under the cover of trees and bushes, and to fall upon the savages suddenly that he might get them between his own fire and that of his companions. At the point where he suspected they were, he saw the savs, which they were accustomed to push before them when they swam the river, and on which they placed their blankets, tomahaws, and guns. The Indians themselves he could not see, and was obliged to go part-

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