

FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. XII.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1820.

[No. 613.]

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 ANNSIN.
Dec. 22.

Cheap Enough.

Those who wish to purchase cheap Cloth, Cassimere, Pelisee 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 authorized 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 25 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 full'd, 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.
Shepherd's Town, 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 people, 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,

LIVE FOR SALE,
Sugars—Teas—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 Antidobious Pills,
Messrs. Mich. Lee & Co.
I have taken but two doses of your Antidobious Pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, &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.

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.

LEE'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obdurate Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthmas, sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.
Cherach Court House, S. Carolina.
Mr. Noah Ridgely,
Sir—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, obdurate 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 24 hours, and the other thirteen 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.

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.

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.

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 sufficient 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 your 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 cudgels 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 fortunes of modern times—some 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—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 one of my 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 the 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 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?

From the National Advocate.

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 sufficient 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 your 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 cudgels 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 fortunes of modern times—some 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—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 one of my 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 the 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 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?

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 seized 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-

No. sir, said I, with great gravity, I am not with you, I disapprove of your whole position; I don't say ditto. A forfeit, a forfeit, exclaimed the whole company—here's treason amongst us, a spy in our camp, an advocate for matrimony, line him, line him, a bumper of salt water, a cold bath, no punishment is too severe for such a mark of infidelity—order, gentlemen, exclaimed the chairman, let us hear his defence, let us treat him with decorum. Come, Howard, said Von Snarl, your reasons, your reasons, my boy. Why, gentlemen, said I, although aware that I was to dine with bachelors, I was not prepared to meet a party hostile to matrimony—I myself am a bachelor, 'tis true, 'tis a pity, and a pity, 'tis true, 'yet I cannot subscribe to the correctness of doctrine 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 liberties; 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, instead of reeling home at night, and encouraging the dark visage of your wench as she opens the door for you, and your comely and solitary bed, walk upright and soberly home, there meet the cheerful smile 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.

—No. sir, said I, with great gravity, I am not with you, I disapprove of your whole position; I don't say ditto. A forfeit, a forfeit, exclaimed the whole company—here's treason amongst us, a spy in our camp, an advocate for matrimony, line him, line him, a bumper of salt water, a cold bath, no punishment is too severe for such a mark of infidelity—order, gentlemen, exclaimed the chairman, let us hear his defence, let us treat him with decorum. Come, Howard, said Von Snarl, your reasons, your reasons, my boy. Why, gentlemen, said I, although aware that I was to dine with bachelors, I was not prepared to meet a party hostile to matrimony—I myself am a bachelor, 'tis true, 'tis a pity, and a pity, 'yet I cannot subscribe to the correctness of doctrine 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 liberties; 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, instead of reeling home at night, and encouraging the dark visage of your wench as she opens the door for you, and your comely and solitary bed, walk upright and soberly home, there meet the cheerful smile 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 seized 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 Poe was too near them to retreat, and had no 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 liberties; 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

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. MONDAY, DECEMBER 27. CENSUS 1820.

Mr. Campbell, from a select committee, reported a bill for taking the fourth census of the inhabitants of the U States; which bill was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Cannon, it was Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to lay before this house a statement, shewing the whole amount of money that has been expended by the general government on the military academy at West Point, in the state of New York; also the number of cadets that have been educated there from each state, district or territory, and their names; also an estimate of the sums necessary to be appropriated for said institution for each of the next succeeding three years.

The speaker laid before the house a memorial from sundry citizens, late cadets at the military academy at West Point, alleging certain improper conduct in the officer commanding at the academy, and requesting an enquiry into the same; accompanied by sundry papers in support of the charges made.

The memorial and papers were, by a vote of 70 to 46, referred to the military committee (in preference to a motion of Mr. Foot to refer them to the judiciary committee) and ordered to be printed.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. Whitman submitted the following motion: Resolved, That the committee on the District of Columbia be directed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a territorial government for the District of Columbia.

On this motion a debate ensued; in which Mr. Whitman, Mr. Barbour, Mr. Cobb, and Mr. Cook, took part.

It resulted in the rejection of the resolution by quite a small majority.

The Chairman of the committee of Ways and Means declining, from the absence of some necessary document, to call up the bill making partial appropriation for the support of the Navy, which stood first in the orders of the day—

The House adjourned.

TUESDAY, DEC. 28.

Mr. Bloomfield, from the committee on revolutionary pensions to whom had been referred an enquiry into the manner in which the pension law of March 18, 1818, had been executed, &c. made a report, embracing a correspondence with the Secretary of War on the subject, which was read and ordered to be printed.

A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting to Congress a report of the Commissioner of the Public Buildings and sundry other documents, exhibiting the present state of those buildings, and the expenditures thereon during the year ending the 30th of Sept. last; which message was read.

The Speaker laid before the house a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report from the Director of the Mint of supply assays of foreign coins, made in obedience to the act of April 29, 1816; which was read and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Hooks, it was Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for perfecting titles for land sold for direct tax, where the collector is dead or removed without having made titles for such land.

On motion of Mr. Williams, of N. C. Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to this house the aggregate amount of the military peace establishment of the United States actually in service, for each and every year since the year 1815, distinguishing between the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and the number of privates.

RESTRICTION ON SLAVERY. Mr. Taylor, of N. Y. rose and stated, that he was instructed by the committee to whom had been referred the resolution of the 15th instant, directing an enquiry into the expediency of prohibiting the extension of slavery in the territories of the United States, to ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. Mr. T. gave as a reason for this motion, that the committee had found that, after a free interchange of opinions, they could not, consistently with their ideas of public duty, come to any conclusion, or agree on any report which could promise to unite in any degree the conflicting views of the house on this question.

The question was taken on discharging the committee from the further consideration of the subject, and agreed to.

Mr. Taylor then, as he observed, to bring the question before the house, at a proper time and in a distinct shape, and not with a view to invite a discussion on it at this time, moved the following resolution: Resolved, That a committee be appointed with instructions to report a bill prohibiting the further admission of slaves into the territories of the United States west of the river Mississippi.

The question was, after debate, taken on postponing the question, and decided in the affirmative, by a vote of 83 votes to 62.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting topographical reports, made with a view to ascertain the practicability of uniting the wa-

ters of Illinois river with those of Lake Michigan; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table, and be printed. And the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29.

Mr. Whitman, from the select committee appointed on the subject, reported the joint resolution for the further distribution of the Journals of the Convention, &c. with some amendments, which were severally agreed to, and the resolution, as amended, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Secretary of War, communicating a statement of money transferred from one specific appropriation to other specific appropriations shewing their application &c. during the recess of Congress, by authority of the President of the United States under the act of March 3, 1809.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The house then resumed the unfinished business of yesterday, and resolved itself into a committee of the whole. Mr. H. Nelson in the chair, on the bill making an appropriation for the support of the navy, in addition to the appropriation of the last session.

Mr. Storrs moved to amend the bill by inserting the following as a new section: "And be it enacted, That the sums appropriated by this act shall be solely applied to the objects, for which they are respectively appropriated, and to no other, notwithstanding the authority vested in the President of the United States by the first section of the act, entitled 'An act further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments, passed on the 3d day of March, 1809'."

This amendment was agreed to—ayes 68, noes 59.

Some further debate then took place on the subject of appropriations generally, in which Mr. Randolph and Mr. Smith, of Md. took part, and Mr. Cannon spoke on an incidental point.

The three bills before the committee being gone through, were reported to the house. [It is well now to state the contents of the bills. The first in order of importance, makes additional appropriations for the support of the Navy for the service of 1819, viz: For pay and subsistence, 273,000 dollars; for provisions, 41,400; for hospital stores, &c. 8,850 dollars; for repairs of vessels, 101,200 dollars; for contingent expenses, 11,000 dollars; for the salaries of two agents and a surveyor, appointed under the authority of the act of Congress making reservations of public lands to supply timber for naval purposes, and other expenses of that act, 7,500 dollars.

The second bill makes a partial appropriation for the military service for the year 1820 viz: for subsistence of the Army, 220,000 dollars.

The third is a bill "supplementary to the act to regulate and fix the compensation of the clerks in the different offices, passed the 20th day of April, 1818." This bill proposes to continue, until the 31st day of December 1820, the provisions of that act, which authorizes the employment of six additional Clerks in the office of the Third Auditor and three in that of the Second Comptroller, in order to enable those offices to settle the mass of yet unsettled accounts growing out of the late war.

On the question to concur with the committee of the whole on the amendment above stated, as having been agreed to, after some further debate, the vote was, ayes 59, noes 80. So the amendment was rejected.

The three bills were then severally ordered to be engrossed, and to be read a third time to-morrow. The house adjourned.

BOSTON, DEC. 24.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Last night arrived ship Herald, capt. Fox, in the remarkable passage of seventeen days from Liverpool; and we have been favored by Mr. Knapp, of the Merchants' Reading and News Room, with London and Liverpool papers to the 4th instant.

The Herald sailed from Liverpool on Monday the 6th of December, at half past two in the afternoon, and made Cape Cod on the 20th, at 8 o'clock in the morning.

The British Parliament commenced a session on the 23d of Nov. The following are extracts from the Prince Regent's Speech: "I regret to have been under the necessity of calling you together at this period of the year; but the seditions practices so long prevalent in some of the manufacturing districts of the country, have been continued with increased activity since you were last assembled in Parliament.

"They have led to proceedings incompatible with the public tranquillity and with the peaceful habits of the industrious classes of the community; and a spirit is now fully manifested, utterly hostile to the Constitution of this Kingdom, and aiming not only at the change of those political Institutions which have hitherto constituted the pride and security of this country, but at the subversion of the rights of property and all order in society.

"I have given directions that the necessary information on this subject shall be laid before you—and I feel it to be my indispensable duty to press on your immediate attention the consideration of such measures as may be requisite for the contraction and suppression of a system, which, if not effectually checked, must bring confusion and ruin on the nation.

"The necessity of affording protection to the lives and property of His Majesty's loyal subjects, has compelled me to make some

addition to six military force; but I have no doubt you will be of opinion that the arrangements for this purpose have been effected in the manner likely to be the least burthensome to the country.

"Although the revenue has undergone some fluctuation since the close of the last session of Parliament, I have the satisfaction of being able to inform you it appears to be again in a state of progressive improvement.

"Upon the loyalty of the great body of the people I have the most confident reliance; but it will require your utmost vigilance and exertion, collectively and individually, to check the dissemination of the doctrines of Treason and Impiety, and to impress upon the minds of all classes of His Majesty's subjects, that it is from the cultivation of the principles of Religion, and from a just subordination to local authority that we can

alone expect the continuance of that divine favor and protection which have hitherto been so signally experienced by this Kingdom."

On the 24th Nov in the British House of Commons, the Address to the Prince Regent, echoing his speech, was debated, and the speeches occupy ten columns in the Times. An amendment, proposed by Mr. Tierney, was negatived. The yeas in it were 150, the nays 381. Lord Castlereagh so reported his speech, by laying on the table a great number of letters relative to the internal state of the nation.

On motion of the maquis of Lansdown in the house of Lords Nov. 30, for an inquiry into the causes of the distress in the manufacturing districts; supported by lord Erskine and earl Grey. Lord Greenville, opposed it warmly. Yeas 47, nays 178.

In the house of commons, Dec. 4th, a bill was introduced by lord Castlereagh, to prevent seditious meetings, was read a second time. On lord C's motion to go into committee upon it, there was a warm debate. The yeas were 351, nays 128.

Two bills introduced by lord Sidmouth, one to authorize a search for arms, and one to prevent reformers from drilling and training were read the 2d time in the house of lords Dec. 1, after a long debate.

Mr. Canning has taken part in some of the interesting debates in parliament—but at the last date was confined with the gout. The address of the house of lords was presented on the 25th.

Walker and Knight are said to have been arrested on a charge of treason, for a part they took in a meeting at Habergham Eaves, Nov. 15, when a large portion of the persons went armed.

The training to arms had considerably increased, as well as activity in the procurement of arms, by the Reformers. A London paper says that by the Earthquake in India, June 16, t. e. whole district and territory of Kurch, a country situated on the N. W. of Bombay, and including several towns and villages, have been destroyed with 2000 inhabitants.

Mr. Cobbett's family had arrived in England, and the remains of Thomas Paine.

On the 29th of Nov. the French parliament was opened by a speech from the king which represented the affairs of France as in a flourishing condition—and was received with acclamations.

An outrage has been committed at Brest by the populace on some Roman Catholic missionaries, who were obliged to be withdrawn from the place.

The king of Spain on the occasion of his marriage, has granted an amnesty to prisoners and subjects in rebellion, with some exceptions.

Spain.—Advices from Cadiz represent the fever to be gradually abating; on the 21st ult. the number of deaths had diminished to 85 daily, and the official return of sick persons was 11,258. Great hopes were entertained that by the end of the month, the intercourse with the interior might be renewed with safety. Subsequently to the last accounts, four captains of English transports in the harbor of Cadiz, commanding the Clarence, Kirby, Mary, and Young Thetis, had fallen victims to the malarial fever.

Africa.—According to accounts received from the Coast of Barbary, the Regencies have given an entirely unsatisfactory answer to the demands of Admiral Fremantle and Admiral Jurieu, who went with a combined English and French squadron, to insist on the renunciation of piracy. The plague has ceased at Algiers, but still rages at Tunis, where it has carried off 60,000 persons.

Extract of a letter from St. Nicholas, Cape de Verd Islands, Aug. 2.—"The British, in conjunction with the Spanish and Portuguese governments, have recently organized a court at Sierra Leone, consisting of two commissioners from each nation, for the trial of captured slave vessels.—Edward Gregory, on the part of the English, and Jose Temp, on the part of the Spaniards, were here on the 16th July, and departed in a few days after for Sierra Leone. His Britannic Majesty's ship of war Erne, Capt. T. Schriren, commander on this station, was stranded on the Isle of Sal, on the 1st ult. the officers and crew were taken off by the brig Cornelia. Dr. Stoke, late physician to the ex-emporer of France, arrived here on his way back to St. Helena. The late expedition into the interior of Africa has reached Hourso, within 250 miles of Tombuctoo. It is now ascertained to a certainty that Mungo Park is no more. The horrid and inhuman trade of slave trade is now carried on to a degree never equalled, scarcely a week passes but vessels from the Havanna bound to the coast for slaves, touch here for supplies. Even in those islands they have been imported contrary to the law; and I

have seen these miserable objects confined in a yard surrounded by a high wall, exposed for sale. I hope to hear soon that every exertion will be made by the different governments, to crush entirely this horrid trade."

China.—Interesting advices have been received from China, through Mr. Milne, of the London Missionary Society, resident there. That extensive empire is greatly agitated, and apparently on the eve of a revolution; the country is filled with secret societies, which numerous executions cannot put down; one hundred per month are executed in the single province of Canton. The names of some of the societies are ludicrous enough, viz: White Jackets, Red Beards, and Short Swords! A dreadful earthquake and famine lately occurred in China, and which the superstitious natives consider as portending the fall of the present dynasty.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

In addition to the extracts from late English papers received by the Herald, which will be found under our foreign head, we subjoin the following brief abstract of the debate, which occurred in the house of Lords, on the 2d of December, on the second reading of the Bill to prevent Drilling and Training, and the Bill authorising the search for Arms.

Bost. Pat.

Lord Erskine remarked, that when he looked at these bills in the aggregate, he could not help saying, "that he saw how little like England would England be, whenever they passed into laws; and, therefore, he felt the utmost disgust at them.

The Lord Chancellor asked in reply, "what would England be, unless the present bills were passed, and that speedily too?" He declared that the armings and trainings among the people were overt acts of treason. If any set of men were aiming by a display of "physical force" to intimidate the government, in order to bring about an alteration in the constitution, that was in reality an overt act of treason.

Lord Holland objected to the principle of the bills. He thought they went too far, and he knew that more terrible ones were yet coming on. Even Lord Sidmouth had confessed that the second bill was a departure from the true principles of the British Constitution; and sorry was he to assure the noble lord, that he, although the antagonist of innovation, had made greater attacks and inroads on the Constitution of his country than all the Radicals put together. He could not help viewing the whole system as more likely to aggravate than allay the evils they were aiming to cure.—Difficulties, it was to be feared, would occur in disarming the people. If the attempt should fail, their lordships situation would be infinitely worse, while the laws must necessarily be injured by it. He objected to the entire policy.

The Earl of Darnley declared he should oppose that clause in the second bill, which gave a power to search for arms by night. A power of entering houses at night to search for arms, might lead, in the exercise of it, to gross abuses. How was a subject to know, when called upon at an unseasonable hour, whether the persons were duly authorized to search for arms? He might take them for robbers, and act accordingly; if they attempted to force an entrance. To this part of the bill he had strong objections. It could not be denied that there were dangerous and alarming symptoms abroad. Demagogues went round the country inflaming the minds of the people. The people were distressed; they had nothing to eat. It was natural therefore that they should be disposed to listen to those who pointed out any mode of relief, however fallacious. He thought, however, the people had no idea of arming until the occurrence of the affair at Manchester; and if ministers had permitted a proper inquiry into that subject, there would not now have been any occasion for measures of coercion.

Lord Strathmore stated, that to such an extent had the disaffection arisen, that he was confident there were at present 14 or 15,000 men on the banks of the Tyne and Wear, almost in a state of open rebellion, many of whom carried pistols concealed about their persons, and unless deprived of arms, he apprehended a general rising would be the consequence. He added, however, that whatever might be the state of the Northern parts of Durham, the Southern were not at all tainted by the same principles. Most of the inhabitants would be ready, if necessary, to come forward in defence of the laws and constitution. The same might be said of the Northern parts of Yorkshire.

The two bills were read a second time, and committed. The Earl of Darnley wished to know whether ministers were determined to persevere in that provision of the Search for Arms Bill, which gave a power to enter houses at night. The Earl of Liverpool said, there would be an opportunity of discussing the point alluded to in the committee. The noble Earl might then state his objections.

A debate similar in spirit to the above took place in the house of Commons. The debates in both houses occupy upwards of fourteen columns of the London Courier, in small print.

The Grand Jury of the County of Lancaster state publicly, that training and military drilling of large bodies of men under regular leaders, have for some time been carried on to great extent; principally in the night, or at hours calculated to elude public observation. Marching and other military movements, are practised with great precision, and the words of command are promptly obeyed. The disaffected have resorted to a system of intimidation which prevails to an

alarming degree. Persons and property have been threatened, and combinations have been formed to ruin those publicans and shop keepers, who have come forward in support of the civil power. To such an extent does this prevail, that the well disposed are deterred from declaring their sentiments, or from giving information of the same. The magistrates who act in the disturbed districts, harassed by continued attention to their duties, state themselves to be unable to preserve the public peace under any circumstances of peculiar agitation.

The Reformers continue their meetings.—There had been a large assembly at Burnley, with flags, caps of liberty, music, &c.—A great portion of them had large staves, or sticks, with holes in the end of them to admit the heads, and it was ascertained that the same heads were concealed in their sleeves and pockets of their dress. Many of them were also armed with pistols. They exhibited a very determined disposition. At the breaking up of the meeting they remained a long time in the road and fields adjoining, firing their pistols, and swearing they should have a dust with the soldiers before they parted.

The London Times of the 26th Nov. contains a detailed statement of facts, and documents on the internal state of the country. Many letters, relating to the active exertions those friendly to reform, are published. The writers of some of them are of opinion that the Reformers are improving in discipline and organization, and consequently must be viewed as becoming more formidable than heretofore.

Not only have the thanks of the Court of Common Council been refused to the late Lord Mayor, Mr. Alderman Atkins, but a vote of censure has been passed on him. The London Times remarks, that there is no instance of such marked displeasure in the Court since 1772.

From the London Star of November 27.

Received at the office of the Commercial Advertiser.

Mr. Cobbett.—The Hercules arrived at Liverpool on Sunday last, on board of which was Mr. Cobbett. As some fears were entertained that the fever was on board, Cobbett's landing was not permitted till Tuesday. An immense number of people met him on the beach, and cheered him to the deck. Some party lines were heard. Next morning he underwent the usual examination at the Custom house, which occupied a considerable time, as he has brought over with him a deal of heavy luggage. The boxes of Paine were deposited in a wooden box, and lodged in the Custom house yard. When the box was opened.—Three Gentlemen are the mortal remains of the immortal Thomas Paine. The skull was shown, and the coffin plate accompanied it, on which was "Thomas Paine, aged 74, died 8th June, 1809." and Cobbett was extremely a tentative to the box and looked rather serious during the exhibition. In the evening, accompanied by Mr. Egerton Smyth he visited several of his friends and well wishers. There are now two vessels in the Mersey, on board of one of which (from Baltimore) it is feared, the yellow fever prevails; but every precaution is taken to prevent communication with the land. Cobbett looks in good health, and is dressed like one of our better sort of country farmers.

The Reformers having announced their intention of giving him a public welcome, Mr. Cobbett has addressed them the following letter:—

ADDRESS OF COBBETT,

To the Reformers in and near Manchester. LIVERPOOL, NOV. 23, 1819.

"Friends and fellow countrymen!—It appears from the public papers, that you have the kind intention to give me a formal and public welcome on my return to my country, and to invite me on my return to my country, and to invite me into your neighborhood.—Nothing in this world can be more gratifying to my feelings; there is nothing of which I should be so proud as of such a reception, on such an occasion, by such men; men so pre-eminent in political knowledge, public spirit, and real loyalty.

"Suffer me, however, to observe, that I, who have quitted happy America, and returned to my now miserable, though always beloved, country, from no other motive than that of a hope to be able to assist in restoring her to her former state, am extremely anxious, that a proceeding, designed to do me honor, should be attended with no one circumstance, however slight, tending to produce violence, or even discord. The passions of our country are sufficiently ardent, without making my intended welcome the means of adding to the calamity.

"The heart which, under the contemplation of the present state of the noble county of Lancaster, can retain its wonted beat, must be formed of materials very different from those of mine. To behold scenes of unparalleled industry, talent, and enterprise, and sources of individual happiness and national wealth and power, turned into a scene of strife and distraction, and sources of misery, must deeply afflict any man, and especially one, who can appeal to all the acts of his life in proof of his ardent desire to promote the happiness and honor, and to insure the freedom, the greatness, and the renown of England. Therefore upon the present occasion, while my bosom is filled with sorrow on account of the recent melancholy news in this country, let me beseech you to refrain from every thing that might be

likely to mix up, in any degree, your reception of me with these events.

"In entering Manchester, I shall see, for my part, none but friends, being well assured that I merit the enmity of no Englishman in the world. If I find enemies, let them be sons. To be received by you, in the manner I hear you intend, will be an honor far greater than any other that can be bestowed upon me; and I most anxiously wish to receive it unalloyed by any thing calculated to give pain to any real friend of peace, order, the king, and the laws. I am, my kind and generous friends, your faithful and devoted servant.

"WM. COBBETT"

NEW YORK, DEC. 25.

Colonization.—The committee appointed at a late meeting to take measures for the colonization of the free blacks, have chartered the ship Eliza, which lies at the foot of Liberty street, to carry out such as are willing to embark. There are already 30 persons engaged to go from here, 50 from Philadelphia, and 70 from Virginia.—They contemplate fixing the establishment at a place called Sherbogh, 100 miles south of Sierra Leone, in a fine climate and fruitful soil. A ship of war will convoy them. This plan requires the assistance of all persons interested in the project, and the committee will call on them for donations in money, clothing, provisions, agricultural instruments, furniture, or any thing useful, and a person is appointed to be on board of the Eliza to receive donations.—Nat. Adv.

NEW ORLEANS, NOV. 27.

By a letter from the Sabine, we learn that on the 31st ult. Col. Perros, commandant of San Antonio, with 300 Spaniards, appeared on the bank of that river, and that Capt. Beard, with a detachment of American troops, was preparing to dispute his passage into the territory of the U States, when the Spanish officer sent in a flag of truce, with assurances of his friendly views, and deprecating all idea of open hostilities. The Spaniards had previously captured all the Americans whom they fell in with, not only the soldiers of general Long, and the Camanche traders, but those who had peacefully settled in Texas, as cultivators of the soil. By the return of the flag, Capt. Beard transmitted a letter, demanding from the Spanish commandant the release of all his American prisoners, except such as had violated the laws of nations.—This demand was immediately complied with, and permission was given to the Americans to secure their property. An American officer was dispatched to Nacogoches, to see the arrangement completed. It is understood that this party of Spaniards, having cleared the province of Long's men, and those who had been engaged in unlawful trade, will return to the Trinity, where they have 1000 men, intended to act against the Camanche Indians.—Gas.

From the Alexandria, (Lou.) Herald.

The Texas expedition is entirely broken up; it is reported that Gen. Walker and Capt. Crawford have been made prisoners by the royalists; if so we may easily conjecture their fate.

Report states that, for want of an efficient force of United States troops, stationed at Nacitoches, a detachment of Spanish troops is ordered on, to take possession of that post in order to prevent the further intrusion of our citizens on their Territory. From this it would appear they intend to retaliate for our taking possession of East Florida on a similar occasion.

Extract of a letter to the editor, dated Nacitoches, Nov. 3, 1819.

"Captain Beard, commanding the United States troops on the Sabine, arrived here this morning, and confirms the report of last evening, that a detachment about 200 strong of Spanish Royal Cavalry had encamped on the opposite side of the river. They had manifested no intention of crossing the river; but enquired the motives of the government in stationing a force beyond the Rio Hondo?"

ALEXANDRIA, (LOU) NOV. 13.

The late report of general Walker and capt. Crawford having been made prisoners by the royalists, we are authorized from a respectable source to contradict our informant adds that the detachment under Walker was attacked by the royalists and repulsed; the patriot forces then proceeded to Galveztown, the present head quarters of the republicans.

ST. LOUIS, (M. T.) NOV. 20.

The weather.—Snow fell at Baltimore on the 17th Oct.—in the Allegheny mountains on the 13th; at Cincinnati about the first inst. We have had nothing of that sort here, and not even frost except for two or three nights about the 10 and 10th of October. The characteristic mildness of the Missouri autumn has prevailed. Fire has been but seldom necessary. The mercury in Fahrenheit has rarely descended below temperate, 55 degrees, and on many days has stood at summer heat, 75; the general range has been between 60 and 70 degrees.—The sky dry and pure, the sky clear, and the sunshine uniform, except when clouds of smoke from the burning prairies have some times darkened the atmosphere.

RICHMOND, DEC. 25.

Early on Thursday morning, Mr. Sewall Osgood of this city, hung himself with a silk

handkerchief tied to the banister of the stairs. He was a native of the Eastern States; and for several years plied the business of a blacksmith with great success; but turning his mind to other things, his affairs fell into disorder, and he incurred debt. His embarrassments affected his spirits and urged him to the desperate resolution of doing as he, which children without a father, Mr. O was formerly an intelligent and public spirited zeal in extinguishing fires, and was present by the citizens of Manchester with a silver cup as a tribute to his exertions on a occasion.

WINCHESTER, DEC. 25.

UNEXAMPLED LOAD OF FLOUR. On Saturday last the citizens of this town were gratified with the extraordinary sight of six horses drawing through the streets, their way to Alexandria, a wagon load of flour, consisting of 45 barrels.—This noble team of horses is owned, and driven by our enterprising townsman, —Pelter.—The anxiety of the citizens of our town, for the success of Mr. Pelter was so great, as to induce several hundred to accompany him to the hill, at the south extremity of Loudoun street, which it was believed would test the ability of his horses to perform the trip; to the surprise of all they ascended the hill without a single lash of the whip, and without a falter.—Much anxiety was then manifested on account of the prospect of unfavorable weather before the team would be enabled to reach the turnpike; as was anticipated, there was a fall of snow on the same night, succeeded by a rapid thaw, which must have added very greatly to the labor of the horses; fortunately, however, Mr. Pelter reached the turnpike, and crossed the mountain in safety and without difficulty; and his trip (barring the accident of his wagon breaking down) is considered as accomplished. This feat, together with a similar one performed by Mr. Hamilton, proves more than a volume of words could do, the importance of turningpike roads to Snicker's and Berry's Ferry, so as to unite with the turnpikes leading from those places.—A project holding out so many advantages, would, we venture to assert, be undertaken and completed in our sister states, Maryland or Pennsylvania, in 12 months.—Rouse then ye Farmers from your lethargy, and follow the example of your neighbors! Winchester Gazette.

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5.

Owing to a change in the arrival of the Stage at this place, the Mails from Washington and Richmond had not been received when our paper was put to press.

The following gentlemen were on Monday last, elected directors of the Branch Bank of the Valley at this place:—

THOS. GRIGGS, JR. J. W. DAVIS, M. RANSON, G. W. HUMPHREYS, J. GRIGGS, J. YATES, S. HOWELL, S. SLIGHTER, WM. P. CRAIGHILL, E. BOYD, J. R. COOKE, J. BAKER, T. S. BENNETT.

Sixteen pirates caught by one of our vessels of war and taken to New Orleans, had their trials on the 22d of last month, and were all found guilty. The New Orleans Courier, remarks: "May the rigorous sentence, which will probably before long be passed upon these Criminals, put a stop to the robberies which their fellows exercise on our commerce."

The Selectmen of Salem, Mass. have ordered "That no person shall smoke any pipe or segar in any street or highway, or public building in said town, by day or night, under penalty of forfeiting for every offence three dollars." The constables are ordered to prosecute all violators of this law without delay.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

Counsellor Phillips.—The following singular account of this gentleman's recent marriage, is extracted from a contemporary print.—"A singular occurrence happened to Mr. Phillips of the Irish bar, a few days before he attended the meeting of the Missionary Society at Gloucester. While he was at Cheltenham, he was invited to dine at a gentleman's, a friend of his. At table was a young lady, he was struck with her beauty, and paid his addresses to her; a gentleman present had for some time done the same. The party all went to Gloucester the day of the meeting, and Mr. Phillips on the road offered the young lady his hand. On their return, the gentleman sent him a challenge, and a day after the parties met. The young lady, on Saturday evening, gave Mr. Phillips her hand; preferring his pleadings to the most handsome settlement.

On Sunday at New Milnes a child was baptized by the name of Henry Hunt. But the minister on hearing it, instead of naming it aloud, as usual, sprinkled the water on the child's face. On which the father, who appears to have been a genuine Radical, bawled out, this child's name is Henry Hunt.

P. W. Hutton, from Philadelphia, is now in jail in Richmond, on the charge of having sold at that place a colored boy, supposed to have been an apprentice to him.

LIST OF LETTERS

In the Post Office, Charlottesville, 31st December, 1819.

A. H. B. Allison, Elizabeth Ays, Tracy Anderson, George Boley, John N. Black, Mary Boyd, Robert Boone, William Brown, Thomas Briscoe, Hannah Beeler, Sally Beeler, 2, Benjamin Beeler, Levi Bennet, Richard Baylor, Michael Brown, Christopher T. Baylor, 2, William Barrett, Thomas Breckenridge, Sarah Burnett, Thomas Blackburn, William Craighill, Eliza Conway, Robert E. Conrod, Archibald Cooke, Christopher Cammach, Thomas Campbell, Rosannah Canner, 2, Frederick Clapper, John G. Cromwell, Calvin Claddock, John Cox, Henry T. Dixon, John Dorsey, 3, Francis Danen, Daniel Dulaney, Louis Dots, George Darke, Ruth Downs, John Deford, John Edgington, Benj. Edwards, 2, Edward Follin, Nicholas Flanagan, Elizabeth French, Flanagan's Long, G. Ruchel Angus, Lucy A. Griffith, 2, Geo. Grate, Emanuel Gibbons, James Glenn, Frances Gwynn, 2, William Grove, James Hite, Susan Hall, Richard Hardesty, Benj. Heller, Mr. Haines, Jacob Hartman, Samuel Howell, James Heath, Wm. Hall, 2, Frederick Hendrick, Jno. A. B. Harding, Joseph Hare, Thomas Hall, Daniel Hill, John Kalb, L. Elisha Larkin, or Nathan Lyons, John Moore, Deborah McBece, James McCarty, Hugh McCoy, Joseph Miller, George Mallico, John Corran, Capt. James Conn, Josiah Crampton, Isaac Collins, Joshua Cox,

A COUNTING HOUSE ALMANAC

For the Year of our Lord 1820:

BEING BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR, AND AFTER THE FOURTH OF JULY, THE FORTY-FIFTH OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FEBRUARY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
MARCH	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
APRIL	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
MAY	29	30	31				
JUNE							
JULY							
AUGUST							
SEPTEMBER							
OCTOBER							
NOVEMBER							
DECEMBER							

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H.	M.
January	1	12	12
February	2	12	12
March	3	12	12
April	4	12	12
May	5	12	12
June	6	12	12
July	7	12	12
August	8	12	12
September	9	12	12
October	10	12	12
November	11	12	12
December	12	12	12

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1820.

1. Of the Sun, on the 14th of March, at 8 hours and 25 minutes in the morning to us invisible. 2. Of the Moon, on the 29th of March, at 1 hour and 40 minutes in the afternoon, invisible. 3. Of the Sun, on the 7th of September, at 8 hours and 45 minutes in the morning, also to us invisible. 4. Of the Moon, on the 22d day of September, in the morning, visible, beginning at Oh. 14m. and ending at 3h. 6m.—duration 2h 52m.

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. ANNIN.
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.

Cheap Enough.

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

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.
Charleston, December 15.

BOATING.

I HAVE taken the warehouse of Mr. Geo. Hageley, near Kepplyst 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 Hapers 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.

HATS.

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

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, on the 8th day of January next, will be sold at Fulton's Hotel, in Charleston, at public auction, for cash, one wagon and five horses, property which was conveyed by John Ager 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.

Hardware.

Mill Saws, Cross Cut Saws, and Anvils, Knives & Forks, every price & quality. Cast steel, German steel and common Hand saws, 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 Charleston, 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 authorized 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.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, his house and lot, near the Presbyterian meeting house, in Charleston. 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.

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 neatest 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, 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,

IN addition to a general supply of Medicines, has just received the following sundries, viz.
English red lead—white ditto,
Spanish brown—black lead,
Venetian red—Fresh madder,
Cromic yellow, No. 1—red saunders,
Prussian blue, No. 1,
Scraped gum copal—rough ditto do,
Pumice stone—black varnish,
Rotten stone—red chalk—white ditto,
Black and red ink powder—black ink,
Black lead pencils—writing sand,
Wafers—sealing wax—tapers,
Transparent fancy soap,
Windsor do. do.—rose ditto,
Lorillard's Macabau snuff,
Pyke's do. do.—Ditto Rappee ditto,
Scotch snuff in half pound bottles,
Cut and dried tobacco.
ALSO,
Muscatel Raisins—Almonds—Filberts,
Martineque Cordials,
Black pepper—white do.—long do,
Cloves—Nutmegs—Mace—Allspice,
Race Ginger—Ground do,
Cayenne pepper—English Mustard,
And a supply of
FRESH CONFECTION,
Spanish cigars—country do.
Oct. 20.

CONWAY SLOAN,

RETURNs his thanks to the public for the encouragement he has received, since his forming 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.
Blank Books
For sale at this Office.
Charleston, Oct. 20.

GOODS

Bought under the Hammer FOR CASH, At knock-down Prices,

NOW opening by the subscribers at their store in Shepherdstown, consisting in part, of a great variety of Cloths, Cassimeres, Homemade, Cassinets, Cords and Velvets, Fancy and Swandown Vestings, Flannels, Blankets, Coatings, Baizes, Carpeting of all kinds, Plaines, Pelisee cloths, Cassimere Shawls, Canton Crapes, Irish linens, Cambric muslins, Calicoes, Gingham, India muslins, Worsted, Silk and Cotton Hose, Bombazetts, &c. &c.

—ALSO— Superior old French Brandy, Spirits and Wines—Best fresh Teas, Prime Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, &c. &c.
Don't complain of money being scarce, come to us and you can get as much for one dollar now, as you formerly got for two Dollars and a half when money was more plenty and of less value. Whether you want to buy or not, come and see the assortment, as you will not only benefit yourselves if you buy, but be highly gratified at their cheapness if you do not buy.
JAS. S. LANE & TOWNER,
Shepherdstown, Dec. 20.

Take Notice.

I hereby forwarn and prohibit the public from entering into, or making any bargains or contracts with any person or persons for me, or in my name in any way whatsoever, unless they are in possession of power or powers duly executed for that express purpose.
B. C. WASHINGTON.
Dec. 29.

TO MILLERS.

A young man, without a family, who can come well recommended for his abilities as a miller, and for his steady habits, will meet with liberal encouragement by applying at the Brick Mill, Jefferson County, Va.
ROBERT BOONE.
Dec. 29.

GOOD TIMES!!! FOR GOODS ARE CHEAP.

THE subscribers have just received, and are now opening, a supply of GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season, carefully selected from the latest arrivals, in Baltimore, which we pledge ourselves to sell as low for CASH, or to our punctual customers on a short credit, as they can be bought in this or the adjoining counties. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and view our assortment, if they do, we feel confident we shall be able to please them. We know that money is scarce, but why complain of Hard Times, when a little money will buy a great many necessary articles which you cannot well do without?
WM. F. LOCK, & Co.
Charleston, Nov. 10.

CONWAY SLOAN,

IN addition to a general supply of Medicines, has just received the following sundries, viz.
English red lead—white ditto,
Spanish brown—black lead,
Venetian red—Fresh madder,
Cromic yellow, No. 1—red saunders,
Prussian blue, No. 1,
Scraped gum copal—rough ditto do,
Pumice stone—black varnish,
Rotten stone—red chalk—white ditto,
Black and red ink powder—black ink,
Black lead pencils—writing sand,
Wafers—sealing wax—tapers,
Transparent fancy soap,
Windsor do. do.—rose ditto,
Lorillard's Macabau snuff,
Pyke's do. do.—Ditto Rappee ditto,
Scotch snuff in half pound bottles,
Cut and dried tobacco.
ALSO,
Muscatel Raisins—Almonds—Filberts,
Martineque Cordials,
Black pepper—white do.—long do,
Cloves—Nutmegs—Mace—Allspice,
Race Ginger—Ground do,
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FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

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

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1820.

[No. 614.]

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 lines 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.

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Black and red ink powder—black ink,
Black lead pencils—writing sand,
Wafers—sealing wax—tapers,
Transparent fancy soap,
Windsor do. do.—rose ditto,
Lorillard's Macabau snuff,
Pyke's do. do.—Ditto Rappee ditto,
Scotch snuff in half pound bottles,
Cut and dried tobacco.
ALSO,
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Martineque Cordials,
Black pepper—white do.—long do,
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Charleston, Nov. 10.

VOLUNTARY DEATH BY HUNGER.

From the Quarterly Journal of Foreign Medicine and Surgery.
Professor Huiland, in a late number of his Journal, gives most extraordinary case of a tradesman, who, impelled by a succession of misfortunes, and absolutely destitute of the means of procuring food, retired to a sequestered spot in a forest, and there resolved to starve himself to death. He put his determination in force on the 15th of September, and was found on the 3d of October, (eighteen days,) still living, although speechless, insensible and reduced to the last stage of debility. A small quantity of liquid was given him, after which he expired. By his side was found a pocket book and pencil, with which he had contrived to keep a daily journal of his state and sufferings, and in which he had persevered till the 29th of September. He begins by giving an account of himself, and states that he was a respectable tradesman possessing good property, of which he had been deprived by misfortune and villainy, and that he had come to the determination of starving himself to death, not so much with the view of committing suicide, as he was unable to procure work; that he had in vain offered himself as a soldier; and was too proud to apply to unfeeling relations. This note is dated on the 10th, which day he had employed in constructing a little hut of bushes and leaves. On the 17th, he complains of suffering much from cold, and in his Journal of the 18th, he mentions having suffered much from intolerable thirst, to appease which, he had licked the dew from the surrounding vegetables. On the 20th, he found a small piece of coin, and with great difficulty reached an inn, where he purchased a bottle of beer. The beer failed, however, to quench his thirst, and his strength was so reduced, that he took three hours to accomplish the distance, about two miles. On the 22d, he discovered a spring of water, but thought to content with thirst, the agony which the cold water produced on his stomach excited vomiting and convulsions. The 23d made ten days since he had taken any food, but beer and a little water. During that time he had not slept at all. On the 26th, he complains of his feet being dead and of being distracted by thirst; he was too weak to crawl to the spring, and yet dreadfully susceptible of suffering. The 29th of September was the last day on which any memorandum was made. We regret that no dissection was made.

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Oct. 20.

GOOD TIMES!!! FOR GOODS ARE CHEAP.

THE subscribers have just received, and are now opening, a supply of GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season, carefully selected from the latest arrivals, in Baltimore, which we pledge ourselves to sell as low for CASH, or to our punctual customers on a short credit, as they can be bought in this or the adjoining counties. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and view our assortment, if they do, we feel confident we shall be able to please them. We know that money is scarce, but why complain of Hard Times, when a little money will buy a great many necessary articles which you cannot well do without?
WM. F. LOCK, & Co.
Charleston, Nov. 10.

est enemy of the borough and paper system.

"This is enough for us."
It may perhaps be proper to copy here what Cobbett said of Paine a few years ago, when he wrote his life. He concludes thus:
"How Tom gets a living now, or what broth he inhabits, I know not, nor does it much signify. He has done all the mischief he can in the world; and whether his carcass is at last suffered to rot on the earth, or to be dried in the air, is of very little consequence. Whenever or wherever he breathes, a no friendly hand will close his eyes, not a groan will be uttered, not a tear will be shed. Like Judas, he will be remembered by posterity; men will learn to express all that is base, malignant, treacherous, unnatural and blasphemous by the single monosyllable—Paine!"

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Message from the President of the U. States, transmitting a Report of the Commissioner of the Public Buildings.
To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.
I transmit to Congress a report from the Commissioner of the Public Buildings, which, with the accompanying documents, will exhibit the present state of those buildings, and the expenditures thereon, during the year ending the 30th of September last.
JAMES MONROE.
Washington, Dec. 24th, 1819.

Office of Commissioner of Public Buildings, }
WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1819.
The Commissioner of Public Buildings in the City of Washington, has the honor of submitting to the President of the United States, the enclosed papers, marked A. B. C. exhibiting the progress made in, and expenditures on account of those buildings, during the year ending the 30th September last.
Respectfully submitted,
SAMUEL LANE.

[A]

SAMUEL LANE, Esq.
Commissioner of Public Buildings.
SIR—In presenting a report of the progress of the work on the Capitol of the U. States, according to annual custom, permit me to congratulate you on the completion of the public rooms, and of the necessary offices for the reception of both houses of Congress. The work has been well executed, with great solidity, and with an attention to convenience and elegance, which make the arrangements for the National Legislature equal to those of any other country, and which I hope will meet public approbation.
The work on the centre of the Capitol has also been carried on, during the past season, in a style conformable to the other parts of the building. The walls are raised to the height contemplated in the estimates presented at the last session of Congress; and workmen are now engaged in preparing the materials of free stone for the continuation of the work: The expense of this part of the building has not exceeded the estimates; but a large amount of excess above what was expected, having occurred in finishing the wings, I think it my duty to point out some of the causes which have occasioned it, and which will serve to explain, that it has not arisen from misapplication of the public money, but from some omissions and unforeseen expenses, that could not be controlled.
In my estimate of 1818, I stated, from information then given me, that there was on hand sufficient copper for the roofs, and glass for both wings; it has been found necessary to purchase an additional quantity of copper, to the amount of \$2,368 17 And of glass to the amount of 5,378 26
The marble capitals from Italy, stated at 10,750 dollars, by the accounts adjusted since, exceed that sum 1,241 36
The marble colonnade for Senate chamber, erected in New York, stated in the printed estimates at 15,000, has exceeded that sum 6,375 99
Freight of the same from N. Y. 355 28
Expense of quarrying, transporting & finishing the columns of Potomac marble, was estimated, by the superintendent of that department, in 1818, at 28,000; it has exceeded that amount 30,145 55
Painting the outside, not contemplated in the estimates, but found necessary to be done 3,000 00
Cast iron work to strengthen the arches. 1,757 94
Work on the grounds, within the Capitol enclosure, 1,500 00
Salaries of sculptors of figures, one year, omitted in estimate, 7,000 00
\$59,722 02
The above articles will account for a large portion of the excess; the balance must be

[C]

Amount of disbursements made by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, between the 1st of Oct. 1818, and 30th of Sept. 1819, on account of the following buildings:
Wings of the Capitol U. States. \$181,317 68
Centre of the Capitol, 160,925 76
Executive Offices, 132,149 67
Officers to President's House, 6,438 63
Errors excepted.
SAML LANE, Com. P. B.
Washington, Dec. 23, 1819.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30.
Mr. Bloomfield reported a bill to authorize certain insane persons to be placed on the pension list, and for guardians to receive pensions; which was twice read and transmitted.
On motion of Mr. Foot, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of making such legislative