

# FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

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

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1820.

[No. 617.]

Vol. XII.]

### 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 amount in advance—no paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the Editor, until arrearages are paid.

SAVANNAH, JAN. 17, 1820.  
AN ADDRESS.

To the Citizens and Inhabitants of the United States.

To beg, is never a pleasant office; for it is revolting to the pride of character, and a man generally possesses a spirit of independence which forbids the humiliation of supplicating for aid. But there are times in which modest reluctance to ask for charity, should be laid aside; for the imperative nature of the occasion which demands it, and in which diffidence would be censurable. And it is in such times, when the fiercer feelings of our nature become predominant, and stifle cold blooded calculations.

Most truly is the present occasion of this character; and we, with poignant feelings of grief, declare our sincere regret in announcing it.

An evil has fallen on our city, unexpected, unforeseen, wide-spread, and incalculably calamitous—the fairest, the most populous, and the best built part of Savannah has, in a few hours, become a naked and a desert waste; nay, its worse than a desert—it is in ashes; and where lately stood splendid edifices, filled with merchandise, and all the productions of taste and elegance, are now smoking in ruins, and the ghastly points and turres of naked and tottering walls.

Where, a few hours since, we beheld the active hum of business, with smiling countenances, indicative of content and cheerfulness, we now see the gloom of despondency, grief and despair.

The few who have taken the place of the crowd which lately thronged in our streets, have most ample cause for the sad and melancholy contrast.

Every thing around and about them is fitted for the production of gloomy thoughts—and almost to check even the aspirations of hope itself.

This ill-fated city, which but yesterday could with justice boast of as much ornament as any other in the Union, of equal size, is now a heap of rubbish, and horribly disfigured.

It is without form or feature; and the work of thirty years or more, destroyed by a devouring element, in a few hours. Such was its fury, and such the rapidity of its destructive march, that the senses of many were, for a time, entranced; they stood appalled; and all the sober calculations of the more collected, were failed.

Those who thought themselves most secure, soon found their hopes blasted by the flames seizing on their dwellings and stores, involving them in the common ruin. Neither distance from the origin of the fire, nor strength of walls, nor the stilt of building, seemed to be any security; and the flames progressed with a speed, which had complete defiance to all exertion. Hundreds were compelled to look calmly on, as seeing their efforts were useless; and that the fire would not be extinguished.

It has fallen to the lot of very few men to be the witness of such a calamity; or one which has been productive of so melancholy a result.

A scene of devastation is laid open before us, which entirely marks description, and sickens the heart to behold it.

To give it a faithful delineation would require a language not fitted for ordinary occasions; nor could the pencil, with its usual coloring, portray, with sufficient truth, the horrors of a catastrophe, which has distorted all that was regular and beautiful, into shapeless and terrific forms.

Let us no longer aim to harrow the feelings by the expression of sentiments suited to produce commiseration; but let real or feigned sympathy be excited from a short detail of melancholy and lamentable truths.

We are not dealing in fiction; nor is ours a tale of romance. Most gladly would we wish it were, but we are forced to behold on every side of us a desolated picture, which proclaims its truth, and which has never had its similitude in this country.

More than 400 houses of which many were three-story, built of brick, and supposed to be entirely fire proof, besides stables and other out houses, have been totally destroyed.

With the destruction of houses and the property contained in them the loss is most dreadfully calculated at four millions of dollars.

To this immense sum we must add the yet greater loss, which must arise from a derangement of all the ordinary course of business; and the dismemberment of the banks which united its various ramifications.

Hundreds who were lately basking in the sunshine of prosperity, are now in hopeless penury; many are shelterless, and many did not save a change of clothing, or an article of furniture.

Under the pressure of so dire a calamity, we must give utterance to feeling, and claim the sympathy of the more fortunate. We claim it with great justice, and shall acknowledge it with gratitude. Savannah has never refused its benevolence to the distressed of its sister towns, and indeed, it has been always marked for its distinguished and active charity.

Can we not then, with justice, ask for relief from those who have wanted and received help "in time of need?" Shall we ask in vain? Will success be refused to the many distressed, wretched and forlorn families, wandering without a home and bereft of the common means of sustenance?

Will not the purses of the rich and the good be united to alleviate their sufferings; and will not public institutions and corporate bodies, each and all cheerfully, and with alacrity, contribute to create a fund by which our city may regain a portion of its beauty, and the distressed of its citizens be partly alleviated?

We are sure we shall not appeal in vain; and through the medium of one of our illustrious, Dr. J. E. White, occupying a high place in the confidence and good opinion of his fellow citizens, who has volunteered his services for a journey of charity; we are confident of exciting the commiseration of our countrymen, and of making our appeal successful.

is the asylum of gypsies and wanderers, who are destroying the timber. It, however, they should deem it expedient to sell, it then will be no objection to sell it to Mr. Noah for the object which he contemplates; because, in the possession of any other individual, and for other purposes, the state cannot realize those benefits which a settlement of Jews would produce. The property of foreign Jews principally consists of money and merchandise, which can be easily removed to some other country; and a few of their great bankers would emigrate to this state, and circulate a few millions, they would secure a good profit, and give a spur to internal commerce. Besides, after all said or written on this subject, this is the most fertile country for the Jews. Have they can have their Jerusalem, without fearing the legions of Titus; here they can erect their temple, without dreading the tortures of enraged soldiers; here they can lay their heads on their pillow, at night, without fear of mobs, of bigotry and persecution; here they can become citizens—attached to the soil—defending the laws—and interested in the protection of liberty;—and who knows but Divine Providence, who has to this day protected the children of Israel as a nation, may finally lead them to this country; may repeat in the words of the prophets—'I will be as the dew unto Israel: he shall grow as the lily, and cast forth his fruits as Lebanon.'

His branches shall spread, and his beauty shall be as the olive tree, and his smell as Lebanon.

BALTIMORE, JAN. 22.

Fire—Between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday morning, the Patapsco Cotton Factory distant nine miles from Baltimore, fell a prey to the all-destructive element—Fire. We are informed there was a watchman employed to guard this establishment, whose duty it has heretofore been to go through the building every hour—That at 5 o'clock he departed from it, as usual, to give the key to the manager or superintendent, and that during his absence the fire broke out in the third story. It is possible some person may have concealed himself, and perpetrated this diabolical act in the absence of the watchman, or it is not impossible the sentinel may have accidentally communicated the fire to something in his last peregrination through the factory. The loss we have heard estimated at 200,000 dollars—part of which was insured.

NEW YORK, JAN. 22.

Melancholy Shipwreck. Last evening Mr. Jessup, son of the wreck master at Southampton, Long Island, arrived in town with letters from his father, announcing the loss of the ship Helen, Captain Hugnet.

The Helen was from Bordeaux, bound to this port, with a cargo of brandy, wine, dry goods, prunes, fruit preserved in brandy, books and stationery. She had also six passengers, the whole of whom, together with the captain, steward, and cabin boy, are lost.

From Mr. Jessup we have received the following particulars. On the morning of the 17th inst. at dawn of day, a large ship was discovered off the beach, the wind blowing a tempestuous gale, and every wave making a complete breach over the vessel. The tide was unusually high, and the surf rolled upon the beach much farther than the inhabitants had ever before seen it.

The inhabitants hailed the persons on deck, and advised them to go below. Several followed the advice. The steward was thrown by the violence of the waves, over the bow, and was drowned. Shortly after the larboard quarter was torn away, and the mizen mast went by the board. As soon as the tide fell, hooks and ladders were placed on board, by which the mate and the eight seamen, who had remained in the fore-cabin, and who were still living, were taken out. All who were in the cabin, were either drowned or frozen to death. Three gentlemen were found dead in the fore-rigging completely covered with ice. The names of the persons lost, as far as we can ascertain, from our informant and from a letter received by Mr. Joseph Bouchard, are Capt. Hugnet, Major Street, American Consul at Rochefort, Mr. Kronmache, Mitchell Parvenger, Mr. Caspell, Mr. Equesto, Mr. Collier, and the Steward, and cabin boy of the ship. The body of Mr. Kronmache, two Spanish gentlemen, and the Steward, were found soon after the ship went to pieces. On the morning of the 18th, as Mr. Jessup was leaving home, the body of a young man was also found, and the whole five were to be interred on Wednesday afternoon.

Two of the passengers were Spanish gentlemen of large fortunes, and were on a tour of pleasure to this country. A considerable part of the brandy and wine was scattered along the beach for nearly a mile, and was saved. About 50 letters floated ashore. They were brought to town by Mr. Jessup, and are lodged in the post office. The cargo was consigned to Joseph Bouchard, Larrie Palmer & Co. B. Desobry, Felix Casumne, S.

ALBANY, JAN. 20.

The Jews.—Mr. Noah, Editor of the N. York National Advocate, has addressed a memorial to the legislature, praying that the state would authorize the sale of Grand Island in the Niagara river, to him, for the purpose of building a city thereon, and inviting a community of Jewish emigrants to that place. The memorial cannot fail to excite interest, because it embraces an object which appears to us very feasible; and if Mr. Noah does not deceive himself, as to the disposition of the Jews to emigrate to this country, his project may be considered as a very splendid one. Indeed we have ten wondered why the Jews do not emigrate more frequently to the United States; why they should suffer from the intolerance of other governments, when an asylum so desirable can be found in this country. It is probable that their total unacquaintance with our laws and institutions, and this moral will no doubt lead to some enquiry in this location. Grand Island is bounded on the north by Lake Ontario; on the south by Lake Erie; on the west by Upper Canada; and on the east by the state of New York, and lies near the centre in Niagara river—the current, however, is somewhat rapid. It may contain 20,000 acres. From the vicinity of those great bodies of water, the air in winter derives a degree of warmth; and the same cause also tempers and refreshes the heat of summer. Melons, peaches, nectarines, and other delicate fruits, grow in the neighborhood—and its position is excellent for a city. We know not whether the state would sell that island. It is of no use, and

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## FOR SALE, A Tract of Land

IN the county of Jefferson and state of Virginia, within six miles of Charlottesville, and convenient to Harper's Ferry, being part of the tract called and known by the name of Shandonale tract. This land lies on the east side of the Shenandoah River, is well watered, and has a tolerable good mill seat on it, and well timbered, containing it is believed, an abundance of iron ore, and the soil susceptible of great improvement by the aid of Plaster and Clover—and contains about

### One Thousand Acres,

more or less, nearly 300 of which is leased and tenanted for three lives, subject to which that part of it will be sold, the balance is fee simple, and the title of all undisputed. It will be laid off in Lots to suit purchasers, and will be sold payable one fifth in cash, and the balance in one, two, and three annual payments with interest, and a deed of trust on the premises or good personal security, as may be agreed on, will be required to secure the distant payments.

All persons desirous of purchasing any or all the aforesaid land, will be shown the same by Mr. Daniel Hefflbaum, residing on Bullskin, and near the premises, who is authorized to make contracts, the deeds for which, with general warranty, will be made by

JOHN HOPKINS.

Hill and Dale, Jan. 19—(t)

### A VALUABLE

## Negro Man for Hire.

THE subscriber wishes to hire out for the present year, a valuable negro man, who is well acquainted with farming work; he is a first rate ploughman, an excellent cradler or reaper, a very good shoemaker, and a tolerable rough carpenter—in short he is a very handy fellow. For terms apply to

TH. BRISCOE.

Jan. 19.

## 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. 11, 1819

## 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, Homedade, Cassinets, Cords and Velvets; Fancy and Swandown Vestings, Flannels, Blankets, Coatings, Baizes, Carpeting of all kinds; Plaines, Pelisse cloths, Cassimere Shawls, Canton Crapes, Irish linsens, Cambria muslins, Calicoes, Gingham, India muslins, Worsted, Silk and Cotton Hosi. 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.

§7 We will take notes and bonds, or sell to good men on liberal credit.

JAS. S. LANE & TOWNER.

Shepherdstown, Dec. 20.

## Bank of the Valley in Virg. } January 1, 1820.

THE Presidents and Directors of this institution have this day declared a Dividend of three per cent.—Two and one half per cent will be paid on or after the 17th inst. to stockholders or their representatives—one half per cent being retained for the Semi-Annual Installments due to the Commonwealth for the benefit of the fund for Internal improvement.

LEWIS HOFF, Cashier.

Jan. 12.

## Blank Books

For sale at this Office.

## Family Medicines.

### FOR SALE,

Whole-sale and retail, by W. & J. LANE, Charlestown.

### LEE'S famous Antibilious Pills.

Messrs. Mich. Lee & Co.

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

THESE much esteemed Pills have been for many years prepared in Baltimore by the present proprietor, as many of our most respectable citizens can testify, and a number of them have readily and gladly given certificates of their great value as a Family Physic.

### LEE'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthmas, sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

Chronic Court House, S. Carolina.

Mr. Noah Ridgely. Sir—Being afflicted with an obstinate cough for more than seven years, which has never yielded to any remedies, though numbers have been applied, until I procured a few pills of your LEE'S ELIXIR, for the cure of colds, obstinate coughs, &c. which gave me considerable relief, and which could I procure immediately a sufficient quantity will, I feel confident, by being sufficiently used, remove the most distressing complaint that for the human race has ever been subject to. I have not a doubt but that I shall be the means of your disposing of a great quantity of the Elixir in this part of the country. I am, sir &c.

CHAS. A. SPARKS.

### Lee's Worm Lozenges.

THE proprietor has now the pleasure of stating that the following case came under his immediate observation. His little daughter, about 5 years old, appeared very visibly to lose her flesh; no particular cause could be given for her thus pining away; she was at length taken with fevers, which, with other symptoms led him to believe she had worms; he gave her a dose of Lee's Lozenges, which brought away, incredible as it may appear, two worms, the one fifteen and the other thirteen inches in length, each three fourths of an inch round; he has given the Lozenges to another of his children, which brought away a vast quantity of very small worms.

### Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the ITCH.

Warranted to cure by any 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, chilblains, &c.

### Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific,

A certain and effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhoea.

### Lee's Tooth Ach Drops,

which give immediate relief.

### Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

### Lee's Eye Water,

a certain cure for sore eyes.

### Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.

### Lee's Corn Plaster,

for removing and destroying corns.

Sold on most pleasing terms wholesale, by the Proprietor, at his Family Medicine Ware House, No. 68, Hanover street, Baltimore, and retail in almost all the principal cities and towns in the Union.

§7—Please to observe that none can be Lee's Genuine Family Medicines without the signature of Proprietor.

NOAH RIDGELY,

Late Michael Lee, & Co.)

## Estray Mare.

TAKEN on Opequon creek, near Bell's mill, a bright bay mare, fifteen hands high, branded on the near buttock with the letter B, one small white spot on the shoulder. Supposed to be twelve years old. Appraised to 40 dollars. The owner

V. Bouland, B. Souillard, H. Chillard, P. M. Lafouresse, J. B. Cazeaux, Charles Guerin, Mr. Kronenmache, Peter Harmony, G. and C. Bolton, Peter Perdraux, L. C. Charpentier, Aug. Besquet & Co., Gravelen, and to order.

NEW YORK, JAN. 22.

From our squadron in the Mediterranean. The U. S. ship Erie, capt. Stockton, arrived at Sandy Hook yesterday afternoon in 51 days from Gibraltar, and 19 from Santa Croix, via island of Madeira, Canary, Cape de Verd and West Indies. The following gentlemen of our navy came passengers, and reached town this morning in the pilot boat William Bayard, viz:—Commodore M. Donough, capt. Ballard, capt. J. Nicholson, capt. Gallaher, and lieutenant Page. The Erie parted company with the brig Rajah, the 4th December of the island of Madeira; having conveyed her from Gibraltar. Spoke the British brig Union, to leeward of Santa Croix, who requested us to report her. Left at Gibraltar, U. S. ship Franklin, commodore Stewart; U. S. brig Spark, and sloop Peacock, which latter vessel had just arrived from the United States.—The Erie experienced the gale off the Capes of Delaware. Since the gale has seen a number of vessels, none of which appeared to be disabled.

LEXINGTON, KY. JAN. 8.

Surgical.—The operation of Lithotomy was performed by Dr. Dudley, on Monday last, in the presence of the Medical Class of the University, on Mr. Steele, a young man from Wheatley county. Two stones were taken from the bladder weighing eight ounces and a quarter; the largest of the two is two inches and three quarters in diameter. They were firmly united to each other, and to the bladder; they measured three inches and three quarters in length. This young man had suffered so much by the complaint that the right thigh bone was forced from its socket, while the left sitting bone was much enlarged and deformed; he had been confined to his bed more than three years; during which time he was almost in constant torture. Since the operation, he has remained perfectly easy, and promises a speedy recovery.

This is the second operation of the kind that the Medical Class of this place has witnessed this season, and the eleventh that has been successfully performed in this town by Dr. Dudley, within the two last years. It would appear as if the population of our quarter of the United States was peculiarly disposed to this distressing and alarming complaint.

## CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, JANUARY 24.

Mr. Rich rose and observed, that notwithstanding the conclusions which had been formed and reported by the committee on Revolutionary Pensions on the subject of the enquiry referred to them on the 15th of December relative to the pension law of March 18, 1818, he yet hoped that further enquiry might produce a different result, and that some modification might yet be made of that act which would adapt its operation to the views of its framers, &c. He therefore moved a resolution, that the committee of the whole House, to whom had been committed the report of the committee on Revolutionary Pensions, made on the 4th inst. be discharged from the further consideration thereof, and that it be referred to the committee of Ways and Means; which resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Cooke submitted the following resolution for consideration: Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to this house what sums of money have been actually paid to Col James Johnson, in virtue of articles of agreement entered into on the 2d day of December, 1818, and also report what sum is now claimed by him in virtue of said articles of agreement; specifying particularly the several items; and that he also report whether public notice was given, when proposals would be received for a contract to furnish transportation to the troops ordered up the Missouri river.

Amendment of the Constitution. Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, laid the following resolution on the table: Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the constitution of the United States; which, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution, to wit: No Senator or representative in the Congress of the United States, shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any office under the authority of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Livermore, it was Resolved, That the committee on the post office and post roads be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making alteration in the law that gives the right of franking to members and delegates of Congress.

On motion of Mr. Tracy, it was Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform this house what loans, if any, have been made since the peace to private citizens; of powder, lead, and other munitions belonging to the government, of the army or navy, specifying the times, terms, objects, and extent of

such loans, the names of the persons by whom and to whom made, the different times of repayment, and also the amount of the ultimate loss, if any, likely to be incurred by the government in consequence thereof.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of the number of acres of land sold at the several offices from their institution to the 30th September, last: rendered in obedience to a resolution of the House of the 10th inst. which report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The engrossed bill making appropriations to supply the deficiency in the appropriations heretofore made for the completion of the repairs of the wings of the Capitol, for finishing the President's House, and the erection of two new Executive offices, was read a third time, and the question stated on its passage.

A debate of about an hour ensued on this bill—not so much on the question whether it ought or ought not to pass, as on the circumstances which called for it.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and carried, without a count, and the bill was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The bill to establish a district court in the state of Alabama, and the bill to continue in force the act to provide for reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court, were received from the Senate, severally twice read and referred.

### ADMISSION OF MISSOURI.

Mr. Taylor moved that the consideration of the bill be postponed to the day week, with the view of waiting the decision of the Senate on the bill now before them on this subject.

The motion brought on an animated debate of considerable length.

The question was at length decided in the negative, by yeas and nays:—

For postponement 87

Against it 88

It was then moved by Mr. Holmes, that the house go into committee of the whole on the bill; but, before the question was put on this motion, the house, about 4 o'clock, Adjourned.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25.

On motion of Mr. Cobb, the resolution laid on the table by him yesterday, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, was taken up and read, and committed to a committee of the whole house.

On motion of Mr. Allen, of Mass, it was Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for securing to the several pensioners of the United States the benefit of their pensions, by exempting any monies which may be paid on account, from foreign attachment, set off, or other laws in the respective states, by which such monies may be intercepted before the actual receipt of them by such pensioners.

Mr. Phelps offered the following resolution for adoption:—

Resolved, That the committee on the post office and post roads be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law, that monies received for postage shall be paid directly into the Treasury of the U. States, and that the post master-general of the United States shall annually report to Congress a list of all contracts which he may have made within the preceding year, for the transportation of the mails, and specify, in such report, the name and residence of each contractor, the amount to be paid him, and distance embraced in each contract.

After some little discussion, and once referring to lay the resolution on the table, it took that course and lies on the table.

### MISSOURI STATE BILL.

The house then on the motion of Mr. Scott, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Baldwin, in the chair, on the bill authorizing the people of the Missouri territory to form a constitution and state government, &c.

Several important propositions were successively made in the course of the sitting, to amend the bill, and a great deal of discussion took place; a view of which, from the late hour of adjournment, could not be prepared for this morning's paper.

The committee rose without deciding on any question, obtained leave to sit again, and The house adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26.

Mr. Butler, of N. H. submitted a proposition to alter the time of meeting in the morning to 11 o'clock; which, after a few observations from several gentlemen, was ordered to lie on the table.

The house then again went into committee of the whole, Mr. Baldwin in the chair, on the

### MISSOURI BILL.

The proposition under consideration was an amendment, offered yesterday, to the 2d section of the bill, by Mr. Storrs, substantially to alter the limits of the proposed state, so as to make the Missouri river the northern boundary thereof; [with the view of drawing a line on which those in favor of and those opposed to the slave restriction, might compromise their view—his reasons therefore, as well as those of others, for and against the proposition, will be given hereafter.]

Mr. Storrs rose and withdrew the amendment which he had offered yesterday, and in lieu thereof submitted the following:— And provided further, and it is hereby enacted, That forever hereafter, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude (except in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party

shall have been duly convicted,) shall exist in the territory of the U. States, lying north of the 38th degree of north latitude, and west of the river Mississippi, and the boundaries of the state of Missouri, as established by this act. Provided, That any person escaping into the said territory, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any of the states, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed according to the laws of the United States in such case provided, to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid.

On this motion a debate ensued, of a desultory character, but worthy of being reported, and which shall be reported at a future day, with the debate which is about to take place on the main question.

Messrs. Randolph, Lowndes, Mercer, Brush, Smith of Maryland, Storrs, and Clay, successively followed each other in debate.

The question being taken on the motion of Mr. Storrs, was decided in the negative.

The reading of the bill proceeded as far as the fourth section; when

Mr. Taylor, of New York, proposed to amend the bill by incorporating in that section the following provision:—

Section 4, line 25, insert the following after the word "states":— "And shall ordain and establish, that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said state, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; and that no person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any other state, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid; And provided also, That the said provision shall not be construed to alter the condition or civil rights of any person now held to service or labour in the said territory."

The main question of the restriction on slavery in the future State of Missouri, being thus fully before the house, and the usual hour of adjournment having arrived—

The committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again; and The house adjourned.

The debate on this main question will be commenced to-morrow by observations from Mr. Taylor, in support of his proposition.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27.

### RESPECTING THE SPANISH TREATY.

Mr. Floyd, of Va. submitted for consideration the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be communicated to this house, if in his opinion consistent with the public good, whatsoever information he may possess, relative to the extent of territory which the instructions of the Minister Plenipotentiary of His Catholic Majesty authorized him to cede to the United States in his negotiation with the Secretary of State, which resulted in the treaty of 22d February last; and likewise at what price he obtained that information.

Mr. F. said, that he had been induced to submit this resolution to obtain a subject of great consequence to the nation at this time. It was predicated upon an expression in the letter of the Secretary of State to our Minister, bearing date the 18th of August, 1819, wherein he says—"it is too well known, and the Spanish government dare not deny it, that Mr. Onis's last instructions authorized him to cede to the United States 'much more territory than he did.'" Now, sir, as the treaty has not been confirmed by Spain and we are called upon to enforce the friendly stipulations of that treaty, it is peculiarly proper to have all the information which was possessed at the time of the negotiation.

In reply to an objection which was subsequently made to the resolve, that a call for that kind of information might have injurious consequences, Mr. F. said, certainly no injury can result, as the resolution does not require any thing to be communicated which it would be improper to divulge—but, if that information were improper to be made public, cannot the representatives of the people of the United States be intrusted with that transaction? For his part, he had consulted none, and thought the information necessary. Surely it could not be improper to communicate to this house, Mr. F. said, that which the Secretary of State had said the Spanish government "dare not deny."

This motion gave rise to a short debate in the course of which the adoption of it was opposed by Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Sergeant, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Rhea, and Mr. Hill, on the ground, generally, that the President had communicated to Congress, at the commencement of the session, on the subject of Spanish affairs, all the information which he deemed important to the public interest, and which, in his opinion, it was not inconsistent with that interest at present to communicate.

The proposition was supported by the mover, and by Mr. Johnson, of Va. and Mr. Randolph, for the general reasons assigned by the mover, and for the reason, additionally, that the President had, by his communication to both houses of Congress, at the commencement of the session, earnestly recommended the subject of the state of our affairs with Spain, to the attention of Congress, and indeed expressly submitted to them whether or not the provisions of the Treaty should be carried into effect independently of the consent of Spain, &c.

On suggestion of Mr. Sergeant, the resolve was so amended, by consent of the mover, as to request the President, instead of instructing the Secretary of State, (as at first offered,) if in his opinion it should be expedi-

ent, to cause the required information to be laid before the house—the objection being to leaving a compliance with an order from the house discretionary with any officer of the government subordinate to the highest authority.

The question being taken on agreeing to the resolution thus amended, it was decided in the negative. Yeas 67; Nays 88.

### THE MISSOURI QUESTION.

The order of the day on the Missouri Bill being announced—

Mr. Foot of Connecticut, moved the postponement of the order of the day to this day week. His object was in the mean time to consider, in the hope of its adoption, a proposition for the prohibition of the further introduction of Slavery west of the Mississippi. Should such a measure be adopted, the territories in that quarter would be placed on the same footing as the ordinance of 1787 had placed the North Western Territory. The question now agitated in Congress might then perhaps be left to the good sense of the People of the states to be formed out of that territory; and should any question present itself on the subject of the admission of slavery into any such state, it might be left for the proper tribunal, the Supreme Court, to determine it.

The proposed postponement was opposed by Mr. Edwards and Mr. Lowndes, on the ground that it would only serve to procrastinate the interchange of opinions on the question now fairly before the house, which, whatever else was done, would certainly take place, and could not be prevented. Mr. Edwards was opposed to any prohibition whatever, of the nature proposed, or in the way of compromise.

The motion to postpone was negatived, and the house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Baldwin in the chair, on the bill for authorizing the People of Missouri to form a Constitution, &c.—

Mr. Taylor's motion to amend the bill by imposing a restriction on slavery being under consideration—

Mr. Taylor, of New York, delivered a speech in support of his motion, which occupied about two hours.

Mr. Holmes of Massachusetts followed, and spoke some time, against the right of Congress to impose the restriction. Before Mr. H. had concluded he gave way for a motion for the committee to rise; and

The committee rose, obtained leave to sit again; and The house adjourned.

### COUNTRY OF THE ST. PETERS.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the expedition to the Falls of St. Anthony, to his friend in Washington city, dated Cantonment of the 9th Regt. U. S. Infantry, St. Peter's River, Nov. 10, 1819.

"As the public interest is connected with our establishment here, you will probably be pleased to hear something of this remote corner of our territory, and of our expedition to it.

"The junction of the river with the Mississippi is nine miles below the Falls of St. Anthony, and according to the best calculations we can make, with a quadrant of our own construction, in latitude 44 degrees 59 minutes north. The climate has been this season dry and pleasant. On the 8th inst. the ice began to run in the Mississippi; there is none in the St. Peter's.

"The soil on the bottoms is alluvial and rich, but narrow in width. The country there rises 80 or 100 feet, and is one immense rolling prairie, of thin, light soil, and very little timber, principally oak, short and scrubby. These prairies are covered with grass which is very good for cattle, and in the low places, is sufficiently tall and thick to be moved to good advantage, and makes very good hay for cattle accustomed to this kind of grass.

"The greatest part of the stone about here is limestone; the remainder sandstone. But there is but a small proportion of the limestone which will make lime. It has the appearance of having been acted upon by heat and also by water.

"Our men, in quarrying the stone for our chimneys, have found several pieces of pure copper, and one of several metals combined, the principal of which is copper. They have also found considerable iron ore of a good quality.

"We were, according to the calculation of boatmen and voyagers, three hundred miles above Prairie du Chien, and eleven hundred above St. Louis, and twelve hundred from Detroit.

"We left Detroit on the 14th day of May last, in schooners, which took us to Green Bay of Lake Michigan. There we took boats. We left Green Bay on the 7th June, and ascended the Fox River. This stream cannot, with much propriety, be called navigable. It is very rocky and shallow, and a very rapid current. In three places it is wholly impassable with a loaded boat for nearly one mile in each place. The portage between this river and the Ouisconsin is, I believe, about two miles. I did not measure it for want of time. The Ouisconsin is very easy to descend, but is difficult to ascend, on account of numerous sand bars, and a rapid current. The same may be said of the Mississippi from Prairie du Chien to this place.

"The general power of Congress over the subject of slavery, and concedes to them the right to regulate and restrain such migration and importation, after that time, in any or any newly to be created state.

5. Resolved, As the opinion of the representatives aforesaid, that, inasmuch as no territory has a right to be admitted into the Union but on the principles of the federal constitution, and only by a law of Congress consenting thereto on the part of the existing states, Congress may rightfully, and ought to refuse such law, unless upon reasonable and just conditions assented to on the part of the people applying to become one of the States.

after leaving two companies at Prairie du Chien, and sending one to Rock Island. This left us a force of about one hundred men. The river being low we found some difficulty in getting over several sand bars. We, however, arrived at the mouth of the river St. Peter, or St. Pierre, on the 23d of August.

On the 5th of September 120 of our recruits arrived, 90 of our men were transferred to the rifle regiment at Saint Louis for the benefit of the Yellow Stone expedition.

We have now got our barracks erected for the winter and shall be very comfortable. We have commenced ploughing and intend the next season, by order of major general Meade, to raise sufficient for the subsistence of our regiment.

"Of our expenses from Detroit to Green Bay, I am informed, as they were paid by an officer of the Quarter Master General's Department, from Green Bay to Prairie du Chien at the carrying places (and portage) five hundred dollars. From Prairie du Chien to this place including transportation of ordnance, and ordnance stores and provisions two hundred dollars, making the immense sum of seven hundred dollars.

"When this post is well established the only expense will be, (if it is correctly managed) the pay and clothing of the troops.

"Would not the employment of the troops, in the manufacture of Copper and Iron, be advantageous to the government?"

### A RAIL.

PETERSBURG JAN. 18.—WM. FRASER, employed for a number of years as Book Keeper in the Farmers' Bank of this town, by some recent misconduct, has occasioned a loss to that institution, we learn of about 12,000 dollars. This circumstance should have been mentioned some days ago, but that immediately upon the disappearance of FRASER, there were hundreds of rumors afloat, with as many shapes, and we found it impossible to get at the truth. What we have above stated as to the amount, may be relied upon. We would gladly have withheld the name of the offender, on account of his former standing in society; but justice claims that it should be given up—and we fervently pray that this brief paragraph may never meet the eyes of his family or connections.

What plea can men have for such violations of sacred trust? Have they been assailed by misfortune?—let them bear.

"According to a written statement of his own, which we have seen—He states that he had fraudulently, unlawfully and without the knowledge of any human being, taken from the Bank 22 or 23,000 dollars. The Bank has his bond with good security for the sum of \$10,000.—Int.

### STATE AFFAIRS.

NEW JERSEY.—The following resolutions have passed both branches of the Legislature of this state:

Whereas a bill is now depending in the Congress of the United States, on the application of the people of the territory of Missouri, for the admission of that territory as a state into the Union, and not containing provisions against slavery in such proposed state, and a question is made upon the right and expediency of such provision—

The Representative of the people of New Jersey, in the legislative council and general assembly of the said state, now in session, deem it a duty they owe to themselves, to their constituents, and to posterity, to declare and make known the opinions they hold upon this momentous subject; and

1. They do resolve and declare, That the further admission of territories into the Union, without restriction of slavery, would, in their opinion, essentially impair the right of this and other existing states to equal representation in Congress, (a right at the foundation of the political compact,) inasmuch as such newly admitted slave holding states would be represented on the basis of their slave population, a concession made at the formation of the constitution, in favor of the existing states, but never stipulated for new states, nor to be inferred from any article or clause in that instrument.

2. Resolved, That to admit the territory of Missouri as a state in the Union, without prohibiting slavery there, would, in the opinion of the Representatives of the people of New Jersey aforesaid, be no less than to sanction this great political and moral evil, furnish the ready means of peopling a vast territory with slaves, and perpetuate all the dangers, crimes, and pernicious effects of domestic bondage.

3. Resolved, As the opinion of the Representatives aforesaid, that, inasmuch as no territory has a right to be admitted into the Union but on the principles of the federal constitution, and only by a law of Congress consenting thereto on the part of the existing states, Congress may rightfully, and ought to refuse such law, unless upon reasonable and just conditions assented to on the part of the people applying to become one of the States.

4. Resolved, In the opinion of the Representatives aforesaid, that the article in the constitution which restrains Congress from prohibiting the migration or importation of slaves until after the year eighteen hundred and eight, does, by necessary implication, admit the general power of Congress over the subject of slavery, and concedes to them the right to regulate and restrain such migration and importation, after that time, in any or any newly to be created state.

5. Resolved, As the opinion of the repre-

sentatives of the people of New Jersey aforesaid, that, inasmuch as Congress have a clear right to refuse the admission of a territory into the Union, by the terms of the constitution, they ought, in the present case, to exercise that absolute discretion, in order to preserve the political rights of the several existing states, and prevent the great national disgrace and multiplied miseries which must ensue from conceding it, as a matter of right, in the immense territories, yet to claim admission into the Union, beyond the Mississippi, that they may tolerate slavery.

6. Resolved, That the Speaker of this House do transmit these resolutions to the senators and representatives of the state, in the Congress of the United States.

OTTO.—The following resolves have passed the General Assembly:—

Whereas, the existence of slavery in our country has ever been deemed a great moral and political evil, and its tendency directly calculated to impair our national character, and materially affect the rights of our citizens—and inasmuch as the extension of a slave population in the territories is fraught with the most fearful consequences to the permanency and durability of our republican institutions; and whereas, the subject of the admission of slavery in the new state of Missouri is at this time before the Congress of the United States: therefore,

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the state of Ohio, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their zealous endeavors to prevent the adoption of so odious and dangerous a measure.

Resolved further, That his Excellency the Governor be instructed to send a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution to each of our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

### THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

### CHARLESTOWN SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

The following address was delivered on Saturday the 29th ult. at the examination of the Charlestown Sunday School, by the Rev. S. Barn.

### FRIENDS AND BROTHERS,

Another period has arrived in which we have attended to the examination of the children who compose the Charlestown Sunday School. We are gratified with the prospects of the utility of the Institution, and we are glad to report our untiring, or the small labor we have bestowed; but on the contrary, we are encouraged to persevere in our endeavours to promote the welfare of the rising generation.

Our Sunday Schools are so managed and conducted, that they are calculated to give to our children the knowledge of letters, but also to store their youthful minds with an acquaintance of the Holy Scriptures, which shall be a light unto their feet, and a lamp unto their path.

We see the great advantages arising from a knowledge and use of letters in the improvement of every art and science known in the world, and also the great disadvantages that either individuals or nations labor under, when ignorant of them. By education and reading the mind may be improved in a great variety of things—the manners refined, and both sexes be found of respectable standing among their neighbors and fellow citizens in this world. By a thorough acquaintance with the Scriptures, they may be brought into conformity with the religion of Jesus Christ, which will prepare them for happiness in the world to come. It is well known that the Gospel of our Redeemer is a better calculated for the reformation and happiness of mankind than any system of morality devised by the wisdom of man. The philosophy of Greece or Rome, or any other nation on this globe, is comparatively insignificant when compared with the holy precepts of our immortal Saviour, and the instructions of the apostles of Jesus Christ, and several other heavenly moralists: What were their refinements when compared with those of faithful Christians? The refinement of the real Christian as far surpasses that of the heathen philosopher, as the light of the meridian sun does that of the twinkling star at midnight. The man that is truly under the influence of the Gospel of Christ, endeavors to fill every station of life with a dignity becoming his profession. He considers his relation in which he stands to all mankind, and is found in acts of justice, humanity, kindness, mercy and love towards every one. As a head or member of a family he studies, and is anxious for both their present and eternal welfare. His love for all his fellow creatures is regeneration to their souls. It works no ill towards his neighbor, but burns with holy desire for the happiness of all men. He lives as if there in the sight of heaven—thither his thoughts aspire, and he waits for the consummation of being, as long as he is planted to the blissful regions above, where his happiness will be unshaken, and complete throughout a glorious and endless duration: Let it not be said that this is a mere picture drawn by the imagination, the organ of which exists where he is; for in Christendom there have been clouds of witnesses to this truth; and to the present moment there are Christians whose characters are too excellent for an unskillful hand to portray.

PARENTS.—Such is the powerful influence of the Scriptures, with which your children are weekly storing their tender minds. Thousands and tens of thousands, year, countless numbers have been happily reformed by them and their irradiations.—There are very many who will tell us that they have derived an abundance with divine truths, especially when they were reiterated and enforced from the sacred desk, by the zealous and faithful preacher: It was like driving a nail in a bare place. Conscience was roused, and the heart followed; they were brought to the feet of Jesus, where they found mercy. Can those who feel a tender regard for their offspring, and those of their neighbors, fail to do every thing in their power to encourage our Sunday School?

What will they refuse to put their little ones in the way of receiving the earliest and best instruction? It is finely observed by a judicious writer that "impressions made on the mind of youth are like engravings on the rock; but on old age they are like writings in the sand." The scriptures committed to memory and recited by the children, will not, they cannot be forgotten. For though their retention may not be sufficient to preserve them all so as to have them at continual command, they will, nevertheless, be immediately recalled to the mind, and may have a happy effect at some auspicious moment, as many thousands have experienced. Let none be discouraged if they do not see all those happy effects immediately. The husbandman does not expect to gather and reap as soon as he has sown, and he patiently waits for the season, when the seed planted or sowed, shall produce a plentiful crop. He plants his or-

chard, grapes and dresses it in time; before he is reaped with the fruit of his industry. The holy teaches us to sow our seed in the morning, and at night to withhold not our hands, for we know not what day it may come.

This may bring to our recollection an affecting narration we have seen in a periodical work published in Richmond; an unhappy youth had been put under the tuition of a pious teacher in a charity school, his mind was filled with the use of letters, but also stored his mind with scriptural knowledge; and to inspire him with noble and religious sentiments, he transferred him an agreeable member of both civil and religious society.—But such was the nervousness and intractability of the lad that this pious teacher was under the painful necessity of expelling him from school. After an elapse of several years this teacher was one day visited by a stranger, who proved to be this once abandoned youth, who Jesus Christ, he gave a history, but he got upon a rock, where he expected to remain until he perished.—He then recited the admonitions of his parents, also many scripture passages—and one which seemed to encourage him—From the rocks I made his prayer unto God and was provided: He then said that he had been shipwrecked, and had resolved to serve the living God all the days of his life. Parents, encourage the Institution; send your children to school with a blessing; it may prove to them. Should it prove the instrument of their salvation, how much better will it be for them than to possess all the riches the Indies can afford. Children—Be always ready and willing to attend the Sunday School; read and commit to memory as much of the scriptures as you possibly can.—Notice what you read.—The scripture teaches you to fear God, to love him, to serve him, and to shun wickedness of every kind; to pray to the Lord to bless you. O Children, we want to be good, because the Lord loves good children. He loves all that are righteous both young and old.—There is a heaven above the sky, a glorious place of rest, a world of happiness which will be the portion of all good people for ever and ever. We want you to learn to love and fear God, and to do every thing that is right; that you may be taken to heaven when you die. You may further learn, children, that there is a dreadful fiery hell, which will be the portion of all who are wicked and die wicked; a lake which burns with fire and brimstone from where none shall ever return.—Think, oh think, on these things and be good children.

TEACHERS.—Be not weary in well doing; you are generally entitled to credit and respect for the attention you have paid to these children; to your own labors and heaven will reward you. Remember that while you hear the recitations made by the children, you are forming a better acquaintance with the scriptures and their irradiations yourselves. This may prove an advantage to you. Simon in his plea for Religion, makes honorable mention of sundry religious characters in high life, who made it a point to read some portion of the scriptures every day; that they might be influenced by them to be more heavenly minded. Should this influence your minds and lead you to a closer walk with God, you have your reward.

MANAGERS.—Let us as a social band of brothers, continue in our endeavours to promote the good of our country. We are bound to give to our children and in our spirits; and will not the storing of youthful minds with his revealed will, eventually result to his glory. And do we not desire the welfare of our children? What better way can we find than to store their minds with heavenly treasure?

BROTHERS.—All who are engaged in this good work, as Christians, as believers in divine revelation, to be generally united with expectation of a glorious event, as it respects the religion of Jesus Christ. We are certain no doubt of some extraordinary revival taking place; how it will be brought about we are unable to tell—but we may notice that the horrid din of the world is so loudly sounding in our ears, that we are almost deafened; that peace and order are more ardently wished for—Bible and Missionary Societies are formed and go on with a zeal worthy of imitation. Charity and Sunday Schools are established where they were scarcely thought of. There are all favorable omens. What other means divine wisdom may ordain, or how long it will be ere the knowledge of God shall cover the earth as the waters do the great deep, we cannot tell, but leave all to that God who is the author of our mercies, and who is happy to see an unvarnished bigotry giving way to that charity which hopeth all things. These associations, for such excellent purposes, will naturally tend to christian fellowship. The rising generation will be held out to us, and will make their improvements. Then, Brethren, let us go on, trusting in the great Head of the Church who doeth all things well.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER OF THE 27th ult. states, that Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN, First Teller of the Branch Bank of the U. S. in that city, has been concerned in the misappropriation of its funds—he had hitherto borne a fair and most respectable character. It is said, that he desires to be appointed one of the trustees of the city, and that he has offered to resign his office, and to be succeeded by one of the trustees who had been appointed to succeed him.

Some regulations seem necessary to express these outrages. So long as banks exist, we must protect, if not them, at least the public morals from the abuses which they are calculated to generate. In England these practices had some time since been prohibited, as to the passage of a line making such branches of trust-funds.

Sufferers at Savannah. A very numerous meeting was held at New York on the 25th

# FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

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

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1820.

[No. 618.]

## CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, JAN. 28.

Mr. Rhea, from the committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of H. B. Dingler, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Walker, of N. C. it was Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the allowance of bounty land to all soldiers who enlisted in the late war with Great Britain, and who procured substitutes, in proportion to the time of service performed by them and their substitutes respectively, and also all others who enlisted and remained in service during the war, and were regularly discharged, not already provided for by law.

On motion of Mr. Pindall, it was Resolved, That the Secretary of State be requested to lay before this house a list of the newspapers in which the laws, resolutions, and orders of Congress are published, and have been published during the sessions of the 14th and 15th Congresses, designating the state, district, or territory in which each newspaper was published, with an estimate of the expense of such publication.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, it was Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to inform this house when he accounts of the Post Office Department were last audited, and the amount of the balance, if any, then due; also a statement of the quarterly amount of receipts and expenditures of that department, from the first appointment of the present Postmaster-General, to the 1st day of December, 1819, inclusive.

## MISSOURI BILL.

The house then again went into committee on this subject, Mr. Baldwin in the chair.

Mr. Holmes, of Massachusetts, resumed the floor, and occupied about two hours in concluding the argument which he commenced yesterday, against the proposed restriction.

Mr. Smyth, of Virginia, followed on the same side, but had not proceeded far in his argument, when he gave way for a motion for the committee to rise.

The committee rose accordingly, and obtained leave to sit again; and The House adjourned to Monday.

## MONDAY, JANUARY 31.

The Speaker communicated to the house a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in obedience to a resolution of this house, a statement of the public expenditures on the military academy at West Point, the number and names of the cadets educated there from each state, &c. and an estimate of the sums necessary for the support of said institution for the next three years.

Mr. Sergeant, from the same committee reported a joint resolution, authorizing astronomical observations to determine the longitude of the Capitol, from Greenwich or some other European observatory.

The said resolution was twice read and committed.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION. Mr. Baldwin, of Pennsylvania, offered the following resolution, which was twice read and committed to a committee of the whole house.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring, that the following amendment to the constitution of the United States be proposed to the Legislatures of the several states; which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the states, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution:— That Congress shall make no law to erect or incorporate any Bank, or other monied institution, except within the District of Columbia, and every bank or other monied institution, which shall be established by the authority of Congress, shall together with its branches, and offices of discount and deposit, be confined to the District of Columbia.

## THE MISSOURI BILL.

The house then again resumed itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Baldwin in the chair, on this bill—Mr. Taylor's motion to impose on the proposed state, a restriction respecting slavery, being still under consideration.

Mr. Smyth, of Virginia, resumed the argument which he commenced on Friday, against the restriction, and spoke until near 6 o'clock; when,

On motion of Mr. Reid, the committee rose, obtained leave to sit again, and The House adjourned.

## TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

The Speaker laid before the house a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of prohibiting the importation of cotton, woolen, and iron Manufactures, and his opinion of the effect such prohibition will have on the revenue; made in obedience to a resolution of the house, of the 4th ultimo.

Various resolutions and bills were received and laid on the table.

## ANDREW WOODS, Cabinet Maker,

HAS on hand bedsteads of the various descriptions and fashions, and an assortment of CABINET WARE, all of which he sells at prices conformable to the present reduced prices of country produce, and hopes that all who wish to purchase furniture will give him a call. If the furniture wanted is not on hand it can be made on a distance off, will be attended to with great particularity and care. I entreat *over more* that those who owe me claims long since due, will come forward, that we may at least look one another in the face again before we die—good words and a little money has sometimes kept the Sheriff off my moveables. January 26.

## SHINGLES.

The shingles have a few thousand JOINT SHINGLES, which they will sell at a reasonable price. JOHN MARSHALL & Co. Charlestown, Jan. 26.

## An Overseer Wanted.

I wish to get immediately an Overseer for the present year; he must be strictly sober and industrious—a single man would be preferred. One with a small family might answer. HENRY S. TURNER. January 26.

## Jane Woods,

Would advise the public that she has on hand a good supply of

## Drugs & Medicines.

The following are part of her Assortment: Fresh Tamarinds, Madeira Citron—White Wax, Red and Black Sealing Wax, Courtplaster—Inkpowder, Purified London Soap, Mace, Cloves, and Nutmegs, Copal Varnish—Bee Wax, Putty for Window Glass, Linseed and Wafers, Linctus Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Tapers for sick rooms, With a General Assortment of CONFECTION. All of which she will sell low for cash, and hopes she will merit and receive a share of business in her line. January 26th, 1820.

## 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.

## BOATING.

THE subscriber has taken the ware house belonging to Mr. Geo. Hageley, near Keppert's Furnace, and the ware house of Col. Jno. Blackford, formerly occupied by Messrs. Marmaduke & Co. in Shepherdstown, for the purpose of delivering

## FLOUR.

in Georgetown and Alexandria, at the following prices, viz: to Georgetown, from the first mentioned place, at 94 cents; to Alexandria, one dollar. From Col. Blackford's ware house to Georgetown, 94 cents in high water, and from 94 cents to one dollar and 50 cents in low water. He will deliver the same in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice. Any person being unacquainted with him can have good security for the punctual performance of his engagements.

The subscriber will also thank most gratefully, those who may favor him with their custom. Any person wishing to contract for the delivery of their flour in his absence, may apply to T. S. Bennett, Esq. Shepherdstown, to Mr. Hageley near his ware house, or to Mr. George Malleory, at Harper's Ferry. T. S. Bennett, Esq. will attend to the storage of Flour delivered at the ware house in Shepherdstown. There will be a person constantly at Mr. Hageley's ware house to receive flour.

The undersigned, returning from the above places, will convey Plaster on the most reasonable terms. WILLIAM MALLEORY. Jan. 12.

## 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.

## Very Valuable Land FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Thomas W. Davis, to the subscriber, dated 30th December, 1811, and recorded in the county court of Jefferson, I shall offer for sale before Fulton's tavern, in Charlestown, on Saturday the 5th day of February next, that most beautiful and valuable tract of land called the Flowing Spring, containing

## One hundred and 25 Acres,

being part of the land of John Payton, deed, situated near Charlestown—conveyed to said Thomas W. Davis by Margaret R. Payton, now Margaret R. Conrad. The sale will be made by me in person or my attorney duly authorized; it will be for cash, at public auction, to the highest bidder, and will be made by order of John Buckmaster, who holds the two last bonds secured by said deed of trust, assigned to him by Robert R. Conrad, the husband of said Margaret R. Payton. DANIEL LEE, Trustee. Jan. 5.

## 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, 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.

## 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.

## 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 Charlestown, for CASH. JOHN CARLILE. December 22.

## FOR SALE,

## A Tract of Land

IN the county of Jefferson and state of Virginia, within six miles of Charlestown, and convenient to Harper's Ferry, being part of the tract called and known by the name of Shandolake tract. This land lies on the east side of the Shenandoah River, is well watered, and has a tolerable good mill seat on it, and well timbered, containing it is believed, an abundance of iron ore, and the soil susceptible of great improvement by the aid of Plaster and Clover—and contains about

## One Thousand Acres,

more or less, nearly 300 of which is leased and tenanted for three lives, subject to covenants, as may be agreed on, and which that part of it will be sold, the balance in fee simple, and the title of all undisputed. It will be laid off in Lots to suit purchasers, and will be sold payable one fifth in cash, and the balance in one, two, and three annual payments with interest. A deed of trust on the premises or goods, will be required to secure the distant payments.

All persons desirous of purchasing any or all the aforesaid land, will be shewn the same by Mr. Daniel Heffibower, residing on Bullskin, and near the premises, who is authorized to make contracts, the deeds for which, with general warranty, will be made by JOHN HOPKINS. Hill and Dale, Jan. 19—4f.

## A VALUABLE

## Negro Man for Hire.

THE subscriber wishes to hire out for the present year, a valuable negro man, who is well acquainted with farming work; he is a first rate ploughman, an excellent cradler or reaper, a very good shoemaker, and a tolerable rough carpenter—in short he is a very handy fellow. For terms apply to TH. BRISCOE. Jan. 19.

## COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The third annual meeting of the American Society for colonizing the free people of color of the United States, was held at Dr. Laurie's church in Washington city, on Saturday, January 8th, 1820.

The meeting was opened by the following address by the Hon. Bushrod Washington, President of the Society:

"I meet you, gentlemen, at this the third anniversary of the Colonization Society, penetrated with gratitude to a gracious Providence for the success with which he has been pleased, thus far, to crown our efforts to realize the humane views of its founders.

If much yet remains to be done, we may, nevertheless, look back with satisfaction upon the work which has been accomplished; and may, I trust, without presumption, indulge the hope, that the time is not far distant when, by means of those whose happy pines we are laboring, Africa will participate in the most desirable blessings which result from civilization, a knowledge of the arts, and, above all, of the pure doctrines of the Christian religion.

It was not to be expected that any decisive measures could be taken for giving effect to the great designs which were contemplated, until such necessary information had been obtained, as would enable the Society to mature its plans with wisdom, and to execute them with effect.

It was to be discovered, whether a suitable district for the establishment of the proposed Colony, could be obtained in that country to which all eyes were directed. The sentiments and wishes of those who were the objects of our solicitude, were to be ascertained—the public mind was to be enlightened; and the co-operation of our fellow citizens secured, by satisfying them that the plan of the Society was both wise and practicable; and the power, the aid, and the patronage of the National Government were to be sought for and obtained.

The report made to the last meeting of this Society, by the surviving agent who had been commissioned to visit Africa for the purpose first mentioned, must have satisfied every impartial mind, that a territory of country upon the west coast, sufficient in extent, and unexceptionable as to the fertility of its soil, the healthiness of its climate, and the abundance of its present products, to supply the first wants of the Colonists, may be obtained upon the most reasonable terms.

The report of the Board of Managers made to the same meeting, confirmed, as it now is, by particular and extensive enquiries since prosecuted by the respectable agents employed for that purpose, and by information received from other authentic sources, afford the most satisfactory assurances that men of improved minds, and estimable for their moral and religious principles, may be selected from the free people of color in the United States, who are not only willing, but anxious, to become the founders of the proposed Colony. The difficulty will not be to obtain emigrants, but to make, from among the applicants, a judicious choice of persons worthy of becoming the first settlers, and the best fitted to conciliate the friendship of the natives, and to make the necessary preparations for the reception of their future fellow citizens.

The solemn declarations of the Legislatures of four respectable states of the Union, that it would be expedient for the General Government to procure a territory on the coast of Africa, for the establishment of such a Colony—the numerous Auxiliary Societies already planted throughout the different states, the warm expressions of approbation of the plan and of the views of the Society, addressed to it by the heads of the churches of different denominations; as well as the sentiments of many of the best of our fellow citizens, which have at different times been communicated—indicate a common feeling, favorable to the scheme, and honorable to the views of the Society, and afford a pleasing earnest of the willing co-operation of our fellow citizens, whenever the same may become necessary.

To the judicious measures which have been adopted and pursued by the Board of Managers, and to the zealous exertions of some respectable members of the Society, is to be attributed under Providence, much of the success which has hitherto attended us. These gentlemen have justly entitled them selves to the thanks of the Society, and to the gratitude of those for whose happiness they have generously devoted their talents, and no inconsiderable portion of their time.

All that now remains to be accomplished is, to obtain the countenance and the aid of the National Government, in such manner and to such extent as Congress, in its wisdom, may think expedient. Independent of the unanswerable reasons urged by the committee of the House of Representatives, in their report of the 18th April, 1818, in favor of colonization, it may be well questioned, whether the humane policy of the government to suppress the slave trade, and particularly whether the act of the 3d March, 1819, authorizing the President to send beyond the limits of the United States all captured negroes, and to appoint agents, residing on the coast of Africa, to receive them, can be executed in the spirit of the Legislature, without establishing a settlement on some part of the African coast, to which captives may be sent, and where they may be received, supported, and instructed in the arts of civilized life. To land them on the coast, and to leave them exposed to a repetition of those outrages which had originally destined them to a life of slavery, would seem to accomplish very imperfectly, if at

all, the humane and enlarged views of the Government.

I submit it, therefore, to the consideration of the Society, whether it may not be proper to appoint a committee to bring this subject to the consideration of the present Congress, and to advocate the claim which the unfortunate class of men in whose cause we are engaged, have upon the justice, the humanity, and the magnanimity of the National Government.

The present moment is auspicious to our hopes—public expectation is directed to wards it—the sentiments of our fellow citizens throughout the United States, favor our views, and the prayers of the pious are offered to the throne of the Most High, for a blessing upon our endeavors. Let us, then, press forward to the great object for which we are associated; and, if the exalted work of benevolence in which we are engaged, should unexpectedly fail in its accomplishment, let us exonerate ourselves from the imputation of a defect of zeal in our exertions to procure it."

The annual Report of the Board of Managers was then read.

The following resolutions were then submitted and adopted: On motion by Francis S. Key, Esq. Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and present to the Congress of the United States a memorial, requesting that they will take such further steps as, to their wisdom, may seem proper, to ensure the entire abolition of the African Slave Trade.

The following gentlemen were appointed the committee: Gen. John Mason, Dr. James Laurie, Francis S. Key, E. B. Caldwell, Walter Jones, Jr.

On motion by the Hon. Hugh Nelson, of Virginia. Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to the President and Board of Managers for the zeal, intelligence, and ability, which they have evinced in the management of the concerns of the Society the past year, and that the President be requested to furnish a copy of his address, and the Board of Managers a copy of their report, for publication.

On motion by the Hon. John A. Cuthbert, of Georgia.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the Rev. Clergy throughout the United States for their active benevolence in advancing the views of the Society; and to those religious bodies and associations who have expressed their approbation of the plans and objects of the Society.

On motion by Dr. William Thornton. Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the Auxiliary Societies for their aid and support.

On motion by Elias B. Caldwell, Esq. Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the Rev. William Meade, for the prudence, zeal, and intelligence, with which he has attended to the duties of Agent of the Board of Managers.

On motion by the Hon. Hugh Nelson of Virginia. Resolved, That Mr. Jones be requested to reduce to writing the address made by him to the Society, and furnish a copy of the same for publication.

The Society then proceeded to an election of officers for the ensuing year, when the following were chosen:

PRESIDENT. The Honorable Bushrod Washington. VICE PRESIDENTS. Hon. William H. Crawford, of Georgia. Hon. Henry Clay, of Kentucky. Hon. William Phillips, of Massachusetts. Col. Henry Rutgers, of New-York. Hon. John E. Howard, of Maryland. Hon. John C. Herbert, do. Isaac McKim, Esq. do. John Taylor, of Caroline, Esq. Virg. Gen. John Hartwell Cocke, do. Gen. Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee. Robert Ralston, Esq. of Philadelphia. Right Rev. Bishop White, do. Gen. John Mason, District of Columbia. Samuel Bayard, Esq. of New Jersey. William H. Fitzhugh, of Virginia.

MANAGERS. Rev. Wm. Hawley, Francis S. Key, Rev. Wm. Foxall, Walter Jones, Jacob Hoffman, Rev. Dr. James Laurie, Jacob Hoffman, Rev. Dr. S. B. Dulch, Wm. Thornton, Rev. Obadiah Brown, Thos. Dougherty, Rev. Wm. Wilmer, Henry Ashton, Elias B. Caldwell, Secretary, John Underwood, Recording Secretary, Richard Smith, Treasurer.

To Purify Tallow for Candles.—Take 5-8 of tallow and 3-8 of mutton suet, melt them in a copper cauldron, with it mix 8 oz. of brandy, one of salt of tartar, one of sal ammoniac, two of dry potash.—Throw the mixture into the cauldron, make the ingredients boil a quarter of an hour, then let the whole cool. Next day the tallow will be found on the surface of the water in a pure cake. Take it out and expose it to the air for some days on canvass. It will become white, and almost as hard as wax. The dew is favorable to its bleaching.

Make your wicks of fine, even cotton; give them a coat of melted wax; then cast your mould candles. They will have the appearance of wax, in a degree, and one of them (six to a pound) will burn 14 hours, and not run. [Amer. Mus.

[Amer. Mus.