

# FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

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

VOL. XIII.]

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1820.

[No. 662.]

## ON MILITARY PUNISHMENTS.

FRANKLIN, (MO.) OCT. 20.

We have the authority of several officers, recently arrived from the posts of the Missouri, to state, that the report which originated in the Kentucky Gazette, and which has been generally circulated in other papers throughout the Union, accusing the military officers of violating the rules and articles of war, by the constant practice of cropping off soldiers' ears, and otherwise mutilating them, for trifling offences, is entirely destitute of foundation and of truth. The only instance, within the last two years, of rigorous punishment being inflicted on a soldier, on the Missouri, occurred in June, 1819, when, while a detachment of Riflemen, under Col. Chambers, were ascending the river, a soldier who had deserted from it was apprehended and brought before a court martial convicted of the crime of desertion, and exemplarily punished.

So far from the troops on this frontier being treated with extraordinary rigor, we are assured that they have received more personal indulgences than are ordinarily allowed in other parts of the country, and that protection is extended to them with every care and kindness, as an evidence of which, during the last summer, an officer was arrested for striking a soldier for disorderly and insolent conduct—another brought before a general court martial, for directing a corporal to strike a soldier with a flour barrel hoop, who was fighting with his comrade—and a third was arrested for striking a soldier who had repeatedly absented himself from roll-call at tattoo.

Of more than twenty soldiers who were apprehended out of a much larger number that deserted from the 6th Regiment of Infantry, whilst on its march from Plattsburg to Council Bluffs, and who have been tried and convicted before general courts martial, not one has either been mutilated, or received corporal punishment by stripes or lashes: their sentences were, generally, confinement and hard labor, for a limited time, and stopping of pay. But even these, the commandant of the department, before his departure from Council Bluffs last fall, remitted the most of them, and the residue on his return there this spring.

Moreover, the infliction of all punishments on the soldier, otherwise than by a sentence of court martial, has been long prohibited by department, garrison, and regimental orders, declaring that the rights of the soldier should be respected and the laws governing the army particularly observed.

The assertion, also, in the Kentucky Gazette of Sept. 21, that the punishment of cropping off both ears of a soldier at the Council Bluffs, last winter, was inflicted by Col. Chambers, is notoriously incorrect in every respect. Col. Chambers was, moreover, at the time mentioned, at the city of Washington.

We understand that the commandant of the department is preparing a report, to be laid before the Secretary of War, embracing all the facts relating to the arrests, trials, and punishments, that have occurred in the department, and that he will ask an investigation into the alleged abuses set forth in the Kentucky Gazette, in order that the officers on the Missouri may be relieved from so base and unmerited a slander.—*Mo. Intell.*

DETROIT, NOV. 10.

**A Curiosity**—A person by the name of Robinson has obtained and brought from the Indian country, near Mackinac, an Indian having in each arm and leg more than double the number of joints ordinarily allowed to man by nature. This extraordinary being is in a measure helpless, and unable to stand, yet he has discovered a contrivance by which he obtains locomotion—this is a large wooden bowl, in which he rolls himself along with considerable facility when on a smooth and level surface. This Indian, we are informed, is quite intelligent, speaking the language of three or four different tribes, and conversing fluently in the common French of the country.

Mr. Robinson mentions that he saw, while in the Indian country, what he deems a far greater curiosity. This is an Indian, whose body is thickly covered with long hair. The hair on the outside of his hands and fingers, which is permitted to grow, is stated to be so long that he is enabled to tie it round his wrists. His forehead, nose, and every part of his face, is said to be covered with hair. The Indians of his tribe are stated to pay him much respect in consequence of his superior sagacity and hardiness.

RICHMOND, NOV. 24.

Yesterday, the Federal Circuit court commenced in this City, Chief Justice Marshall presiding. The Grand Jury found true bills against the five seamen, brought up from Norfolk, on a charge of having violated a law of the United States, by joining the patriot armed brig *Willson*, Capt. Almeida, lying in the port of Norfolk.

The General Court, which was to have met on the 15th, did not form a quorum till Tuesday last. The case of the Commonwealth vs. the late Treasurer and his securities, is now before them, and various pleas have been submitted by the defendants to the Counsel. One only was argued on Wednesday, viz. whether the first bond he gave was not sufficient, and the only one binding during the whole course of his financial administration. Yesterday the Court decided that a bond ought to have been given for each year

and that the securities for each year were bound for the transactions of that year. It is presumed the case will take up several days of the term.—Messrs. Nicholas and Bouldin are associated with the Attorney General, on the side of the state.—Messrs. Wickham, Leigh, Stenard and Gilmer, for the defendants.

Joseph Vannini, the drawer of the famous "Virginia Seven Numbers Lottery"—who has advertised his Office as the "Virginia Lottery Office," and has more recently signed himself as "Manager" of the "Quantico Creek Navigation Lottery"—has for the present left this city, leaving behind him several thousand dollars amount of prizes unpaid and among others a 5000 dollar prize of the Quantico Creek Lottery. He has advertised, that, owing to the disappointments he has experienced from some of his agencies to the south, on account of the late distressing sickness in that section, and the miscarriage of a large packet of tickets in the 15th class of the Seven Numbers Lottery for Charleston, the drawing of the said scheme is unavoidably postponed until further notice; that indispensable arrangements call him to New York, and that he has authorized a gentleman of this city to transact business for him during his absence. This gentleman has given notice, that "so far as the funds of Mr. Vannini come into his hands, the same will be applied to the payment of his creditors." These are the principal facts that have come to our knowledge. We understand that Mr. V. has obtained his authority to draw the Seven Numbers Lottery from the President and Directors of the Literary Fund. We suspect the mode of exercising this power ought to become a matter of investigation before the next Legislature—and this case of Mr. V. in particular, Ought not the Legislature to be more guarded in granting these Lottery Commissions?

### The Muskingum Mining Company

Have sunk their shaft to the depth contemplated, and have commenced the operation of "driving" or excavating in a horizontal direction, towards the salt-vein, in which

## Fresh Auction Goods.

This is your time if you want Superior Cloths and Cassimeres, and Fancy Waistcoatings.

IF you want second quality cloths and cassimeres, come. If you want quite low priced cloths and cassimeres, velvets and cords, come. If you want beautiful pelisse cloths and cassimeres, come. If you want home-made cloths, come. If you want home-made linens, come. If you want white, scarlet, yellow, red, blue and black flannels, come. If you want double mill'd flannels, come. If you want spotted, black and colored bombazines and bombazines, come. If you want superior black and colored Canton and Nankin crapes, come. If you want Italian crapes of all colors, come. If you want pure white and colored satins, come. If you want figured satins, and figured laventines, come. If you want black, Italian, English and India lustrings, come. If you want colored silks, come. If you want superior patines, come. If you want plain and figured muslins, come. If you want Scotch millie and fancy figured muslins, come. If you want super jacnet cambricks, come. If you want 4-4 and 6-4 cambric muslins, come. If you want best 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linens, come. If you want 5-4 Irish sheetings, come. If you want Russia sheetings, come. If you want German and Scotch doilies, come. If you want strong German linens, come. If you want steam loom shirtings, come. If you want white and brown domestic shirtings and sheetings, come. If you want domestic plaids and stripes, come. If you want superior domestic bed-tickings, come. If you want the very best and widest linen bed-tickings, come. If you want 3-4, 7-8, 4-6, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, and so on up to 15-4, domestic table linens, come. If you want bird eye and Russia toning diaper, come. If you want plain and figured leno muslins, come. If you want plain and figured book muslins, come. If you want long lawn super linen cambric, and linen cambric handkerchiefs, come. If you want Madras, bandeno, flag and black twilled silk handkerchiefs, come. If you want merino shawls, cassimere shawls, cloth shawls, twilled and printed cotton shawls, come. If you want superb caicoes, of entirely a new style, come. If you want splendid striped and striped ginghams, Leghorn and straw bonnets and hats, come. If you want lamb's wool, worsted, silk, cotton and knit woollen stockings, come. If you want women's, men's, girls', boys' and children's shoes and booties, both of Morocco and leather, come. If you want ladies' habit, and gentlemen's gloves, and Morocco skins, come. If you want Saddle blankets, Indian blankets, point (twilled) blankets, rose blankets and Whitney blankets, come. If you want Lion-skin for double coats, come. If you want superior drab, (great and single mill'd) cloths for frock and great coats, come. If you want Olive Bath coatings—red, green, and brown baizes, and New England hog skins, come. If you want China, Queen's, glass, stone and wooden ware, come. If you want castings, steel, bar-iron, nails, spikes, sprigs and tacks, come. If you want old Madeira, Lisbon, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, Vidonia, Malaga, and Marmey wines, come. If you want French brandy, spirits, gin, rum, peach brandy and whiskey—Cigars, tobacco and snuff, come. If you want Philadelphia porter and ale, and rich cheese, come. If you want clear honey, and best molasses, come. If you want oil, paints, paint brushes, dye stuffs, fullers' boards, and fullers' brushes, come. If you want saddlery, cutlery, edge tools, currying knives, joiners' tools and planes, and door locks of all kinds, come. If you want fresh gun powder, imperial, hyson, young hyson and hyson-skin teas, come. If you want chocolate, candles, loaf, lump and piece sugars, come. If you want brown sugars and coffee, come. If you want splendid brass and iron, come. If you want cast dog-irons, shovels and tongs, stoves and sheet iron, come. If you want fresh Muscatel raisins, prunes, almonds, and philberts, come. If you want fresh medicines, come—and get it, and that VERY CHEAP.

Bonds and Notes received in payment for goods.

*John Wilkins,*  
Shepherdstown, Nov. 22.

**Sale Postponed.**  
Just recovering from a very severe indisposition, I feel as if I should not be sufficiently restored to attend to the sale I advertised to take place on the 4th of next month. It is therefore postponed, until the 28th of December. If the land is not sold, I shall offer for sale on that day from 6 to 12 likely negroes, on accommodating terms.

*Wm. P. Flood,*  
Nov. 22.

**3 Dollars Reward.**  
RAN away from the subscriber some time in August last, a black boy named STEPTOE, (or Stepany) about 16 years of age, jet black, has a down look when spoken to, and bad countenance.—I think he has a small scar about his face, and is a little knock-kneed.—Whoever will deliver said negro to me, or secure him so that I get him again shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expenses paid.—Said negro is the property of Rebecca Ridgway, and is supposed to be somewhere in the neighborhood of Battletown or Spicker's Ferry.

*John R. Flagg,*  
Nov. 22.

**Rock Powder.**  
JEFFERSON & BROWN,  
HAVE on hand Rock Powder, which they offer by the keg or smaller quantity.  
Charlestown, Nov. 15.

**ESTRAY HORSE.**  
PURSUANT to a warrant, to us directed, we have this day viewed an estray horse shown to us by Geo. & Adam Eichelberger of this county; and do find the same to be a dark bay, about 5 years old, about 15 1/2 hands high, blind of the left eye, and the right hind foot white, nearly up to the fetlock, and do appraise the said horse to the sum of 25 dollars. Certified under our hands this 20th day of Nov. in the year 1820.

*Henry Heans,*  
*Samuel Hols,*  
*Jacob Heatwhol,*  
Nov. 22.

**Take Notice**  
WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.  
THE subscriber will attend at his house, at the cross roads, on Saturday the 9th of December next, to wait on those who purchased property at his sale last March; that they may take up their Notes or Bonds; and on the 11th in Charlestown, at H. Haines' Tavern, for the above stated purpose, from the hours of eight in the morning until four in the evening. All those that fall to comply with this notice may rely that their Notes will be given into the hands of a proper officer for collection without favor or respect of persons.

*Henry Garnhart,*  
Nov. 15.

**Stray Boar.**  
A BLACK and white spotted boar has been trespassing on my farm for about a year past, which would have been advertised sooner but I supposed he belonged to some of the neighbors.

*Richd. M. Sherry,*  
Nov. 15.

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PURSUANT to a warrant, to us directed, we have this day viewed an estray horse shown to us by Wm. Vestal of this county; and do find the same to be a bay colour, a star on his forehead, a small spot on his nose, both hind feet white up to the fetlock, about 14 hands high, and four years old next spring, and do appraise the said horse to the sum of thirty dollars. Certified under our hands this 20th day of Nov. in the year 1820.

*Samuel Young,*  
*Francis McKinney,*  
*Wm. Coyle,*  
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**Jefferson County, To wit.**  
September Court, being the 25th day of the month.

Thomas Marshall, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
Hugh Williams Evans, John W. Prentiss, and Robert E. Carter, merchants and Co partners in trade under the name and firm of Prentiss & Carter, & Jas S. Lane, Defs.

**IN CHANCERY.**  
The defendants Hugh Williams Evans, & Prentiss and Carter, not having entered their appearance and given security pursuant to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, It is ordered that the defendant, James S. Lane, do not pay, convey away, or secret any monies by him owing to, or goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendants Hugh Williams Evans, and Prentiss & Carter, until the further order of this court: And that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmers' Repository, printed in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court house of the said county of Jefferson.

*A Copy—Teste,*  
*R. G. HITE, c. j. c.*  
Oct. 11.

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Bank of the Valley in Virginia,  
November 24, 1820.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Bank, on Monday the 1st day of January next.

*Lewis Hoff, Cashier,*  
Nov. 29.

**To my Creditors.**  
TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State; and Tuesday the 26th day of December next is appointed for hearing me and my creditors at the court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

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**A Negro Man for Sale.**  
A young man, 24 years of age, a good ploughman and a good wagoner, strictly honest—not sold for any fault. Apply, to the Printer.

*Leonard Sadler,*  
Nov. 28.

**Apprentices Wanted.**  
TWO or THREE smart lads, between 12 and 16 years of age, would be taken as apprentices to the chiselmaking and house painting business. Apply to the subscriber, in Charlestown.

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Nov. 8.

**The Subscribers**  
Have on hand and are now selling off low for CASH,

Brown and Loaf Sugars,  
Tea—Coffee and Chocolate,  
Pepper—Alspice,  
Ground and Race Ginger—Mustard,  
Cheese—Indigo and Fig Blue,  
Spanish and Common Cigars,  
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# CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, DEC. 1.

Mr. Jones, of Ten. from the select committee to whom was referred the claim of Daniel McDuff, reported a bill for his relief, which was twice read and committed.

## MISSOURI EXPEDITION.

Mr. Cooke, of Tennessee, rose to present a proposition to the House. When looking into the expenditures of last year, he had found the account of Col. James Johnson for transportation furnished the expedition ordered up the Missouri River. The gross amount of it, said Mr. C. is \$256,818 15.—Several items in this account require at least explanation. I find the sum of \$333 37 per day, for forty days, charged for the detention of the steam boat Expedition, amounting in the whole to \$13,333 33 1/3. In addition to this, \$200 per day, for thirty-five days, is claimed for the detention of steam boat Johnson, amounting to the sum of 7,000 dollars. The sum charged for detention alone of those two boats, for less than one month and a half is \$20,533 33 1/3. He called the attention of the House, also, to some other items in this account. It appeared, he said, that three hundred officers and soldiers procured a passage, on board Col. Johnson's boats, from Belle Fontaine to Council Bluffs, about four hundred miles, at 50 dollars each, making the sum of 15,000 dollars for passage alone. The sum demanded by Col. Johnson for detention of boats and passage of three hundred men employed on this expedition, is \$35,633 33. By what means the residue of the Missouri Detachment found its way to Council Bluffs, he doubts on terms equally advantageous to the public. Knox, Haldiman, & Co. contracted and furnished transportation to the Council Bluffs for the sum of \$550 per hundred pound. Col. Johnson charges, for transportation to the same place, \$16 25 per hundred pound, almost three times the amount paid Knox, Haldiman, & Co. for similar services. I am informed, those charges have been allowed, and the account liquidated and paid. I trust the information is erroneous. Permit me to ask; was not Col. Johnson, contractor, to furnish supplies as well as transportation? Why then the delay? Why was a large amount for detention? This, Mr. C. said, is the expedition the President himself takes very great interest in the success of, and is willing to take great responsibility to ensure it. This is the expedition that was to protect the frontier and for trade, acquire for the United States lasting influence over the savages of Missouri, raise corn in summer, improve navigation in winter, and result in saving to government, in four years, the sum of \$42,935 84. The estimated cost for transportation of this favorite project, as reported to Congress in the last session, was 162,994 dollars. The sum claimed by Col. Johnson, and he was told, actually paid, is \$256,818 15. To ascertain with certainty the amount actually paid for transportation and detention of boats on the Missouri expedition, and the reasons why it was paid, he offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this House what sums of money have been actually paid to Colonel James Johnson on account of transportation furnished the expedition ordered up the Missouri river; and also what sums have been paid him for detention of Steamboats or other incidental charges upon the expedition; and also what sums have been paid on account of opinion existed between the department of War and said Col. J. Johnson, relative to the value of transportation or other charges exhibited by him against the United States; if any differences existed, how were they adjusted; if by reference who were the referees; what was their award, and what evidence was submitted to them, on which they formed their award.

Mr. Trimble, of Kentucky, said he did not profess to know any thing on the subject of this resolve but what he was about to state. The account first preferred by Col. James Johnson, he had understood, had been thought too high. Some discussion on that point took place between him and the Secretary of War, and he authorized his friend and brother to assist to a reference of the points in dispute to arbitrators, to be chosen, one by each party, the third by those two. Three arbitrators, were accordingly chosen—gentlemen of the first standing and of the highest respectability, who passed upon the accounts. They reduced very considerably the amount claimed by Mr. Johnson, and the amount paid to him was the amount awarded in his favor by the referees. Thus much he had heard, and, as an impression adverse to him might be drawn from the gentleman's remarks, though not intended by him, Mr. T. said he had thought it proper to say thus much in behalf of Col. Johnson, who had ever been believed to be a honest man.

On motion of Mr. Rich, with the consent of Mr. Cooke, the resolution was amended so as to require an account also of the causes of the detention of the Steam Boats.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolve, and agreed to, without a dissenting voice.

Mr. Lowndes gave notice that he should on Wednesday next, move for the consideration of the resolution declaring the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union.

## VACCINE INSTITUTION.

The proposed bill to incorporate the Managers of the National Vaccine Institution, was read the third time; and, on the question of its passage—

Mr. Livermore, of N. H. moved to recommend the bill, so as to allow of its being amended in one particular; and thus obviating

the only objection which he had to its passage. His object was to incorporate in the bill the words "within the District of Columbia."

After some debate, Mr. Cook suggested a modification of the question, so as to propose a recommitment of the bill to the committee on the District of Columbia, with instructions to report the specific amendment suggested by Mr. Livermore.

Mr. Livermore having assented to putting the question in this shape—

It was so put and negatived. And the bill was passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Smith, of N. C. gave notice that he should, on Monday, move the consideration of the resolution introduced by him to amend the Constitution of the United States. And the house adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY, DEC. 4.

Mr. M'Lean, of Ky. from a select committee, made a report in the case of Matthew Lyon, who was imprisoned in the administration of President Adams, for sedition, accompanied with a bill for the remission of the fine, then paid by him, &c. which was also twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Mercer, it was Resolved, That President of the United States, be requested to lay before this house, any correspondence, that he does not deem it inexpedient to disclose which may have existed between the executive of the United States and the government of any of the maritime powers of Europe; in relation to the African slave trade.

Mr. Burtis, submitted the following resolution: Resolved, That the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims, be instructed to report a bill, providing, that, from and after the 4th day of March next, no officer, soldier, seaman, or other persons whatsoever, shall be placed on the pension list of the United States, except by virtue of a law, in which the name of the pensioner shall be inserted, together with the amount of pension to which he shall be entitled.

This resolution was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

TUESDAY, DEC. 5.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION. The house on motion of Mr. Smith, of N. C. resumed the consideration of the resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, in relation to the election of Electors of Vice President of the United States, and Members of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Reid, of Geo. rose in opposition to the resolution, and, in a speech of near an hour, submitted his views of the impolicy of amending the Constitution in the feature contemplated, especially by submitting the mode proposed by the resolution.

Mr. Smith, of N. C. replied to Mr. R.; and went into a defence, considerably at large, of the expediency of the amendment contemplated by the resolution.

Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, followed, and went into a general argument against the proposed amendment of the Constitution.

Mr. Lowndes, of S. C. advocated the resolution, and replied, at some length, to the arguments of Messrs. Reid and Barbour.

Mr. Rhea, of Tennessee, spoke a short time against the resolution.

The question was then taken on ordering the resolution to be engrossed and read a third time, and was decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays, as follows:

For the resolution, 103  
Against it, 59

The Speaker announced that the question was decided in the affirmative, and demanding when it was the pleasure of the house to have the resolution read a third time.

Some discussion arose on the question whether, as the constitution required that such a proposition should be supported by two-thirds of both houses to enable it to pass, a less number than two thirds could order the resolution to a third reading. Two-thirds of the House not having voted for the third reading of the resolution, Mr. Cobb made the point of order, and Messrs. Culpepper, Lowndes, Smith, of Maryland, Rhea, and Livermore, spoke upon it.

The Speaker decided that the rules and practice of the house recognized the principle that two thirds of the votes were required on the final passage of a resolution proposing to amend the constitution; but that any intermediate question might be carried by a majority of the house. No appeal being taken from the decision of the speaker:

The resolution was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

To obtain a full vote on the passage of this resolution, which Mr. Simkins deemed of high importance, being no less than a proposition to amend the constitution, he gave notice that at one o'clock tomorrow he should move a call of the house.

On motion of Mr. Rich, with the consent of Mr. Cooke, the resolution was amended so as to require an account also of the causes of the detention of the Steam Boats.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolve, and agreed to, without a dissenting voice.

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# THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13.

From the National Intelligencer of the 5th inst. The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was yesterday transmitted to both Houses of Congress. It is of greater length than usual; and, as it will be the ground work of the fiscal arrangements of the present session, has been looked for with much interest.

Not being able to publish it to day, we have endeavored to ascertain the general nature of its contents, for the information of our readers. We cannot, from a hasty glance, be expected to be very precise in our account of it, but we have from the surface of the Report gathered the following facts:

The receipts into the Treasury for the present year (including monies received from loans) are stated at 16,819,637 dollars. The payments into the Treasury during the fourth quarter of the same source are estimated at 3,430,000 dollars, making the total estimated revenue of the present year 20,249,637 dollars; which, added to the balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of January last, amounting to 2,076,607, makes the aggregate amount of 22,326,244 dollars. The expenditures for the same period are estimated at 24,964,413 dollars.

There will therefore, according to this estimate, be a balance against the Treasury, on the 1st day of next month, of 2,638,169 dollars—the receipts from the customs having fallen greatly short of the amount at which they were estimated in the last annual report.

Of the expenditures of this year, it is estimated that there has been and will be paid, of the principal and interest of the Public Debt, 10,740,000 dollars, being more than two-fifths of the whole current expense of the year.

The Revenue for 1821 is estimated at 16,550,000 dollars, and the certain and contingent expenditures at 21,363,417 dollars; which, added to the balance against the Treasury on the 1st day of January next, will make the sum of 24,001,586, and will consequently leave a balance of 7,451,586 dollars beyond the estimated means, for which provision is to be made.

We are free to confess that this is not as favorable a view of the state of the Treasury as we had anticipated; but it is such an one as leaves no room for despondency, and involves no perplexing considerations. The public debt has been lessened, during the past year, by redemptions and purchases, more than it has been increased by loans and by the anticipated balance against the Treasury on the 1st of Jan. next. The same may be said of the calculations for the next year; that the sum to be borrowed for the use of the treasury will be less than the amount of principal of the public debt which will be paid off within the same time.

For future years, the prospects are encouraging, the calculation being that the annual revenue will, for several years after 1821, exceed the annual expenditure.

Mr. Secretary Crawford, therefore suggests that it is not necessary at present to resort to additional objects of taxation with a view to revenue. He suggests however, in case Congress should deem such a resort necessary to meet the present or any future deficiency, that the imposition of a future duty on tea should be prohibited; and that the amount which may be required be raised by a tax upon the sale of domestic spirits. Loans for occasional wants he considers as preferable. But, should Congress propose a system of taxation, a loan for the service of the next year, to the amount of the estimated deficiency of the Revenue, will yet be indispensable and may be obtained on eligible terms.

# LAW INTELLIGENCE.

A singular trial for felony took place a short time since, at the November Oyer and Terminer, at Montreal. The prisoner was one of the employ of M'Carthy, M'Gillivray & Co. was indicted for stealing sundry checks upon the Montreal Bank, drawn by his employers. That he had embezzled property in different ways, was clearly proved. He had made fraudulent entries in the books of the concern, pro. and con. and in many instances, to cover his embezzlements had charged persons with monies, which they had never received. The cash business of the firm was all transacted through the bank. Every month, the checks issued by the firm, on the settlement of the bank account, were taken back; but the book-keeper of the bank had neglected to cancel the checks by crossing or punching a hole through them, for twelve months and upwards. This remissness afforded the prisoner an opportunity of presenting the checks for payment a second time; and he did so in many instances, and succeeded without suspicion. The checks found upon him, and for stealing which he was indicted, had been once paid. It was proved, however, that these checks were delivered to the prisoner by another clerk. The counsel for the defence argued two points—1st. That to constitute a felony as committed by a servant, real or constructive possession of the property must be proved in the person of the master. And, 2dly. That the property so stolen, must have a legal value; if paper, that paper must be the representative of, and liable to be converted into money, to render the stealing of it felony. Upon the first point the counsel for the defence argued, that neither real nor constructive possession on the part of the master, was established, because the delivery was not by the master, but by one servant to another. This being the fact, no felony could have been committed by the prisoner. Upon the second point, it was contended that the paper alleged to have been stolen, having been once paid, was of no value. If the bank suffers itself to be duped into repayment, (unless the drawer, by re-issuing it, gives it value,) the bank must sustain the loss—the drawer is not liable.—The paper found on the prisoner having become extinct in the eye of reason and of law, the taking of it cannot be felony. The counsel for the prosecution contended that what gives value to paper, is its liability to be converted into money. The prisoner had in his possession what was liable to be so converted, and was consequently chargeable with felony. The court decided that the prosecution must fail. Possession derived from one servant to another, is not possession derived from the master. The checks having been once paid, the purpose for which they were issued has been answered. They then become waste paper, except as in the case of bank notes in England, they may be again issued by the drawer, and by that act, be again liable for their value. If the officers of the bank pay paper a second time, without authority from the drawer, they do so at their own loss, the thing paid being not of the value ascribed to it. The prisoner must be acquitted.

Com. Advertiser.

Extract of a letter from a passenger on board the frigate Constellation, to his friend in the town of Providence, (R. I.) dated August 12, 1820, at Sea, on lat 33 north, long. 53 west.

We are all well on board, cheerful and happy. The weather fine, though rather warm; yesterday we overtook the John Adams—signals having been exchanged, she bore down for us and came under our stern, when her crew, lining her shrouds, all well dressed cheered the Constellation, which ceremony was returned from our ship. The effect was grand—two ships of war, of the same nation, meeting unexpectedly on the wide ocean, where nothing but sea and sky met the sight, the officers all much acquainted, and shouting a general burst of joyous congratulation, filled all hearts with a lively sensibility.

From the Philadelphia Centinel. WASHINGTON, Nov. 28, 1820.

I believe the Speaker of the house is as much puzzled to find one sufficiently acquainted with business to put on committees, as any was ever puzzled to find out a riddle or an enigma. Nearly two thirds of the members of the house are laymen who have never been taught any thing but to read law, draw writs, quibble upon words, and try to make white appear black, or black white. They are for the most part, as ignorant of committee, manufactures, agriculture, foreign or naval, or military affairs, public lands, roads, canals, pensions, finance, Indian affairs, imports, tonnage, &c. as children at the age of four.

I am astonished that so many of this description of men are selected for members of Congress. They are men, the least acquainted with business of all others in the world, and of course, the least qualified for members of Congress. They generally possess the gift of the gab, and they bring up a great deal of unnecessary time in trying to display their only gift which many of them only possess—Tongue. These men, twenty farmers, twenty manufacturers, ten mechanics, and five able lawyers, would do more business in one month, and do it better, than the whole host of lawyers which now compose the house of Representatives, would do in a whole year. I hope our country will learn wisdom, and, in future choose more men of business, more men of more mechanics, more farmers, more manufacturers, more mechanics, and fewer lawyers; and rely upon it, that the business would be better

done, and about one third of the time. So that the saving of the United States would be millions every year. I will ask one question, with which I shall conclude this letter, viz. What would be the language of any member of Congress, to a person whom he should hire to do him a day's work, (even should he not agree to give him eight dollars) provided he should commence at high twelve, and quit at three; would he pay him for more than a quarter of a day's work?

THE HALCYONS. A traveller informs us that a new set of religious enthusiasts, has arisen in Marietta, who distinguish themselves from other enthusiasts by the denomination of Halcyons.—They believe that Aaron's breast plate, called by the Jews, Urim and Thummim, and which has long since been lost or melted at the mint of avarice, must be retrieved before the resurrection of the dead—Illinois pap.

To make Pickle or Brine for Beef. To 8 gallons of water, add half a pound of salt, one quart of Brown Sugar, and one Quart of Molasses, with as much fine salt as will make it float an egg light, taking care that the salt dissolves least it be too strong—skim it well and it is fit for use.

Your Beef or tongues, should be put in cold water and remain 24 hours, then drained for an hour or two, previous to being put in the pickle.

Beef tongues, veal or mutton for smoking, should not remain longer in the pickle than 10 days.

The pickle need not be boiled, (which operation tends to harden the meat) but will remain perfectly sweet till spring; when, after your beef is used or taken out, it will be found the very best in which to cure shad, giving them a delicious flavor and fine red colour throughout.

This receipt is offered with confidence to the Editor of the Farmer, as one of the best ever adopted. And, it is the opinion of the writer, will answer fully as well for pork, with the exception that the latter should not be soaked in water.—Am. Far.

MARRIED. At Shepherdstown, Va. on Tuesday the 5th inst. by the Rev. John Matthews, Mr. JOHN MCFARLANE, attorney at law, of Charlestown, to Miss MARTHA TODD BAYLOR, of the former place.

DIED. On Saturday the 8th inst. Miss MARGARET LITTLE, of this county.

Sheriff's Sale. I WILL sell, at the house of Cavalier Martin, on Saturday the 16th instant, sundry Household Furniture—a stack of hay—three cows—hogs—and all said Martin's property, to satisfy sundry executions which, issued from the county court of Jefferson against said Martin, &c.

S. W. LACKLAND, Dep. Sheriff for D. Morgan. Dec. 13.

Iron & Castings. We congratulate our customers, farmers, and blacksmiths, that at last Iron and Castings have fallen in price, and that we now have a complete assortment of superior Iron and Castings—Stoves, (warranted free from cracks) Sheet Iron—Cast Iron Plough Mouldings, (of the most approved kind) Cast Iron mill Gudgeons, &c. &c. All which we are selling cheap.

JAS. S. LANE & TOWNER. Shepherd's Town, Dec. 13.

Public Sale. WILL be offered at public auction on Thursday the 21st instant, at the late residence of Jacob Hartman, deceased, about half a mile from Charlestown, all the personal property of said dec'd, consisting of one good work horse, saddle and bridle, one good cart and gears, two cows, several hogs, beds and bedding, two ten plate stoves, one wheel barrow, household and kitchen furniture, and many other articles too numerous to mention. A credit of nine months will be given on all purchases above five dollars, by giving bond and approved security. For all purchases under five dollars the cash will be required. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and due attendance given by

ELIZABETH HARTMAN, Adm'rix. Dec. 13.

Negroes to Hire. WILL be hired for the ensuing year, on Thursday the 25th inst. at the subscriber's farm, about five miles from Charlestown, eighteen or twenty likely negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls.

MARY MANNING. Dec. 13.

Sale Postponed. Just recovering from a very severe indisposition, I feel as if I should not be sufficiently restored to attend to the sale advertised to take place on the 4th of next month. It is therefore postponed, until the 25th of December. If the land not sold, I shall offer for sale on that day from 6 to 12 likely negroes, on accommodating terms.

WM. P. FLOOD. Nov. 29.

# NOTICE.

AN examination of the students of the Charlestown Academy will take place, on Thursday the 21st inst. at 9 o'clock A. M. The Trustees are hereby notified, and others interested in the prosperity of the institution, are respectfully requested to attend.

EDWARD HUGHES, Principal. Dec. 13.

Medical Notice. Dr. C. F. WILSTACH Offers his professional services to the citizens of Harper's Ferry and its vicinity, and will be thankful of their encouragement. Dec. 13.

FOR SALE. The lease whereon I now live, containing about One Hundred and Thirty Acres of excellent Land; One Hundred cleared. Two of the lives named in the lease were living when last heard from. Possession will be given the first day of April next.

ELIZABETH KERCHEVAL. Dec. 13.

Negroes to Hire. A number of negroes of different descriptions to hire for the ensuing year.—For terms apply to the subscriber. THOMAS BRISCOE. Dec. 13.

Bank of the Valley, in Virginia, November 24, 1820. THE annual meeting of the Stockholders, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Bank, on Monday the 1st day of January next.

LEWIS HOFF, Cashier. Nov. 29.

Conway Sloan Has just received a fresh supply of Drugs & Medicines, Which he will sell on reasonable terms. He has likewise received the following sundries: Muscadell Raisins—Soft shell Almonds, Fresh Prunes—Pacand Nuts, Filberts—Citron, Prime Chewing Tobacco, Cut and Dry Bitter, Macabun Snuff—Rappes do.—Scotch do. Best Spanish Cigars—Country do. Black oil varnish for Saddlers and Shoemakers, Fancy Shaving Soap—Castile do. Black and red Soaping Wax—Wafers, Silver wired Tooth Brushes, Common ditto, With a variety of articles too numerous to mention. Charlestown, Nov. 15.

Land at Auction. THE subscriber will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 23d instant, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, 130 Acres of excellent land, within three quarters of a mile of Charlestown. Upwards of forty acres of it are in timber. The improvements are a neat log house and kitchen. A great bargain may be had in this land.

SAMUEL RUSSELL. December 6.

NEW GOODS. We have received our fall and winter supply of GOODS, And knowing the price of produce to be low, and consequently money scarce, we are determined to sell them off cheap for Cash. Our punctual customers will be supplied on the usual time, to whom we would recommend an early selection.

WM. F. LOCK & Co. Nov. 1.

Estray Colt. STRAYED from the commons of this town, on Wednesday the 8th inst. a bay stud colt, just turned three years old, about 14 hands and one inch high, black mane and switch tail, broke to the saddle, trots naturally, and is shod all round. Any person taking up said colt and giving me information, or sending him home, shall be duly remunerated therefor by

WM. HICKMAN. Charlestown, Nov. 15.

Jefferson & Brown, Have just received their Supply of SEASONABLE GOODS, which they are selling off very low for Cash, or to punctual customers, as usual. 65 Those who have not been punctual in discharging their accounts are solicited to do so. Charlestown, Nov. 15.



### History of the Reformation.

IT having been reported for some time past that I have, under the will of my Great Uncle, Geo. Wm. Fairfax, a claim to all the estates my late father either sold or held in Virginia, and that I am about to commence a legal course for the recovery of the same; I take this mode of declaring, that to my knowledge I have no claim of any nature whatever on the property held or sold by my father in Virginia, except such claim as he himself gave me by Deed or otherwise—I frequently heard this report and always contradicted it in the most positive manner, but never until lately, when it seems to be reviving, have I deemed it of sufficient consequence to notice it publicly, now I believe it may probably be intended by some designing persons to affect the sale of my father's real estate and the final settlement of his affairs. I therefore contradict it once for all.

**THE WHOLE PREPARED BY THE REV. BENJ. ALLEN,**  
RECTOR OF THE PARISH OF ST. ANDREWS, VA.

The sufferings of the first Reformers from Popery are almost incredible. Many were burnt at the stake for the sake of their religion; some for reading their Bible, some for going to meeting, some for learning their children the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments in English. A view of these things is calculated to make us, of the present day, more grateful for the privilege we possess of worshipping God according to our consciences.

The noble constancy of the martyrs, proves too, the power of religion in supporting the soul under the severest trials.

Burnet's History is, in itself, a curious and interesting account of those great events that happened during the reigns of King Henry, King Edward, Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, but it is so large that very few persons can possess it. This work contains all that is important on the subject of the Reformation, showing its first rise and its progress on to its final settlement; and giving the lives and deaths of those distinguished men who sealed their belief in their blood.

**RECOMMENDATION.**

Having been favoured with the perusal of an Abridgement of the History of the Reformation, prepared for publication by the Rev. Benjamin Allen, I, with pleasure, comply with his request, in giving it my humble recommendation. It contains the history of all the important facts as narrated by Burnet; and, to those who have not the time or the means for consulting that writer, must prove interesting and valuable. There being a considerable class of persons under these circumstances, such a work has been wanted, and I think the present one will be highly acceptable, as serving to meet the existing exigency.

**WILLIAM H. WILMER,**  
Alexandria, October 30th, 1820.

I. The work will contain about two hundred and fifty pages 12mo. and be well printed on good paper, and well bound.

II. The price to subscribers will be One Dollar, payable on delivery of the volume.

Subscriptions received at this office.

**Negroes for Hire.**

I SHALL hire out 30 or 40 negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, at Fulton's Hotel, in Charlestown, on Monday the 25th inst. All persons who hire negroes belonging to the estate of Matthew Whiting, are requested to deliver them on that day with the hire.

**SMITH SLAUGHTER,**  
Dec. 6.

**Negroes for Hire.**

WILL be hired for the ensuing year, on Saturday the 30th instant, (December,) at Adam Moidy's Tavern in Smithfield, Jefferson county, 25 or 30 negroes, men, young women, boys and girls, under good characters, and as healthy and valuable as any in the state.

**WM. P. FLOOD,**  
Dec. 6.

**Negroes for Hire.**

WILL be exposed for hire on Tuesday the 26th inst. at Mr. Joseph Engle's Tavern, between forty and fifty likely adult negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls.—The hiring to commence at 10 o'clock, when due attendance will be given by

**RICHARD G. BAYLOR,**  
Shepherdstown, Dec. 6.

**Negroes to Hire.**

WILL be offered for hire on the 29th inst. at the tavern of Adam Moidy in Smithfield, if not previously disposed of by private contract, about twenty five likely negroes, men, women, boys and girls.

**BACON BURWELL,**  
N. B. The subscriber solicits all those who have hired negroes from him the present year, to come prepared on the next hiring day to discharge their respective notes.

**B. B.**  
Dec. 6.

**NOTICE.**

THE notes of the purchasers at William McCaughy's sale will be due on the 24th inst. They are put in the hands of Thomas Griggs, Esq. for collection. Those failing to pay when they are due, may expect suits to be brought without discrimination.

**JOHN RICHARDSON,**  
Dec. 6.

**BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.**

**R. G. HITE, c. i. c.**  
Oct. 11.

**To all whom it may concern.**

A young man, 24 years of age, a good ploughman and a good wagoner, strictly honest—not sold for any fault. Apply to the Printer.

**Nov. 28.**

**The Subscribers**

Have on hand and are now selling off low for CASH,

Brown and Loaf Sugars,  
Tea—Coffee and Chocolate,  
Pepper—Alapica,  
Ground and Race Ginger—Mustard,  
Cheese—Indigo and Fig Blue,  
Spanish and Common Cigars,  
Wines—Jamaica Spirits,  
New England Rum and Molasses.

ALSO,  
A general supply of **DYE STUFFS,**  
**JEFFERSON & BROWN,**  
Charlestown, Nov. 15.

**A valuable NEGRO MAN For Sale.** Apply to the **PRINTER.**

**Nov. 22.**

**Land for Sale.**

THE subscriber offers for sale about five hundred acres of unimproved land, lying on the waters of the Little Kanawha and Hughes River, in the county of Wood, and about three fourths of a mile from the Ohio River. This land is inferior to none in that part of the country, a great part of it being bottom land, and well clothed with the best timber. A great bargain may be had, if timely application be made. A plan of the land may be seen by applying at the Printing Office in Charlestown, and the terms made known by the subscriber. An indisputable title will be given.

**JOHN WILKINS,**  
Nov. 29.

**For sale or hire,**

FOURTEEN or fifteen likely young Negroes, men and women. Persons disposed to purchase or hire, will find the owner disposed to sell or hire on fair and reasonable terms. Enquire of the Printer.

**Nov. 28.**

**3 Dollars Reward.**

RAN away from the subscriber some time in August last, a black boy named **STEPTOE, (or Stepey)** about 16 years of age, jet black, has a down look when spoken to, and bad countenance, —I think he has a small scar about his face, and is a little knock-kneed.—Whoever will deliver said negro to me, or secure him so that I get him again shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expenses paid.—Said negro is the property of Rebecca Ridgway, and is supposed to be somewhere in the neighborhood of Battletown or Snicker's Ferry.

**JOHN R. FLAGG,**  
Nov. 22.

**To my Creditors.**

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State; and Tuesday the 26th day of December next is appointed for hearing me and my creditors at the court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

**JOHN FISHER,**  
Nov. 29.

**Apprentices Wanted.**

TWO or THREE smart lads, between 12 and 16 years of age, would be taken as apprentices to the chairmaking and house painting business. Apply to the subscriber, in Charlestown.

**LEONARD SADLER,**  
Nov. 8.

**Jefferson County, To wit.**

September Court, being the 25th day of the month.

Thomas Marshall, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
Hugh Williams Evans, John W. Prentis, and Robert E. Carter, merchants and Co-partners in trade under the name and firm of Prentis & Carter, and Jas. S. Lane, Defts.

**IN CHANCERY.**

The defendants Hugh Williams Evans, & Prentis and Carter, not having entered their appearance and given security pursuant to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, it is ordered that they appear here on the fourth Monday in November next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and it is further ordered that the defendant, James S. Lane, do not pay, convey away, or secret any monies by him owing to, or goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendants Hugh Williams Evans, and Prentis & Carter, until the further order of this court: And that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmers' Repository, printed in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court house of the said county of Jefferson.

A Copy.—Teste,  
**R. G. HITE, c. i. c.**  
Oct. 11.

**A Negro Man for Sale.**

A young man, 24 years of age, a good ploughman and a good wagoner, strictly honest—not sold for any fault. Apply to the Printer.

**Nov. 28.**

**The Subscribers**

Have on hand and are now selling off low for CASH,

Brown and Loaf Sugars,  
Tea—Coffee and Chocolate,  
Pepper—Alapica,  
Ground and Race Ginger—Mustard,  
Cheese—Indigo and Fig Blue,  
Spanish and Common Cigars,  
Wines—Jamaica Spirits,  
New England Rum and Molasses.

ALSO,  
A general supply of **DYE STUFFS,**  
**JEFFERSON & BROWN,**  
Charlestown, Nov. 15.

**Fresh Auction Goods.**

This is your time if you want Superior Cloths and Cassimeres, and Fancy Waistcoatings.

IF you want second quality cloths and cassimeres, come. If you want quite low priced cloths and cassimeres, velvets and cordas, come. If you want beautiful pelisse cloths and cassimeres, come. If you want home-made cloths, come. If you want home-made linsey, come. If you want white, scarlet, yellow, red, blue and black flannels, come. If you want double mill'd flannels, come. If you want spotted pelisse flannels, come. If you want super black and colored bombazines and bombazets, come. If you want super black and colored Canton and Nankin crapes, come. If you want Italian crapes of all colors, come. If you want pure white and colored satins, come. If you want figured satins, and figured laventines, come. If you want black, Italian, English and India lustrings, come. If you want colored silks, come. If you want superior patines, come. If you want real India mulls, both plain and figured muslins, come. If you want Scotch mulls and fancy figured muslins, come. If you want super jacobine cambrics, come. If you want 8-4 cambric muslins, come. If you want cambric shirtings, come. If you want the best 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linens, come. If you want 5-4 Irish sheetings, come. If you want twilled sheetings, come. If you want Russia sheetings, come. If you want Irish, German and Scotch dozzles, come. If you want home-made linens, come. If you want strong German linens, come. If you want steam-loom shirtings, come. If you want white and brown domestic shirtings and sheetings, come. If you want domestic plaids and stripes, come. If you want superior domestic bed-tickings, come. If you want the very best and widest linen bed tickings, come. If you want 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, and so on up to 15-4, domestic table linens, come. If you want bird eye and Russia toweling diaper, come. If you want plain and figured tow muslins, come. If you want plain and figured book muslins, come. If you want long lawns, super linen cambric, and linen cambric handkerchiefs, come. If you want Madras, bandanna, flag and black twilled silk handkerchiefs, come. If you want merino shawls, cassimere shawls, cloth shawls, twilled and printed cotton shawls, come. If you want superb calicoes, of entirely a new style, come. If you want splendid barr'd and striped ginghams, Leghorn and straw bonnets and hats, come. If you want lamb's wool, worsted, silk, cotton and knit woollen stockings, come. If you want women's, men's, girls' boys' and children's shoes and booties, both of Morocco and leather, come. If you want ladies' habit, and gentlemen's gles, and Morocco skin, come. If you want saddle blankets, Indian blankets, twill'd blankets, rose blankets and Whitney blankets, come. If you want Lion-skin for great coats, come. If you want superior drab, (double and single mill'd) cloths for frock and great coats, come. If you want Olive Bath coatings—red, green, and brown baizes, and New England hog skins, come. If you want China, Queen's, glass, stone and wooden ware, come. If you want castings, steel, bar-iron, nails, spikes, sprigs and tacks, come. If you want old Madeira, Lisbon, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, Vidonia, Malaga, and Marmey wines, come. If you want French brandy, spirits, gin, rum, peach brandy and whiskey—Cigars, tobacco and snuff, come. If you want Philadelphia porter and ale, and rich cheese, come. If you want clear honey, and best molasses, come. If you want oil, paints, paint brushes, dye stuffs, fullers' boards, and fullers' brushes, come. If you want saddlery, cutlery, edge tools, currying knives, joiners' tools and planes, and door locks of all kinds, come. If you want fresh gun powder, imperial, hyson, young hyson and hyson-skin teas, come. If you want chocolate, candles, loaf, lump and piece sugars, come. If you want brown sugars and coffee, come. If you want splendid brass and irons, come. If you want cast dog-irons, shovels and tongs, stoves and sheet iron, come. If you want fresh Muscatel raisins, prunes, almonds, and philberts, come. If you want fresh medicines, come.—In a word, whatever you want, come, and get it, and that **VERY CHEAP.**

Bonds and Notes received in payment for goods.

**Jas. S. Lane & Townar,**  
Shepherdstown, Nov. 22.

**Family Medicines.**

**FOR SALE,**  
Wholesale and retail, by **W. & J. LANE,**  
Charlestown,  
**Nov. 28.**

**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. 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.

Charter 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 remedy, though numerous 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 I or 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, inordinably as it may appear, two worms, the first fifteen and the other thirteen inches in length, each three fourths of an inch round; he has given the Lozenges to another of his children, which brought away a vast quantity of very small worms.

**Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the ITCH,**

Warranted to cure by one application, free from Mercury or any pernicious ingredient. This vegetable remedy is so mild, yet efficacious, that it may be used with the utmost safety, on the most delicate pregnant lady, or on a child of a week old.

**Lee's genuine Persian Lotion.**

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth—improving the complexion.

**Lee's Ague and Fever Drops,**  
warranted to cure if taken according to the directions.

**Lee's Grand Restorative and Nervous Cordial,**  
A most valuable medicine for great and general debility, nervous disorders, loss of appetite, &c. &c.

**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.

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

**NOAH RIDGELY,**  
Late Michael Lee, & Co.

**GOVERNOR'S COMMUNICATION.**

Council Chamber, Dec. 4, 1820.

Sir: I have the honor to enclose an address to the Legislature, which custom requires to be made by the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth, at this time. I request you to lay it before them, and I trust that it will be received with the indulgence due to the sincerity of heart, and zeal for the public interest, by which it has been dictated.

I have the honor to be  
Your very humble servant,  
**TH. M. RANDOLPH.**

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**TH. M. RANDOLPH.**

**Charles Button,**

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has established himself at Harper's Ferry, where he will carry on the SADDLE, HARNESS, & TRUNK making business, in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and at such prices as are suitable to the times. He flatters himself from his experience in the above line that he will be enabled to give general satisfaction, so as to merit a share of patronage. Specimens of his workmanship can be seen at his shop, where all orders in the above line of business will be punctually attended to.

Oct. 11—3m.

**FARMERS' REPOSITORY.**

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

Vol. XIII.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1820. [No. 668.

**RICHMOND, DEC. 5.**

**VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.**

Yesterday being the day appointed by law for the meeting of the Legislature of Virginia, the members assembled in the capitol, and a quorum of both houses being present, they proceeded to organize their respective bodies. In the house of delegates all the officers of last session were re-elected, viz:—

Speaker—Linn Banks.  
Clerk—William Mansford.  
Sergeant-at-arms—John Jordan.  
Door-keepers—Henry H. Southall—John Stubblefield, Thomas Davis, and John Brown.

In the Senate, Edward Watts was re-elected speaker, and Theodosius Hansford, clerk.

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indirect legislative sanction, is alone requisite in our state.

The provision made by a former Legislature, for the education of a part of the children of the poor throughout the state, has not answered the intended purpose, even to the moderate extent contemplated. The gratuitous contribution, of time and industry, required for the application of the funds, according to the plan proposed, is for the most part, far out of proportion to any benefits, which can be conferred by the small sums allotted. The annuity granted, is greatly insufficient for the general establishment of schools, to which parents in slender circumstances might have the opportunity of sending their children every day, with the certainty of their returning home at night. To select objects of that charity as it is now dispensed, an enquiry must necessarily be instituted, which has not infrequently proved highly offensive to small cultivators, who feel a just pride of independence from the certainty of being always able to furnish abundant food and raiment for their families, by their own industry; although wholly unable to provide for the education of their children. Many of them feel an unwillingness to have their names placed in a list of paupers, even for that important advantage. The task of the commissioners for schools is rendered more disagreeable, often, by that circumstance, than by the loss of time and the fatigue necessarily incurred. Nevertheless it is hoped, that the bounty so generously, and so liberally granted, will not be hastily withdrawn. While all minds rejoice at the liberality of the provision made to facilitate transportation, that all parts of the territory susceptible of cultivation may receive it, and that no part of the fruits of the earth may be unprofitably consumed where they grow, certainly none could be pleased at a change which would again leave so many promising germs of capable intellect, even as abundant in the cottage of the poor as in the mansions of the wealthy, to remain undeveloped and to perish unknown. Perhaps a more simple plan might be devised which would go into operation of itself, and not require so much gratuitous labour; not likely to be long cheerfully bestowed. The teachers of county schools might be authorized to receive from the Literary Fund, a moderate tuition fee, by the month, upon the exhibition of a certificate, signed by two magistrates, attesting the fact that the child had been taught, for so many months, and that the parents were unable to pay the teacher themselves. As the amount of the certificates might possibly be greater than the sum allotted for the county, a provision would be requisite for the county to determine what persons should have the benefit of the public donation. An endorsement by the clerk upon such as were preferred, would make them good paper to the sheriff, who would receive in exchange from the directors of the Literary Fund, draughts on the Auditor as far as the amount due each year to the county.—The feelings of poor parents would in this way be managed, and the expense of education would be boldly incurred, from the certainty of a resource, in the case of the failure of their own efforts to discharge it. The risk of so many remittances would be saved, and the trouble of securing the responsibility of so many individuals. The number of schools would increase with the number of pupils ready for them. If no teacher were allowed to receive fees from the public, but such as had previously undergone an examination, and received a license from the University, an improvement in the qualifications of those who pursue that important calling, would very soon be experienced. If the county courts were authorized to select a few scholars every year, in a given proportion to the population of the county, and to provide, in the annual levy, for their education at the University, upon the condition of their becoming teachers afterwards, the value of the public bounty would be vastly enhanced to the children of the poor. The addition of some technological information to ordinary elementary education, would afford incalculable benefit in life to that class of citizens. Daily intercourse with a benevolent and affable teacher, highly instructed in literature and science, would alone have a strong tendency to give elevation to their minds.

The established manner of procuring juries is so objectionable particularly in the thinly peopled part of the state, as to deserve your notice. Already it begins to be thought, by numbers, that all evil causes had better be left to the decision of the courts alone. Questions of magnitude relating to property are often determined, by incompetent persons, unworthy lovers about court yards and taverns. Under such circumstances, and in view of the effects of bias on the mind of the summoning officer, or to contrivance in one or other of the parties than unimpeachable justice can safely admit. There is a very high republican authority for the opinion, that the persons who compose juries should always be chosen annually by the people. Were that idea ever carried into effect, a ticket containing the requisite num-

ber of names, as upon all such occasions, must be recommended to the people, lest private engagements should produce the omission to prepare one. The Delegates of the counties might be required by law, to make out one or two such tickets, as they could agree, & transmit them to the different sheriffs, six months before the spring elections. Acquainted, as they must be, with the respectable part of the people in person, possessing the confidence of the county, by the most authentic proof possible, and deriving no separate interest from their temporary promotion, the influence necessary on the occasion would flow from the purest source.—All the persons in this way selected, would of course be required by law, under a considerable penalty, to attend at the opening of every court, there to abide orders from the bench, and be immediately selected by the parties, with an umpire, if not agreed upon by themselves, chosen by the magistrates, or taken by lot out of four names, would come much cheaper, and give as much satisfaction as in any other way. A separate tribunal for every cause must of course promote dispatch in litigation, and the greater certainty of evidence arising from prompt investigation while occurrences are still recent, is an important advantage afforded by arbitration. Plain judgments, under such circumstances, may as often come as near to incontrovertible opinion, as learning might possibly do with the disadvantage of long delay and growing oblivion.

The growing disuse of military exercises among the militia is much to be regretted, as it must soon produce awkwardness in practice, and perhaps in the end, ignorance of an art, without which society could not be long preserved. It might perhaps afford a remedy, to require by law, every uncommissioned officer in each regiment, and a good proportion of the privates of every volunteer company attached to it, to attend the regular annual trainings of the commissioned officers already prescribed, and provided for by an act of Assembly. To such a body of men as would be formed by convention of detachments from different regiments, called out by this regulation, field evolutions might be taught with some advantage. A small allotment of camp equipage, to be kept in store, at some place convenient to several rendezvous, and to be transported, under charge of a quartermaster, from one assemblage to another, would greatly lessen the expense to the men required to perform this duty, by enabling them to encamp in the field, instead of lodging in taverns; and would at the same time, add some knowledge of camp discipline, to what they would otherwise acquire. As a complete staff would be present at every rendezvous, some experienced staff duties might also be acquired; and that is the true axis of all military movements. The volunteer companies, it is to be hoped, will not lessen the frequency of their musters; but they have rarely an opportunity, unless in cities, to perform battalion manoeuvres. The regulations suggested, would qualify all their men, in turn, to act as guides to manoeuvring corps; and with their aid, under a complete body of well trained officers, of every grade, a disciplined army of militia draughts, might be constituted upon an emergency, in a very short time: As the minds of men require time to get accustomed to any change, however useful and necessary it may be worth an enquiry, whether this period of general peace does not afford a favorable occasion for lengthening the time of service of militia draughts, from six months to one year. To most of the men who are draughted, an absence from home during the six months of summer causes the loss of the whole year. The time from the 1st day of December, to the 1st day of June, can no better be spared by men employed in agriculture, in our climate. Dismissal in the middle of a campaign, which is likely to be insisted on by men, unaccustomed to war, and sighing for their peaceful homes, might prove a cause of serious disaster. A militia force is rendered inefficient for a combined plan of military operations, by the shortness of the period for which it is bound to serve, more than by want of discipline, which can be remedied, or want of spirit, which is un-

truly attributed by the partisans of standing armies. The termination of service of the first militia draughts called into the field, might well be the end of the calendar year, whatever might have been the season at which they were embodied.—But after the first year, a term of thirteen months, from the first day of December of one year, to the last day of the same month in the next, would be little disadvantageous to the men, and yet highly conducive to the safety of the country, and effectual for the annoyance of the enemy. The time consumed in travelling would fall upon the season when it could best be spared, and the change in camp would be made, when the enemy would be very little likely to be active.

As the state is now abundantly supplied with excellent arms for the militia, it may perhaps be made a question in the Legislature whether the Armory should continue in operation any longer. The loss of machinery, and a more rapid decay of buildings most infallibly attend a suspension. Without a certain market for the arms made there can be no hope of finding tenants to occupy the works. If a market can be found, no obvious reason appears, why the state should not make that profit, which individuals of capital might realize. The states south and west of Virginia, being, as is understood, entirely without such establishments at present, there is considerable probability that the Executive might procure advantageous contracts to supply them.—Perhaps the fabrication and distribution of arms, under circumstances of disturbed, or suspended commerce, might become inseparable.—It is, at least, an attribute of sovereignty, which deserves to be cherished the more, as so many others have been abandoned.

The mode now in force, for ascertaining the strength of militia, is found to answer very imperfectly and irregularly. The interesting object is worthy of some more provision—annual returns, made directly to the Adjutant General by commanders of companies, would be more effectual than the present course pursued, through several degrees of military rank, so certain and speedy in camp, or in the field, but so tedious and uncertain in a brigade district. If all the captains of the line, of flank companies, of cavalry, and artillery, were required, under penalty, to forward authentic muster rolls of their companies to the Adjutant General, every year, by the deputy sheriffs, when they bring in the revenue, it is highly probable that this defect would be completely remedied. A column for stature in those rolls, which the men could have no rational objection to fill up, would furnish a document, not useless now, in time of war, and of great interest to future physiological research, from the diversity of our climate and elevation of surface.

The increase of convicts in the Penitentiary, however inconsiderable in itself, or short of the proportion of other states, affords deduction of their culprits of colour, is still a subject of painful reflection.—The great incomes enjoyed, and liberal wages for labor given during the long period of the general war in Europe, had introduced the taste and habit of a variety of luxuries, among the people who subsists by daily labor. Sudden privation has prompted many of the weaker in mind, who were before innocent, to the commission of petty crimes. But the same cause has had a general tendency to stimulate industry, where employment could be had. Although the system of punishment by confinement and labor is now too general to have its advantages questioned among us again in a short time, the principles of morality and expediency upon which it is founded cannot be too often noticed. The worst criminal that exists, may be rendered useful to society by judicious management. To inhuman the body, with the view to save the trouble and expense requisite for detention and reformation, is unworthy of civilized society. The efficacy of terrifying examples has always been very questionable, and the motive of revenge is altogether repugnant to the more refined humanity of modern times. The irreparable injury done to society, by murder, designedly and deliberately committed, is the only case in which that influence can be acknowledged without exciting horror. Where can the man now be found who would calmly consider a fellow creature to his peace, or his interests, rather than contribute a trifling sum to have him placed out of the way to do farther injury to him or to others? Great criminals are generally men of a native temperament of malignant energy, which is extremely rare, and requires besides to be heightened by the abuse of inflaming and intoxicating substances. Where death is the punishment which is denounced, they contrive to escape for a long time, by the cunning which characterizes them and the lenity of juries. Before the just forfeiture is exacted of them, they have had time to mislead, and render criminal also, many who without the influence of pernicious example, rendered more dangerous by the frequency of acquittal,