Abridgement of Burnet's History of the Re-formation of the Church of England: Together with sketches of the lives of Luther, Cal-vin, and Zuinglius, the three celebrated Reformers of the Continent.

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 aw 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 distinuished men who sealed their belief in their

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 hum-ble 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 hun-

dred 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.

sisting of men, women, boys and girls, at Fulton's Hotel, in Charlestown, on Monday the 25th inst. All persons who hired negroes belonging to the estate of Matthew Whiting, are requested to deliver them on that day with the hire. SMITH SLAUGHTER.

Negroes for Hire.

WILL be hired for the ensuing year, on Saturday the 30th instant, (December,) at Adam Moudy'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. Dec. 6.

Negroes for Hire.

WM. P. FLOOD.

WILL be exposed for hire on Tuesday the 26th inst. at Mr. Joseph Engle's Tavern, between forty and fifty likely stout 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 Moudy in Smithfield. if not previously disposed of by private con-

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.

NOTICE.

THE notes of the purchasers at William McCaughtry'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. IOHN RICHARDSON.

> BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

A Negro Man for Sale.

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

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, Wines—Jamaica Spirits, New England Rum and Molasses. ALSO,

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

Fresh Auction Goods.

NEGRO MAN For Sale. Apply to the

To all whem it may concern.

quence to notice it publicly: now I believe it may probably be intended by some design-ing persons to affect the sale of my father's

real estate and the final settlement of his af

GEO. WM. FAIRFAX.

fars. I therefore contradict it once for all.

A valuable

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale about five

hundred acres of unimproved land, lying on the waters of the Little Kenawha 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 indis-

putable title will be given.

JOHN WILKINS.

This is your time if you want Superior Cloths and Cassimeres, and Fancy Waistcoatings. IF you want second quality cloths and

casssimeres, come. If you want quite low priced cloths and cassimeres, velvets and cords, come. If you want beautiful peliesse cloths and cassimeres, come. If you want home-made cloths, come. If you want home made linsey, come. If you want white, scar-let, yellow, red, blue and black flannels, come. If you want double mill'd flannels, come. If you want spotted peliesse flannels, come. If you want super black and colored bombazeens and bombazetts, 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 co-

kerchiefs, come. If you want merino shawls,

cassimere shawls, cloth shawls, twilled and

wool, worsted, silk, cotton and knit woollen

stockings, come. If you want women's,

men's, girls', hoys' and children's shoes and bootees, 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

(twill'd) blankets, rose blankets and Whit-

ney 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,

lored silks, come. If you want superior patinets, 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 jaconet cambricks, come. If you want 44 and For sale or hire, FOURTEEN or fifteen likely young Ne-groes, men and women. Persons dis-posed to purchase or hire, will find the owner 6-4 cambrick muslins, come. If you want cambrick shirtings, come. If you want the best 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linens, come. If you disposed to sell or hire on fair and reasonable terms. Enquire of the Printer. want 54 Irish sheetings, come. If you want twilled sheetings, come. If you want Russia sheetings, come. If you want Irish, German and Scotch dowlas, come. If you 3 Dollars Reward. DAN away from the subscriber some time In August last, a black boy named 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

STEPTOE, (or Stepney) 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 knee'd .- Whoever will deliver said negro to me, or secure him so that I get him again shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expences paid.— Said negro is the property of Rebecca Ridgway, and is supposed to be somewhere in the neighborhood of Battletown or Snicker's JOHN R. FLAGG.

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.

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.

Jefferson County, To wit.

September Court, being the 25th day of the month. Thomas Marshall, Plaintiff,

Hugh Williams Evans, John W. Prentis, and come. If you want old Madeira, Lisbon, Robert E. Carter, merchants and Co-part | Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, Vidonia, Malaga, ners in trade under the name and firm of Prentis & Carter, & Jas. S. Lane, Defts.

IN CHANCERY.

The defendants Hugh Williams Evans, & snuff, come. If you want Philadelphia por-

tract, about twenty five likely negroes, men, Prentis and Carter, not having entered their | ter and ale, and rich cheese, come. If you appearance and given security pursuant to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfation of stuffs, fullers' boards, and fullers' brushes, the court that they are not inhabitants of come. If you want saddlery, cutlery, edge this commonwealth, It is ordered that they tools, currying knives, joiners' tools and appear here on the fourth Monday in No- planes, and door locks of all kinds, come. If vember next, and answer the bill of the com- | you want fresh gun powder, imperial, hyson, plainant, and it is further ordered that the young hyson and hyson skin teas, come. If defendant, James S. Lane, do not pay, con- you want chocolate, candles, loaf, lump and vey away, or secret any monies by him piece sugars, come. If you want brown su-owing to, or goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendants Hugh Wil- did brass and irons, come. If you want cast liams Evans, and Prentis & Carter, until the dog-irons, shovels and tongs, stoves and further order of this court: And that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the tel raisins, prunes, almonds, and philberts, Farmers' Repository, printed in Charles town, 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.

Jas. S. Lane & Towner. Shepherdstown, Nov. 22.

Family Medicines.

FOR SALE. Wholesale and retail, by W. & J. LANE.

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, Ball THESE mush esteemed Pills have been for many years prepared in Baltimere by the present proprietor, as many of our mose respectable citizens can testify, and a num-ber of them have readily and gladly given certificates of their great value as a family

LEE'S ELIXIR, A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate

Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthmas, sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions. Cheraw Court House, S. Carolina.

Sin-Being afflicted with an obstinate cough for more than seven years, which has never yielded to any remedies, though numhever yielded to any remedies, though numbers have been applied, until I procured a few phials of your LEE'S ELIXIN, for the cure of colds, obstinate coughs, &c. which gave me considerable relief, and which, could I procure immediately a sufficient quantity will, I feel confident, by being sufficiently used, remove the most distressing complaint that I or the human race have ever here were that I or the human race have ever been subject to. I have not a doubt but that I shall be the means of your disposing of a great quantity of the Elizir 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 sength 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 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, sheetings, come. If you want domestic plaids and stripes, come. If you want superior domestic bed-tickings, come. If you want superior domestic bed-tickings, come. If you want the very best and widest linen bed tickfree from Mercury or any pernicious ingre-dient. 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. ings, come. If you want 34, 78, 44, 54, 64, 74, 84, 94, 104, and so on up to 154,

Lee's genuine Persian Lotion. domestic table linens, come. If you want The Persian Lotion operates mildly, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth—improving the complexion. bird eye and Russia toweling diaper, come. If you want plain and figured leno muslins,

come. If you want plain and figured book muslins, come. If you want long lawns, Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, super linen cambrick, and linen cambrick warranted to cure if taken according to the handkerchiefs, comes If you want Madras, | directions. bandanno, flag and black twilled silk hand

Lee's Grand Restorative and Nervous Cordial.

A most valuable medicine for great and general debility, nervous disorders, loss of appetite. &c. &c. 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 Mustard.

Mustard, An infalible remedy for sprains, bruises rheumatism, numbness, chilblains. &c. Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific,

A certain and effectual cure for the Vene-real and Gonorrhaa. 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.

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 Medicins

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the

Ware House, No. 68, Hanover street, Balti-more, and retail in almost all the principal cities and towns in the union. 83-Please to abserve that none can be Lee's Genuine Family Medicines without the sig-

nature of Proprietor, NOAH RIDGELY, Late Michael Lee, & Co.

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 85- Bonds and Notes received in payment of business will be punctually attended to.

FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. XIII.]

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1820.

[No. 663.

RICHMOND, DEC. 5.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE. Yesterday being the day appointed by law for the meeting of the Legislature of Virgin-ia, 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 Munford. Sergeant at arms-John Jordan. Duor keepers-Henry H. Southall, John Stubblefield, Thomas Davis, and John

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

GOVERNOR'S COMMUNICATION. Council Chamber, Dec. 4, 1820. Sin: 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,

Your very humble servant,

Fellow Citizens of the

I have the henor to be TH: M. RANDOLPH. The Hon, the Speaker of the House of Delegatess. tigue necessarily incurred. Nevertheless it is hoped, that the bounty so generously, and so legitimately granted, will not be hastily withdrawn. While all minds rejoice at the liberality of the provision made to facilitate House of Delegates, I am conscious that it is proper to use spar-ingly, the privilege annually allowed, by cus-tom, to the Chief Magistrate of the State, at this period, to make general nemarks, upon 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, the most important concerns of the Common-wealth, because I am fully convinced, that an certainly none could be pleased at a change which would again leave so many promising accurate knowledge of the actual condition germs of capable intellect, even as abundant in the cottage of the poor as in the mansions of all the main general interests, can only be obtained by well digesting the great mass of local information, brought together upon this occasion, by the representatives of the people. And that, it cannot be doubted, will be 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 ably and faithfully performed by yourselves, when you have been sufficiently long together, and have received all the various documents gratuitous labour; not likely to be long cheerfully bestowed. The teachers of county schools might be authorised to receive relating to the business of the past year cannot refrain, however, from communicat ing some of those general and particular certificate, signed by two magistrates, attesting the fact that the child had been taught, views, which can scarcely fail to be taken, from such a station, by a zealous and deeply for so many months, and that the parents interested fellow citizen -The happy effects were unable to pay the teacher themselves. of unlimited freedom of sentiment, upon all the points of religious obligation, which was long ago so wisely declared, and has been since so faithfully maintained, by your mag-As the amount of the certificates might possibly be greater than the sum allotted for the county, a provision would be requisite for nanimous and enlightened predecessors, of-fers itself first, as the most dignified and most gratifying subject of remark. Contrary to the endorsement by the clerk upon such as were a good proportion of the privates of every interest to future physiological research, the expectation, and predictions of foreign preferred, would make them good paper to volunteer company attached to it, to attend from the diversity of our climate and elevapoliticians, and of too ardent zealots in our from the directors of the Literary Fund, own country, it has been attended by an increase of religious fervor in all minds, and a satisfactory stability of public morals, under some increase of the old, and the addition of some increase of the old, and the addition of new sources of demoralizing influence. And this is not the only ground for congratulation this is not the only ground for congratulation. this is not the only ground for congratulation which the subject affords. The rising taste tainty of a resource, in the case of the failure of their own efforts to discharge it. The risk for that unassuming and silent system of reliof so many remittances would be saved, and gious doctrine, which manifests itself in an the trouble of securing the responsibility of enthusiastic and persevering study of the atso many individuals. The number of schools tributes of the author and sovereign of nawould of course increase with the number of ture, perpetually displayed in the endless variety of visible works, and in the admirable expellence of their internal structure and properties, as they are unfolded to man, by the still more wonderful power and ingenuity of his own mind, is also a worthy cause of general satisfaction. Few indeed can now be found among us, anatical enough to atigma would very soon be experienced. If the tise as atheists, their blameless fellow creafew scholars every year, in a given proportures, who conscientiously substitute patient tion to the population of the county, and to resignation for prayer, and silent admiration for labored praise or ceremonious wor-ship. From religious zeal of that character, may be most confidently expected an increase of the knowledge of those immutable laws, provide, in the annual levy, for their education at the University, upon the condition of their becoming teachers afterwards, the va lue of the public Bounty would be vastly en-hanced to the children of the poor. The ad-dition of some technological information to ordinary elementary education would afford by which all nature is governed, through the agency of means, deemed incomprehensible, and inexplicable, only by superficial observers.

Man is every day taught, by the accidents and sufferings of life, to rely upon the knowledge he can acquire of those laws, for his incalculable benefit in life to that class of citizens. Daily intercourse with a benevolent and affable teacher, highly instructed in lisafety, health, and comfort, for the extension of his limitted power over nature, and the means of diminishing his humiliating imbecility. It is the glorious distinction of Virgi-The established manner of procuring junia, to have first fully removed the main ries is so objectionable particularly in the cause of that frightful disorder of the public thinly peopled part of the state, as to deserve imagination, which has appeared at intervals your notice. Already it begins to be thought, by numbers, that all civil causes had better in all ages, in other countries, and even in be left to the decision of the courts alone, some of these States, during the short period

make free choice of religious instructors, or to fulfil that important duty, unaided, according to conscience, and the light of indivi-

dual reason, is the only security against the recurrence of that dreadful calamity. To guard well against surreptitious endeavors to give a partial and interested direction to publicate the persons who compose jurios should always be chosen annually by the people. Were that idea ever carried into

nion upon that subject, by the means of | effect, a ticket containing the requisite num-

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 the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by the pratizans of standing must be recommended to the people, lest first militia draughts called into the field, might well be the end of the calendar year, the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by the pratizans of standing must be recommended to the people, lest private engagements should produce the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be recommended to the people, lest private engagements and counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be recommended to the people, lest private engagements and counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might 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 motion, the influence necessary on the occaschools, to which parents in slender circumstances might have the opportunity of sending their children every day, with the certainof cource be required by law, under a conty of their returning home at night. To se-lect fit objects of that charity as it is now dissiderable penalty, to attend at the opening of every court, there to abide orders from the bench, and be impannelled by lot, as they might be wanted. Surely it is as much the pensed, an enquiry must necessarily be insti-tuted, which has not unfrequently proved highly offensive to small cultivators, who feel duty of the citizens of a free state, to make a just pride of independence from the cera willing sacrifice for the certain attainment tainty of being always able to furnish abun-dant food and raiment for their families, by of justice to every degree as for the common defence. But even if such a deplorable de-ficiency of public spirit could be suspected, their own industry; although wholly unable to provide for the education of their children. 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 circumstances of the people and the extensive distress prevailing at this time, may perhaps justify the suggestion of a prompt and little expensive arbitration, upon sums not exceeding one hundred dollars, with 12 months replevy on the award as a remedy. months replevy on the award, as a remedy, which would operate only where the total want of remedy is the most fatal, and alleviation most unquestionably beneficial and legiti-mate. Decisions made before two magis-trates by two friendly referees 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 great-

er certainty of svidence 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 from the Literary Fund, a moderate tuition incontrovertible opinion, as learning might fee, by the month, upon the exhibition of a 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 the sheriffs, who would receive in exchange | the regular annual trainings of the commissioned officers already prescribed, and pro draughts on the Auditor as far as the vided for by an act of Assembly. To such amount due each year to the county .- | a body of men as would be formed by conveniregiments, 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 allowed to receive fees from the public, but to encamp in the field, instead of lodging cause has had a general tendency to stimusuch as had previously undergone an examination in taverns; and would at the same time, add late industry, where employment could be nation, and received a license from the Uni- some knowledge of camp discipline, to what had. Although the system of punishment they would otherwise acquire. As a com- by confinement and labor is now too general plete staff would be present at every meeting, some experience in staff duties might county courts were authorized to select a 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 rearly an opportunity, unless in cities, to perform battalion manœuvres. The regulations suggested, would qualify all their men, in turn, to act as guides to manœuver-ing corps; and with their aid, under a complete body of well trained officers, of eve ry grade, a disciplined army of militia draughts, might be constituted upon an em ergency, in a very short time: As the strong tendency to give elevation to their 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 | rather than contribute a trifling sum to have who are draughted, an absence from home | him placed out of the way to do farther induring the six menths of summer causes the jury to him or to others? Great criminals of our own history; which confounds piety with cruelty, and makes religion give sanction to the most attrocious outrages against humanity. The unrestrained right, not only by law, but in fact, and with general assent, to be insisted on by men, unaccustomed to war, and sighing for their peaceful homes, might prove a cause of serious disaster. A militia racterises them and the lenity of juries. Beforce is rendered inefficient for a combined fore the just forfeiture is exacted of them, plan of military operations, by the shortness; they have had time to mislead, and render of the period for which it is bound to serve, criminal also, many who without the influmore than by want of discipline, which can be remedied, or want of spirit, which is undangerous by the frequency of acquittal,

out one or two such tickets, as they could | which they were embodied .- But after the agree, & transmitthem to the different sheriffs, first year, a term of thirteen months, from six months before the spring elections. Ac- the first day of December of one year, to quainted, as they must be, with the the res- the last day of the same month in the next, pectable 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 prothe 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 Legislare whether the Armory should continue in operation any longer. The loss of machinery, and a more rapid decay of buildings must 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 aouth and west of Virginia, being, as is understood, entirely without such establishments at market than in a stablishments at market than in a stablishment of the state ments at present, there is considerable pro-bability 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 abandon-

The mode now in force, for accertaining the strength of militia, is found to answer very imperfectly and irregularly .. That interesting object is worthy of some surer provision-annual returns, made directly to he Adjutant General by commandants 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 bridgade district. If all the captains of the line, of flank companies, of calvary, 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, not be long preserved. It might perhaps af- | which the men could have no rational objecthe courts to determine what persons should | ford a remedy, to require by law, every non- | tion to fill up, would furnish a document, have the benefit of the public donation. An commissioned officer in each regiment, and (not useless now,) in time of war, and of great The increase of convicts in the Penitentia-

y, however inconsiderable in itself, or short

of the proportion of other states, after deduc-

tion 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 to have its advantages questioned among us again in a short time, the principles of morality and expediency open which it is founded cannot be too often noticed. The worst criminal that exists, may be rendered useful to society by judicious management. To inhume the body, with the view to save the trouble and expense requisite for detention and reformation, is unworthy of civilzed society. The efficacy of terrifying examples has always been very questionable, and the motive of revenge is altogether repuguant to the more refined humanity of nodern 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 consign a fellow creature to the grave, whose conduct had been obnoxious to his peace, or his interests,

might have remained innocent all their lives, | necessary quantity of labour thoughtlessly , Under the lenient system of confinement at wasted among us in unproductive, menial of-labor. they are removed from society for the fices, forms a heavy deduction from the sum labor. they are removed from society for the fices, forms a heavy deduction from the sum first offence, and all the mischief they might do in either way, is prevented. It has been sufficiently demonstrated that the labor of selves could alone induce us to make. The ariminals may be made, with judicious management, to defray all the expense of their detention and reformation.—Already, with detention and reformation.—Already, with ry, can never be relied on from such agents, so short a time for experience, has that ad- and the deficiency of those of a superior chavantage been nearly realized among us, and racter, whose places are unfortunately thus a valuable supply of manufactures for the pre-occupied, must keep us long dependant remedies are rarely ever entirely smooth in daily wants of society obtained besides. But on others for the comforts which refined life their operation. the object of indemnification is extremely un- requires. To these disadvantages, by which nportant, compared with the reformation | the value of the general industry is so much of the malefactors, and it is by no means diminished, may be added an enormous certain that the latter is in any considerable amount of waste annually committed, thro degree attained. The solitary cells are not so constructed that work can well be performed in them, or health retained; and the pain | selfinterest, which no mechanical habits gif the lash is too much substituted for secluion and privation, to enforce regularity and advantage. Ingenuity is very little likely to a comited, skill acquired, or industrious ha-

bits established, by violent means, always attributed to tyranny, which is too often produced, in fact, by the exercise of such authority.—Where wholesome employment in company, and plenty, constitute the reward, and painful solitude and want, the penalty, surely nothing more than patience can be requisite to render good conduct very general. But original errors of architecture, form impediments which the utmost vigilance, firm-ness and steadiness of temper in the keepers, can scarcely countervall with permanence.

The want of separate lodgings, and of cells admitting tasks to be performed, is a great inconvenience, by which the difficulties of internal government are much augmented. No building for penitentiary purposes has ever yet been erected, in the form of an amphitheatre, with walls excluding all external view, lighted through the roof and supplied with the pure air of a higher region by means of a lofty central tower, with a mast erected on its top, a sail, and flexible tubes, branching off to every part of the area inclosed, and to every apartment, however small. Nor perhaps has it been yet attempted to maintain an equable temperature, in all the rooms and cells, by means of solid tubes embodied in the walls or contained within the cavity of the floors, and conveying heated air from a single furnace below. An impassable wall, excluding all view without, and affording an ample space within, for the exercise of arts which require space, would add to the value of the labour performed, and afford a higher degree of reward for good con-

The effect likely to be produced upon the minds of discharged persons, by a sudden return to the forgotten scenes of nature, which would operate as a new birth, and produce a fresh enjoyment of life, productive of dispo-sitions for happiness and innocence, is as yet no more than a benevolent speculation.

The provision for defraying the expense of constructing the buildings necessary for the administration of justice in the counties, involves a serious hardship to the people. An officer of the court, an attorney, or weal-thy merchant, contributes no more to that object than a day laborer. Yet the ample revenues enjoyed by the former, are either latter receives no other than the common benefit of personal safety. Perhaps the sphere of the Board of Public Works might be advantageously extended to such cases, and the institution. There is a just pride of public feeling in the desire to shew by the edifices of a county, that there exists no deficiency of taste or information in architecture. which has at all times been a matter of such high interest in refined nations. The uninterrupted admiration of mankind, continued. more than two thousand years, for particular models, demonstrates a peculiar fitness for public purposes, as well as superior beauty; for no form which does not answer the end intended in a high degree, could possibly be long admired -The great simplicity of the pure ancient models renders the imitation of them less costly than the execution of the designs of untrained fancy.

The census taken this year by order of the government of the United States, pursuant to the constitution, is not yet completed, and the result as it respects the population of Virginia cannot new be made known: The general anxiety to ascertain the actual relation of numbers between the free citizens of rived? May we not confidently expect, that the state, and that distinct and inferior race it will be ready hereafter to interpose its inmust necessarily remain somewhat longer un- to protect the asylum which events have thus terminated. The deplorable error of our provided, for the consummation of their ancestors in copying a civil institution from hopes, and our wishes with regard to them?

eavage Africa, has fixed upon their posterity

A taste for our productions would most proa depressing burthen, which nothing but the bably be quickly introduced by the new ingreat energy infused by our happy climate, with the Island, in the exchange of our corn, could have enabled us to support through so meal and flour, for their coffee and sugar, to great difficulties, and at the same time to a rapidly increasing amount, might be the maintain for so long a period our lofty station reward of our generosity in a few years. It in the Union. The want of moral motives would be a measure not only of magnanimity, and defect of intelligence, the too common but of sound policy, to consecrate the whole absence of settled character, that marks the revenue now derived to our Treasury from race degraded by slavery, if not by nature slaves, to the purchase, by voluntary conwhich supplies so large a majority of the la-bourers of one state, have deprived us, in a state, of youth of both sexes, just arrived at melancholy degree, of the immense advanta- the age of puberty, to be transported to that ges for enlightened agriculture, manufac- Country, at the public expence. Two huntures and commerce, in vain offered by our dred years have been requisite for this evil fertile soil, our long and deep rivers, the to grow, keeping pace with our own growth, abundance of minerals, and the extraordina- to the head it now holds among us. The ry frequency of fortunate localities. We Geometrical progression denoting the in-

ignorance, apathy and want of a responsibili-ty, supported not by fear, but by reason and ven by education, can ever sufficiently replace. It is painful to calculate what might have been, under other circumstances, the ries, with the energy her free citizens have

displayed, and the advantages nature had bestowed. Great annual loss is unavoidably sustained by individuals from the encouragement and facility given to secret pillage, by the numerous emancipated people of colour, and their descapdants every where to be found among us. The Farmers of Virginia, in peaceful country situations, suffer as much from that evil, as the great Cities of other Countries. May not some remedy be found, at least, for this latter evil? Do not the circumstances render it just, that it should be declared a misdemeanour in free persons of colour, to traffic with slaves, without a written permission, to be exhibited beforehand to a competent witness? And might not transportation to St. Domingo, or Africa, with forfeiture of freedom for returning, be made the commutation of punishment? The damages at present incurred by such an act, with the alternative of corporal punishment, often inflicted by feint, have been found an unavailing remedy. It is believed that a law forbidding emancipation, unless on condition of transportation over sea, with a pecuniary penalty for the omission, would not be unacceptable to the state. To assert the impolicy and dangerous tendency of any attempt at general emancipation, however gradual, would be entirely superfluous, if the finger of scorn had not recently been pointed at this blemish on our political body, by those from whom it was lately removed, not by active remedies dictated by moral feeling, but by the slow effects of unfavorable climate, long passively awaited, until at length the evil became reduced by it to a manageable head How unpardonably erroneous would be thecalculation, which should give the least room to hope, for permanent safety, to persons or property, in the midst of needy and idle va-gabends, who had never known from their birth any law but force, ever impending, indeed in too many cases, ever acting somewhere in view! General military protection would soon become indispensable to society. How cruelly improvident would it be to comderived from, or secured by, the business for mit to the care of a destitute, ignorant, and which the buildings are required, while the slothful people, the existence of that great ole, the existence of that great number of beings, rendered helpless by age, infancy, or infirmity, which their body must necessarily contain! What guaranteefor their welfare could be obtained under that body might be required by act passed in such circumstances? However, neither the consequence of a petition from a county, to absolute despair of lessening the evil, in a erect suitable buildings; out of the funds of sensible degree, in our own time, nor our innocence of its origin can fairly discharge us from that just responsibility to posterity, which conscience imposes. To provide some means of gradually reducing, henceforward, the number of persons of servile condition likely to be born within our terri-

The specie of Banks is forever in the power of great capitalists, who have of course extensive command of Bank paper. But enlightened, active and enterprising men, possessed of large capital, will ever be fond of bold adventures, and the grandeur of sudden conceptions often formed too hastily, upon intelligence crudely digested, has a fascinating influence over such minds. In many intory, might be expected from a generous regard for their happiness .- A free community of that particular race of men now under consideration, has been established sufficient. ly near us to admit of emigration at little cost, and yet separated by a sufficient space of sea, to render the interdiction of return an effective measure .- Faculties for self government, in a tropical climate, and an insular situation, have been displayed by them. The willingness of their sovereign authority to receive emigrants, such as we wish to send forth, is not doubted .- Can it be supposed that the government of the United States will hesitate a moment to make arrangements for their transportation and reception when arthe state, and that distinct and inferior race so unfortunately intermingled with them, must necessarily remain somewhat longer up.

It will be ready hereafter to interpose its influence, and power if at any time requisite brium of society, as before established. Whether have been outstripped in those important pur-suits, of civilized man, by states, to which pature has been far less bountiful. The un-

lightened calculator, who feels agenerous sis would make it very desirable to heard, and regard for the interests of distant posterity, equally good to circulate in the state, with any other paper, which bears the character of being duly exregard for the interests of distant posterity.

But humanity would not forbid, at least for sides, it is a remedy for a diseased state

the subject of Barking, yet as the same men are not of different times, indulgence may be asked for the expression of very deliberate sentiments with regard to it. It begins to be evident that no permanent increase of the quantity of the circulating medium, among us at least, can be obtained from Banks. the whole sum of the means of comfortable existence and happiness possessed by all her inhabitants, at the expiration of two centuries, with the energy her free citizens. Their issues are too closely limited by rivalnagement and employment of large funds, is undoubtedly afforded to capitalists, through their means. But that part of the industry of a country, which possesses not, and yet absolutely needs a monied capital for its employment, is annihilated, or reduced to a paralysing state of dependence, by the mode in which capital is dispensed by Banks .-They, beyond all doubt, have a strong tendency to prevent permanent advances by Capitalists for the promotion of useful industry, and to facilitate and encourage those employments of money least beneficial to the general interests of society. - Although such paper is more convenient than coin as a medium of exchange, yet it never can be a standard of value by which all property may with certainty and security be measured. A souniversal demand from its general utility, which conveys great real value in small bulk, is readily divisible, and easily tested, can alone afford such a measure-and that is also subject to some alteration in its comparative value, even in the ordinary course of affairs.—The quantity may augment in a country from an increased demand abroad for its productions, the opening of new commerce with countries producing the precious metals, or a sudden increase of industry, intelligence, and skill in the arts, if attended by economy; and all these events are subject to the influ-ence of moral and political causes. In that case a new equilibrium adjusts itself, and more silver is given for the same thing, because more persons possess silver, and rivalry is natural to man. But paper never can be a measure of value, its own value resting altogether upon confidence which rumours endanger, and ordinary commercial events may destroy. Although paper cannot sup-ply the place of specie in its most important use, it effectually expels coin from a country.

> stances specie is the best remittance, and upon very sudden occasions of promising speculation it is spatch. While the coin of a country is in circu lation, dispersed throughout the whole territory it cannot be readily exported. To collect it would require much time, and some premium, both of, which would tend to delay, discourage, and prevent all commercial enterprizes by means of that remittance. The State of Virginia, although it may be easily drained of specie through its Banks, possesses small means of repairing the loss. The most common necessaries of life, with the addition of one useless luxury, safely dispensed with, and abundantly produced in a great variety of climates, are its only resources. The demand for the latter must ever be precarious, and for the former scarcely less so, as all other countries known, with very little exception, are capable of producing them, and all the people of the world, when left to follow their own understanding, use their utmost endeavours to produce the greatest quantity possible. From our example the people of other countries have acquired a knowledge of their rights, and that monopoly of the soil, which limited its productive power, has-vanished with feudal dependence. But a still greater evil seems to be inseparably connected with the system of Banking. Great fluctuations in the quantity of circulating medium proceed from their vacillating nature, and such changes are productive of the most distressing consequences in so-ciety. A sudden necessity for alienations to a great amount, must ever produce extensive misery by the depression of property below its just va-lue, which they unavoidably occasion. Much is taken, for little that has been received. Nothing it is true is lost to the world by the transfer, and it is even probable that the unexpected happiness proneed, is equal to the sudden misery occasioned .the agent be force or artifice, the consequences are ductive of so much distress as to be worth some endeavor to avert. In the actual state of business, produced in no small degree by the Banks, it is not bable that banking will ever be dispensed with. indeed it is to be expected, that it may at some time be thought doubtful, whether any association desirous of undertaking to bank, if able to pledge sufficient solid capital, in surely available funds can in justice be denied. At some future day i may be found worth considering, what might be the probable effect of collecting the whole revenue in specie, beginning with a part, and gradually in-creasing, so as to give time to business and feelings to accommodate to the change, until no paper of any kind he any longer received for taxes. The specie collected would certainly be as safe in the care of the officers of the government, as it could be, if it belonged to stockholders, and lay in the vaults of the banks. Through the intervention of some Corporation, as bills of credit cannot be directly issued, a quantity of paper equal to the re-venue received in specie, might be thrown into eirculation every year. Having the faith of the Commonwealth pledged, in the second place, for its ultimate redemption with specie, and moreover being the true representative of specie actually in the Treasury, it would be willingly received in all payments made by the State. The certainty of its ba-

> tion of the revenue of Virginia, in some degree, if their notes circulated at all within the State. The revenue itself, under such circumstances, would not be susceptible of a great and sedden increase, which must ever seriously distress the people. No inconsiderable benefit to them! since after war, stilence, famine and tyranny, taxation is most to pestilence, famine and tyranny, taxation is most to be dreaded by them. A large specie capital would thus be acquired by the State, the regulation of which would be entirely in the hands of the Legislature.—Such issues, and such precautions against exportation, as their wisdom might dictate, would be annually directed and provided. Nor can it be reasonably supposed, that a postponement of the redemption of any-part of the paper in question, if circumstances required it, would affect its value, when that could not possibly be rated by specie, but only by some other paper, which could not itself in fact, command specie in quantity. But this prospect belongs to another period, when nearer views will determine whether the suggestion now Although it is not necessary at this time to invite the attention of the Legislature to views will determine whether the suggestion now made be worthy of notice. The subject is however important enough to require little apology for attracting the attention of the Legislature to it at any

tracting the attention of the Legislature to it at any time and under any form.

The James River Company has voluntarily surrendered its charter to the State, upon the conditions proposed by the law of the last session, providing for the more effectual improvement of that navigation. The Corporation, since it has become a public interest, has made a loan of fifty thousand dollars, and has concluded a very important contract, for the execution of that part of the work which it was always known must prove, out of all proportion for its extent, the most costly.

portion for its extent, the most costly. All persons concerned are still sanguine in the ope, that the resources provided are sufficient for the ultimate completion of the whole work contemplater. The canal intended is no more, at last, than an artificial road with water introduced to get rid of friction, and to admit of twenty-five tons being moved by one horse, instead of three tons moved by four horses. If the plan of the pendulum ferries be adopted, it can be made by excavation alone; for it may in that case without inconvenience change the sides of the River, and pursue the course of the low grounds altogether. Single piers erected in the river for such ferries, are of but little cost; and a boat of twenty-five tons will always pass with entire safety, and with more dispatch, than while moving along the canal. The locks, and walled basins, with the aqueducts, and their banks, requisite for the transmission of the greater branches of the main river, will probably, upon the whole, cost little more than the bridges over the same streams, and the graduations of all the numerous elevations, which would be necessary in a Turnpike road of which would be necessary in a Turnpike road of

A loan to the extent permitted might have been readily made, out of the state, if there had been a provision in the law for the payment of interest in the same order in which the sums were advanced.

The Commonwealth has been cited to appear before the Supreme Court of the United States, to answer to the complaint of certain venders of Lotters Tickets within the States where the states. answer to the complaint of certain venders of Lot-tery Tickets within the State, whose business, it seems, has not been interrupted; but interfered with, by a law of the State, in the course of its operations. Your predecessors satisfied of the per-nicious tendency of lotteries, wisely put an end to the authority, which had been granted to license-thern for any useful numbers, when any ordinary of the authority, which had been granted to license them, for any useful purpose, upon condition of a part of the profits being paid into the Literary Fund. Lotteries cannot be separated by any just construction, from the general class of gambling artifices. Whatever may be the form, all questions of gain or loss, depending entirely upon chance, must forever excite a degree of anxious hope, which disturbs minds as long as the event is unknown. That period is longer in the lottery game than in any other od is longer in the lottery game than in any other whatever, and the distress which attends disappointment, is too often far from inconsiderable—It s besides the only kind of gambling in which all classes and ages, and both sexes can generally engage, and it is for that reason, without doubt, the most extensively pernicious mode ever exhibited in society. The new power assumed by Congressto authorize the sale of lottery tickets, in defiance of State regulations, is the more alarming, because any other species of gambling might be introduced under it, for all have been adopted, at times, in some countries, as modes of raising revenue. The taste for play long proscribed, and effectually banished from among us might be revived under the licence and example, of authorized professors of licence and example, of authorized professors of all its different arts issuing from the district of Co-lumbia. Notwithstanding the dissimilitude of circumstances, which leaves no ground for serious ap-prehensions, it cannot fail to be remembered that great ancient Commonwealth, and a modern ephemeral Republic, of scarcely inferior grandieur, both sank under the baneful influence of metropolitan usurpation and tyranny. Hospitality, blandishments, familiar solicitations, soft persuasion, are arts not safely to be disregarded, by which the in-habitants of great capitals attain in modern times-the eagerly desired end of undue influence over go-

vernments of a popular form. It may be hoped, however, that the contumely f the summons is the most we have to endure at this time, and that the strange opinion procured in favor of the complainants will not be sustained. It is worthy of the Legislature of Virginia, to devise and prepare some means of averting the dange-rous crisis of an election of President of the United States by the house of Representatives, which appears so likely to occur, within the short period of four years. The chusing power of the nation has reached the last of the great revolutionary characters, and is but little likely to fix with sufficient promptitude hereafter, to insure a choice in the proper place. The protracted scene of Feb. 1801, and the near approach to turbulence within and fatal suspicion without the walls of Congress cannot so soon be forgotten. The recent display of pertinacious adherence to Geographical distinctions, increases the gloom of the prospect. One small state, indeed a single man of that state, will have the mighty decision depending on his voice - Would not an amendment to the constitution anticipating by one year, that all important quadrennial election, be likely to prevent the danger so justly apprehended? Surely the good sense of the people may be relied on for the abandonment, at the second choice of electors, of all the candidates but two.—What ossible inconvenience can arise from having the President designated one year beforehand? As the relation which the Chief Magistrate bears to the Legislature in our commonwealth requires as much, for its preservation in due purity, a proper degree of independence of mind in the former, as it does unimpassioned consideration in the latter, no apology need be made for the free expression of opinion, and the hold suggestions which have been ventured

TH: M. RANDOLPH. Richmond, Dec. 4, 1820.

Dec. 5. On motion of Mr. Robertson, leave was given to bring in a bill to amend and explain the act of last session, prohibiting the circulation of notes under five dollars.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13. CONSTITUTION OF MISSOURI. The house resumed the consideration of the resolution declaring the admission of the

state of Missouri into the Union. Mr. Beecher, of Ohio, delivered, at considerable length, his sentiments in opposition

reasons which would induce him to vote against the resolution.

Mr. Loundes replied, in a speech of two hours, to the arguments opposed to the pas-sage of the resolution, and in vindication of the report of the committee. Mr. Sergeant rejoined, in a few explana-

tory remarks; and With his remarks the Debate ended-not, however, before Mr Gross, of New York, had intimated his intention to move the pre-

vious question, with a view to close the De-The question was then taken," Shall the resolution be engrossed, and ordered to be read a third time?" and on this question the

read a third time?" and on this question the Yeas and Nays were as follow:

YEAS-Messrs. Abbot, Alexander, Allen, of Tenn. Anderson, Archer, of Md. Archer, of Va. Baldwin, Ball, Barbour, Bayly, Bloomfield, Brevard, Brown, Bryan, Burton, Burwell, Canon, Cobb, Cocke, Crawford, Crowell, Culbreth, Culpepper, Cuthbert, Davidson, Earle, Edwards, of N. C. Fisher, Floyd, Garnett, Gray, Hall, of N. C. Hardin, Hooks, Jackson, Johnson, Jones, of Va. Jones, of Tenn. Kent, Little, Lowndes, McCoy, McCreary, McLane, of Del. McLean, of Ken. Meigs, Mercer, Metcalf, Montgomery, T. L. Moore, Neale, Nelson, of Va. Newton Overstreet, Parker, of Va. Pinkney, Randolph, Rankin, Reed, Hea, Robertson, Settle, Shaw, Simkins, Smith, of N. J. Smith, of Md. B. Smith, of Va. A. Smyth, of Va. Smith, of N. C. Swearingen, Terrell, Trimble, Tucker, of Va. Tucker, of S. C. Tyler, Walker, Warfield, Williams, of Va. Williams of N. C.-79.

C.-79.

NAYS-Messrs. Adams, Allen, of Mass. Allen, of N. Y. Baker, Bateman, Beecher, Boden, Brush, Buffum, Butler, of N. H. Campbell, Case, Clagget, Clark, Cook, Crafts, Cushman, Dane, Darlington, Dennison, Dewitt, Dickinson, Eddy, Edwards, of Conn. Edwards, of Penn. Eustis, Fay, Folger, Foot, Ford, Forrest, Fuller, Gorham, Gross, of N. Y. Gross, of Pa. Guyon, Hackley, Hall, of N. Y. Hall, of Del. Hemphill, Hendricks, Hibshman, Hill, Hostetter, Kendall, Kinsey, Kinsley, Lathrop, Lincoln, Linn, Livermore, Mayclay, McCullough, Mallory, Marchand, Meech, Monell, R. Moore, S. Moore, Morton, Moseley, Murray, Nelson, of Mass. Parer, of Mass. Patterson, Phelps, Philson, Plumer, Rich, Richards, Richmond, Rogers, Ross, Russ, Sergeant, Silsbee, Sloan, Southard, Stevens, Storrs, Street, Strong, of Vt. Strong, of N. Y. Tarr, Tomlinson, Tompkins, Tracy, Upham, Van Rensselaer, Wallace, Wendover, Whitman, Wood-93.

And the Resolution for the admission of

And the Resolution for the admission of the state of Missouri into the Union was

Mr. Lowndes then rose, and said that he did not wish to be disrespectful to the majori-ty of the House, as declared on the vote just taken, but he now felt it his duty to call on them having rejected the resolution proposed by the committee of their appointment, to devise and propose to the House the means necessary to protect the territory, the property, and all the rights of the United States, in the Missouri country.

A motion being made to adjourn, was decided affirmatively; and, at a little before sunset-The House adjourned.

ZANESVILLE, DEC. 15.

The Muskingum Mining Company has expended about \$10,000 of paper in search of silver. The miners have progressed to within a few feet of the spot, where the procious ore is said to lie; and many, doubt less, are now in the most eager suspense to know the result of this famous undertaking. The Commercial Bank of Scioto at Ports-

mouth has resumed the payment of specie for its notes-which makes eleven banks that now redeem their notes with specie in this state: and we hope ere long to see the time that every institution of the kind in Ohio, and elsewhere, will become honest, and follow the example—for what is the general impression of an individual who refuses to pay, we'll say, his note of hand, unless 20 or 30 per cent be discounted from the amount

MASSACHUSETTS VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

BOSTON, DEC. 6. The Electorial College of Massachusetts assembled yesterday, agreeably to law, at 4 o'clock in the Senate chamber of the State House. Eleven members only were present. Of the fifteen electors to which the State is entitled, only thirteen were chosen by the people, and of these two did not appear. The members present were Hon. John Adams, William Philips, William Gray, Daniel Webster, Benjamin W. Crowninshield, John Heard, Samuel Dana, Ebenezer Mattoon, Seth Sprague, Thomas H. Blood, and Jonas Sibley.

The Hon. John Adams was unanimously chosen their President. Alexander Bliss, Esq. was appointed Se-

The electors proceeded to fill the vacancies occasioned by the want of a choice by the people in the two districts of Hampshire South, and Barnstable. The Hon. Ezra Starkweather and the Hon. Wendell Davis were chosen. The electors then proceeded to supply the deficiencies occasioned by the absence of the Hon. Alden Spooner and Hugo Burghardt, Esq. who were chosen by the

was adjourned to twelve o'clock this day, then to vote for President and Vice President of the United States .- Centinel.

Extract of a letter to the Editors, dated

BOSTON, DEC. 6. "The Electoral College met yesterday and filled the vacancies, and made the Ex-President Adams their President The College, when filled, consisted of eight Federalists and seven Republicans. The votes to the passage of the resolution. were 15—whole number for JAMES MONROE, Mr. Cook, of Illinois, briefly assigned the as President. For Vice President, eight votes were for RICHARD STOCKTON, of New Jersey, and seven for D. D. Tomp-

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20.

MISSOURI QUESTION.

Our readers will perceive by the proceedings of Congress, that the House of Representatives have decided by a vote of -93 to 79, that Missouri as now constituted; should not be admitted into the Union. The clause in the constitution of Missouri prohibiting the ingress of free negroes, is believed to be the reason for this unexpected decision.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature of Kentucky, abolishing imprisonment for debt. Abill has passed the Senate of the same state, abolishing all militia fines for the years 1819 and 1820.

In the Senate of Pennsylvania, on the 6th instant, Mr. Davidson read a bill in his place, to reduce the salary of the Governor to 3000 dollars, and that of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to 1500 dollars: and another bill to reduce the pay of the members of the legislature to three dollars.

No petition for contesting the election of Governor Heister had been presented at the last dates from Harrisburg.

THE FLORIDAS.

Extract of a letter from a source of the first respectabili-ty, received at Charleston.

"LIVERPOOL. OCT. 26-My object in writing is to say, that I yesterday received a let-ter from Samuel Willams, Esq. of London, in which he uses these words: - My correspondent in Madrid confirms the report of the Ratification of the Treaty of Cession of the Floridas to the United States? This is important, especially to the Southern states. There can be no doubt of the fact."

There were seven hundred and twelve interments in the different burial grounds in New Orleans, from the 20th of August to the 28th October, inclusive.

In the case of Col. Matthew Lyon, there is a curious fact in the report of a committee of the Senate. which is, that the fine levied on the Colonel under the sedition act, was never paid into the National Treasury!

Commodore Isaac Chauncey has been appointed, by the President of the United States, to be one of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, and has accepted the appointment. The Board now consists of Commodores John Rodgers, David Porter, and Isaac

The Convention of Massachusetts have abolished the Religious Test Oath which was to be considered as a reprehensible and odious feature in her political system. The votes on the question were 242 to 176. It is wonderful to us, at our distance from the scene, that the minority should have been so numerous.

In due time, the reason of the age will be universally felt: we shall be able to say. " Convestit omnia perfundens sua luce Sol."

Its rays may penetrate even the writer in the North American Review, who inculcates the justness, as a principle, of the exclusion from public offices in America, of those who acknowledge a foreign spiritual jurisdiction. [National Gaz.

> FROM THE RICHMOND PATRIOT. SMALL NOTES.

As it is supposed by the President and several Members of the Common Hall of the City of Richmond, that considerable public of the 21st. inconvenience will result from a misunderstanding of the proper construction of the act passed at the last session of the Leigislature, Naples, on the 7th October, announcing the respecting the circulation of notes under five dollars; they advise that the following opinions of Counsel upon that subject should be published.

N. SHEPPARD, Chamberlain.

Under an Ordinance of the Common Hall of 450 men, rejoined the Royal standard. of the City of Richmond, passed on the 24th An Algerine squadron has been observed any of August, 1819, a number of small notes in the Bay of Tangiers, with a Spanish popeople but not present. The Hon. John Davis, of Barnstable, and Joseph Woodbridge, Esq. of Stockbridge, were chosen. Having certified these elections to his Excel-

lency the covernor, the Electorial College | not these notes may be legally continued in irculation under an act of the General As sembly, entitled, "An act, to amend the act, more effectually to prevent the circulation of notes emitted by unchartered banks," which took effect on the first day of the present month, subsequent to the issuing of the notes abovementioned.

I am of opinion, that the act of assembly in question applies only to such bonds, notes, bills, &c. of Corporations as have been or may be made after the day on which the act took effect. The penalties imposed by the act, attach to the circulation of such bonds, notes, bills, &c. and not to the circulation of any others. The Corporation notes abovementioned, are not of this description. They were made and issued at a time when there was no law in force to forbid it, and the circolation of them is not prohibited either directly or by any legal implication, by any provision of the act of assembly in question. I am therefore of opinion that the Corporation notes abovementioned may lawfully be circulated, and that no person will incur any one of the penalties of the act by receiving or offering them in payment.

A: P. UPSHUR. Richmond, Dec. 2d.

The Corporation of Richmond (under an Ordinance of the Common Hall) issued in August, 1819, a number of notes for the sums of one and two dollars, all of which were put in circulation previous to the passage of the Act, entitled, "An Act, to amend an Act, more effectually to prevent the circulation of Notes emitted by unchartered banks," passed

on the 22d February, 1820. It is asked, whether it be lawful for any person to offer in payment or circulate any of these notes, and whether such person would hereby incur the penalty of ten dollars, or be subject to any punishment under the act in

On the case above stated, I am of opinion, that the act does not extend to any Notes actually executed and put into circulation before it was passed, and that any person may circulate such Notes without being subject to any penalty or punishment under the Act.

There is a clear and obvious distinction be-

tween circulating, and issuing, or putting into circulation, and this distinction was certainly in the view of the Legislature when they passed the act.—The two first sections prohibited the issuing or putting into circulation of such notes by an individual or body corporate after the date of the Act. The third section prohibits the bringing into the Com-monwealth, with intention to issue, circulate or offer in payment any note for a less sum than one dollar, and the fourth section prohibits the circulating of all notes issued or put in circulation contrary to the act—and as the Notes in question were all issued and put in circulation previous to the passage of the Act, and therefore, certainly not in violation of its provisions, no person can be made subject to any punishment or penalty, under the Act for offering in payment, or circulating any of these Notes thus lawfully issued or put in circulation before the act was in exist-

JOHN WICKHAM. Richmond, Dec 2, 1820.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND. The fast-sailing packet ship James Monroe, Capt. Rogers, arrived at New York, on the 14th inst. from Liverpool, brings London

dates to the 2nd of November, inclusive. An event, like that which deprived the world of the illustrious Chatham, it appears, took place in the House of Lords. Lord Easking, in pronouncing a speech in reply to the Lord Chancellor, was affected with a sudden paroxism, which struck him speechless and senseless, and from which he had not recovered at the sailing of the vessel. A common regret will be felt, at so untoward an event, at such a crisis. The integrity and the talents of this illustrious lawyer, statesman, and patriot, have long been highly appreciated, in every part of the world, where the English name is known. Capt Rogers reports, verbally, that the Bill of Pains and Penalties had passed the House of Lords; but it was believed, would

be thrown out in the House of Commons. A violent effervescence evidently prevailed in the popular sentiment. The papers favorable to the Queen were warm and bold in their language. The Traveller of Nov. 1, says, "When the Bill of Pains and Penalties shall have passed, England will have ceased to be under the government of law." A passenger in the James Monroe, who left France the latter part of October, states, that a mercantile house in Bordeaux had received a letter from Madrid, dated the 5th of Oct. stating, that the Floridas had been ceded by the Cortes, to the U. States. This information was announced in a Paris paper

LONDON, OCT. 25. A telegraphic dispatch was received in surrender of Palermo. On that day, Gen. Pire took possession of the forts. A general pardon was published in the name of the Prince Vicar General, and the affairs of State have now returned to their ordinary course. The troops who had been taken prisoners in Palermo on the first revolt, to the number

From the Richmond Enquirer of Dec. 12. Mr. Miller agreeably to the notice he had given on Friday, yestorday submmitted the following resolution; Resolved, that leave be given to bring in a bill in Toreduce the wages of the members of the General Assembly.

Mr. Burton moved to amend the resolution by adding thereto; and all the officers of the Common-

realth whose salaries can be constitutionally reuced. "This amendment was agreed to by a ma-ority, as we understand of about 8 or 10. The question was then put on the resolution as mended, taken by syes and noes, and carried, ayes

Samuel Sprigg was on the 10th inst. re-elected Governor of the State of Maryland. The votes, on joint ballot of both Houses of

the Legislature, were—
For Samuel Sprigg, 48
For Charles Golsborough, 46 Close polling!

MARRIED Yesterday evening, by the Rev. John Redman, r. Dennis L. M'Sherry, to Miss Susan H. Abell, both of this county.

Medical Notice.

DOCTOR C. F. WILSTACH

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Harper's Ferry and its vicinity, and will be thankful for their encouragement. He resides at the house of Mr. Wm. Graham, at Harper's Ferry.

Negroes to Hire.

A number of negroes of different descrip-ions will be hired, for the ensuing year, on Fuesday, the 26th inst. at Charlestown. THOMAS BRISCOE.

For sale or hire,

COURTEEN or fifteen likely young Negross, men and women. Persons disposed to purchase or hire, will find the owner disposed to sell or hire on fair and reasonable terms. If they are not hired or sold before Friday the 29th of December, they will on that day be exposed to public hire or sale to the highest bidder, at my quarter plantation, at 11 o'clock, A. M. where all persons wanting servants are invited to attend.

ADAM S. DANDRIDGE.

FOR SALE.

On the 10th of January next, a number of Valuable Negroes, Consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls:

Amongst them

A Carpenter, 10 or 12 working hands, & several house servants. -ALSO-

Household Furniture-Books, Carpenters Tools, and one Mare. which property belongs to the estate of the late Col. Meredith Helm, who by his will bequeathed it to Frances his wife, (lately deceased) during her life. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, at the house in which Mrs Helm resided at the time of her death. which is a little on the right of the road to Martinsburg, about four miles from the Corporation of Winchester. A credit of nine months will be given for all articles purchased exceeding five dollars, the purchasers giving bond with approved security for payment of the purchase money. The subscri bers, acting executors of the will of Mrs. Helm, will superintend the sale, to whom all obligations for purchases made must be given

before the property purchased is removed.

JOHN JOLLIFFE. ELISHA W. WILLIAMS.

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 carryall and geers, 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'trix.

FOR SALE,

The lease whereon I now live, containing

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.

FROM PORT AU PRINCE.

SAVANNAH, DEC. 5.

Captain Douville, of the schr. Katy, arrived this morning from Por-au-Prince, states that on the 13th ult. when he left that port, every thing was tranquil. Boyer was at the Cape with 25,000 thoops, but he met with no opposition, and the change of government was rapturously hailed wherever he appeared. All the branches of the Royal family had received his protection, and moderation and humanity characterized his proceedings. We have not perused any later papers than to the 26th October; but this verbal intelligence can implicitly be relied on, and is highly satisfactory.

From the papers received by the Katy, we have made the following translations: From the Port au Prince Telegraph, Oct. 26

Death of the Tyrant and the end of Tyranny. His Excellency the President of Hayti made his en rance into St. Marcs the 10th inst at 9 o'clock in the morning. He was received with a pure and unaffected alacrity. The inhabitants call us their liberators, the saviours of their country. Every species of misery, suffering, and degradation, to which human nature is liable, was presented in this city. Never was tyranny more cruel, nor more savage than that exercised over the unfortunate inhabitants of the North and the Artibonete. The crimes committed by Christophe are innumerable, and their recital would be disgusting. Wherever the army passed nothing was seen but women and a few old men. The population of this part of the Island was destined to perish. Increase was impossible. His Excellency reseived a communication on the 15th inst. signed by 4 chiefs who are at the head of the Revolution; Richard, Monpoint, Placide Lebrun, and Charles Purre. They report that on the 8th inst. Christophe dispatched against them his domestic Garrison, who, as far from fighting, united themselves with those who had raised the standard of Liberty. Joachim Deschamps, the commander of this corps, and worthy to be the friend of such a master, seeing himself abandoned, sought safety in flight. The Royal family were at the mercy of the Republicans.

The month of October will be ever me-

morable. In the space of fourteen years it has twice seen liberty triumph over tyranny, and two despots sink beneath the efforts of the Republicans. On the 8th of the month Christophe the Cruel blew out his brains

Romain has not surrendered himself, as was said. This chief is in a state of rebellion, and endeavoring to create a party.— He cannot however, succeed, as the few who were with him are daily deserting to us .-There were 4000 men in the dungeons and prisons of Sans Souci. They have been liberated.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser of Dec. 6. Vesterday morning at half past six o'clock, an explosion took place at the extensive Pow-der Manufactory of Messrs. Moses Hale & Co. at Chelmsford. We have to announce the melancholy fact, that John Ives, of Sunbury, and Levi Marshall, of Chelmsford. were instantly killed, and Nathaniel Marshall, a brother to the last, and Sherburn Chase, of Litchfield N. H. were dangerously wounded. These were workmen, and entered the mill but an instant before the explosion. The loss of property is comparatively small, less than \$1000, as the Stamping Mill and Corning house only blew up.

The magazines, and other buildings, in which were the principal quantities of pow-der, being at some distance remained unin-jured The two buildings which blew up were about fifteen yards apart. It is impossi-ble to determine at present which first exploded, or what was the cause. We understand, that this accident will not materially interrupt the business of the establish-

BARTIMORE, DEC. 11.

A most daring fraud was, on Saturday last, committed in his city. The circumstances as stated to be are shortly these—that a young black man exime to Baltimore, sold his flour in Howard street, and received a bank bill in payment to the amount of fifty dollars. He was shortly afterwards accosted in the street, by a man, assuming the name of a magistrate, who told him, that it became his duty in virtue of his office to examine the bill, to ascertain whether it was genuine or not. The unsuspecting man de-livered into the hands of the stranger, the envelope containing the bill, which this pre-tended magistrate shortly afterwards return-ed, affirming the note to be genuine. The young man afterwards on opening the packet, found that this pretended justice had escaped with the fifty dollars, leaving only one be-hind to remind the owner of his loss [Chronicle.

NEW YORK, DEC. 9. Almost incredible, and yet true - We were among a number who yesterday went on board the British schooner Parker, captain Dunn, from Jamaica. to see the Sword of a Sword Fish. This sword appears about nine inches clear of the ceiling of the vessel, in the bilge, having penetrated through a four inch plank and sheathing, passing between the timbers and through the ceiling. Had it gone two inches farther, it would have penetrated a hoghshead of rum. We understand Mr. Scudder, of the Museum, is to be at the expence of cutting the plank and ceilat the expence of cutting the plank and ceiling, through which the sword passed, for the purpose of exhibiting the whole, as a proof

of the wonderful and almost incredible power of the Sword Fish. It is probable the fish was attached to the vessel for several days, which protracted her passage to 38 days from Falmouth .- Gaz.

Negroes to Hire.

WILL be hired for the ensuing year, on Thursday the 28th inst. at the subscriber's farm, about five miles from Charlestown, eighteen or twenty likely negroes, consisting of men, wemen, boys and girls.

MARY MANNING.

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.

Sale Postponed.

Just recovering from a very severe indissition. I feel as if I should not be sufficient ly 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.

To all whom it may concern.

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 irginia, 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 ov otherwise—I frequently heard this report and always con-tradicted it in the most positive manner, but never until lately, when it seems to be revivng, 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 affars. I therefore contradict it once for all. GEO, WM. FAIRFAX.

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: Muscadel Raisins-Soft shell Almonds, Fresh Prunes-Pacand Nuts, Filberts-Citron,

Prime Chewing Tobacco, Cut and Dry Ditto, Macabau Snuff-Rappee do.-Scotch do. Best Spanish Cigars—Country do. Black oil varnish for Saddlers and Shoe-

Fancy Shaving Soap—Castile do. Black and red Sealing Wax—Wafers, Silver wired Tooth Brushes,

With a variety of articles too numerous to

Charlestown, Nov. 15.

Land at Auction.

THE subscriber will offer for sale, to the ighest 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.

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 LEWIS HOFF, Cashier.

The Subscribers 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, Wines-Jamaica Spirits, New England Rum and Molasses.

Ageneral supply of DYE STUFFS. JEFFERSON & BROWN. Charlestown, Nov. 15.

History of the Reformation.

In the Press, and will speedily be published, in the City of Washington, The History of the Reformation;

Abridgement of Burnet's History of the Re-formation of the Church of Lingland: Together with sketches of the lives of Luther, Calvin, and Zuinglius, the three celebrated Reformers of the Continent.

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 pri-vilege we possess of worshipping God ac-cording to our consciences.

The noble constancy of the martyrs, proves too, the power of religion in supportng 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

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 hum-ble 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

WILLIAM H. WILMER. Alexandria, October 30th, 1820. I. The work will contain about two hun-

dred and fifty pages 12mo. and be well print ed on good paper, and well bound.
H. The price to subscribers will be One. Dollar, payable on delivery of the volume. Subscriptions received at this office.

Negroes for Hire.

WILL be hired for the ensuing year, on Saturday the 30th instant, (December,) at Adam Moudy'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.

Negroes for Hire.

WM. P. FLOOD.

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 hired negroes belonging to the estate of Matthew Whiting, are requested to deliver them on

SMITH SLAUGHTER.

NOTICE.

THE notes of the purchasers at William McCaughtry'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.

Negroes for Hire.

WILL be exposed for hire on Tuesday the 26th inst. at Mr. Joseph Engle's Tavern, between forty and fifty likely stout negroes, 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 Moudy 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.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Negroes to Hire.

A number of negroes of different descrip-tions to hire for the ensuing year. - For terms apply to the subscriber. THOMAS BRISCOE.

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. Those who have not been punctual in lischarging their accounts are solicited to do

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 casssimeres, come. If you want quite low priced cloths and cassimeres, velvets and cords, come. If you want beautiful pelicsse cloths and cassimeres, come. If you want home-made cloths, come. If you want home made linsey, come. If you want white, scar-let, yellow, red, blue and black flannels, come. If you want double mill'd flannels, come. If you want spotted peliesse flannels, come. If you want super black and colored bomba-zeens and bombazetts, come. If you want superior black and colored Canton and Nan-kin 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 patinets, 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 jaco-net cambricks, come. If you want 4-4 and 6-4 cambrick muslins, come. If you want cambrick shirtings, come. If you want the best 7.8 and 4.4 Irish linens, come. If you want 54 Irish sheetings, come. If you want twilled sheetings, come. If you want Russia sheetings, come. If you want Irish, German and Scotch dowlas, 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 su-perior 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, damask table linens, come. If you want bird eye and Russia towding diaper, come. If you want plain and figured leno muslins, come. If you want plain and figured book muslins, come. If you want long lawns, super linen cambrick, and linen cambrick handkerchiefs, come. If you want Madras, bandanno, 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 to 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 bootess, both of Morocco and leather, come. If you want ladies' habit, and gentlemen's gloves, and Morocco skins, come. If you gloves, and Morocco skins, come. If you want Saddle blankets, Indian blankets, point (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, 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 Marmay wines, come. If you want French brandy, spirits, gin, rum, peach bandy 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, dve If you want oil, paints, paint brushes, dys 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 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. get it, and that VERY CHEAP. 82 Bonds and Notes received in payment Jas. S. Lane & Towner. Shepherdstown, Nov. 22.

Blank Attachments

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

opened, but that the remaining engagements

Vol. XIII. 1 CHARLES WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1820. 4 LC 2944 (Pino. 664. In the statement of expenditures and means | some Indian Chief, and worn by him as a | able opinion, and the subject being of geneof the University, it will be perceived that | mark of distinction. we have not taken the private subscriptions. SIR: I have the honor to inclose the annual Report of the Rector and Visitors of the University of Virginia, with the proper ac-companying documents, which has been made to the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, according to law, for the purpose of being laid before the legislature. I have the honor to be your most obedient tors have not thought it safe to found on it To the President and Directors of the Licasualties unforeseen, errors of estimate, and expenses, other than those of mere build-

In the report of the commissioners who met at Rockfishgap on the first day of August 1818, it was stated that " a building of somewhat more size, in the middle of the grounds, may be called for in time, in which may be rooms for religious worship, under such impartial regulations as the visitors shall prescribe, for public examinations, for a library, for the schools of music, drawing, and other associated purposes." The expences of this building are not embraced in the estimates herein before stated. Its cost will probably be about 40,000 dollars, and its want will be felt as soon as the University's all open. But this building is beyond the reach of the present funds: nor are these indeed adequate to the maintenance of the institution on the full scale enacted by the le-

That body, aware that Professors of de-

sirable eminence could not be expected to re-

inquish the situations in which they might

be found, for others, new, untried and un-

known, without a certainty of adequate com-

the extra sum lately received from the gene-

sive application to these objects, due care

institution in the partial degree to which its

present annuity shall be adequate. If, on the other hand, the legislature shall be of

opinion that the sums so advanced in the name of a lean, from the general fund of education, were legitimately applicable to the purpose, of an University, that its early commencement will promote the sufficient

mencement will promote the public good, by

offering to our youth, now ready and waiting

shall be taken to preserve the buildings erect-

during the term of its exclu-

pensation, confided to the discretion of the for the accommodation of the Professors and Students, before opening the institution; as the maintenance of that, when opened, by Visitors the salaries which should be stipulated to the Professors first employed. But the annuity heretofore appropriated to the mainabsorbing all its funds, would leave nothing tenance of the University cannot furnish sufto complete what might yet be requisite for the full establishment called for by law. ficient inducement to ten Professors, of high degree, each in his respective line of science; On view of the accounts rendered by the and yet to employ inferior persons, would Bursar and Proctor, they found that, with be to stand where we are in science, unathe aid of the loan authorised (if the commencement of its instalments for re payment vailed of the higher advances already made elsewhere, and of the advantages contemplat could be suspended four years,) and of their ed by the statute under which we act. If annuity during the same time, they might the legislature shall be of opinion that the anaccomplish the whole of the buildings of acnuity already apportioned to the establishment and maintenance of an institution for commodation for the Professors and Students according to the estimates, heretofore made, instruction in all the useful sciences, in its of their probable cost, of which the following proper part of the whole fund, the Visitors will faithfully see that it shall be punctually applied to the remaining engagements, for the buildings and to the reimbursement of

statement presents a summary view. 1820. April. The existing debts, are \$10,000 To complete the 7 pavilions, and 31 dormitories on hand To build 3 more pavilions and 24 dormitories to complete the

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

Interesting account of its Progress.

President of the Board of the Literary Fund.

terary Fund.

In obedience to the act of the General As-

sembly of Virginia, requiring that the Rector

and Visitors of the University of Virginia

should make report annually to the President

and Directors of the Literary Fund, (to be

laid before the Legislature at their next suc-

ceeding session,) embracing a full account of

the disbursements, the funds on hand, and

a general statement of the condition of the

said University; the said Visitors make the

The General Assembly, at their last session of 1819—20, having passed an act authorizing thesaid Visitors, for the purpose of

finishing the buildings of the University to

horrow the sum of \$60,000, and to pledge, for re-payment of the said sum and interest,

any part of the annual appropriation of 15,000 dollars, heretofore made by law, the Board

of Visitors, at their semi-annual meeting of

April last, proceeded to the consideration of

the said act, and of the authorities therein

permitted to them. They were of opinion in

the first place, that it would be most expedient to complete all the buildings necessary

The Hon. the Speaker of the House of Delegates.

following Report:

TH. M. RANDOLPH.

To build 3 hotels and 25 dormitories completing the east back 1821. To build 2 hotels and Prog-

tor's house, and 25 dormitories completing the west back 19,000

MEANS. 1820, April. Loan from the Li-1821, January 1. Annuity of 15,000 - \$2,400 interest of \$40,000. Additional loan of

1822, Jan. 1. Annuity of \$15,000 -\$3,600 interest of \$60,000, 1823, Jan. 1. Annuity of \$ 15,000-\$3,600 interest of 60,000

They therefore proceeded to negociate a loan of \$40,000 from the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, reimbursable by five instalments of \$11,244 a year, begin ning on the ____ day of April 1824; and afterwards a second loan of \$20,000 reimbursable by like instalments, commencing from the day when the others should end. On this view of their resources, the Board proceeded to authorize their Proctor to en ter into contracts for the completion of the buildings already begun, and for the erec-tion of those still wanting, so as to provide in the whole ten pavilions for the Professors required by law, five hotels, for dieting the students, and a sixth for the use of the Proctor, with an hundred and four dormitories, sufficient for lodging 208 students; and they instructed him to make, in his contracts, effeetual provision that the whole shall be completed in the autumn of the ensuing year 1821. At that time therefore the buildings

of accommodation for the Professors and his house found the above articles, connect-Students are expected to be all ready for the reception; and the institution might then be have been buried contiguous to his dwelling.

FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

May I beg the favor of you to hand them

is calculated to afford instruction as well fluid, which was enclosed in the brass box. Your's with great respect.

RICHARD CHANNING MOORE.

From the Winchester Republican. Mr. Editor.

The present is a season of great pecuniary difficulty and distress. Every one s pressed by his creditor, and by a sort of re-action, is in turn pressing his debtors -The dockets of the law courts are crowded with actions of debt-those of the Chancery with bills to foreclose mortgages. Every newspaper presents us with advertisements of land to be sold under deeds of trust, and many are the applications to equity for inunctions to restrain the trustees from seltion in which he stands to the creditor and debtor who have employed him. This information seems the more necessary beause, from frequent instances within my own knowledge, I feel satisfied that there is a very general misapprehension on this subject. Many, even among men of busitrustee is the agent, nay the mere instruto the voice or consulting the interest of the debtor-without looking into the state of accounts between the parties-without examining the situation of the trust property, to ascertain, whether from conflicting claims, doubts about the title or any other cause, a sale would involve a sacrifice. To correct | mellow earth In about one week the dorn these errors. I beg leave to quote a few pas-sages from these decided by our court of ap peals. In 3d Munford's Reports 170, Ross other week for eight weeks, at which time it the agent for the parties." In 4th Munford, was destroyed either by the frost, grub, or 251. Quarles vs. Lacy. The court says "as birds. My other things I manured and to the circumstance mentioned by the trus. nursed equally well, and I have been amply tees, that the agent of the creditor, was pre- paid for all r sale, the court is clearly of opinion, that no | any of my neighbours, and did it in much ed from ruin or injury, and at the end of that term they will provide for opening the such influence ought to have operated with less time, I mean I got all my harvesting hem; and that trustees acting under private deeds of trust, as well as those acting nder decrees of a court of chancery should consider themselves impartial agents for both parties, and act in all sales for the in-terest of the debtor, as well as the creditor."

There is a still later case which touches this

subject: I mean, the case of Lane & Broome

trustee, of his interest in the land, notwith-

fendants filed their answers; and on a mo-

November, 1820, the decision of the Chan-

cellor was reversed; and the injunction di-

Winchester Chancery court. The late Dr. Bull had given a deed of trust on his Jeffer for it, an early and near resource for instruc-tion, and by arresting the heavy tribute we son land; the title of this land was considerably involved, there being two suits depending about it—after Bull's death, the trustees are annually paying to other states and countries for the article of education, and shall think proper to liberate the present annuity from its engagements, the Visitors trust it will advertised to sell-Lane & Broome, creditors of Doctor Bull, but without any lien on. the land, presented a bill of injunction to the be in their power, by the automn, of the ensuing year 1821, to engage and bring into place that portion of the Professors designated by the law, to which the present annuity may be found competent; or, by the same epoch, to carry into full execution the whole objects of the law, if an enlargement be made of its participation in the general fund ade quate to the full establishment contemplated by the law. chancellor, "the object of which was, to restrain the trustees from selling, until by the aid of the court of equity, the title to the land should be cleared and settled, so that a fair sale of it might take place, for an adequate price. The Chancellor refused to grant this injunction, on the ground, that the grantor

The accounts of receipts, disbursements, and funds on hand, for the year ending with present date, as rendered by the Bussar and Proctor of the University, are given with this report, as is required by law.

TH: JEFFERSON, Rector.

October 2, 1820.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE ENQUIRER. Richmond, December 1, 1820.

Gentlemen—In passing through the county of Essex, on my late Episcopal tour I was presented by Mr John Waring with part of a string of beads, and a brass box containing a yellow fluid. Mr. Waring in digging near for the buildings, and the reimbursement of the sums borrowed from the Literary Fund, will require the whole revenue of the University for seven years to come, that is to say until the ———— day of April 1828.

As the Mansion in which he resides, has been built upwards of eighty years and as the ground between the Rappahannock and his house has the appearance of a place of ancient sepulture, the beads and brass box were in all probability given by Capt Smith to by the clerk, and saw it. I consider it an As the Mansion in which he resides, has

ral interest, I should like to see the whole of The ideas associated with he above artiinto account. Of these \$2,079 33 cents of the 1st instalment, \$3,914 13 of the 2d, and haps will be felt by my fellow citizens generated with he above arts to long to be given haps will be felt by my fellow citizens generated with he above arts to long to be given haps will be felt by my fellow citizens generated with he above arts to long to be given haps will be felt by my fellow citizens generated with he above arts. \$3,217 09 of the 3d, are still due; and the last, amounting to \$10,666 50 will become sent them to the Museum in this city, to ly to the duties of trustees. "The court has due on the 1st day of April next. But of the immediately assented, and depositive some loss will be occasioned by the ted them in my hands for that purpose. the same cause, will be so tardy and uncer. to Mr. Warrell? The curious will no doubt as the agent of both parties; that he ought be pleased to see them; and as the Museum | to act impartially between them; that he any stipulations requiring punctuality in their fulfilment. They have thought it more fied in adding to the number of those valuances, to greater powers, touching his trust, party violatory of that duty; and has in geadvisable to reserve it as a supplementary ble articles it contains. Perhaps it may be than the commissioner of a court of equity. and contingent fund to aid the general re- in the power of some person skilled in Indian He may of his own motion apply to a court venue, as it shall be received, and to meet antiquities, to throw light upon the yellow of equity, remove impediments to a fair execution of his trust; as also, if necessary, to adjust the actual sum, which ought to be

A CITIZEN

FROM THE AMERICAN SENTINEL. TOMY BROTHER FARMERS

raised by the sale. If he should fail however

to do this, the party injured by his default, has an unquestionable right to do it."

I am sorry that there is so much need of he admonitions I am about to give .- Depend on it, you do not "work it right," you would make your farms and stocks twice as profitable as they now are. Many of you farm too much.—
You would find it much more profitable to farm twenty acres well, than forty by halves. ing. In this situation of things, I have thought it might be of public utility to state at the rate of one hundred bushels of Indian the duties of a trustee, and the exact rela. corn to the acre. Is not this much better tion in which he stands to the creditor and than a common crop of thirty or forty bushels? You will most certainly say it is, and with the same breath ask how I manage to make it produce so plentifully? My ground being much infested with ground mice, or moles, and also overrun with grubs and other vermin, I put on, early in the month of ness and intelligence, believe that when a | March, about seven bushels of salt to the deed of trust is made to secure a debt, the acre, which thoroughly destroys all kind of vermin, being an excellent strong manure; ment of the creditor alone—that at his call early in April. I gave it a good coat of stable he must advertise and sell, without listening manure, and ploughed and worked the ground over and over, until it became completely mellow; I then had every corn hole filled with hog manure, and after drepping my corn. (which had been previously soaked in warm water) I scattered a pint of lime over every hill, and then covered the whole with a little vs. Norvell, the court says "that a trusteen's | was as high as my head, and not a spire of it sent to urge, or as it is said to force the raised more than twice as much per acre as done two or three weeks before many others. This is accomplished in a great measure by redeeming time; rising between three and & o'clock in the morning; then if the day be very sultry and hot. I lie by from 12 to 3, and rest. I then feel refreshed and able to work until quite dark-This I call "working it right" Whereas, should I lay in bed until vs Tidball, &c, This case went from the | the sun benp and shame me, haunt the tavern at night, drink too much whiskey, but half manure, half plough, half plant, half nurse, half harvest, and do every thing else by halves, I surely should nor "work it right,"

nor get half a crop.
I shall now conclude, by giving you, for further consideration, a few excellent observations, from a wiser head, perhaps, than my own, which I shall endeavor to improve for myself, and hope every brother farmer will do likewiee, viz.

"I often say to myself, what a pity it is our farmers do not work it right. When I see a man turn his cattle into the road, to run at large, and waste their dung, during a winter's Bull was fully apprised of these suits and day, I say this man does not work it right — doubts about the title of the land, when he Ten loads of good manure, at least, is lost in made the deed of trust—that he authorised a season, by this slovenly practice—and all sale hy the trustee, in so short a time, that he for what? For nothing indeed but to ruin his could not have contemplated a previous set- farm.

lement of the title by a court of equity; and So, when I see cattle late in the fall, or that he had power to direct a sale by his early in the spring, rambling in a meadow or mowing field, pouching the soil, and breakstanding the existence of the doubts aforeing the grass roots, I say to myself, this man said. Upon the chancellor's refusal to grant does not work it right.

the bill, application was made (under the law) to a judge of the court of appeals, who directed that it should be granted. The de-So, when I see a barn yard, with a drain to t, I say the owner does not work it right, for how easy is it to make a yard hollow, or lowest in the middle to receive the urine and tion to dissolve, the Chancellor adhering to his opinion (which it is said he is pretty apt all the wash of the sides, which will be thus kept dry for the cattle. The wash and urine of the yard mixed with any kind of earth, or to do,) dissolved the bill. The record was taken to the Court of Appeals, and on the 2d putrid straw, is excellent manure; yet how much do our farmers loose by neglecting these things; in fact, they do not work it right.

rected to be re instated in the Winchester When I see a Farmer, often going to the retailer's store, with a bottle or jug, or loungcourt, to be proceeded in according to the principles laid down in the opinion of the ing about a tavern, or wrangling about polities. or quarelling with, and defaming his neighbour's good name. I am certain such a man does not work it right."

A PENN FARMER. Philadelphia County, Dec. 1820.