'Midst the 'wild'rings of care and tor-That darken and sadden our path

Ah! what could induce us to struggle

If Hope, smiling Hope, did not

Reviv'd by her breath, far more daz-Than when it was scattering its balms on the gale.

O, come then enchantress! and shed A beam of thy radiance to lighten its

And while thy gay visions illusively

I'll worship the spell-tho' its falsehood I know.

Has wild disappointment exerted its

sway; Yet still to the finger of Hope will I That points in the distance an un-

clouded day. And will it return, that clear white

dawning morn, O'er which no more tempests of anguish shall rave?

Thy bosom shall tranquilly rest in

And clear shall eternity's morning And bright and unfading thy happi-Tho' last upon earth, 'twill be found in

Untarnish'd by falsehood, unsulli'd

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT. We are informed that Daniel French, (machinist and engineer of the city of New York, has invented a very useful improvement in the art of weaving .-The machinery is very simple in its construction, and cheap to build, and may be moved with the hand, water, or any other convenient power. Mr. operation, at his works in the village of congressional election for this district. Greenwich. It is put in motion with the hand, by turning a crank, which communicates motion to all parts necessary to perform the work, which it does with dispatch and neatness. All the attention necessary is to mend threads and supply the shuttles with yarn, and may be worked by children or decrepid persons, who may thereby get a comfortable living. This machine is constructed to weave several pieces at once of narrow stuffs, such as webbing and narrow cloths of various kinds, and will be a valuable acquisition to our infant manufactories. We understand some of his machines are already engaged for the state prison, to be used by the criminals. Would not this be a valuable acquisition to this city, by being introduced into the alms house or other convenient places, where many of the infirm and children would be able to earn a living, and diminish the burden on the community?

Printers are desired to give the above a place in their papers. New York Paper.

COUNTERFEITS. [As we import knives, forks, common law, shirts, handkerchiefs calico and crape, &c. &c. &c. from England; it is not very surprising that some of her royal subjects should endeavour to extend the trade, and supply usewith bank notes. It verifies the adage,—
"Give some folks an inch, and they'll take a span." After perusing the following, the American reader will probably incline to prefer domestic manu-

Pittsburg, (P.) January 25. On Monday last two men of the name of Hebron Mabee and Alexander M'Intosh, were committed to the jail of this county, for passing counterfeit notes on the Bank of Baltimore. Af-

hter their commitment they made an acnowledgement of their villainy, and stated that they reside in Delaware county, state of New-York; that M'Intosh obtained the notes from one Millard, of Connecticut, who got them from a man by the name of Boyce, of Elizabethtown, county of Leeds, Upper Canada, who is said to be the manufacturer-3666 dollars, in bills of 20 dollars each on the Bank of Baltimore, were found in their possession, and a bill of 50 dollars on the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Philadelphia. They also state, that James Calder and The chaplet that sorrow had steep'd in John Rav, of Delaware county, state of New-York, are concerned in circula-Its roses all drooping, all wither'd | ting these notes, and have now in their possession a large quantity of them. — The notes on the Bank of Baltimore are all of the date of May 1st, 1800, and are easily detected by any person who has a tolerable knowledge of the genuine bills.

From the Baltimore Whig.

IMPRESSMENT.

Is there any other nation on the earth that would endure such repeated outrages of this sort as we have borne? The following narrative, in the blunt For long in my bosom, corrosive and lingo of an honest sailor, is another re-

Extract of a letter from John Allen, of

On board H. M. Ship Hound, Cadiz, Nov. 10, 1810.

and put me in the papers - as I have on the lot, and an excellent garden .wrote to our consul here and to Mr. For terms apply the subscriber. Lyman in vain. I sailed from Boston in the ship Atlantic of Portsmouth, N. Hope wispers, it will-for, extracted H. to London; from London to Teneriffe. On our passage back to London lost my protection. I got another from Mr. Lyman, a few days after 20th

May, 1807. - Sent my protection, and wrote several times to Mr. Lyman- present occupied by the subscriber, No answer. Sent home to Wiscasset, and a protection was received at the admiralty, Jan. 16, 1808; went to London, and Mr. Lyman gave a certificate of discharge. Arrived at Liverpool 9th February last; was impressed and sent on board the Princess. I wrote several times to Mr. Lyman and the consul; have received no answer for nine months-am a native of Wiscasset, where my wife and family live. The collector there knows me-I hope

he will obtain my release. JOHN ALLEN.

IF WE are authorised to say, that DANIEL MORGAN, Esq, will be French has one of these machines in the republican candidate, at the next

Trustee's Sale.

Tuesday the 12th day of March next, before the door of Mr. Robert Fulton's tavern, in Charles-Town, for cash, a Coachee, two Horses, and some household Furniture

S. SLAUGHTER, Trustee. February 8, 1811.

FOR RENT.

HE subscriber will rent for a term I of years his property in Charles-Town, which has been occupied by Mr. John Anderson for some time past. This property consists of a brick building, containing five rooms, a garret and a ten feet passage; a frame house containing four rooms, a bar room, and passage, all neatly finished, store house and counting room; also a kitchen, pantry, two stables, smoke house, &c. The above improvements are on a corner lot, on the main street, and on the square adjoining the public buildings. It is the best stand in this place for a store and tavern, and may be rented separately, if necessary. Possession will be given

on the 2d day of April next. Also, a house & lot on the main street opposite Mrs. Muse's, and a large and convenient house and lot, handsomely, situated, well inclosed, and has all necessary buildings for a private family, adjoining the Presbyterian meeting house lot. Possession may be had immediately of the two last described houses. For terms apply to the subscriber, in Charles-Town.

JOHN KENNEDY. February, 1, 1811.

CAUTION.

HE public are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment on a THE public are hereby cautioned bond given by the subscriber, of Wash- their next session, for an act mean ington county, state of Maryland, to a sting a company for the purposcertain Wendal Glaze, formerly of the turnpiking a road from the bank of county and state aforesaid, now of Jef- piver Potomac, at Harper's Ferry ferson county, Virginia, for one hun- the west end of the main street dred and thirty three pounds twelve | Charles-Town, in the county of leffer llings and six pence, dated the 8th day of September, 1806, and payable on the first day of April, 1811, next ensuing-as I am determined not to pay the same until compelled by law. WILLIAM EASTON. January 24, 1811.

DR. REETZ

REQUESTS all persons indebted to him for medical services to come forward and make immediate payment, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

He has for sale a young healthy NE-GRO WOMAN, an excellent house

Shepherd's-town, Feb. 1, 1811.

House & Lot for Sale. THE subscriber offers for sale the I House and Lot he now occupies, Wiscasset, to his brother tar, Charles on the main street in Charles-Town, and within a few yards of the Court House. The house is two stories high, and well finished inside, with a convenient cellar under it, and kitchen I beg you will speak to your captain, adjoining-There is also a good stable

CURTIS GRUBB. January 25, 1811.

CAUTION.

LL persons are hereby forewarned from passing through the farm at throwing down the fences, or taking wood therefrom. Such as disregard this notice may depend upon being prosecuted to the utmost extent of the

ROBERT M'MAKIN. January 25, 1811.

A prime collection of FALE & WINTER GOODS to all the prizes the 250 tickets (with JUST RECEIVED,

And are now opening at the subscriber's

All of which have been selected with the utmost care and attention, from the latest fall importations. They deem it tageously arranged for the interest of de unnecessary to particularise articles, as venturers as any ever offered to the public.

The proportion of prizes is much greater their assortment is quite complete, consisting of almost every article called two to one prize. It affords also many for; all of which they offer at cheap strong inducements to purchase early, in a rates for cash or suitable country pro-By virtue of a deed of trust, executduce. All those who are desirous of dollars each; and the highest prize is list ble to come out of the wheel on the next of Hambleton Jefferson, I will sell, on | pay us a visit. We have also received | an additional supply to the Apothecary department, consisting in part of the following valuable medicines, viz.

Refined Camphor, Tincture Steel, Bateman's Drops, Stoughton's Bitters, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence of Lavender. Essence of Burgamot, Paregoric Elixir, Venice Turpentine, Iceland Moss, Ipecacuanah,

Anderson's and Hahn's anti-bilious Pills, And also that efficacious medicine

Apodeldoc, &c. &c. And are now ready to serve their customers and the public generally, to whom they return thanks for the liberal encouragement they have received since their commencement in business.

PRESLEY MARMADUKE. & Co. Shepherd's-Town, Nov. 16, 1810.

Estray Horse.

OT out of a stable, in the town of I Smithfield, sometime last month, a small gray Horse, the property of the subscriber. He is about 14 hands high, has a white face, will be five years old next spring, slender made, and paces remarkably well, his tail has been bobb'd square off, but has nearly grown to any person who will take him up, and give me information thereof. and give me information thereof, and BENNET, & Co. all reasonable charges if brought home June 15, 1810. all reasonable charges if brought bome.

MATTHEW RANSON.

Charles-Town, Jan. 11, 1811.

NOTICE.

January 18, 1811.

Four Cents per Pound Will be given, at this Office, for clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS.

FOR RENT.

A Grist Mill & Saw Mill

IN Berkeley county, on the road lead. ing from Martinsburgh to Will. amsport, known by the name of Lite's mill. Both mills are in excellent or. der, with sufficient water in the driest seasons. A lease for three years and nine months will be given, and posses. sion may be had on the 15th of April next. For terms apply to the subscriher in Charles-Town, or to Robert Worthington, in Shepherd's-Town.
THO. BRECKENRIDGE.

January 11, 1811.

IN THE Vaccine Institution LOTTERY,

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore, as soon as the sale of Tickets will admit, are the following

CAPITAI	PRIZES	
1 Prize of .	. 30,000 dolls	
1	. 25,000	
1	. 20,000	
2	. 10,000	
3	. 5,000	
14	. 1,000	
30	. 500	
50	. 100	
24 Land Carlot B. C.		

Together with a number of minor prizes, amounting to upwards of One hundred & thirty thousand Dollars.

EIGHT PRIZES OF 250 TICKETS HEL. By drawing either of which one fortunate ticket may gain an ineme sum, as the holder of it will be ented are designated and reserved for the purpose) may chance to draw. Present price of Tickets only Ten Dollars

The Scheme of the above Lottery is allowed by the best judges to he as advan than customary—the blanks not being n much as the first three thousand tickets any day following. The great encourage. ment which has been already given to this Lottery affords a reasonable expectation that the drawing will commence at an ear

But independent of all the advantages prculiar to the scheme its. If: The great and good purpose for which this lettery has been authorised, viz. "to preserve the genuine, vaccine matter and to distribute it free d every expence," ought alone to induce the public to give it every possible encourage ment without delay. It is well known that many persons have of late fallen victims to the Small Pex-by a misplaced confidencein spurious matter instead of using the genuine vaccine; so that already the Kine Pock has been brought into disrepute, in many places, and the old inoculation has been again unhappily substituted in its stead. If therefere the people of the Unit ed States are unwilling to relinquish the advantages of the Kine Pock or wish to B. joy the benefit of this discovery, dives f the dangers and difficulties which have hitherto accompanied it, they must suppor vaccine institutions such as the one now contemplated to be established-these institutions by giving a free circulation to the litate its use, and by preventing the mistakes so liable to occur from using improper or spurious matter, they will engage the confidence of the public in this invaluable species of the public in the capity able remedy, and finally, it is confidently b-lieved, they will prove to be the means of extirpating the Small Pox entirely from

Tickets in the above Lottery for sale in Charles town, by Dr. SAMUEL J CRANEN. Messrs. W. W. LANE, and John Hun. JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Go. 180 ROBERT WORTHINGTON, and Co-Har

Blank Bonds TO BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE. Digitized by Harpers Ferry National Historical Park under grant from Harpers Ferry Historical Assoc.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

· CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

Vol. III.

FRIDAY, February 22, 1811.

[No. 152.

Bank of George-town, was taken up.

passed a third time.

A motion was made to adjourn, and

The bill was then gone through, and

Several orders of the day were cal-

led for: But the House adjourned-

Tuesday February 12.

The bill from the Senate, proposing

to authorize the three Judges of the

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

The price of the FARMER'S REPOST-, oRY is Two Dollars a year, one half be paid at the time of subscribing, nd the other at the expiration of the car. No paper will be discontinued ntil arrearages are paid.

& Advertisements not exceeding a quare, will be inserted four weeks, to ubscribers, for three fourths of a dolar, and 18 cents for every subsequent nsertion; to non subscribers at the ents for each publication after that

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

At a meeting of a number of repub cans of the county of Jefferson, on the 12th day of Feb. 1811, at the house of Henry Haines, in Charles-Town, (agreeable to public notice) for the purose of nominating a fit person as a canidate, at the next election for a member, to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States-A fit person as a candidate at the next election for a Senator to represent this ites at the next election for members represent this county, in the next Seneral Assembly of Virginia-John Dixon, Chairman, Robert C. Lee, Se-

On motion, Resolved unanimously, That Daniel forgan, Esq. of Jefferson county, be ninated as a fit person as a candirepresent this district in Congress. Resolved unanimously, That Charles rent, Esq. of Frederick, be nominatas a fit person, as a candidate, at e next election for a Senator, to reesent this district in the Senate of

Resolved unanimously, That facob Manning and William P. Flood, squires, be nominated as two fit pers, as candidates, at the next electifor members to represent this counin the General Assembly of Virgi-

Resolved, That the proceedings of mers Repository

JOHN DIXON, KOBERT C. LEE.

FEDERAL MEETING.

At a meeting of a number of Federal Republicans at the house of John Anderson, Charles-Town, on the 12th

of February, 1811,-On motion, John Kearsley, Fisq. was appointed Chairman, and William Tate, Secretary. Resolved, I hat Lewis Wolle, Esq. of Winchester, be recommended to the freeholders of the Senatorial district composed of the counties of Frederick, Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy and J. fferson, as a fit person for a can-

didate at the next election for a Senator to the State Legislature. Resolved, That Rowleigh Morgan, and Thomas Griggs, jun. Esqrs. be reterson county as fit persons for candithem in the General Assembly of this

commonwedh. Resolved, That the conduct of Major James Stephenson, our present Representative in Congress (who has declined being again a candidate) meets the approbation of this meeting.

Resolved, That these proceedings be revoked, &c. &c. published in the Charles-Town and Martinsburgh newspapers.

J. KEARSLEY, Chairman, WM. TAIE, Secretary.

A BOOK Bound in boards, containing the executers bonds for this county, has been taken either from the court house during the sitting of the court, or from my office, I suppose by mistake. If any per son has such a book in possession, I will thank them to return it. And if it has been feloniously taken away, I will give Fifty Dollars reward for its restgration and the conviction of the felon.

GEO. HITE.

Mr. Lyon appeared and took his

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Saturday, February 9.

CONGRESS.

The bill for erecting New-Orleans into a state was returned from the Se-

nate with amendments, One of the amendments proposed to define the Western boundary of the territory, so as to make the Sabine the boundary from the ocean to the 32d ate of one dollar per square, and 25 degree of North latitude and thence lue North till it intersects the Northern boundary line of Orleans territory.

Mr. Pitkin said, although what he had said on this subject appeared to have no weight when the bill was before the House, he hoped when the bill came from the Senate, that those who were friendly to the bill would agree to the amendment. Even as the boundary was now fixed, there was a small tract of land on this side of the Sabine, which had been in dispute; but perhaps the Western boundary might as well be fixed at the Sabine as any where.

Mr. Mitchill said he had at first had some hesitation in yielding his assent to this amendment, not because of the extent of it, for the U. States might have a claim of a greater extent, and had a color of title to the Rio Bravo; but because the line had been alleged to be a small river a little to the East of the Sabine-and because it was concluded by the officers of the parties on the Sabine that the intervening territoshould not be occupied. But he did not believe that these claims of Spain were to be considered of any moment. In taking the Sabine as the Western boundary the United States would undoubtedly exercise great moderation in the extension of their limits; and this line would be far from including all the territory which they might hereafter claim-and in acceding to this boundary he wished not to be understood as surrendering any claim the U. States might have to a greater extent.

The amendment of the Senate was

agreed to without opposition. Another amendment of the Senate proposed to amend that part of the bill this meeting be published in the Far- be chosen by the free male inhabitants from voting

Mr. Smilie expressed his hope that the House would not agree to this amendment. The bill only provided for the election of a convention to form a constitution; after which these people would permit whom they chose to vote for Congress, &c. He could not help remarking that so delicate was the convention which framed the constitution on this point, that it had used only the word "persons." The amendment could answer no good purpose, and an agreement to it would not be

very honorable to the House. Mr. Poindexter said he had been impressed with a belief, when this bill was formerly before the House, that the population other than white formcommended to the freeholders of Jef- ed a large proportion of the population of the territory; but he had since undates at the next election to represent | derstood that they were not now permitted to vote, and were excluded from the militia. When Louisiana was first acquired by the U. States, a | red to the committee of the whole to corps had been formed composed of whom similar petitions have been rethis description of people; but, on an | ferred. apprehension of insurrection, they were dismissed, and their commissions of Ohio, unanimously adopting the a-

better reject the amendment. The bility, was read. act declared that all the people within and gave them a right to make all regulations, &c. for their government .-The most safe depositary of this sort of power would be the convention in the first instance, and the Legislature in the second. He was therefore opposed to the amendment because the convention and legislature were better able to decide the question than the

This amendment of the Senate was negatived .- Yeas 49, Nays 60.

NON-IMPORTATION. On motion of Mr. Eppes all the or-

ders of the day were laid on the table; The bill to incorporate the Union

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Desha | lost-Ayes 42, Nays 43. in the Chair, on the bill supplementary to the age concerning commercial inter-

Mr. Emott's motion under consideration to amend the bill so as to repeal the law of May last, &c.

Mr. Rhea made a motion superceding that, viz. to strike out the whole

Mr. Eppes replied to some of Mr. Emott's remarks made on Wednesday.

Mr. Emott explained.

Mr. Sturges supported Mr. Rhea's motion, with a view to move the insertion of a provision for repealing all the laws on the subject of commercial in- cial courts be adverted to, that then, tercourse, &c. in place of the words to be stricken out. He took the ground that the non-importation is not now in | to constitute a quorum—this was a force. The law passed in 1809 having majority indeed. This bill goes toprovided a non-intercourse to com- authorize three judges to hold the sumence "on the 20th May next," viz. | preme court, a number less than a maon the 20th May, 1809; that law hav- jority, inasmuch as there are now seing been suspended in a manner pro- ven circuits in the United States, and vided in the law its If; having been re- of course there are or ought to be sevived by the law of May last; and eve- ven judges. The bill contemplates an ry law revived by law being revived as | innovation which infringes the fundamuch in totidem verbis, as though it | mental principle of majorities, a prinwere recited at length-the event in | ciple which never ought to be subvertwhich the law was to be revived not | ed, in relation to a legislative or judicial having occurred until November, he body. My objection to the bill is on contended that the law could not be in | principle; considerations foreign to force until the 20th of May next, because the law so revived declares that

such provisions shall be in force "from and after the 20th day of May next." Mr. Rhea and Mr. Wright supported the motion to strike out the whole of the bill, on the ground that to pass such a bill would be a breach of our faith with France.

About 4 o'clock-Mr. Bibb moved that the committee rise to allow further time for reflection

on the subject. Mr. Gardenier opposed the motion on account of the critical state of the mercantile world, which required an

Mr. Bacon said he should vote for bill had been before the House several establishing a precedent which might declaring that the convention should days, and, instead of receiving a de- be productive of serious evils, for they cision on its merits, had been met by need never hereafter expect to see a by adding the word " white," so as to motions not intended for the relief of full bench, if Congress, who were in

> of their proceedings. Mr. Quincy said that a subject of this kind ought to be fully discussed; and no objection could arise to the loss | Zens of the district, who had never ap-

Several gentlemen wished to speak to the merits of the bill; but the chairman confined the debate to the question of the committee's rising.

The committee rose, ayes 62, and were refused leave to sit again, ayes Mr. Eppes moved to take up the bill

in the House; but

A motion to adjourn prevailed, 59 Monday, February 11. Mr. Sturges presented memorials from sundry inhabitants of Philadelphia, complaining of the evils resulting

from the operations of the 9th section of the law regulating the Post-Office Department permitting the delivery of papers and letters on Sunday. Refer-

The Resolution of the Legislature mendment to the Constitution of the Mr. Mitchill thought the House had | United States, relative to titles of no-

The bill to incorporate the subscricertain limits should compose a state, | bers to the Farmer's Bank of Alexandria, was read a third time.

Mr. Smilie asked for the Yeas and Nays on the passage, which were-For the bill Against it The bill to incorporate the Bank of

Potomac was then read.

Navs, and made some observations against the bill : which were answered by Mesars. Pickman and Love. The vote was - Yeas 57, Nays 42.

Washington, was read a third time,

Mr. M'Kee called for the Yeas and

Suprema Court now present to hold a court, &c. was read.

Mr. Rhea of (I'en.) said, the bill contained a principle which he never would agree to sanction. It will be found, if the law establishing the judiwhen there were only six justices or judges, four of them were necessary that effect me not. I therefore move that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

On this motion a discussion took place, Messis. Rhea, Quincy, Southard, Burwell, Gholson, Troup and Montgomery, were in favor of the postponement, and Messrs. Gold, Pitkin, Love, Bacon, Wright Livermore and Pickman opposed it.

In support of the motion for indefinite postponement, it was urged that it was introducing a new and important principle, changing the highest tribunal of the United States; that it was a law to be passed on the spur of the occasion, (for unless passed this day it could have no effect) which was always an objectionable mode of proceeding; the motion, because he found it was | that it would furnish an excuse to the impossible to get at the question. The Judges for not attending; that it was exclude free people of mixed blood our merchants, but the embarrassment session when the court ought to meet, could be prevailed upon to pass a bill to excuse their attendance; and that the bill would operate unjustly on the citipealed from a bench of three judges in the district to a bench of three judges of the supreme court. Messrs. Montgomery and Troup expressed a want of confidence in the court. The latter said that five of the members of the court had, as far as they could, given away eighty millions of the public property (in the Yazoo case) and he would not confide such powers to a smaller

number of judges, &c. Against the motion for indefinite postponement, it was said that three of the judges had been here several days, and no others were expected; that they might proceed to decide on cases arising within the district of Columbia, which were important and pressing, and from a postponement of a decision on which great injury would arise; that there were also some very important cases, which would suffer from delay, and which the parties would consent to have determined by these three judges; that no injury could arise from such cases in which the parties had the option of deferring a decision till another year; that the judges who were present were gentlemen of the highest character, in whom unlimited confidence might be placed &c. &c. The question was decided in the af-

Wednesday, February 13.

firmative, Yeas 89-Nays 22.

On motion of Mr. Macon the House considered the amendment of the Sepate to the bill enabling the people of O-leans to form a constitution and state government, &c., which had been objected to by this House, and to which the Senate adhered. The amendment, The bill to incorporate the Bank of the insertion of the word " white, canfined the suffrage in the election of the convention to free " white" persons.

should recede from their determination to reject the amendment. Messrs. Poindexter, Macon, Gholson, Sheffey and Eppes were in favor of receding, and Messrs. Smilie, Dawson, Fisk and Pickman opposed it.

The question was, on motion of Mr Pickman, taken by Yeas and Nays. For receding

Against it Mr. Root, from the committee on that part of the President's Message, respecting the Militia, reported, "A bill more effectually to provide for arming and disciplining the Militia of the

Thursday, February 14. The bill reported yesterday, more effectually providing for the arming and disciplining the militia of the United a committee of the whole.

concerning Florida, reported a bill for a committee of the whole.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting sundry papers and letters, and a report ject, on the impracticability of using of the 5000 appropriated.

Friday, February 15. Mr. Cochran submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law, for detaching by militia, to be armed by the United States, to be held in readiness for service for a limited time, and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Potter, it was ordered to lie on the table.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, December 26.

Chronicle of this day says, it under- milar to those we deduced yesterday, merican President, and other acts of stands "from respectable authority, from the union of the coast of the Ger- that government in consequence. The pear within ten days; three judges only that it has been determined by his ma- man Ocean and its rivers, to the Elbe | letter then proceeds]jesty's ministers, not to revoke the or- inclusive, with the French empire, and "In consequence of this engageders in council, and if such be their re- from the message of the President of ment of the government of the United | court was yesterday dissolved, accordsolution it will not be difficult to antici- the United Stases to the Congress .- States to cause its rights to be respect- ing to law. pate the result." We know not the Will France wait? said Mr. Grattan ed, his majesty orders that all the authority to which the Morning Chro- in his most forcible manner-will A- causes, which may be pending before nicle alludes, but we think we may take | merica wait? In fact, the necessity of | the Council of Prizes, respecting capupon ourselves to assert, that his ma- putting a summary end to the delays tures of American vessels, dating from jesty's ministers have not yet come to and dissensions which the system hi- the first of November, and those which any determination upon the subject .- | therto pursued was calculated to create, may be afterwards brought before the We should suppose, that their conduct | is now felt by the leading men of all same court, shall not be decided upon will be a good deal influenced by the | parties; and we should not be surpriz- | according to the principles of the Berresult of Mr. Pinkney's enquiries, whe- | ed if a more decided step than even that | lin and Milan decrees, but shall remain ther, since the president's proclamation of last night should be adopted, to give suspended, the vessels previously seiz-was communicated to the French go- the country, what in these times can ed being only placed under sequestrativernment, any American ships which | hardly be dispensed with for a day, or on, reserving to the proprietors their sailed on the faith of that proclamation | even an hour, consistently with the right till the second of February next, have been permitted to enter and discharge their cargoes without molesta- | efficient Executive. As things stand United States having fulfilled the en-

the burning decree, all such produce is | debate in a variety of views .- Pilot. | distinguished consideration. seized and burnt, because it came originally from our dominions. Thus then the Berlin and Milan decrees of the 21st of December, and speak of would be proved to be still unrepealed. | the probability of war between Russia In the case too of America carrying to and France. Those from Copenhagen France the goods she may have brought mention with much alarm, a project for herself from the East Indies or China, the connection of Denmark to Sweden, Bonaparte would pretend that they to which it is supposed the king of the were originally bought of the British, | former will give no opposition. and would seize and destroy them .-We know not how America could with

universally expressed, furnished our | Pimlico. venerable sovereign with a fresh proof

Mr. Bassett moved that the House | evening that the fever came on with such severity-his majesty's bowels were so seriously disordered, that at grand vizier continued at Schumla. one time it was feared an inflamation had taken place. The pulse was at 120 less quick, and the pain had subsided. Paris. The crown prince was expect- whether laden with American or Colo His majesty had fallen asleep, and ed at Gottenburg on the 24th ult.— nial produce, and their papers.

> " His majesty, since the abatement of his fever, has continued nearly in the same state." (Signed as usual.)

From Portugal .- A short despatch from lord Wellington is inserted in the States, was twice read and referred to Gazette of last night, dated Cartaxo, Bonaparte. The military, from the Dec. 8. It relates chiefly to the move- neighboring provinces, succeeded in Mr. Wright, from the committee on ments of the enemy's corps under gen. that part of the President's message | Gardanne. After having reached So- consequence, resolved to recal his brothe establishment of a government and from Castle Branco to Zezere, it proprotection of the Mobile Territory; | ceeded to Cardigos, and nothing seemwhich was twice read, and referred to | ed to impede its junction with the main body of the French on the Zezere .-As soon, however, as it approached the Codes, a small river which flows into the Zezere near Barca, it suddenly of the committee appointed by him for | trod back its steps to Cardigos with them, heard, however, that Mr. Ful- noitring party to the Codes, and had ton has made an essential improve- made some of his detachments prisonment. Only \$ 1500 are expended out ers. He might think this was our advenced guard. We cannot explain his other manner. Gardanne's corps was every soul on board perished. the one which was engaged with Silviera on the 14th ult. It amounts to

about 8000 men. [Gen. Gardanne, it was said in the tate French papers, was to join Mas-

DOVER, Dec. 21. Lucien Bonaparte had arrived in England.

London, January 3. It will be seen by our report of the proceedings in the House of commons, that all the proposed restrictions upon the Regency were swept away by a general amend-ment, brought forward by Lord Porchester, and carried by a majority of 217 to 214. It will be seen also, that to General Armstrong, declaring the the principal motive for this measure Orders in Council.-The Morning | was the consideration of inferences si- crees, and the proclamation of the Apublic interest, or the public safety-an | the period when, in consequence of the An actual revocation of the Berlin | materially shortened, by sending the respected, the prizes must be declared and Milan decrees would enable Ame- | lords a simple resolution for the Prince rican merchants who had bought the of Wales Regent, instead of a number vessels restored with their cargoes to produce of our islands, to carry to of detailed resolutions, every one of France, and sell such produce; but by | which must give rise to exception and

> January 5. The letters from Koningsburg are

any safety carry on a trade with France, making for the Prince of Wales, when whilst this burning system exists. But appointed Regent, going in state to Osmyn had French custom house offithat, to be sure, is a point wholly for open the sessions of Parliament. The cers put on board to detain her, but have been told that this movement has board of works issued orders for this capt. Willden politely sent them a- been made in consequence of informa-King's Sickness—We do not recolpurpose a few days since; and every shore, and made all sail. Capt. Willlect London being thrown into so much exertion is making to complete the den informs, that all vessels arriving in fort Stoddert, that Gov. Folch is alarm as it was during the whole of yesterday morning. The fact of the prince | grand entrance to the House of Lords, | France from America with cargoes, | strengthening Mobile, and drawing all |
set apart for his majesty. The incleare put under immediate sequestration; the troops from Pensacola to that of Wales having been sent for in the mency of the weather will prevent the and the general opinion is, that no mamiddle of the night gave rise to the workmen from proceeding in the open terial change will take place respecting

enquiries were made for the Bolletin, which not arriving so early as usual, created a general belief that there was but too much foundation for the reports in circulation. It was not till Monday by the continuation of the reports in circulation. It was not till Monday by the continuation of the reports in circulation. It was not till Monday by the continuation of the reports in circulation. It was not till Monday by the continuation of the reports in circulation. It was not till Monday by the continuation of the reports in the Os-bable that the whole army will descend to New Orleans, from whence it will be conveyed by water to the point is ordering the continuation of the reports in the Os-bable that the whole army will descend to New Orleans, from whence it will be conveyed by water to the point is ordering the continuation of the reports.

Under the head of Stockholm, re- there seemed to be no hope that Ame ports are noticed to be in circulation, rican property would be restored. and his majesty was in acute pain. At threatening the independence of a and his majesty was in acute pain. At threatening the horizon clock it was deemed advisable to neighboring power (alluding, we suptended by an send off an express to the prince of pose, to Denmark); and the present officer and sent ashore, to be forward. Wales, who reached Windsor between friendly relations between the two ed to Paris. four and five in the morning. But be- | countries are said to depend on the refore he arrived the pulse had become | turn of a courier with despatches from when he awoke the fever had greatly The Swedish government have avow- Paris. Their being American was a ed that in declaring war against Great | sufficient ground for seizure. Bulletin, Windsor Castle, Dec. 26. Britain, their object was to give Bonaparte a proof that no secret understanding subsisted between the two govern- | conflagration lasted four days!

An insurrection is reported to have broken out at Madrid, which for a time menaced the life and liberty of Joseph suppressing it; but Bonaparte had, in briera Formosa, a town on the road | ther, and annex Spain to the French

The Lord Mayor has appointed Tuesday next for a meeting of the common council, on the subject of addressing Parliament respecting the regency. WRECKS.

Intelligence has reached the admiralty that the Minotaur, of 74 guns, the purpose of examining into the sub- great precipitation, and continued its captain Barrett, has been wrecked off retreat into Spain. It is probable that | the Dutch coast. She was coming Torpedoes as a means of national de- | Gardanne supposed we were marching | from the Baltic, with the Plantagenet, fence. The committee have, since a superior force against him from A- as her consort, and a fleet of 100 mer- General vice Andrew Moore, resigned the experiments were exhibited before | brantes, for we had sent out a recon- | chantmen. She had on board 600 men; 110 men saved themselves on the isle of the Texel; the rest perished.

H. M. sloop of war Satellite, of 16 guns, captain the hon. Willoughy Berrapid and retrogade movement in any | tie, upset in a gale off La Hogue, and

> PARIS, December 26. The following is a copy of a letter from the Grand Judge, minister of justice, to the President of the Council

> "SIR-The Minister of Foreign Affairs, in pursuance of the orders of his majesty the emperor and king, addressed, on the 5th of August, to the plenipotentiary of the United States of America, a note containing the follow-

[Here follows the passage of the letter of the minister of foreign affairs revocation of the Berlin and Milan de-

at present, the future process must be gagement of causing their rights to be null by the Council, and the American

Accept, sir, fresh assurances of most

"The DUKE OF MASSA. "RIEFF, Secretary, &c."

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14. LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Arrived brig Osmyn, Willden, in January 6. the remarkable short passage of ninePreparations, we understand, are teen days from Rochelle (France) and of the army. Since that time the great-430 hours from land to land. The most gloomy reports, and the anxiety | air; but the stone work is preparing at | them, even after 2d February. The trade with France has never been in a The contents of the foreign papers | more desperate state, and nothing fa-

but too much foundation for the reports arms had been agreed to between those ordering the continuation of the se-in circulation. It was not till Monday powers, and which had been officially questration of American property (as

notified by the Servian Senate to their published in the English papers) was troops. The head quarters of the last official act of the French go. vernment that had appeared, and that

Previous to the Osmyn's sailing he

All vessels under the American flat were seized the moment they arrive nial produce, and their papers sent to

A large quantity of British manufac. tures had been burnt at Rochelle-the

Capt. Willden forwarded from New Castle dispatches from Mr. Russel our charge d'affaires at Paris, to the secretary of state.

The Essex frigate had proceeded in England, and was daily expected to return to the Ur States.

CHARLES-TOWN, February 22,

The legislature of Virginia adjourn ed on Thursday the 14th instant

Appointments by the General Assent. of Virginia.

James Singleton, Brigadier General vice John Smith promoted. John Smith, (of Frederick) Maior

Rumors have been circulating for a day or two past, on the authority of private letters from Natchez, of a Bri tish force having reached Florida; and on the paper which we received by the last mail from Natchez are written the words "a British fleet at Mobile." Notwithstanding these concurrent cir. cumstances, we are of opinion that no credit is due to the report. If there were any foundation for such a report, we should probably have heard of it through a less circuitous channel, than that through which we now receive it.

M. SERRURIER, the French Minis. ter, reached this city on Thursday; was yesterday received by the Secres ry of State, and will to-day be presented to the President. Nat. Ind.

THE SUPREME COUNT. A majority of all the judges was required by law to the formation of court, which is dissolved for the current term, unless that number shall anhaving attended, viz. Judges Marshall, Washington and Livingston, the

It will be seen by the Congressions proceedings, that it was proposed by to pass a law enabling three judges to hold a court for certain purposes.

Letters from New Orleans, dated Jan. 11th, give an account of a horrid insurrection of the Negroes near there, up the Mississippi. Many whites have been murdered, and many plants. tions burnt. About 500 of the militis had been called out. The negrots were from 2 to 500. About 20 negroes had been killed in an engagementwhen they took to the woods. Patroles night and day were ordered at New Alex. Guz.

The House of Assembly of New Jersey has passed a ressolution, 24 to 15, instructing and requesting the Senators and Representatives from that state to use their influence to preventa renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States.

Natchez, January 17. Military Movement. Monday last

an express arrived at cantonment -Washington, with orders from general est activity has prevailed and the troops descended the river last night. W

We learn that Gov. Holmes has received a dispatch from Fort St. Str. phens, which confirms the account of Folch's strengthening himself at Mo-

St. Louis, Dec. 26. are daily brought to light; new Mines democratical form, consist in encroach- testable modifications of government tical effects, as they stand recorded in of Lead, Copper, Silver, and we be- ments on, in spoliations of, those rights, many millions of our fellow creatures the annals of time, and displayed on the lieve Antimony, have been lately dis-covered. A few days ago a fine bank rable from his existence as such, being tinguishes the man from the brute.— last, from Nimrod to the present hour, of coal was discovered in our neighbor-hood by Mr. Beard, an ingenious and ity & quantity on every son & daughter vernments are all the specimens of slaindustrious blacksmith, lately arrived of Adam, and committed to their de- very that exist this day on earth to be placable and deadly enmity to human

Washington, (Geo.) Jan. 19. On Sunday last, about 2 o'clock, a shock of an earthquake was very sensi- ons. bly felt in this town & its vicinity. The one minute.

From the Boston Chronicle. Great Britain's guarantee of the integ-

rity of the Spanish possessions. In our last Monday's paper we published news from Laguira, a port in the Spanish Main under the jurisdiction of the new government of Caraccas, a co- is composed of political, civil, and ciples, and its details, to the natural Dony that has declared itself indepen- ecclesiastical murder, we find aristo- rights of man, which favours the rich dent of the Junta, Regency and Cort's of Spain; on account of which act, their modifications, almost exclusive- ertions of the poor, not less than to the said coast has been formally declared in a state of blockade; Spanish consular certificates refused to our vessels the earliest ages been wantonly and ment is concerned, and over the acquibound to its ports, and in fine, Junta unjustly shed by sea or land; in battles, sitions of both it spreads alike the mancruizers from St. Domingo and other Spanish colonies in the vicinity sent to in prisons or dungeons; by racks, tor- | be true, when applied to government | conduct had always been inoffensive.intercept any expeditions going to that tures, poisons, or other frightful forms, in its best form, it would be very un- It happened one day that the mad man rebellious province, as their adherents and hideous instruments of death, the true, if asserted of every form, if as- met him on a narrow causeway, and term it. But what will the blind partizans of England now think of the sincerity of the friendship of her govern-ment, "that shield of humanity," towards their dear ally, when they see, that, notwithstanding her engagements to preserve the integrity of the dominions of Spain for Ferdinand the 7th. she has sent in one of her national brigs stroke of unjust and oppressive statutes, posed to call in question the truth of am a double man: Man-by name and General Miranda, an outlaw, on whose head the Spanish monarchy had set a considerable premium, to favor, de- lives? At what accursed shrine have ed by aristocratical and monarchical side myself, and we two will fight you fend and protect the said rebellion? Is there not clearly in this conduct a du- venture to deny in the face of all histo- the poor. Let him examine the variplicity and depravity that belies all the professions of generosity, kindness and effection that have been so constantly arged by her devotees and emissaries, parts of the world from the first annals to the coffers of the rich. Let him exs the only motives that prompted her forts in favor of that infatuated and menlighted part of Spain which reeives her meretricious succors? It is bvious that the object of the cabinet of St. James in creating disturbances in Old Spain, and in espousing so readily he party of superstition, was no other han that of taking advantage of the disorder and miseries that such a state of ivil war and slaughter in the mother ountry must produce, to sever her foeign dependencies from her, and thus for almost every drop of that blood, tures of their natural, their rightful, congressional election for this district. endeavor to monopolize and suck to the which has at any time cried in conse- their intended proportions of sustevery marrow the resources of those in- quence of unjust and unnecessary effu- nance and comfort, is all that mass of ntries, and pi her feeble existence. Who can doubt, after this, whence have originated all the seditious movements in Florida, and in all the other Spanish possessions

een smothered in its mazy recess.

of North and South America? The

same evil spirit that has excited war af-

For the FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

NO. III. he whole of their pernicious nature and engrave as with a pen of iron, or have bereft them. and tendency from this circumstance, the point of a diamond, degradation Such is the nature of aristocratical hat all the properties, which consti- and wretchedness on every human

From this very cursory view of the | monarchy to human liberty. So true | to decide. houses continued shaking more than | innate tendency of aristocracies and | it is, that where the one is, the other monarchies to destroy the happiness cannot be, the other has never been. of man, we pass to an equally imperfect 3. On property. It has been brought exposition of the direful effects, which as a charge on government indiscrithey have actually produced on the minately, that it was a conspiracy of lives, liberties, reputation and proper- | the rich against the poor. A distinc-

ty of the human race.

may yet by his wise measure be pre- reign ordinations of God must take al.

tion ought to have been taken. There 1. On human life. When we exa- is nothing in government, when promine that shocking item, in the long | perly constructed, that is, when due bill of human mortality, which respect is paid by its fundamental princracy and monarchy in one or other of man more than the poor. To the exly, if not entirely chargeable with eve- | those of the wealthy, is the field of acry drop of human blood, that has from | quisition patent, so far as just governseiges, marches, or camps; on scaffolds, the of its protection. But though this ordered in his intellects, but whose devouring flames themselves not ex- serted of either aristocracy or mo- having a large stick in his hand, when cepted. To what forms of govern- narchy. With respect to them the he came up he made a sudden stop, ment have the countless myriads of the | charge brought against government in | and fixing one end of the stick on the human race, who have miserably per- general is an incontestable truth.ished in conflicts in the field, in the They are indeed a conspiracy of the both hands, sternly pronounced, Who capture of cities and other places, in | rich against the poor, and that both | are you sir? - The other not at all naval engagements, or have fallen still | with regard to the acquisition and pro- | alarmed, and willing to sooth his asmore miserably beneath the savage | tection of property. If any be dis- | sailant by a pun, replied, Why, sir, I of arbitrary power, and religious perse- this assertion, let him examine the va- man by nature." Are you'so, sir, says cution, been compelled to sacrifice their | rious avenues to wealth that are open- | the insane person-Why I am a man bethey been immolated? Will any man governments to the rich, and shut to two-Upon which he knocked Mr. ry, that aristocratical and monarchical ous regulations which are there estabmodifications of government, were the | lished to detain the poor in his poverty, forms, which have in all periods and nay to render him a daily contributor of the human race to the present hour, amine the legal arrangements, which (for neither the ancient democracies of | either directly or circuitously afford Greece, nor the recent democratical a protection to the opulence of the constitutions of France have any pre- | great, of which the poor man's little tensions to be an admissible exception) does not partake. Let him, I say, produced such enormous destruction of | with the candor of an honest man make human life? I presume not. The page | these researches, and deny the truth of history is every where too clear and of my assertion, if his conscience will decisive on this point to suffer a single | so permit. The fact is, that to the tongue to move, or a single doubt to mischievous, to the infernal tendency exist. In the foul skirts then of aris- of these forms of government to distocracy and monarchy must we look equalize property, to rob God's creat the republican candidate, at the next sion to the God of Heaven for the ex- human misery with justice to be Twenty Dollars Reward. ercise of his avenging arm on the op- ascribed, which has arisen from hunpressing tyrants of our guilty earth. ger, nakedness, and insufficient lodg-2. On liberty. So naturally, so es- ing, in all ages and countries, in which sentially, so unavoidably hostile to hu- the felicitating power of association man liberty are the aristocratical and and civilization has operated with any monarchical forms of government, as considerable degree of vigor. Indeed ter war on the continent of Europe, already observed, that exery particle so powerful, so irresistible is the perand rioted on its miseries until it was of their difference from the democra- nicious tendency of these baneful instidriven to its insulated den, has been tical form consists in a subversion of tutions, that even in many parts, where and is now more than ever spreading the natural and inherent rights of man. civilization has attained the highest its baleful influence through that part | Not a single feather of prerogative or | perfection hitherto known, and the soof this once happy new world; but ere long we hope to hear that this fiend has plucked by the hand of injustice and operative principles have explicitly a single reacher of prerogative of cial and co-operative principles have explicitly and operative principles have explicitly and operative principles have explicitly and operative of prerogative of principles have explicitly and operative principles hav pression from the natural liberty of the man misery to the utmost, it has not Madison, the just and sagacious human race, and set on their brow by only abated but defeated all their ener-Madison, saw this pestilence starting an impious prostration of that sacred gies. Of the truth of this fact, let the and propagating apace in our territoorder of things, which God has estabry of West Florida, and like a good lished, and made known in the animal nument. Let the rolls of their poor, hepherd has watched the disorder and and intellectual constitutions of man. and the extreme poverty, and wretchnally put a stop to its progress. Before either aristocracy or monarchy edness of their numerous mechanics

Thanks to his prudence, these states can rear its iniquitous front, the sove- be regarded as an irrefragable memoriserved free from contagion on that their station in the dust, man must re- 4. On reputation. On this topic I quarter. Would to Heaven, we were linquish the privileges of his birth, a- intend not to dwell. To evince the qually safe on our North-Eastern bor- bandon the noble distinctions of his na- innate hostility of aristocratical and ture, betray the sacred trust committed | monarchical governments to human to his care, and become the base assas- | character and fame, enough will be sin of his own felicity. On a tree so found in the vocabularies of all such thoroughly corrupt, so essentially pu- countries. Enough will be found in trid, what sort of fruit can we expect to | the numerous disrespectful, nay, disfind? Extremely bad, no doubt, fruit | reputable and opprobrious epithets, in The falsity of the maxim, that the possessed of all the bitter qualities of which the higher orders of society inendency of government to promote or its native stock. For a proof of this dulge, and with which they choose to iminish human happiness, depends on fact, we need not point your eyes back reprobate and stigmatize their fellow its administration, and not on its form, to the records of generations that are men; men whom by their cruel injuswas exposed in a former paper. It no more, generations that never enjoy- tice and unrelenting oppression, they was then stated, that the innate, the ed the sweets of freedom for a single rob first of their most precious rights, necessary tendency of aristocratical hour. No, let the condition of the in- then of their moral worth, and lastly of and monarchical governments, is to habitants of Russia, of Turkey, nay of all pretensions to a respectable name. in Shepherd's-Town. This property is destroy the felicity of those who live almost all Asia, Africa, and Europe at | More unjust and cruel than the Devil | in the centre of the town, the lot is 39 inder them, in a greater or less degree, this moment be summoned to decide himself, for he only tempts, and then feet front, and 206 back, the house is of hat is, in proportion as they partake of it. What is the state of these countorments, whereas they actually rob brick, 36 by 29 feet, two stories high, the specific nature of these forms, and tries, both in regard to civil and religitheir fellow creatures not only of resof course deviate from democracy, ous freedom, and what are their forms pectability and worth, but of all the reed from its inconveniences by the of government, the causes which dentroduction of the service of government, the causes which dentroduction of the service of government, the causes which dentroduction of the service of the service of government, the causes which dentroduction of the service of introduction of the representative prin-ble. It was also observed that aristo-cratical and monarchical forms derived the whole of their percisions are desired to a government, the causes which de-termine the complexion of both? Do sult, deride and oppress their unhappy victims because they are destitute of the recommendations of which they the subscriber.

and monarchical government as it ob-

tute their specific difference, that is, form? This none will presume to de- I trudes itself on our observation in The hidden treasures of this country | in which they do really differ from the | ny. At this very instant by these de- | theory and principle, and such its pracfence, use, improvement, and trans- | ascribed as to their legitimate parent, | life, human liberty, human sustenance mission, under pain of God's displea- | that not excepted which continues to | and comfort, and human respectability. sure, and the destruction of their own | disgrace and threatens to torment our | As to that form of government then happiness and that of future generati- own country. Such practical as well | which it is our interest and duty to preas theoretical foes are aristocracy and | fer and support, none can be at a loss

CANDIDUS.

ERRATUM.

Please read supersedes the necessity, &c. instead of superadds the necessity, &c. in the 33d line of the last column of the piece published last week by Candidus.

The Senate had not decided the question on the renewal of the charter of the U.S. bank, at the date of our last accounts from Washington.

MAN TO MAN.

A person of the name of Mann, in his walks used frequently to meet a gentleman who was known to be disground, while he held the other with Mann into the ditch, and deliberately walked off.

mmmm Married, on Sunday the 17th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Price, Mr. ARCHI-BALD M'CLENNAN, to Miss MARY BEAHEAN, both of this county.

Died, on Friday morning last, Mrs. E. Evans, wife of Mr. Thomas B. Evans, of this county.

WE are authorised to say, that DANIEL MORGAN, Esq, will be

RANAWAY from the subscriber's farm this morning, Negro Harry -he is about forty years old, small of stature, light complexion, bushy hair, and a little bow-legged-he was bought several years ago from the estate of Mr. Triplett, near Alexandria, where, having connections, it is suspected he will endeavor to go. The above reward will be given if taken out of the county of Jefferson, or ten dollars if taken within and brought home to me; together with all other reasonable charges. H. S. TURNER.

February 15, 1811.

Negroes for Sale. A71LL be sold at public sale to the highest bidder, at the house of the subscriber in Charles-Town, on Saturday the 23d day of Feb. inst. seven slaves, consisting of a woman, four boys and two girls, on a credit of six months-the purchaser giving bond

with approved security. HENRY HAINES, Adm'or. De bonis non of John Ridgway, dec'd. Feb. 15, 1811.

House and Lot for Sale.

WILL be offered for sale, on the 2d day of March next, the House and Lot now occupied by Robert Russel, with a cellar under the whole, a conveday, by the subscriber.

GEORGE BISHOP, sen.

February 15, 1811.

From the National Intelligencer.

We have had among us, for some days past, Zera Colburn, the child so distinguished for his arithmetical genius, of whom the public prints have already taken some notice. This notice is, however, altogether insufficient to give an adequate impression of his extraordinary powers. He is unquestionably one of those prodigies that are only the production of an age. He is now about six years and an half old .-He was born in Vermont, and until very lately received no advantage from education; and, even now, he is scarcely more than acquainted with his letters, and can neither read nor cypher. Yet, such is the astonishing rapidity and accuracy with which he combines numbers, adding, subtracting, multi-plying or dividing them, without the least use of pen or paper, that most of the questions put to him are answered without hesitation .- When the questions are involved he takes a longer time, but in no instance occupies as much time as would be required by a skilful arithmetician with the use of pen, ink and paper. He gives no indications of the processes by which he almost intuitively reaches the most difficult results, although it is most evily engaged.

As in the disclosure and cultivation of such powers the whole community are interested, we regretted exceedingly the avowed purpose of his father to make a public and indiscriminate spectacle of him for money, thus exposing his mind as well as morals to irreparable injury, instead of acceding to propositions calculated to gratify the most solicitous parental feelings, by giving his son the best opportunities for education, at the same time that they involved a liberal donation to the father. We allude particularly to the offer of a few gentlemen in Boston, one of whom was Mr. Quincy, to give the father 2,500 dollars, and to raise the additional sum of 2,500 dollars for the education of the son at a respectable seminary, provided his education should be under the guardianship of five citizens of Boston, who were designated. Under their direction the child was to be taken to the private houses of the respectable citizens of that place, and any sums received beyond the specified amount were to be exclusively applied to his education and establishment in life.

Beside this offer, several gentlemen in this city have honorably expressed their readiness to bear the expences of his education, provided his father would give up his control over him .-Such an offer has, we learn, been separately made by Mr. Randolph and Mr. M. Clay of the House of Representatives, and a like offer was, it is said, previously made by Mr. Neef, the celebrated pupil of Pestalozzel.

The father, who is a poor man, certainly should not have hesitated a moment to accept one or the other of these propositions. For a time, however, they were resisted. We are now, from some circumstances that have come to our knowledge, inclined to hope that the first proposition will be accepted. At any rate, we are decidedly of opinion, that as far as public sentiment can influence the ultimate decision of the father, it should unite in constraining him to act in such a manner as to afford to this extraordinary child every opportunity that education and liberal association can furnish, and that, above all, he should not be exposed to the indiscriminate gaze of curiosity. In our opinion Neef should be his instructor.

Of the justness of our eulogium the reader will judge on perusing the following statement of questions put to him, with his answers, in the presence of a number of gentlemen. Q. Take 9,786 from 13,153 & what

remains? A. 3,367.

Q. What is the amount of 784, 315and 976?

Q. How many rods are there in 700 miles?

A. 224,000, Q. Multiply 999 by 99?

Q. How many days are there in 57

Q. How many hours?

Q. Suppose there is an orchard in which there are 76 trees, that there are | hold Furniture, 7 pens under each tree, and 5 pigs in

each pen, how many pigs will there be

A. 67 and 7 over.

More New Goods. By the Market-House in Shepherd's

HE subscribers again respectfull inform their customers at a distance, as well as those immediately in the neighbourhood, and the public in general, that they have recently commenced opening, and shall continue to open as occasion may require, a great variety of articles suitable to the present and approaching seasons. We shall only mention a few articles, which have been scarce for some time past, viz.

Ladies Super Extra Long White Kid Gloves, Long White and Black Lace Sleeves,

Lace Caps, Handkerchiefs, Veils and Silk Hose, Milk-White Sattin and Mantua, Black Lutestring and other Silks,

Large assortment Fashionable Ribbands and Trimmings, Black, White and Fancy Coloured Ostrich Feathers, Fashiouable Flowers and Wreaths,

Bonnetts, Irish Linens, Long Lawns & Linen Cambrick,

Cotton Shirting, Cambrick Muslins, Dimities, Cotton Hosiery and India

They have on hands, a large quantity Bar-Iron, Steel, Castings, Wrought & Cut NAILS,

Paints & Medicines, &c. Being largely concerned in the Tanning business, we will constantly have for sale PRIME SOAL and UPPER LEATHER, CALF, KIP, HOG and SHEEP SKINS, HARNESS, BRIDLE and COLLAR Leather, BOOT LEGS, FAIR-TOPS and

ROUNDINGS, &c. &c. Farmers, Boot and Shoe-Makers, Saddlers, &c. may rely on getting Leather of the first quality, as we have an experienced and most capital workman, who conducts and carries on said business; we will pay the highest price in cash, for any number of

HIDES AND SKINS. And wish to contract for a large quantity of the following kinds of BARK the ensuing season, viz. Chesnut-Oak, Spanish, White & Black

Oak Bark.

Those who live on the Potomac River, will find a sure and certain market, with us, for either of the above kinds of Bark, as well as the Farmers in this neighbourhood. We tender our sincere thanks to our punctual customers, and assure them, it will be the height of our ambition, to serve them at all times, on the best terms, with such articles as they may want, and feel happy we have it fully in our power to do so, out of the abundant assortment we have on hands. We hope those in arpublic to give it every possible encourage
ment without delay. It is well known that rears, will use the present means in their power to discharge their respective balances of the Old Year, without putting us to the trouble of calling or sending to them-We need scarcely inform them, that it really is as necessary for them to pay their arrearages as it is for them to eat, for punctuality is the very life of trade.

JAMES S. LANF, BROTHER, & Co. Shepherd's Town, Feb uary 8, 1811.

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment on a ond given by the subscriber, of Washgton county, state of Maryland, to a certain Wendal Glaze, formerly of the county and state aforesaid, now of Jefferson county, Virginia, for one hundred and thirty three pounds twelve shillings and six pence, dated the 8th day of September, 1806, and payable on the first day of April, 1811, next ensuing-as I am determined not to pay the same until compelled by law. WILLIAM EASTON.

January 24, 1811.

February 8, 1811.

Trustee's Sale.

DY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me to secure a debt due Hambleton Jefferson, I will sell, on Tuesday the 12th day of March next, before the door of Mr, Robert Fulton's tavern, in Charles-Town, for cash, a Coachee, two Horses, and some house-

S. SLAUGHTER, Trustee.

FOR RENT.

A Grist Mill & Saw Mill, Q. How many 13's are there in 878? IN Berkeley county, on the road lead-A. 67 and 7 over. Ing from Martinsburgh to Willi-

amsport, known by the name of Lite's mill. Both mills are in excellent order, with sufficient water in the driest seasons. A lease for three years and nine months will be given, and possession may be had on the 15th of April next. For terms apply to the subscriber in Charles-Town, or to Robert Worthington, in Shepherd's-Town. THO. BRECKENRIDGE. January 11, 1811.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the Legislature of Virginia at their next session, for an act incorporating a company for the purpose of turnpiking a road from the bank of the river Potomac, at Harper's Ferry, to the west end of the main street in Charles-Town, in the county of Jeffer-

January 18, 1811.

IN THE Vaccine Institution LOTTERY,

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore, as soon as the saie of Tickets will admit, are the following

CAPITAL PRIZES: 1 Prize of . . . 30,000 dolls. . . . 25,000 . 20,000 . . . 10,000 . . . 5,000 . . 1,000

Together with a number of minor prizes, amounting to upwards of One hundred & thirty thousand Dollars.

EIGHT PRIZES OF 250 TICKETS EACH. high, and well finished inside, with By drawing either of which one fortunate ticket may gain an immense sum, as the holder of it will be entitled to all the prizes the 250 tickets (which are designated and reserved for that purpose) may chance to draw. Present price of Tickets only Ten Dollars.

The Scheme of the above Lottery is alventurers as any ever offered to the public. The proportion of prizes is much greater than customary—the blanks not being near two to one prize. It affords also many strong inducements to purchase early, in as has a white face, will be five years old much as the first three thousand tickets next spring, slender made, and pacet that are drawn will be entitled to twelve | remarkably well, his tail has been ollars each; and the highest prize is itaole to come out of the wheel on the next or any day following. The great encouragement which has been already given to this to any person who will take him up, Lottery affords a reasonable expectation and give me information thereof, and that the drawing will commence at an ear-

But independent of all the advantages peculiar to the scheme itself : The great and good purpose for which this lottery has been thorised, viz. "to preserve the genuine veccine matter and to distribute it free of every expence," ought alone to induce the many persons have of late fallen victims to the Small Pox by a misplaced confidence in sparious matter instead of using the genuine vaccine; so that already the Kine Pock has been brought into disrepute, in many places, and the old inoculation has ocen again unhappily substituted in its stead. If therefore the people of the United States are unwilling to relinquish the advantages of the Kine Pock or wish to an their assortment is quite complete, conjoy the benefit of this discovery, divested f the dangers and difficulties which have hitherto accompanied it, they must support vaccine institutions such as the one now contemplated to be established—these in- duce. All those who are desirous of stitutions by giving a free circulation to the genuine vaccine matter, will greatly faci itate its use, and by preventing the mistakes so liable to occur from using improper or spurio matter, they will engage the confidence of the public in this invaluable remedy, and finally, it is confidently b lieved, they will prove to be the means of extirpating the Small Pox entirely from

Tickets in the above Lottery for sale in Charles town, by Dr. SAMUEL J CRAMER, M. SSTS. W. W LANE, and JOHN HUM-PHREYS .- Shepherd's Town by Messrs. JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co. and ROBERT WORTHINGT IN, and Co -Har per's Ferry by D. CHARLES BROWN, Messrs. R HUMPHREYS, and THOMAS S. BENNET, & Co. June 15, 1810.

Four Cents per Pound Will be given, at this Office, for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS.

> Blank Bonds TO BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.

FOR RENT.

HE subscriber will rent for a term Town, which has been occupied by Mr. John Anderson for some time past. This property consists of a brick building, containing five rooms, a garret and a ten feet passage; a frame house containing four rooms, a bar room, and passage, all neatly finished store house and counting room; also a kitchen, pantry, two stables, smoke house, &c. The above im. provements are on a corner lot, on the main street, and on the square adjoin.
ing the public buildings. It is the best stand in this place for a store and tavern, and may be rented separately, if. necessary. Possession will be given on the 2d day of April next.

Also, a house & lot on the mainstreet opposite Mrs. Muse's, and a large and convenient house and lot, handsomel situated, well inclosed, and has all ne cessary buildings for a private family adjoining the Presbyterian meeting house lot. Possession may be had inmediately of the two last described houses. For terms apply to the sub-

JOHN KENNEDY. February, 1, 1811.

DR. REETZ D EQUESTS all persons indebted to him for medical services to come forward and make immediate payment, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers

He has for sale a young healthy NE. GRO WOMAN, an excellent house

Shepherd's-town, Feb. 1, 1811.

House & Lot for Sale. THE subscriber offers for sale the

House and Lot he now occupies, on the main street in Charles Town, and within a few yards of the Court House. The house is two stories convenient cellar under it, and kitthes adjoining-There is also a good stable on the lot, and an excellent garda-For terms apply the subscriber. CURTIS GRUM

January 25, 1811.

Estray Horse. OT out of a stable, in the towns J Smithfield, sometime last month, a small gray Horse, the property of the subscriber. He is about 14 hands high, bobb'd square off, but has nearly grow out again. I will give a liberal reward

all reasonable charges if brought home.
MATTHEW RANSON. Charles-Town, Jan. 11, 1811.

A prime collection of FALL & WINTER GOODS JUST RECEIVED,

And are now opening at the subscriber's

All of which have been selected with the utmost care and attention, from the latest fall importations. They deemit sisting of almost every article called for; all of which they offer at cheap tates for cash or suitable country pri purchasing cheap goods, are invited to pay us a visit. We have also received an additional supply to the Apothecary department, consisting in part of the following valuable medicines, viz. Refined Camphor,

Tincture Steel, Bateman's Drops, Stoughton's Bitters, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence of Lavender, Essence of Burgamot, Paregoric Elixir, Venice Turpentine, Iceland Moss, Ipecacuanah, Anderson's and Hahn's anti-bil ous Pills, And also that efficacious medicios Apodeldoc, &c. &c.

And are now ready to serve their customers and the public generally, whom they return thanks for the libers encouragement they have receive PRESLEY MARMADUKE, &C Shepherd's-Town, Nov. 16, 1810.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

Vol. III.]

FRIDAY, March 1, 1811.

of articles manufactured by them dur-

during the present year than the last.

"The gross profit on the above sum

of fifty thousand nine hundred & nine-

ty-three dollars and twenty-four cents

are about eleven thousand seven hun-

dred and thirty-four dollars-; from

which deducting the commission, &c.

the clear nett profit of the whole may

be estimated at about four thousand

The clear profits of the penitentiary

tself, from April 1807 to Nov. 1810,

(agreeably to the annual statements) on

he work executed within the walls, af-

er deducting the keepers', assistant

keepers', turnkeys'& clerk's salaries,

but not the expences of transportation,

&c. may be estimated at forty three

thousand three hundred and seventy

The convicts are clothed from the

work of their own hands. The ma-

chinery of the carding, roving and

spinning machines, is in fine order .-

The Spinning mule runs sixty spindles,

and the quantity of work which is an-

nually spun, will average about three

thread; the profits will probably a-

mount to three hundred and fifty dol-

A spirit of economy presides over

the subsistence of the prisoners. They

are well fed, and yet each has a break-

fast and dinner, furnished by contract

at seven and a quarter cents per day.

A spirit of vigilance too hovers over

the institution. Industry is che-

rished and immorality repressed .-

The bad are taught better, and the

ignorant are taught a lesson which eve-

ry man should learn to make his own

bread in an honest & honorable way.'

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, February 16.

Mr. Garland submitted the following

Resolved, That it is expedient to

epeal the several laws allowing draw-

back on goods, wares and merchandise,

of the growth, produce or manufacture

A motion was made by Mr. Gar-

and to refer it to a committee of the

Messrs. Quincy, Wright, Mitchill

and Newton, were opposed to the re-

ference and to the resolution. Messrs.

Garland and Smilie spoke in favor of

y to the injury of the agricultural as

By the advocates of the resolution,

t was said, that this system of draw-

backs was a tax upon the nation, mere-

it was not calculated in any wise to be-

nefit the agricultural interests of our

country; that instead of adding any

thing to the support of the expences

connected with foreign commerce, it

scarcely paid the expences of the cus-

The question to refer the motion

A motion was made by Mr. Wright,

was carried-Ayes 64.

of foreign nations.

housand five hundred lbs. of five yards

During the last it

five hundred dollars.

three and an half cents.

\$ 50,997 24

4,071 20 1-2 more

[No. 153.

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

The price of the FARMER'S REPOSI- | ing the present year-being TORY is Two Dollars a year, one half o be paid at the time of subscribing, and the other at the expiration of the ear. No paper will be discontinued intil arrearages are paid.

IF Advertisements not exceeding a quare, will be inserted four weeks, to ubscribers, for three fourths of a dolar, and 181 cents for every subsequent nsertion; to non-subscribers at the rate of one dollar per square, and 25 cents for each publication after that

PENITENTIARY ESTABLISH MENT.

Extract from the Report of the Visitors of the Penitentiary, submitted to the present legislature of Virginia.

Your committee now beg leave t fulfil the more immediate object of their appointment, by reporting the tate of the penitentiary for the present

We are delighted to state that the imber of convicts this year is much ess than during any preceding one since the birth of the institution, except the very first as appears by the fol

wing	list:		
Spr	ing Term	Fall Term	Total.
300	6	15	21
301	19	14	33
802	17	21	38
803	33	22	55
804	30	11	41
BO5	24	26	50
806	28	13	41
B07	31	23	54
808	-18	18	36
809	20	20	40
810	16	9	25
1			22

Received since commencement 434 "Thus there are 16 less than during e preceding year, and 8 less than uring any other year except the 1st g to the philanthrophic mind. Fewhuman beings are condemned to imisonment, and fewer crimes have een probably perpetrated-For we have not the slightest reason to suppose, that the juries are more merciful, r the courts less vigilant in the ex ution of the laws.

"During the same period also nore prisoners have been let loose rom their shackles, than have been put n; as appears from the following list: No. of prisoners discharged at the

expiration of their respective Pardoned by the governor and Deceased

It was contended by its opponents that the adoption of this resolution, and a consequent destruction of the Being four more than have been redrawback system, would operate greatceived, and of course there are four ess within the walls of the institution well as commercial interests of the than a twelve month past. "The annexed table A, shows in de-

tail the number of convicts from each circuit, the places of nativity; the number of years for which they were sentenced; and the nature of their

"The table B, is a new one, and shews the number of prisoners convicted from each district and now remaining in the penitentiary; their nativities, the number of years for which they were sentenced, and the crimes. "The 116 human beings now im-

mured within its walls, are employed in various useful ways. The followng list shews us the species of these

2 harness makers.

cutters of shoes.

boot makers.

I hackling hemp.

Total,

s carding.

2 were employed in | 5 weavers. 1 dish washer. 2 cooks. 2 tailors. the 25th of February, and the Ayes | tober. 1 carpenter. and Noes called. 1 spooling. 20 shoemakers. Mr. Macon thought, when a majo-10 headers of 29 wrought nailors 6 black miths. 6 women, 1 recting | 3 at miscellaneous

work and invalids Mr. Huntington moved the 2d of

vor of Mr. Gardenier's motion.

"The table C, presents the amount | Mr. Quincy, Mr. Cheves, and Mr. | connected with the terms in which their

The question of postponement to the 2d of March was decided in the affirmative, Yeas 76-Nays, 45.

Monday, February 18.
Mr. Miller said, that in submitting the following resolution, it was far from his intention to express a want of confidence in the administration. He said that the arrival of the French Minister in this country was so recent, that it would perhaps hardly be decorous in the President to ask him for information respecting the Berlin and Milan decrees. He therefore would submit a resolution which went to ask information from the President, and would | sity of resorting to the measures which afford him an excuse for demanding this information from the French Minister. He had another view in submitting this resolution. Should no satisfactory information be received, he | character, which you may possess relathen intended to move the repeal of the non-intercourse laws. He then sub- | already betrayed here to learn that one mitted the following resolution, which

was agreed to: Resolved, That the President be requested to lay before this House, any information, not heretofore communicated, (and that in his opinion is proper to be disclosed) which he may have, touching the legal repeal or modification as well as the practical operation of the Decrees and Orders affecting our neutral commerce, since the 1st day of November, 1810.

Tuesday February 19. The following message was received from the President of the U. States : To the House of Representatives of the United States. I transmit to the House of Representatives a report of the Secretary of

State, complying with their resolution of the eighteenth instant. JAMES MADISON. February 19, 1811.

Department of State, Feb. 19, 1811. SIR-In pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of yesterday, I have the honor of laying before you the accompanying papers (marked A. and B.) which contain all the information, not heretofore communicated, that has been received by this department "touching the repeal or modification as well as practical operation of the orders and decrees affecting our neutral commerce since the 1st

day of November, 1810." With the greatest respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedi-

R. SMITH. The President of the U. S.

Mr. Russell to the Secretary of State. PARIS, Dec. 4, 1810. SIR-This serves merely to cover a

copy of my letter to Mr. Pinkney, of the first of this month; since that time nothing has come to my knowledge to formity to the act you have just comaffect the statement it contains. It is my duty, however, to say that I have not learnt the occurrence of any case to which the Berlin and Milan decrees ly to favor extraneous commerce; that | could be applied.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, sir, your very humble

(Signed) JON. RUSSELL. The hon. R. Smith, &c.

Mr. Russell to Mr. Pinkney. PARIS, Dec. 1, 1810.

SIR-As nothing has transpired here of sufficient importance to be commuto make it the order of the day for | nicated by a special messenger, and as the 3d of March. Lost Ayes 51- no safe private conveyance has hitherto presented itself: I have delayed, till A motion was made by Mr. Garde- now, to acknowledge the receipt of nier, to make it the order of the day for | your letters of the 7th and 28th of Oc-

No event within my knowledge: has rity of the House had evinced a deter- of November, to vary the construction hibits all commercial relation, if at that mination to consider a subject, that | given by us to the very positive and | period the revocation of the English these motions for evading the question were improper; and Mr. Cheves, Mr. dore on the 5th August, relative to the wright and Mr. Holland spoke in facrees. That these decrees have not sury Department. been executed for an entire month on In consequence of this engagement March as the day for which the subject any vessel arriving during that time, in entered into by the government of the should be made the order. any of the ports of France, may, when U. States, to cause their rights to be

Gardenier supported the motion .- revocation was announced, fortify the Mr. Burwell was in favor of an earlier | presumption that they have ceased to operate. I know, indeed, of no better evidence than this which the negative character of the case admits, or how the non-existence of an edict can be proved, except by the promulgation of its repeal and its subsequent non-exist-

Our attention here is now turned towards England and the United States. The performance of one of the conditions on which the revocation of the decrees was predicated, and which is essential to render it permanent, is anxiously expected; and it is devoutly to be wished that England, by evincing the sincerity of her former professions, may save the U. States from the necesexclusively depend on them.

I need not suggest to you the importance of transmitting hither, as early as possible, any information of a decided tive to this subject, as an impatience is or other of the conditions has been per-

I am, sir, with great respect, &c.
(Signed) JON. RUSSELL.
His Excellency Wm. Pinkney, Esq.

The Vice Consul at Bordeaux to the Secretary of State. UNITED STATES CONSULATE.

Bordeaux, December 31, 1810. SIR-I had the honor of addressing you on the 14th inst. by this opportuni-ty (the schooner Maria-Louisa, capt, Skiddy) and I have now to enclose a newspaper of yesterday, containing two letters from the French minister of justice to the President of the tribunal of prizes, and from the minister of finance to the collector general of all the customs in France, concerning American

I have the honor to be, &c. (Signed) CH. MEYER. Hon. R. Smith, &c.

TRANSLATION.

Paris, 26th Dec. 1810. Copy of a letter from his Excellency the Grand Judge, Minister of Justice, to the Counsellor of State, President of the Council of Prizes.

Paris, 25th Dec. 1810. President-The Minister of foreign relations, by order of his . Majesty the Emperor and King, addressed on the 5th August last, to the Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, a note containing the following

"I am authorized to declare to you that the decrees of Berlin and Milan are revoked, and that after the first of November, their effects will cease, it being well understood, that in consequence of this declaration, the English will revoke their Orders in Council. and renounce the new principles of blockade, which they wished to establish, or that the United States, in conmunicated, will cause their rights to be respected by the English."

After the communication of this note, the President of the United States issued, on the second of November, a proclamation to announce the revocation of the decrees of Berlin and Milan, and declares that in consequence thereof all the restrictions imposed by the act of the 1st May will cease with respect to France and her dependencies; on the same day the Freasury Department addressed a cir-cular to all the Collectors of the customs of the U. States which enjoins them to admit into the ports and waters of the United States armed French vessels, prescribes to them to apply af-ter the 2d of February next, to English vessels of every description and to productions arising from the soil and industry, or commerce of England and occurred, either before or since the 1st | her dependencies, the law which pro-