their widely circulating paper.

The unusual degree of cold of this morning, and of the two preceding days, very forcibly admonishes me of a duty which I have owed to the public for some time, but which has hitherto been withheld from an unjustifiable dislike to appearing in the pub-

It has long been a desideratum with that class of citizens in the middle and more. frame, boarded on both sides in the roughest northern states, who are concerned in any kind of mechanical operations, that depend on water for the moving power, to be in pos-session of some easy and effectual plan, for preventing the loss sustained in the destruction of wheels, and the frequent interruplation of ice on water wheels. It is well known, that, in many instances, it has amounted to a total suspension of all the operations dependent on such wheels, for weeks, & sometimes months, in succession. In early life, I have often been engaged in the unpleasant task of cutting ice in water-houses, and have frequently assisted in introducing stoves, and sometimes in attending large open fires in those houses, but for want of a scientific knowledge of the subject, they were generally so constructed as to baffle all our endeavors to keep the wheels in motion in very hard winters.

In the spring of 1814, (having suffered great inconvenience from ice the preceding winter, at the Union Factory, where I then lived,) I undertook an investigation of the subject; and, in order that the result may be clearly comprehended, it will be proper to state some philosophical facts, which may not be known by every reader, or owner of

. The capacity for heat is less in solid bodies than in the same bodies when converted into the fluid state; and less in the fluid than the gaseous form. It follows of course. that gases can only assume the liquid state by parting with a portion of their heat; and that these liquids must still part with a much greater portion before they take the solid form. A familiar instance of this occurs in the slacking of quick lime; in this operation the water combines with the calcareous earth, and thereby assuming the solid form, necessarily parts with a large portion of its heat, which being rapidly evolved, becomes very sensible. The same thing takes place in the phenomenon of freezing: but the operation is generally slow, and under such circumstances, that we do not detect it; but it is ascertained by experiment, that water at 32 deg. of Farenheit, must part with at least 42 deg. of tempera-ture before it can be converted into ice at the same temperature, (32 deg.); or in other words, one pound of water at 32 deg. will part with as much heat in freezing as would to 74 deg. These facts being well understood, it led to the conclusion, that if it were acted by the other. at liberty, as to prevent the escape of any part of it, the formation of a very small quantity of ice would so raise the temperaabsolutely impossible for any more to be formed; but it appeared, on a fair calculation, that if only a small part could be re-tained, it would effectually answer the desired purpose. This I knew could be effected, by constructing a house of non-conducting materials; and so close as to prevent the circulation of air; but, on the other hand, if it should require an expensive building, it might prove such a drawback on the benefit to be received, as to render the discovery of less importance. This, however, I was well satisfied would not be the case; and I determined to make the experiment the succeed. ing winter, in the early part of which I took my measures accordingly.

The wheel was about twenty-two feet high, and nine wide, enclosed in a stone water house, at the north side of a five story building, and discharged the water to the west; the main building being so much high-er, and projecting considerably beyond it at both ends, almost completely excluded the sun from shining on any part of it in short days. It had one door in the east side, one in the north, and a glass window in the west; the whole covered by a shed roof of inch plank. The expenditure to fit it for my experiment did not exceed ten dollars. The north door was closed by a bank of shavings, which happened to be at hand; the fitting of the east door a little improved; the window furnished with a close inside shutter of plank; the joints in the roof closed, and the arch, for the discharge of the water from the wheels, closed by plank down to the surface of the water, and the water swelled by a dam in the tail race, so as to keep it always up to the edge of the plank, when the mill was not in motion, and thereby excluded a current of

At the commencement of the first very cold weather, care was taken that the water-wheel gudgeon was in good order, and plentifully supplied with tallow, confined by a box, so that it was known it would require no attention for some weeks. The eastern door was then shut and fastened, and orders given for it to remain so until I should direct it to be opened.

The weather was remarkably favorable

for the experiment; in a few days the mercu- | FALL & WINTER GOODS. ry was 12 to 14 deg. below zero, on Fahren heit's scale, which was colder than it had been for 20 years preceding; about three weeks after, the weather moderated, and I opened the house, and I had the satisfaction to find the wheel as free from ice as in a summer's day; nor was there cause to suppose that one pound of ice had formed on the wheel during the whole time; as the mercury was still below the freezing point. A little ice was found on the walls, which being very thick, I did not line with wood, not being willing to incur much expense on the first experiment. Last winter (which it will be recollected was a very cold one) when nearly all the mills in the neighborhood were stopt, our flour mill wheel at Triadelphia was completely preserved from ice, by a very slight manner, and filled between with straw, covered with a roof of rough boards and some straw confined on it. Several others have been fitted up on the same principles with

uniform success. I would not be understood to say that water-houses never were before constructed so as to prevent ice from accumulating on the wheels. I have seen several, but they were generally more the effect of accident than design. Some men of great experience have indeed discovered that close water houses are more to be relied on for the purpose. than either stoves or south exposures, (tho' the latter is considered by mill builders a matter of great importance,) yet even these, not being acquainted with the true cause. have seldom or ever adopted the plan best suited to the end. My object is, to give a rule, whereby the

most ignorant may take their measures with certainty, and erect mills any where between James river, in Virginia, and the latitude of Quebec, without ever being stopped one day by ice on the wheels. Let the circulation of air be prevented by the means before stated, or any others that will produce the effect; let the sides and top of the house be composed of good non-conductors, such as a frame boarded up both sides, and filled between with straw, tan, or even shavings, pressed closely in; or, if the house is already built of stone, let it be boarded inside with a single thickness; the roof, water way, &c. attended to as above described, and the business will be effected. But it should always be remembered that the door should never be opened in very freezing weather, if it can be avoided, as the whole air of the room will be thereby changed in a few minutes; the external cold air will rush in at the bottom of the opening, and expel the internal warm air in a strong current at the

The investigation of this subject has been amusing to me as well as useful, and I think every person a little dipt in modern science will derive pleasure from the contemplation of it; they will perceive that the positions are such as are now well understood, and the conclusions drawn therefrom, (independent of practical experiment) incontrovertible. Freezing, and the consequent evolution of heat, under the circumstances recommended, may be compared to poison and an effectual raise another pound of water from 32 deg. time; the very instant the one begins to

It would be pleasing to know that the scientific enquirer was amused by this investigation; but abundantly more gratifying to be assured that the industrious citizen was substantially benefitted.

T. MOORE.

Brookville, Md. 7 12 mo. 22, 1817.5

NEW STORE.

THE subscribers have commenced the mercantile business at Lectown, where they are now opening, and for sale, a handsome

CHEAP GOODS

consisting of every article suitable for the present season—all of which will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers. All kinds of country produce will be received in exchange for goods, at the market

CHAS. & JOHN STRIDER. December 17.

Cheaper than any Yet!

Just arrived at our Store, near the Market House, in Charlestown, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

AUCTION GOODS,

purchased in a very favorable time to get Our assortment is inferior to none in this

part of the country—therefore we think it unnecessary to take up time and paper to particularize the articles, but suffice to say, those who please to give us a call, shall find it their interest to deal with us. No place in the United States can sell

cheaper goods than are sold in Charlestown at present. Those who live at a distance as well as those immediately at hand, will find t to their advantage to give us a call. CARLALE & DAVIS.

December 17.

BLANK DEEDS For sale at this Office

The subscribers have just received a very large assortment of

VERY CHEAP GOODS,

urchased at the several auctions in the city of Philadelphia, and elsewhere, for cash. The manner in which our goods have been bought, enables us to sell them very cheap. Purchasers of goods are invited to call on us and make their purchases, as our goods have been bought at immense sacrifices, and we are determined to sell them at a very small profit. We shall receive by the next waggons, a very extensive assortment of Ladies Shoes and Boots;

-ALSO-Children's Bootees and Shoes, Winter Bonnets, Imperial and other Shawls.

Fresh Teas. Brass Andirons, &c. As usual our assortment of Groceries, Liquors, & Medicines,

are very complete. Also, a quantity of CASTINGS, well assorted—Bar and Strap Iron, Steel, &c. W. & J. LANE.

> Public Invitation. THE SUBSCRIBERS, AT THEIR CHEAP STORE.

November 19.

on the hill, in Shepherd's Town, have just received, and are now opening, a large and excellent assortment of

GOODS,

where high and low, rich and poor, are in vited to come and supply themselves with such articles as may be wanted, and it is believed, they will find the terms here as good and as much to their satisfaction and interest as any where else in the state.

BAKER TAPSCOTT, & CO.

GREAT BARGAINS!

THE subscribers intending in March next, agreeably to limitation, to close their business, have determined to sell off their stock of Goods at the most reduced prices for cash, country produce, or on reasonable credits. Their goods were well purchased, and consist in part, of fine and coarse Woolens, Cottons, Linens, and Silks, (many Fancy Articles among them,) Hard Ware and wise suits will be instituted to March term Cutlery, Queen's, China and Glass Ware,

FRESH TEAS, and many articles in the Grocery and Li quor line. Cordage, Brushes, Weavers' Reeds, Morocco and Leather shoes. Books and Stationary

with many other desirable articles. It would be good policy for persons wishing to save twenty or thirty per cent. in the purchase of supplies, to call at our store in Shepherdstown, without loss of time. BROWN & LUCAS.

JOHN GEPHART,

January 6.

HATTER, Charlestown, Virginia, KEEPS constantly for sale, a general assortment of

Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Chil-

dren's Fancy Hats. which he offers to sell wholesale or retail at liberal prices.

J. G. Flatters himself from his long expe rience in the most extensive Hat Manufac tories in the Union, that he will be enabled to give general satisfaction.

HAMMOND & BROWN,

RESPECTIVILLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just finished opening, at their store, next door to the Printing Office, in Charlestown, a neat | the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered

MERCHANDISE, of almost every description, which was purchased at the most favorable time, and on the P. Craghill do not pay, convey away, or semost advantageous terms, for cash. They think it unnecessary to enumerate each particular article, neither is it their intention to deceive their friends by repeating an old worn out tale, of selling at reduced or half prices. They wish to dispose of their goods on pleasing terms to the purchaser, if possible, and for two moths successively, and posted at the shall ever take a delight in shewing them to any person who may do them the favor of ferson calling and pricing them-permitting them

CAUTION.

to judge for themselves.

December 30.

January 6, 1818.

I hereby forewarn all persons from cutting or carrying away timber, wood or rails from the two lots of my land adjoining Smithfield, as I am determined to prosecute every person detected in such practices, to the utmost extent of the law. I will give THREE DOLLARS to any person who will give information of such trespassing on said lots, so they can be prosecuted.

JOHN MOYER.

JUST RECEIVED.

By the subscribers, at their new firm, new, the Market House, Charlestown, Best JAMAICA SPIRITS. French Brandy, Old Apple Brandy,

Wine, Cordial, and Whiskey, Coffee, Sugar, and Tea, Candles, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Filberts, Almonds, Saltpeter. Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Powder, Shot Flints, Window Glass. Segors, Chewing & Smoking Tobacco, &c. &c.

With a large assortment of China and Queen's Ware. CARLILE & DAVIS

CHEAP FALL GOODS.

The Subscribers are now opening a very COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods. which they offer for sale at the most reduced prices, for cash or country produce. They will also receive

Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, and Flax Seed. in payment of debts, at the market price. · JOHN R. FLAGG, & Co. Charlestown, Nov. 5.

Pocket Book Lost.

WAS lost, on the 30th inst. a Morocco Pocket Book, containing one 20 dollar note, two fives, and a two dollar note—Also, a note of hand given by John Alt for the hire of a negro man, and a number of papers of no importance to any person but the owner. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it with its contents, to James B. Wager in Charlestown, or to the subscriber, JORDAN LLEWELLIN.

Last Notice.

BROWN AND LUCAS

HAVING come to the determination of closing their accounts in the most speedy manner, Notify all persons indebted to them to make payment or some other satisfactory arrangement by the 15th February, otheragainst all such as shall fail to comply.

Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, &c. will be received in payment, or for Goods. and the market price allowed. Shepherdstown, January 6.

A Runaway in Custody. WAS committed to the jail of Jefferson county, Va. a slave, named

· DICK, a bright mulatto, 6 feet one inch high, and about 26 years of age. Had on when committed, a brown great coat, a blue close bodied coat, white waist coat, blue pantalogns, an eld wool hat and fine shoes. Committed on the 16th of October last-says he is the property of Aaron Hodges, living in Sumner county, West Tennesse.

JOHN SPANGLER, Jailer. Nov. 12.

Jefferson County, to wit. November Court, 1817. Thomas S. Bennett, Complainant,

James Anderson and William P. Crag-Defendants. IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendant James Anderson not have ing entered his appearance and given security agreeably to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—On motion of that the said defendant Anderson do appear here on the fourth Monday in January next, and answer the bill of the complainant: And it is further ordered, that the defendant Wm. cret any monies by him owing to, or goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendant Anderson, until the further order of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charlestown. door of the court house of said county of Jel-

A Copy.—Teste, ROBERT G. HITE, Clk. December 3.

For Sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT. now in the occupancy of Mr. John Miller, situate on the main street in Charlestown,

Jefferson county, Va. The house is a good log building, 18 by 21 feet, with a good kitchen adjoining. The lot contains half an acre of ground. For terms apply to Mr. P. Daugherty, residing in said town, or to the subscriber in Berkeley.

MAGNUS TATE, jun. January 14.

Digitized by Harpers Ferry National Historical Park under grant from Harpers Ferry Historical Assoc.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

due and payable at the time of passing this

act. And in case any member of the Se-

nate has been, is or shall be, detained by

stekness, on his journey to or from such ses-

sion or meeting, or after his arrival has been,

is, or shall be, unable to attend the Senate,

he shall be entitled to the same daily allow-

ance. And the President of the Senate, pro

tempore, when the Vice president has been,

or shall be absent, or when his office shall be

vacant, shall, during the period of his servi-

ces, receive, in addition to his compensation

as a member of the Senate, eight dollars for

every day he has attended or shall attend

the Sanate: Provided always, That no Se-

nator shall be allowed a sum exceeding the

rate of eight dollars a day, from the end of

one such session or meeting, to the time of

his taking his seat in another: Provided al-

so, That no Senator shall receive more for

going to, and returning from, the meeting of

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That at

every session of Congress, after the said

third day of March, one thousand eight hun-

dred and seventeen, each Representative and

Delegate shall be entitled to receive eight

dollars, for every day he has attended or shall attend the house of representatives, and

shall also be allowed eight dollars for every

twenty mile-, of the estimated distance, by

the most usual road, from his place of iest-

dence to the seut of Congress, at the com-

mencement and end of every such session

and meeting, and that all sums for travel, al-

counts, and paid out of the public Treasury.

of the territories, be, and the same are here-

by repealed, from and after the third day of

H. CLAY,

JOHN GAILLARD.

JAMES MONROE,

INTERESTING.

Milledgeville, Jan. 13 - We learn, from

a respectable source, that there is no imme-

diate prospect of the United States getting

possession of Florida. Spain is so unrea-

sonable in her demands, as to preclude the

January 22, 1818-Approved,

Speaker of the house of representatives.

President of the Senate pro tempore.

the Senate, on the fourth day of March last,

than if this act had not been passed.

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

Vol. X.]

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1818.

[No. 513.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY AN ACT allowing compensation to the lished a pamphlet, said to be ably written, Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be naid at the commencement, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance-No paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the Editor, until arrearages

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements sent to the office without having the number of times for which they are to be inserted, dollars, for every day he has attended or contend with us single handed; and this the work or garrison, and having suffered designated, will be continued until forbid, shall attend the Senate, and shall also be al- threat is strongly corroborated by the fact from our shot, retired. Capt. M'Intosh's and charged accordingly.

85- All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

CAUTION.

I hereby forewarn all persons from cutting or carrying away timber, wood or rails from the two lots of my land adjoining Smithfield, as I am determined to prosecute every person detected in such practices, to the utmost extent of the law. I will give THREE DOLLARS to any person who will give in-formation of such trespassing on said lots, so they can be prosecuted. JOHN MOYER

January 6, 1818.

Last Notice. BROWN AND LUCAS

HAVING come to the determination of closing their accounts in the most speedy manner, Notify all persons indebted to them to make payment or some other satisfactory arrangement by the 15th February, otherwise suits will be instituted to March term against all such as shall fail to comply.

Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, &c. will be received in payment, or for Goods, and the market price allowed. Shepherdstown, January 6.

For Sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT, now in the occupancy of Mr. John Miller. situate on the main street in Charlestown. Jefferson county, Va. The house is a good log building, 18 by 21 feet, with a good kitchen adjoining. The lot contains half an acre of ground. For terms apply to Mr. P. Daugherty, residing in said town, or to the subscriber in Berkeley. MAGNUS TATE, jun.

Take Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or book account, are of representatives shall be entited to receive, carnestly requested to come forward imme- in addition to his compensation as a repre- people, were the old Red Sticks from the month's tour of duty, in the service of the diately and settle the same, as further indul- sentative, eight dellars, for every day he has gence cannot be expected. It is hoped that attended or shall attend the house: Provided strict attention will be paid to the above re- always. That no representative or delequest, particularly as it is well known the ut- gate shall be allowed a sum exceeding the talk, met the Mickasukies at the half way ter impossibility of conducting the mercantile rate of eight dollars a day, from the end of ground coming with a peace talk to us. business to advantage without prompt pay-

A Boy from fourteen to sixteen years of age, of good parentage, and who can come well recommended for his steady habits, will be taken as an assistant in the above business. CHARLES GIBBS. Charlestown, Jan. 14.

NOTICE.

Refunding of Internal Duties. AGREEABLY to the act of Congress of December 23, 1817, duties paid on licences for periods extending beyond the 31st December, 1817, and for stamps not used, are to be refunded by the respective collectors; provided the stamps shall be returned previous to the first day of May 1818. WM. DAVISON. Col. Rev.

9th Dis. Va. Collector's Office, Winchester, Jan. 3, 1818.

Thomas W. Hawkins, HATTER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in Smithfield, in the shop lately occupied by Mr. Philip Stone, where he has on hand, and will constantly keep, a general assortment of hats, consisting of Beaver, Castor, Roram and Wool, which he will warrant to be equal at least to any in the United States; having settled a correspondence with the principal Fur Merchants in the cities of New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, he can at the shortest notice command the first quality the market affords .- Orders from any part of the country, or state, executed with the strictest punctuality, for cash, or a short credit. N. B. The highest price given for all

kinds of furs. Smithfield, Jan. 28 .- 6t.

House of Representatives of the U. States, ment is right in advancing such pretensions, and to the Delegates of the territories, and and that ours is wrong in rejecting them. will be taken up the river in keel boats, serepealing all other laws on that subject Thus the matter rests at present. Spain is cured against the enemy's shot. Be it enacted by the Senate and House | no doubt induced to persist in these arrogant of Representatives of the United States of demands, from a helief, that she will not America in Congress assembled, That, at stand alone, in the event of a rupture. In- been attacked and surrounded for several every session of Congress, and every meet- deed, her Minister has intimated in the late | days, by a large party; but although the ing of the Senate, in the recess of Congress, unpublished correspondence on this subject, | Captain's force amounted to no more than after the third day of March, in the year one if we are correctly informed, that his gothousand eight hundred and seventeen, each vernment has nothing to fear from a war loss of a man. The Indians finding them-Senator shall be entitled to receive eight with the United States, as it will not have to selves unable to make any impression upon lowed eight dollars for every twenty miles, that Great Britain and France have offered of estimated distance, by the most usual their mediation in the pending controversy road, from his place of residence to the seat between us-but it is not true, that the forof Congress, at the commencement and end, mer power has so far interfered, as to pro- the Chatahochie, for the purpose of protectof every such session and meeting, and, that test against the cession of Florida to this

all sums for travel, already performed, to be country. Copy of a letter from General Mitchell, Agent of Indian Affairs, to the Governor

of this state, dated Creek Agency, 8th Ja-

has returned; and the enclosed is the sub- took off some three or four negroes. stance of his report, which I received by ex-

vails about the safety with which travellers can pass through the nation. It is my opinion that there is not the least danger in tra- | Gen. Floyd's division (five companies) are velling the road from Fort Hawkins to the | ordered to this place, for the purpose of re-Alabama, by this place and Fort Mitchell, but. I would not advise travellers to use the road from Fort Perry to Fort Gaines; or the Big Bend of Ocmulgee. indeed any road as low down as Fort Gaines for the present.

ery obedient servant, D. B. MITCHELL, Agent I. A.

His Ex: WM. RABUN, Governor, &c. Talk of Tustennugee Hopoie, and Hopoie

Hairo, to the Agent of Indian Affairs for the Creek Nation. FORT MITCHELL, Dec. 30. 1817. ready performed, to be due and payable at | sent to the Mickasukies has returned with the time of passing this act. And in case any | an answer to our Talk. The Mickasukies representative or delegate has been, is, or | say it was not them that began the war. shall be, detained by sickness, on his jour. They were sitting down in peace, and the ney to or from the session of Congress, or, | white people came on them in the night and after his arrival, has been, is, or shall be, fired on them. The Mickasukies are still your excellency, to furnish an additional deunable to attend the house of representa- setting down in their town and doing no mis- tachment of militia, to consist of four battatives, he shall be entitled to the same daily | chief, and waiting to see if the white people | lions of infantry, with four companies of ri-Upper towns, them that turned hostilities | United States. last war. The man that was sent to the Mickasukies (Hopoie Haijo, with a peace one session, to the time of his taking his seat | Mr. Hamley and Mr. Doyle were taken prisoners-Hopoie Haijo saw them. Tusten-

nugee Chapco has gone to relieve them, and Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That carry them to the Fort at St. Marks. the said compensation, which shall be due to the members of the Senate, shall be cer-I have sent you this little talk now; our His Ex: Governor Rabun. meeting that you appointed will scon be, tified by the President thereof, and that and then every thing will be made strait: which shall be due to the representatives and We hear that the army has crossed at Hartdelegates, shall be certified by the Speaker; ford. The Cheehaws have received two and the same shall be passed as public ac-Sec. 4. And be it further enacted. That tents-and wish the army could be stopped all nets and parts of acts, on the subject of until our meeting is over. compensation to members of the Senate and of the house of representatives, and delegates

(Signed) TUSTENNUGEE HOPOIE. (Signed) HOPOIE HAIJO. new in this quarter, except the prospect of Byne's, Bell's (of Oglethrope) and Glascock's peace with the Seminoles."

FROM THE ARMY. An express arrived at the executive office vesterday, with the following despatch from

General Caines. Head-Quarters, Hartford, Georgia, ?

January 8th, 1818. Sir-I received on my way to this place the 5th inst. from Liet. Col. Arbuckle, reports of the state of his command up to the 21st December-by which I learn that the hope of making an equitable arrangement detachment with transports under Maj. Muhwith her. She professes a willingness to lenburg had been attacked about thirty sell Florida, but on conditions, to which this miles below Fort Scott by a force of Indians country can never assent. Besides exacting and blacks, estimated at from 8 to 1200six millions of dollars, (out of which she pro- that the firing had continued from both sides mises to pay for commercial speliations) she of the river from the 15th to the 19th Derequires, as a sine qua non, that the Missis- | cember, and that our loss amounted to 2 sippi (mark this!) shall be the boundary of | killed and 13 wounded-the loss of the encher Mexican dominions These terms, we my not known. The vessels were so fortifiner Mexican dominions these terms of the Kingdom, officially has communicated to understand, were promptly rejected by our ed with bulwarks as to secure our troops the Kingdom, officially has communicated to government. It is understood however, that from the enemy's shot, except when carrying Montalvo, the Vice Roy of the said Kinggovernment. It is understood however, that from the enemy's shot, except when carrying about half the above sum was offered, toge- out the anchors to warp, or when working

Louisiana. This proposition was not acced- | serious consequences to our troops aboveed to by the Spanish Minister, who has pub- their supplies being sufficient for sometime beyond the period at which others I have members of the Senate, members of the for the purpose of showing that his govern- ordered, and have reason to believe are on the way, are expected to arrive; and which

A small work commanded by Captain M'Intosh, 12 miles above Fort Scott, had forty, he maintained his work without the command has since been withdrawn.

A friendly Chief Wm Perryman, having raised a considerable party of warriors on ing the friendly traders below the line, and of aiding our troops, was attacked by the hostile party, and is supposed to have fallen, with Messrs. Hambly and Doyle. It is re-ported, that most of the party were forced (perhaps willingly) to join the enemy.

I have received information that a party of Indians entered the settlement near SIR-The Messenger who was sent below Trader's Hill, a few days past, killed a woto propose terms of peace to the Seminoles, man, whose name I have not learned, and

I had previously ordered a detachment of artillery, with two companies of the militia, The friendly Chiefs and warriors are to drawn from Maj. Gen. Floyd's division, to meet me at this place on the 11th instant, | take a post at Trader's Hill, for the defence and I have great hopes that our differences | of that settlement. I have reason to believe with the Seminoles can, with their assistance, the artillery arrived at the Hill about the time the murder was committed, and the mi-I understand that much apprehension pre- litis soon after; and that the Indians were

> The residue of the militia taken from Maj. inforcing Gen. Glascock's command, excepting one company, which will be posted near

The detachment under Brigadier Gen-Glascock, delayed by rainy weather, bad I am, with high respect and esteem, your | roads, and want of punctuality in the Contractor's department, will not be able to form. a junction with the United States' troops at Fort Scott before the 24th of the present month; and as a great part of the detach-ment will probably be disposed to return home soon after the end of the month, there is reason to apprehend the time will be too limited to make such an impression upon the My Friend-The Messenger which was | savages, (which one decisive victory would effect) as to put an end to the war, and leave them convinced, that their future safety will depend alone upon the strict observance of

I have therefore to request the favor of

I shall make arrangements for the necessary supplies to be in readiness at this place in due time, for arming, equipping and sub-

sisting the detachment I have the honor to be, with high consideration and respect, your obedient servant, EDMOND P. GAINES, Maj. Gen. Com'g.

We understand it is the intention of the Governor to comply with the above requisition as far as may be in his power. Four companies of riflemen cannot be furletters from the army, and they had no body | nished, because it is believed there are not to read them, and they don't know the con- so many in the state; and there is no likelihood, at this inclement season, of their volunteering. From the defects of our militia laws, with regard to the election of officers, it will be impossible to organize the infantry, General Mitchell, in a letter to the editors | and march them to the place of rendezvous, of this paper, dated the 9th instant, observes | by the first of next month. The troops cal--"There does not appear to be any thing | led for, we are informed, will be taken from

> * This does not accord very well with the late pacific professions of the Indians .-

> > -- @: @ --CHARLESTON, Jan. 21.

A valued friend has furnished us with the ubjoined interesting intelligence of the warlike operations in South America, received from his correspondent at Kingston, Jam. under date of the 8th December. From a knowledge of both the parties, we have no hesitation in vouching for its authenticity. | Cazette.

VERY IMPORTANT NEWS. From the Kingdom of New Grenadu, and Carthagena, its provincial sea port.

SAMANO, lately named Vice-Roy, and residing at Santa Fe de Bogota, the capital of dom, exercising the functions of said office, ther with a relinquishment of our right to the disputed territory lying beyond the river the loss of a vessel is not apprehended; may assume the command; that it is impossible for him longer to sustain the Kingdom, sible for him longer to sustain the Kingdom,

the officer who commanded a division, that his majesty was determined to construct shamefully retreated from three hundred In- within its walls a royal dormitory, which served, but shall certainly be given at a fudependents, when those of his own consisted | was executed by the late Mr. Wyatt of five thousand men.

In Santa Fe a woman was about to be executed, in consequence of there having been of lifteen feet from the surface. In this the the triend of man, were fully admitted; but, intercepted a detailed statement of the Spa- sepulchre is constructed. The dimensions it was shown, that no such respect as was | two votes. nish troops, which were in said place, and of the tomb is 70 feet in length, 23 in width. | new proposed had been paid to any of the which she had forwarded to the Patriots in | and 14 in depth. The receptacies for bacacs

Brigadier Cupini and a Lieut. Col. had arrived at Carthagena; the only remains of supporting a range of four sherves, each of Washington, which was admitted to be the defeat at Margarita, and said that they | which, in the space between the communs, | an exception to all general rules. Having, were on their route for Peru-the former to | will contain two bodies, the whole range of | as recently as 1810, refused a like tribute to take the command as general.

On the 6th October last, was taken the province of Pampeluna, by the Republicans. and where the Spaniards were completely defeated. This news is confirmed by a sergeant that had arrived at Carthagena, who was wounded in the said action.

In Carthagena there were collecting a donation, for the purchase of provisions of eve- choir of St. George's Chapel, in which an tation of soldiers' bounty lands, with the ry description, to be in readiness in case a siege should be established by the Patriots against said city.

On the 17th of Nov. and almost every day since that period, three Placards were put up in different parts of the city, demanding the heads of Montalvo, Torres, the Governor, and that of Cano, Judge Advocate of said place. These placards are supposed to have been stuck up by the soldiers and subalterns, among whom there was a general discontent. Patrols were constantly employed in parading the streets, in order to take down these placards.

RECENT NEWS FROM THE SOUTH

By a gentleman lately arrived from Guayaquil and Panama, I am informed by him, in person, that the army of Chili, in July last, disembarked at Africa in lat. 18, 25, s to unite themselves to the powerful armies of Buenos Ayres, which had already entered the kingdom of Peru; and that the Royalist army in said province had capitulated to the Patriots-and that in consequence of this glorious triumph, all the armies were on their march for Lima. Casco, the former capital of that kingdom, had already become independent, which excited great alarm in Lima, its modern capital, which it is generally believed here, must have fallen long since. The ports of Lima and Guayaquil, are strictly blockaded by the Patriots, who, it is said, have upwards of eighty vessels of war; among which are frigates, brigs, and other smaller craft. Not a single vessel has arrived from Lima to Panama, since September, and it is positively believed that the immensely lucrative commerce which has been carried on between this Island and the Pacific Ocean, has now drawn to a close, for the Independents' armed vessels have even appeared in front of Panama on the 24th of O tober; and it is supposed the Patriot flag will flut in triumph from Cape Horn to the northernmost point in Venezuela, within the

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

space of six months.

LONDON, December 4.

Private letters by the Dutch mail, state the failure of a very respectable house at Hamburgh, to the amount of 400,000 marks. Las Cases, the private secretary of Bonaparte, stated some time ago, to have been sent from St. Helona, arrived in the river Thames from the Cape of Good Hope, in the Brilliant, merchantman. Upon his arrival at Gravesend, he was taken to the Alien Office, in that town, where his person being identified, he was forthwith embarked in another vessel, and sent off to Dover; while all his effects, trunks, and papers, were left on board the Brilliant, no dou it to undergo examination. On his arrival at Dover on Saturday night, he was put on board the

Lord Danean Packet, for Ostend! A person intimate with Las Cases mentions that he acquainted him that previous to his leaving St. Helena, his baggage was strictly examined by order of the governor. and that a packet, containing the history of Bonaparte, written by Las Cases at the immediate desire of Bonaparte, and under his direction, was taken from him. He made pressing applications that it might be returned, which the governor pointedly refused; at length it was agreed that this most extraordinary document should remain in the possession of General Lowe, and with his sanction Las Cases affixed his seal, that the packet should not be opened without his con-

Las Cases states, that he knows more of the history of Bonaparte than any other person, being for a series of years his private secretary; and to no other person did Bonaparte ever disclose his mind. Las Cases is a middle aged man; his son a youth of 12 or 13 years of age, accompanies him.

The Tomb .- The royal dormitory at Windsor, in which the Princess's remains are deposited, is in the Gothic building at the Eastern end of St. George's Chapel. Henry the Seventh first built this edifice of free stone for a similar purpose; but that Prince afterwards altering his intentions, began a more noble structure at Westminster, and

after having sent a division to the Plains of Wolsey obtained a grant of it from Henry | Casanare, which was completely destroyed | VIII; and with a profusion of expense un by the Patriois; only the commander of the known in former ages, designed and began same and 17 soldiers escaping. A second here a most sumptuous monument for him one was immediately afterwards dispatched self, from which the building obtained the to said Plains, and only its chief and two name of "Woisey's Tomb house." This drummers could escape from this still se- edifice was greatly out of repair in 1800 when his majesty ordered the windows and

Morillo writes that he is about to execute other external parts to be restored. In 1810,

An excavation was formed of the whole are elected for the sovereigns. The sepul- this respect.] chre will thus contain 81 bodies. The columns are of fine Bath stone, and the sheives aperture is made, near the ascent to the altar, | amendments proposed thereto. for the bodies to descend. From the columns springs a vaulted roof over the tomb.

sell, born in 1745, at Shoreham, and who now vends fruit and gingerbread at Brighton. In early life, a love affair induced her to disguise herself and enlist in the army; she served at Bunker's Hill, siege of Gibraltar, &c. and has been several times wounded -her sex was not discovered till she was | proposition to postpone indefinitely; and the stripped for the halberts, to undergo punish- vote thereon stood as follows:

ment for a misdemeanor. "ROME, NOV. 8. " Lucien Bonaparte and his family suddenly returned this morning to Rome, from nes, Editore di Nicota, a relation of the Bonaparte family, who had paid a visit to Lu cien, at Rusinella, went to take a walk to | rejected Tusculum, to view the excavations making there, when he was suddenly stopped by several men, beaten, and wounded. They him or carry him off, but kept him in their Lucien's family were sitting down to the ta- vailed. ble, Monsieur Cunes was missed, and servants with torches were sent out in search of him. They went to Tusculum, and loud y called his name; meantime, however, the robbers proceeded against the house, and seized Lucien's secretary, Mr. Chatillon, and two servants, (probably they took the secretary for the master,) and carried him off -

M. Cunes had the good fortune to escape during the tumult. This morning it was reported that the notorious robber Barbone, of Villetri, had made this attempt, with 27 of his gang; but according to the testimony of some of Lutied on (Cioccie,) such as the very poorest class usually wear. The Papal government congratulates itself that Lucien escaped .-What a mass of suspicion would have been

raised against it, and what political conjectures would have been excited among the half, or ill-informed, by Lucien's disappearance, and till he was found again. We just learn, that the robbers, perceiving their mistake in the person, have sent word that they will be contented with 3000 Roman crowns for the ransom of their prisoners. The Cardinal, Secretary of State, does every thing in his power to re medy the want of public security, but he is not duly supported, and it is to be apprehended that the Gens d'Armes (or Carabiniers, who are still young, and the many raw soldiers, do not proceed with sufficient activity

"VIENNA, NOV. 16. "We hear that Madame Murat has obtained permission from the Emperor to purchase from the Count Fries, the Lordship o Orth, three leagues from this city, though i is a knight's fief. It is said the purchase is made for her eldest son, Achilles, Count of Lipano, so that the Ex Crown Prince of Naples will become an Austrian Nobleman. Madame Murat lives very retired, and seldom accepts visits from the neighboring nobility. She has been expecting Lucien Bonaparte for these two months.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, January 29. Mr. Lowndes, from the committee of ways | timate of the present and future emolu- presence necessary at the sent of government. and means delivered unfavorable reports on i the petitions of John Barr and Joseph Land- ceivers of Public Monies at the different ofdon; which were read and agreeed to, GENERAL KOSCIUSKO.

drawn the resolution he offered for consideration the day before yesterday, to which he understood there was considerable objection, on the ground of its being in a joint form, moved, in lieu thereof, a resolve to quire into the expediency of regulating by the following effect, with a view to express- law the number of passengers to be brought ing the sense of this House alone on the sub-

Resolved, That this house, entertaining | the vessels the highest respect for the memory of Genebers thereof will testify the same by wearing the bill to provide for the commutation of the Allegany mountain and the river Ohio, this fabric remained neglected until Cardinal | crape on the left arm for one month.

After some debate, in which this motion | some importance, moved by Mr Taylor, ye was supported by Mr. Harrison, and oppos ed by Mr. Reed, Mr. Forsyth, and Mr.

Mr. Harrison withdrew his resolution altogether, seeing it was opposed, and tha the want of unanimity would destroy its value: satisfied that, in moving and supporting it, he had acquitted his conscience. The short debate on this question is re-

tre day, in justice to the subject. It is enough now to state, that the merits of length and width of the building, to the depth | Kosciusko, the advocate of freedom, and lowing vote: - Yeas 80:-Nays 82. departed worthies, native or foreign, who on the sides of the tomb are formed by mas- had aided in the achievement of our Indesive gothic columns, of an octagon snape, | pendence, except in the single case of Gen. each side admitting 32 bodies. At the east the memory of Col. WILLIAM WASHINGend are five nitches for the reception of as | TON, on his decease, it was too late now, it many coffins. In the middle 12 low tombs | was deemed, to commence a new system in

COMMUTATION BILL. On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Ky. the of fine Yorkshire stone A subterraneous house proceeded to the consideration of the passage is formed from the vault under the | bill, now lying on the table, for the commu-

Mr. Garnett, of Va. moved to postpone indefinitely the whole subject, believing the The prince regent has lately ordered a that it had been so widely debated as to pension of 10s 6d. per week to Phæbe Has- | make further debate thereon not necessary to ascertain the sense of the house.

> Mr. Johnson, of Ky. said he did not, af ter all that had been said, intend to enter into the debate; but contented himself with calling the Year and Navs on the question. The question was at length taken on the

For the indefinite postponement 77 Against it The house being thus equally divided, the Speaker, declaring the pleasure it gave him their seat Rusinella, near Frascati. The to give his vote to preserve in existence a following was the occasion of it:-Yesterday | measure which he believed to be fraught afternoon, about four o'clock, Monsieur Cu- with the greatest benefit to the solder and to the nation, voted against the proposed indefinite postponement. So the motion was

Further Debate ensued on amendments to the detait of the bill; in the consideration of which Mr. Taylor; Mr. Holmes of Mas. consulted together whether they should kill | Mr. Baidwin, and Mr. Edwards took part. Before the house got through the subject, power about half an hour after sun-set. As a motion was made to adjourn, which pre-

Friday, Jan. 23.

whom were referred certain memorials on salaries of our public officers have become the subject, reported a bill to enable the quite inadequate to their support and mainpeople of Lilinois territory to form a consti- tenance, in the city of Richmond-But your tution and state government, and for the ad- committee do humbly conceive that they mission of the same into the Union on an would be quite adequate in a central part of equal footing with the original states; which | the commonwealth-and your committee bill was twice read and committed.

dent of the United States, by the hands of people of this commonwealth to remove the Mr. J J. Monroe, his Secretary, transmit- ; seat of government as all the public properting the information required by a resolution ty in the city of Richmond will sell for a cien's people, there were on y six men dresroads made or marked out under the authorimay arise in erecting better public buildings of this house, calling for an account of all price sufficient to defray any expences that of the United States

On motion of Mr. Ingham, it was pinted to enquire what alterations are necessary to be made in the act entitled "An of Richmond. act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks, and to authorize the laying out of way of substitute: certain public roads, and for other purposes." On motion of Mr. Smith of Maryland, it

lands be instructed to enquire into the expe- subject under consideration, and respectfully diency of providing by law for the introduc- submit the following statement and resolution into all patents hereafter to be issued for lands sold or granted by the U States, of That in the opinion of your committee, a reservation to the use of the United States a government confessedly founded on equal of all copper mines, and of the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to lease any copper mines the property of the United States, for a term not exceedng seven vears.

On motion of Mr. Herrick, it was and canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the appointment of commissioners to survey, lay out, and mark a road from the west bank of the Ohio river, opposite the point where the Cumberland road strikes the same through St. Clairsville to Columbia; from thence to diction, or last resort, on which the life, lithe western line of the state of Ohio, in a 'berty and reputation of each individual may direction to St. Louis, in the Missouri terri- | ultimately depend. That every person be-

na, it was Treasury be requested to lay before this house a statement of the salaries, and an es- whose personal concerns will not render his ments of the respective Registers and Refices of the United States; and also the amount of the salaries and emoluments of | The commonwealth appears to have been Mr. Harrison, of Ohio, having with- the several Surveyors' General, and principal and deputy Surveyors.

On motion of Mr. Forsyth, it was Resolved, That the committee of Commerce and Manufactures be instructed to ininto the United States by American and fo-

COMMUTATION BILL.

Lerday, was agreed to, ayes 78, noes 4 No other amendment having been offered. The question was stated, on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading. Mr. Hopkinson, succinctly delivered the reasons for his opinion against the pass;

of the bill. Mr. Robertson replied to Mr. Hopkinso and defended the bill.

Mr. Hopkinson rejoined. The question was then taken on the pa sage of the bill to a third reading, by the le So the bill was rejected, by a unjority,

Legislature of Virginia

January 21.

The Revisal is suspended, at least for time, most probably altogether. On Thurs day, Mr. Magill moved to lay the revised bills on the table, until the house could ascertain what course the Senate meant difinitive ly to pursue - Carried.

Yesterday, on motion of Mr. Scott the committee of privileges and elections were instructed to enquire into the expediency of designating by law the privileges of the Legislature, as well as of defining what is a contempt, and prescribing a punishment for the same.

The house took up the Report on the Am. herst free bridge-and finally adopted Mr. Taylor's resolution giving Mr. Mitchell and others leave to build it.

The following report was then called up by Mr. Burton: Whereas great numbers of the inhabitants

of this commonwealth must frequently, and of necessity, resort to the seat of govern ment, where the General Assemblies are convened, superior courts are held, and the governor and council usually transact the executive business of the government of the commonwealth of Virginia and the equal rights of all the said inhabitants, require that such sent of government should be as nearly central to the territorial limits as practicable, having a due regard to the population of each section of the state, and the healthfulness of the most central part .-And, it has been also found inconvenient, during the late, and revolutionary war, for the seat of government to be exposed to the attacks and injuries of the public enemy, which dangers may be avoided by removing the seat of government, to a more central part of the commonwealth. And whereas, from the wealth and commerce of the present seat of government, expences have ac-Mr. Pope, from a select committee, to crued to such an alarming degree that the are further informed and believe, that it will A message was received from the Presi- not be a pecuniary inconvenience to the good

in any other part of the state. Resolved, Therefore, as the opinion of Resolved, That a select committee be ap- | your committee, that it is expedient to remove the seat of government, from the city

Mr. Blackburn offered the following by

The committee directed to enquire into the expediency or inexpediency of removing the seat of government, and authorized to Resolved, That the committee on public report by bill or otherwise, have had that

rights, and deriving all authority from the people, ought to extend equal benefits and privileges to every citizen, (denying exclusive privileges to all) "with the means of enjoying and defending life and liberty, and of acquiring and protecting reputation and Resolved, That the committee on roads property; and generally, of attaining objects suitable to their condition." if to be accom-

plished without injury to others. That the citizens of Virginia, although scattered over an extensive territory, are yet equally bound by the laws and interested in the decisions of our courts of superior jurising represented in the legislature, must ap-On motion of Mr. Robertson, of Louisia- pear once a year at the seat of povernment, by his representative; and that there are Resolved, That the Secretary of the few, however remote their situation, humble their pursuits, or obscure their character, ment frequently in the course of his life; and hence we infer the necessity of a central po-

laid off by nature into four grand divisions; the 1st extending from the seaboard westwardly, to an ideal line, or the great poet road if you please, crossing at or near the head of tide water; the 2d consists of that wealthy and populous country lying be-twixt the road aforesaid and the Blue Ridge; the 3d comprehends that tract of country ly reign vessels, according to the tonnage of ing betwixt the Blue Ridge and the Allegathe vessels ny mountain, rich in soil, cultivation, health and population; the 4th embraces all the soldiers bounty lands. An amendment of much of it mountainous and rugged, to be

navigable river in the world.

country, bounded as aforesaid, extend the whole length of the state of Virginia, run- and also pointed to similar removals in other our forefathers, if they could have seen filning say from north to south. Nor can they states, as from New York to Albany, from thy Rome deprived of her universal bishop! conceal their surprize and regret, that on Philadelphia to Harrisburg, Charleston to -We, their unworthy children, have felt looking for Richmond, the seat of govern- Columbia, Savannah to Milledgeville, Lex- otherwise; it rejoiced us not when the Apopent for this extensive territory, she is at length discovered standing on some gravelly length discovered standing on some gravelly government had retired from towns, where points overlooking an immense shoal on wealth and luxury had grown up, as well as the empire. We have been glad to take James river, a little above tide water, on the to more central points. The ball of contro- back the Pope of Rome in his chair, instead very margin of the first mentioned division versy was kept up with much spirit till a of the King of Rome in his cradle. And within sixty-five or seventy miles of the late hour; when the question of indefinite Whigs and Tories, Lords and Commonsstate of Maryland, and about 125 or 130 of postponement was carried—ayes 99, noes 68. we blush to say so—have vied, and vie with North Carolina-that from Richmond to the extreme part of Wood county, is four hundyed and fifty miles-that from Richmond | adopted by the Senate: to the extreme boundary of Mason on the Reselved, That the several committees to return to her abominations. With respect Ohio river by Point Pleasant, (the only prac | whom revised bills have been referred ought to the "monster Mahomet," and the "raticable route.) is four hundred and thirty to be discharged from considering them: miles—to the extreme point of Brooke coun- and that the further consideration of the said spring the Turks," as they are charitably ty on the north west of Virginia is four hun- bills ought to be postponed until the first | called by the worthy parson of St. Martin's, dred and thirty-and from Richmond to the | Monday in December next furthest point of Lee county, our south west- The house of delegates were principally out reason, unlearnt much of the angry tenor ern boundary, is four hundred and forty engaged on private or local bills-Among miles; those distances have been ascertained others, which were reported, was one by with the greatest certainty in the reach of Mr. Blackburn, amending the Usury Act. | not only have been our friends, but even our your committee, generally from the mileage It was read the first and second times, refer- only friends in time of need-in the time of claimed by the delegation from the respectived to the committee of the whole, and or the continental system—in the time of pro-

Richmond is too much exposed to invasion loan, exchange or contract by parol or in show his face in his dominions. John Bullpledges for the security of the capitol, the | to evade the penalties of this act, any person | recollect when the column in the red book, treasury, the archives of state, the public shall ask, demand, reserve, accept, &c. above which sets forth the "diplomatic agents property or the safety of our great establish the rate of six dollars for one hundred, for abroad and at home," presented such a and a large assortment of that by a removal of such of those as could change or shifting of money, bank notes, to- the name of each foreign power, that it reerection of others in a place of safety, Rich- of the money, bank notes, &c. half to the stares out at every window. Not a single mond would present fewer incentives to for use of the literary fund, the other half to the exception was furnished except by the kindthe more secure enjoyment of that wealth act specially in charge to the grand juries. situation and an indulgent providence hath torney, is to cause to be summoned before

Your committee further state, as their cial establishments at Richmond, her unexampled prosperity and increase in wealth, improvements and population, her hospitalities, amusements and perpetual excitements to pleasure, are at least unfriendly to cool, unbiassed and dignified legislation. And lastly, they owe it to themselves, to

this house, and their country to state, that a MARRIED, on Tuesday evening the further perseverance in denving to our western brethren an equal participation in the rights and privileges of our common govern- Mr. ROBERT Y. JACK of Winchester, to pressions under which they lobor. ment, the happy result of our mutual efforts, Miss JULIET DAVENPORT, daughter of Maj. would be a violation of justice so palpable, Abraham Davenport of this county. a prostitution of equal right and privilege so entire, as would justly jeopardize the integrity of the state; for your committee can- John Lindsey, of Harper's-Ferry, in the Extract of a letter firom a person of the not for a moment believe that men who have | 61st year of his age. bled in our struggle for political existence, who understand their rights and appreciate their value, will long consent to bear the hardships and deprivations under which they stagger, and wish now to redress; much less will they entail them on posterity.

Resolved, therefore, as the opinion of this committee, that, the seat of government ought to be removed from the City of Richmond to some point west of the Blue Ridge which shall unite as near as possible the centres of population and territory having due regard to the certain increase of population, the west, and that a special complittee be appointed, whose duty it shall be forthwith report a bill defining the time when, the place to, and the conditions on which this

emoval shall take place. The substitute being read, Mr. Miller of owhatan expressed with much feeling his bjection to certain expressions used in ithe deprecated in the strongest terms the idea of voting under any threat-such as the subtitute threw out, of dividing the state unless he seat of government was removed. Mr. lackburn disclaimed any such intentione expressed the strongest attachment to Virginia, to which he was proud to belongthe strongest anxiety for her union and indivisibility.—he said his eastern brethren must not drive us (the people of the west) too farthey must not goad them too much:-for If they continued to deny them their just rights, they would throw themselves into he arms of some of our sister states: though nothing but the most desperate suffering would make him consent to belong to another

Mr. Scott, to get rid of the whole subject at once, moved to postpone it to the 31st of March. Mr. Garth seconded this proposition, on account of the excitement now produced. This motion gave rise to a long and animated debate-Mr. Blackburn against it-Messrs. Scott, Chamberlayne, and Robertson (of R.) for it. We have no time or room for a sketch of the argument-Mr. Blackburn, at some length, dwelt upon the rguments of his substitute. The other side public property here lost its public uses, be- tor in England—the self same England that

sure, but that is abundantly compensated by ing principally condemned ground, it would | had been for centuries the main bulwark | the extensive range in the mountains, (for revert to its former proprietors—that it was against the papal power. the inhabitants are graziers,) the uncommon as near to the centre of population as could This subject is touched upon in the fifty speciality of the soil, exhaustless salines shaded by mountains of coal, a more genial climate than falls to the lot of the middle regions of Virginia, a perpetual influx of new better to repel the attack of an enemy upon were eyed in our part of the world, with phabitants, and to crown the whole, the en- a point most exposed to his attacks—they awful apprehensions. They were sung down tire western boundary washed by the most denied the undue influence said to be exer- and prayed down. They were considered heantiful, (and to its size) the most safe and cised by Richmond over the legislature— as two greedy raging lions, each on the point which they contended would be a reproach of breaking loose and devouring us all.

Your committee state those sections of to the members of the legislature itself. Now, indeed, these fears have subsided. January 29.

YESTERDAY, the following resolution was

Your committee, from unhappy expersions, it is declared that if by any way or not a prince or a potentate in christendom, rience, are induced to believe, the city of | means of a corrupt bargain, sale, purchase, | who would or could allow an Englishman to from foreign, and unfortunately too replete | writing, by shift, covin, device or deceit, or | was like a Saxon outlaw; he bore a wolf's with domestic enemies, to offer sufficient in any other manner whatever, with a view head, and not a soul would house him. We ments, the armory and penitentiary; and one year, for the loan, sale, purchase, ex- dreary series of untenanted blanks, under be removed into the interior, and a prudent bacco, goods or chattels, &c. &c. -such per- sembled a street at a watering place when disposition of those which could not, and the son so offending shall forfeit double the value the season was over, and "this house to let," reign ambition, and less prospect of success | state's attorney who shall prosecute such of ness of the Sultan of Constantinople, and to internal insurrection; and our fellow ci- fender to conviction and judgment.—The bill the Sophi of Persia, who alone allowed our tizens there, and in the vicinage be left in directs the judges & magistrates to give this representatives to appear before their thrones, and those advantages which their fortunate The attorney general, and every state's at. | made good their common title of "Refuge any grand jury, "all persons who they know or believe can give information to such opinion, that the great banking and commer- grand jury relative to the violation of this act by any person whatever," &c. &c.

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

GENERAL MINA

The following intelligence, decisive of the fate of the unfortunate Mina, is translated from Mexican Gazettes, received in this city.

From the Gazette Extraordinary of Mexico, of November 1, 1817. SILAO, oct. 27, 1817.

Most Excellent Sir : It is with the greatest pleasure I communicate to your Excellency that I have taken prisoner the traitor Mina, together with 25 of his principal partisans, at the post of Benadito, appertaining to the plantation of Flachiquera, where he was stationed with 200 men. Half of them were killed, as well as the ringleader Moreno, whose head I caused to be brought to this place, where I have just arrived. I will send it to General Don Pasqual Linan as soon as possible; and I now anticipate this information to your Excelleney, on account of its importance. God preserve your Excellency many years

FRANCISCO ORRANTIA. His Excellency the Vice Roy Don Juan Ruiz de Apolaca,

From Vera Cruz, November 7, 1817. Besides the capture of Mina, and the distruction of all his band, I have to communi cate to you another important event; namely, that the ringleader Bergara has just delivered himself up, with all his men, to the royal troops at Puente del Rey, by availing himself of the Indulto published on the occasion of the Queen having been happily delivered of a Princess.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT. A singular attitude of John Bull .- During the long continued struggles in Europe, England was placed in a very curious situation. While she was grappling with all the christian potentates upon the European continent, as well protestants as papists, she at ntended that a removal was not called for the same time was in perfect amity with his y the people—there was not a single peti- Sublimity, the Grand Signior; and while tion for it—they dwelt upon the expense of a removal, contending that the moment the prisonment, he found a deliverer and protec-

Mr. Blackburn combated these positions; How it would have rejoiced the hearts of At the most reduced prices for cash, or couneach other, in coquetting with the old Scar-let Harlot, now that she hath been happily replaced in her original seat, and allowed t venous Caliphs," and their "viperous offof Ludgate, London; we have, and not withwith which we used to doom them to damnation and hell fire. The followers of Islam, dered to be printed. Among other provi- scription and persecution, when there was and as far as we are concerned, at least,

"The Mahometans, as such, are now no longer the objects of aversion-their fanaticism has cooled: on our parts we are too busy to hate them; we have room enough for uncharitableness, without travelling beyond the four seas," &c.

and at the same time pertinaciously refusing

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28. IMPORTANT.

highest respectability in London, to his friend in this city, dated Dec. 5th, 1817. The British government has at length agreed, at the request of the Allied Powers of Europe, to become the mediators between Spain and her colonies.

Public Debate.

THE Jefferson Polemical Society will debate this interesting question, "Does mankind in a state of nature enjoy more felicity than in a state of civilization," at the court house in Charlestown, on Friday evening the 20th inst. at 6 o'clock. The ladies and gentlemen of Charlestown, and its vicinity, are respectfully invited to attend. The president will deliver an appropriate address on this occasion. J. MORROW, Sec'y.

February 4.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the western country, offers for sale a valuable lot of land, containing 26 1.4 acres, about two miles from Charlestown. About 10 acres of this land are well timbered, and the whole inferior to none in Jefferson coun-BENJ. HELLER.

N. B .- The subscriber has on hand a few excellent Wheat Fans, which will be disposed of, at the most reduced prices, if immediate application be made.

February 4.- [3w.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT at the expiration of one month from this date, application will be made to the Secretary of war, for the renewal of a land warrant, the No. not recollected,

same day, between the Capitol and Montgomery Court House. JOHN HOLT, Late a private in the 38th U. S. Regt

dated 28th December 1815, and lost the

February 4, 1818. BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this Office.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE for sale, now at their store, near the Market-House, in Charles Town, A large and extensive Assortment of

GOODS.

Consisting of English, Irish, Scotch, French, East and West India, German, Russia, and American Manufacture, which we will sell by Wholesale and Retail.

try produce. Our assortment consists in part of the following articles, viz:

Superfine London and Yorkshire, Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Gray, and Bottle Green Cloths; Second and low priced cloths of all colours; Double and Single Mill'd drab, ditto; Cassimeres double and single mill'd, of various colors and prices, consisting of London, Yorkshire, and Keerburgh; 7-4 cassimere for shawls; cloth and cassimere shawls; rose, stripe, and point blankets; superfine and common flannels, cassinets of various kinds, Bedford and Bennett's cord; cotton cords, thickset and velvets; silk & cotton shawls, do. do: handk'ffs; calicoes dressed and undressed well assorted different patterns; curtain calicoes; ginghams plain and barr'd; senshaw, lutestring and other silks, different colors; vestings a large assortment, almost every price and pattern; florentine vesting; domestic cotcons, striped, crossbarred and plain; cotton crapes, various colors; coarse and fine muslins; Irish linen and shirting; cotton, almost every price; bedtick, coarse linen, cambrick muslin, leno do; towels ready made; cambrick dimmities; beaver, kid, silk and yarn gloves; lambs wool and worsted hose, almost every colour; silk and cotton ditto; suspenders; sewing silks and boss, umbrellas; silk, straw and chip bonnets; kid, morocco and leather slippers, a large assortment; children's morocco, hats; fur and wool hats, mens' coarse and fine shoes,

HARDWARE,

Mill and w cut saws, imported and domestic; hand and pannel saws; files and rasps of various kinds; chisels, gouges, plainbits, screw augers, all sizes; knives and forks almost every price and quality; penknives, single and double bladed, some of a superior quality; elegant and common ra-zors, with and without cases, single or in pairs; shovels and tongs, fenders, drawing knives, straw or cutting knives; flat irons, mettle and iron spoons; tea kettles, frying pans, iron and box coffee mills; brass, plated and iron candlesticks and snuffers; brass knob and stock locks, pad-locks; brass and iron butt-hinges, H & H L ditto; screws, sprigs and tacks; desk and bureau mounting; In another number of the same Review, thumb latches, hammers, pinchers, currythere is exposed in a masterly manner, the combs, stirrup irons, bridle-bits, spurs, snuff glaring inconsistency of the British govern- | boxes, spectacles, looking glasses; guns, ment patronising and protecting the Pope, | whole and half stocked, ANVILS AND VICES, also an extensive assortment of to relieve the Catholics of Ireland, from the | QUEEN'S WARE, consisting in part of 27th ultimo, by the Rev. Hamilton Jefferson, political disabilities and other grievous op- cups and saucers, teapots, plates, dishes, bowls, pitchers, mugs, &c. &c. with an elegant-assortment of

Groceries, Liquors, & Paints, Sugar, molasses, coffee, fresh teas, imperial

young and old hyson, best box and keg raisins, filberts, almonds, nutmegs, perper, alspice, ginger, French brandy, Jamaica spirits, Lisbon, port, & other wines, old peach & apple brandy, whiskey; white lead, ditto, ground in oil; red lead, Spanish brown, whiting, logwood, fustic, copperas, madder, allum, best Spanish indigo, rosin, tar, chewing and smoking tobacco, large and small twist, by the keg or smaller quantity; snuff and Spanish cigars; powder, shot, lead, flints, window glass, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12.

Those wishing to purchase by large or small quantities, will find it to their interest to call here and sec.

CARLILE & DAVIS. February 4.

NOTICE.

I have rented Dr. Straith's saw and grist mills for the present year. They are now. both in complete order, and capable of doing a great deal of work. The saw mill I am certain from the trial I have made, can cut from eight hundred to a thousand feet of inch plank a day. In a few days a very excellent country bolt will be fixed, when I shall be ready to bolt rye, buckwheat, and flour for domestic use as well as grind corn. The closest attention will be given, and they who choose to favor me with their work may expect to have it done without delay, on the most reasonable terms, and I trust done to their satisfaction.

GEORGE EVANS. Bullskin, Jan 28 .- tf-

BOATING.

THE subscriber informs the Farmers and Millers that he has removed his boating stand from the Old Furnace to the island near Harper's Ferry, in the Shenandoab, where he is ready to receive flour to boat to George Town and Alexandria

JOHN PEACHER. January 28.

LOST,

A Gold Chain and Seal. A suitable reward will be given to any one who will return said property, or afford information whereby it can be recovered. Apply to the Printer.

Though you unroof our little shed, I'll fold her from thy rage: While love, the guardian of our breasts Shall all your force assuage.

I'll tell her, fiercer storms shall rend The proud, ambitious great; Whose lofty heads must learn to bend Amidst the pomp of state.

We'll envy not the rich, my girl, The proud, the great, the gay;
But learn to live and love as well— Nay, better far than they.

Richer than theirs our hearts shall be, And purer far our bliss; Then let the great ones envy me, When these sweet lips I kiss.

Tho' mutual toil must spread our board, Content and peace shall bless it; And, if no rank such joys afford, Why, let the lordling guess it.

GENERAL HARRISON'S SPEECH.

The following were the observations of Mr. HARRISON, on introducing the motion for honoring the memory of Kosciusko, on

the 20th ult. The public papers have announced an event which is well calculated to excite the sympathy of every American bosom. Kosciusko, the martyr of liberty, is no more! We'are informed that he died at Soleure, in France, some time in October last.

In tracing the events of this great man's life, we find in him that consistency of conduct which is the more to be admired as it is so rarely to be met with. He was not at one time the friend of mankind, & at another the instrument of their oppression; but he preserved throughout his whole career those noble principles which distinguished him in its commencement-which influenced him at an early period of his life to leave his country and his friends, and in another hemisphere to fight for the rights of humanity.

·Kosciusko was born and educated in Poland, of a noble and distinguished familya country where the distinctions in society are perhaps carried to greater lengths than in any other. His creator had, however, endowed him with a soul capable of rising above the narrow prejudices of a cast, and breaking the shackles which a vicious education had imposed on his mind.

When very young, he was informed by the voice of fame that the standard of liberty had been erected in America-that an insulted and oppressed people had determined to be free, or perish in the attempt. His ardent and generous mind caught, with enthusiasm, the holy flame, and from that moment he became the devoted soldier of liberty.

His rank in the American army afforded him no opportunity greatly to distinguish himself. But he was remarked throughout his service, for all the qualities which adorn the human character. His heroic valor in the field, could only be equalled by his moderation and affability in the walks of private life. He was idolized by the soldiers for his bravery, and beloved and respected by the officers for the goodness of his heart, and the

great qualities of his mind. Contributing greatly by his exertions, to the establishment of the independence of America, he might have remained, and shared the blessings it dispensed, under the protec tion of a chief who loved and honored him, and in the bosom of a grateful and affection-

Kosciusko had, however, other views .-It is not known that, until the period I am speaking of, he had formed any distinct idea of what could, or indeed what ought, to be done for his own But in the revolutionary war he drank deeply of the principles which | of the empress Catharine, she made him the produced it. In his conversations with the | object of her vengeance, when he could be intelligent men of our country, he acquired | no longer the object of her fears. Her more new views of the science of government and | generous son restored him to liberty. The the rights of man He had seen too that to remainder of his life has been spent in virtue on the hill, in Shepherd's Town, have just be free it was only necessary that a nation our retirement. Whilst in this situa ion in received, and are now opening, a large and should will it, and to be happy it was only | France, an anecdote is related of him which excellent assortment of necessary that a nation should be free. And | strongly illustrates the command which his was it not possible to procure these blessings | virtues and his services had obtained over for Poland? For Poland the country of his the minds of his countrymen. birth, which had a claim to all his efforts, to | In the late invasion of France, some Poall his services? That unhappy nation grean- lish regiments, in the service of Russia, pased under a complication of evils which has | sed through the village in which he lived .scarcely a parallel in history. The mass of | Some pillaging of the inhabitants brought the people were the abject slaves of the no- Kosciusko from his cottage. "When I was bles-the nobles, torn into factions, were al- | a Polish soldier," said he, addressing the ternstely the instruments and the victims of plunderers, "the property of the peaceful their powerful and ambitious neighbors — citizen was respected." "And who art By intrigue, corruption, and force, some of its fairest provinces had been separated from | with this tone of authority?" "I am Kosciusthe Republic, and the people, like beas s, | ko." There was magic in the word. It transferred to foreign despots, who were again watching for a favorable moment for a second dismemberment. To regenerate people thus debased—to obtain for a country thus circumstanced, the blessings of liberty and independence, was a work of as much difficulty as danger. But to a mind like Kosciusko's, the difficulty and danger of an enterprise served as stimulants to undertake

The annals of these times give us no detailed account of the progress of Koseins weather-beaten faces. We can easily conko in accomplishing his great work, from the period of his return from America to the adoption of the new constitution of Poland, heart must have heaved with emotion to find

in 1701. This interval, however, of appar- | himself once more surrounded by the com panions of his glory; and that he would have ent inaction, was most usefully employed to been upon the point of saying to them-" Behold your general, come once more

"To lead you on to laurel'd victory,

illumine the mental darkness which envelop-

ed his countrymen. To stimulate the igno.

rant and bigotted peasantry with the hope of

future emancipation-to teach a proud but

gallant nobility that true glory is only to be

found in the paths of duty and patriotism-

ate, were reconciled, dissipated, and broken,

by the ascendancy of his virtues and exam-

ple. The storm which he had forescen, and

for which he had been preparing, at length burst upon Poland. A feeble and unpopu-

lar government bent before its fury, and

submitted itself to the Russian yoke of the

invader. But the nation disdained to follow

its example; in their extremity every eye

was turned on the here who had already

fought their battles-the sage who had en-

lightened them, and the patriot who had set

the example of personal sacrifices to accom-

generalissimo of Poland, with unlimitted

powers, until the enemy should be driven :

from the country. On his virtue the nation

reposed with the utmost confidence; and it

is some consolat on to reflect, amidst the ge-

neral deprayity of mankind, that two instan-

ces, in the same age, have occurred, where

powers of this kind were employed solely

for the purposes for which they were given.

efforts. Guided by his talents, and led by

his valor, hes undisciplined, illy armed mili-

tia charged with effect the veteran Russian

and Prussian: the mailed cuirassers of the

great Frederick, for the first time, broke and

fled before the lighter & appropriate cavalry

of Poland. Hope filled the breasts of the pa-

triots. After a long night, the dawn of an

apparently glorious day broke upon Poland.

But, to the discerning eye of Koscinsko the

light which it shed was of that sickly and

portentous appearance, indicating a storm

more dreadful than that which he had resist-

He prepared to meet it with firmness, but

with means entirely inadequate. To the ad-

vantages of numbers, of tactics, of discipline.

and inexhaustible resources, the combined

despots had secured a faction in the heart of

Poland. And, if that country can boast of

having produced its Washing on, it is dis-

graced also by giving birth to a second Ar-

decide the fate of a nation and a hero .--

Heaven, for wise purposes, determined that it should be the last of Poish liberty. It

was decided, indeed, before the battle com-

conflict was terrible. When the talents of

the general could no longer direct the min-

gled mass of combatants, the arm of the war-

rior was brought to the aid of his soldiers .-

He performed prodigies of valor. The fa-

bled prowess of Ajax, in defending the Gre

cian ships, was realized by the Polish hero.

Nor was he badly seconded by his troops .-

As long as his voice could guide, or his ex-

ample fire their valor, they were irresistible.

In this unequal contest Kosciusko was long

He fell, covered with wounds, but still

his breast, when an officer interposed .-

Suffer him to execute his purpose,' said the

bleeding hero. 'I am the devoted so dier of

my country, and will not survive its liber- !

on the Cimbrian warrior. The uplifted

Kosciusko was conveyed to the dangeons

of Petersburgh; and, to the e ernal disgrace

thou," said an officer, "who addresses us

ran from corps to corps. The march was

suspended. They gathered round him, and

gazed, with astonishment and awe, upon the

mighty ruin he presented. "Could it indeed

be their hero," whose fame was identified

with that of their country? A thousand in-

teresting reflections burst upon their minds;

they remembered his patriotism, his devo-

tion to liberty, his triumphs, and his glorious

fall. Their iron hearts were softened, and

ceive, sir, what would be the feelings of the

hero himself in such a scene. His great

seen, and finally lost to their view.

weapon dropped from his hand.

and retreated.

nold The day at length came which was to

Koseiusko was unanimously appointed

plish the emancipation of the people.

" To fame, to freedom." The delusion could have lasted but for moment. He was himself, alas! a miserainterests the most opposed, prejudices the most stubborn, and habits the most inveterble eripple; and, for them! they were no longer the soldiers of liberty, but the instruments of ambition and tyranny. Overwhelmed with grief at the reflection, he would retire to his cottage, to mourn afresh over the miseries of his country.

Such was the man, sir, for whose memory I ask from an American Congress a slight tribute of respect. Not, sir, to perpetuate his fame -but our gratitude. His fame will last as long as liberty remains upon the earth: as long as a votary offers incense upon her altar, the name of Kosciusko will be invoked. And if, by the common consent of the world, a temple shall be creeted to those who have rendered most service to mankind, if the statue of our great countryman shall occupy the place of the "Most Worthy," that of Kosciusko will be found by his side, and the wreath of laurel will be entwined with the palm of virtue to adorn his brow.

HAMMOND & BROWN, RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just fi-It is not my intention, sir, to follow the nished opening, at their store, next door to Polish chief throughout the career of victory the Printing Office, in Charlestown, a neat which, for a considerable time, crowned his assortment of

> MERCHANDISE. of almost every description, which was purchased at the most favorable time, and on the most advantageous terms, for cash. They think it unnecessary to enumerate each particular article, ne ther is it their intention to deceive their friends by repeating an old worn out tale, of selling at reduced or ha f prices. They wish to dispose of their goods on pleasing terms to the purchaser, if possible, and shall ever take a delight in shewing them to any person who may do them the favor of calling and pricing them-permitting them to judge for themselves.

Cheaper than any Yet!

Just arrived at our Store, near the Market House, in Charlestown, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

AUCTION GOODS. purchased in a very favorable time to get

bargains.

menced. The traitor Poniski, who covered Our assortment is inferior to none in this with a detachment the advance of the Polish part of the country-therefore we think it army, abandoned his position to the enemy, unnecessary to take up time and paper to particu arize the articles, but suffice to say, those Kosciusko was astonished, but not dismaywho please to give us a call, shall find it their interest to deal with us. ed. The disposition of his army would have done honor to Hannibal. The succeeding

No place in the United States can sell cheaper goods than are sold in Charlestown at present. Those who live at a distance as well as those immediate y at hand, will find it to their advantage to give us a call.
CARLILE & DAVIS,

December 17.

NEW STORE.

THE subscribers have commenced the mercantile business at Leetown, where they "Hope for a season bade the world farewell, are now opening, and for sale, a handsome "And Freedom shrick'd when Kosciusko assortment of

CHEAP GOODS,

survived. A Cossack would have pierced consisting of every article suitable for the present season-all of which will be sold at mitted, a brown great cost, a blue close bothe most reduced prices for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers. All kinds of country produce will be re-

heart of the Tartar, like that of Marius np. Price CHAS. & JOHN STRIDER. December 17.

> Public Invitation. THE SUBSCRIBERS, AT THEIR CHEAP STORE,

GOODS,

where high and low, rich and poor, are in vited to come and supply themselves with agreeably to the act of assembly and therules such articles as may be wanted, and it is be- ! lieved, they will find the terms here as good and as much to their satisfaction and interest the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant Anderson do spear here on the fourth Monday in January period and answer the bill of the complainant: And it is further ordered, that the defendant Win. as any where else in the state BAKER TAPSCOTT, & CO.

CHEAP FALL GOODS.

The Subscribers are now opening a very COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods, which they offer for sale at the most reduced | door of the court house of said county of said prices, for eash or country produce. They ferson.

Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, and Flan Seed, in payment of debts, at the market price. JOHN R. FLAGG, & Co. Charlestown, Nov. 5.

FALLE WINTER GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a very large assortment of

VERY CHEAP GOODS,

ourchased at the several auctions in the city. of Philadelphia, and elsewhere, for cash The manner in which our goods have been bought, cuables us to sell them very chean, Purchasers of goods are invited to call on us and make their purchases, as our goods have been hought at immense sacrifices, and we are determined to sell them at a very small profit. We shall receive by the next waggons, a very extensive assortment of

Ladies Shoes and Boots :

-ALSO-Children's Bootees and Shoes. Winter Bonnets, Imperial and other Shawls Fresh Teas. Brass Andirons, &c.

As usual our assortment of Groceries, Liquors, & Medicines, are very complete.

Also, a quantity of CASTINGS, well as. sorted-Bar and Strap Iron, Steel, &c. W. & J. LANE November 19.

GREAT BARGAINS!

THE subscribers intending in March next, agreeably to limitation, to close their business, have determined to sell off their stock of Goods at the most reduced prices for cash, country produce, or on reasonable credits. Their goods were well purchased, and consist in part, of fine and coarse Woo. lens, Cottons, Linens, and Silks, (many Fan ey Articles among them.) Hard Ware and Cutlery, Queen's, China and Glass Ware. FRESH TEAS.

and many articles in the Grocery and Liquor line. Cordage, Brushes, Weavers' Reeds, Morocco and Leather shoes.

Books and Stationary. with many other designble articles.

It would be good policy for persons wishing to save twenty or thirty per cent. in the purchase of supplies, to call at our store in Shepher stown, without loss of time. BROWN & LUCAS.

January 6.

JOHN GEPHART, HATTER,

Charlestown, Virginia, KEEPS constantly for sale, a general as-

Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Fancy Hats. which he offers to sell wholesale or retail at

J. G. Flatters himself from his long experience in the most extensive Hat Manufac tories in the Union, that he will be enabled give general satisfaction December 31.

A Runaway in Custody. WAS committed to the jail of Jefferson county, Va. a slave, named

DICK, a bright mulatto, 6 feet one inch high, and about 26 years of age. Had on when comdied coat, white waist coat, blue pantaloons,. an old wool hat and fine shoes. Committed on the 16th of October last -- says he is the ties. The name of Kosciusko struck to the ceived in exchange for goods, at the market property of Aaron Hodges, living in Summer county, West Tennesse.

JOHN SPANGLER, Jailer.

Jefferson County, to wit. November Court, 1817. Thomas S. Bennett, Complainant,

James Anderson and William P. Crag-

IN CHANCERY.

faction of the court that he is not an inha-

bitant of this commonwealth-On motion of

P. Craghill do not pay, convey away, or se-

or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendant Anderson, until the further

order of this court, and that a copy of the

order be forthwith published in the Fo

mer's Repository, printed in Charleston

for two moths successively, and posted at the

Blank Attachments

For sale at this Office.

ROBERT G. HITE, CA

A Copy .- Teste,

December 3.

Defendants.

On motion of Mr. Hogg, the same com- debate, being called up by the peculiar in-THE Defendant James Anderson not having entered his appearance and given security of this court; and it appearing to the salis

> On motion of Mr Mason, of Mass. Resolved, That the claim of the state of Massachusetts for expenditures to their militia for their services during the late war, together with the documents on the files of this house, he referred to a scleet committee,

On motion of Mr. Burwell,

Wednesday, January 28. ng been announced-

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. X.]

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1818.

No. 514.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

is Two Dollars at year, one dollar to be After some little discussion, the motion was state of Georgia," were twice read and comexpiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in admittee of the whole on the bill. vance-No paper will be discontinued, except

Advertisements not exceeding a square, in any manner, of any negro, mulatto, or Mr. Rich, moved to recommit the bill to will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, person of color, without having previously the committee to whom has been referred and twenty five cents for every subsection of Richard W. Meade, a citizen of the U. quent insertion. All advertisements sent tice of a court of record, and giving sufficient ciety of friends at Baltimore, with a view of to the office without having the number of proof of their being slaves, and the property so amending the bill as to guard more effectimes for which they are to be inserted, of the person by whose authority they are so tually the rights of free persons of color .-designated, will be continued until forbid, removed, under the penalty of a sum not ex-

ceeding ten thousand dollars.

subject of a separate act.

Mr. Strong rejoined.

sary means of redress.

Mr. Hopkinson stated certain objections

thought it possible that freemen might be

Mr. Holmes, of Massachusetts, made

apprehended as slaves, without the neces-

some remarks, of a nature conciliatory to

question; and intimated, that, though he

was not in favor of all the provisions of this

Mr. Clay (Speaker) then engaged in the

with great force, and the necessity for the

passage of an act of this sort sustained by

many arguments, in a speech of considerable

Mr. Baldwin rose on the question of the

construction which had been given by some

gentlemen to the constitutional provision;

The motion to strike out the first section

The committee rose, and reported the bill

And the house adjourned at half past four

was negatived by a large majority.

Some further amendment having been

made to the bill-

as amended.

a new section, in the following words:

83- All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Monday, January 26.

Mr. Johnson, of Ken from the military committee, reported a hill respecting the organization of the army of the U. States, and for other purposes; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Parris, of Mass from the committee on expenditures respecting the public buildings, reported the following bill:

A bill to provide for erecting additional buildings for the accommodation of the re-

spective departments. Be it enacted, &c. That the commissioner of the public buildings cause to be erected, under the direction of the president of the United States, two buildings suitable for offices for the executive departments, to be placed north of the buildings at present ocparallel therewith: each of said buildings to contain forty rooms of convenient size.

of kidnapping, repeated cases of which had occurred, and which appeared to him to re-

Sec. 2. is merely a section making an ap-The bill was twice read and committed. The house resolved itself into a committee by a considerable majority. of the whole, Mr. H. Nelson in the chair, on the bill "to amend an act, entitled an act, on an amendment proposed to it by Mr. respecting fugitives from justice, and per- Baldwin.

to the holders of slave property particularly, as going to make that law efficacious, which is at present little better than nominal.

Much discussion took place on the details rious features of the bill. of this bill, which were explained and illustrated by Mr. Pindall, of Virginia, and by expressed his opposition to the bill, on the The question on recommitment of the bill were made to the bill, the discussion of that subject had gone full for enough in carwhich occupied the whole of the day's sitting, and was not concluded, when

sit again; and The house adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 27.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Va. the committee on post offices and post-roads of the holders of that description of properwere instructed to enquire into the expedien- ty, as secured by the constitution, as inacy of establishing a post-road from South lienable, and as inviolable on any pretext by Quay, in Nansemond county, Va. by the those who were averse to the toleration of court house of Isle of Wight county, to the | slavery, &c.

town of Smithfield, in the same county. On motion of Mr. Claiborne, the same committee were instructed to enquire into to the form of this bill, under which he by a large majority. the expediency of establishing a post road from Huntsville, in Alabama, to the falls of the Black Warrior; thence to Fort St. Stephens: also, another route from Fort St. Stephens, or Fort Stoddart, to Fort Mont gomery; thence by way of Fort Claiborne | the projudices existing on both sides of this to Fort Jackson, and from thence to inter-

sect the first mentioned route at Huntsville. On motion of Mr. Garnett, the same com- bill, he should vote against the striking out mittee were instructed to enquire into the the first section, because he thought that the expediency of extending the post route from | bill might be so moulded as to be unobjec-Lilly-print, in King William county, Va. to | tionable to any, Haleyonville, in the same county.

mittee were instructed to enquire into the terest which the state of which he is a reexpediency of altering the route from Liber | presentative, has in the passage of the bill ty, in Smith county, Ten. to Lebanon, so as The nature of slave property, its evils, and to pass through Maryville, in Wilson countries of its possessors, were illustrated

to consider and report thereon.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be give the strongest security to the holders of directed to lay before this house a statement slave property. of the claims of the state of Massachusetts for the expenses of calling out the militia of that state, during the late war, and the reasons why those claims have not been settled by that department.

The order of the day on the bill "respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," hav-

Mr. Rich moved to commit the bill to a continuing the act for establishing trading | martial, by which Capt. Oliver H Per y different committee, with a view of consider- houses with the Indian tribes," and the bill and Capt. John Heath, of the Marines, were THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY | ing the propriety of certain amendments. | "concerning the district of Brunswick, in the | tried.

The house then resolved itself into a com- The house having resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the act entitled " An The question was on an amendment pro- act respecting fugitives from justice, and at the option of the Editor, until arrearages posed by Mr. Rich to the bill, which has for persons escaping from the service or their its object the preventing the transportation, inasters,"

pressions to which these people were now This amendment Mr. Storrs had propos- subjected, and the necessity of some regulaed to amend, by substituting, in lieu thereof, tion on the subject, which he thought might

new section, in the following words:

"That if any person, without colorable Mr. Pindall objected to the recommitclaim, shall knowingly and wilfully procure, ment, especially as the house had once decidor cause to be procured, any such certificate ed against doing so on the same ground of or warrant lor his property in any particu- | the want of necessary connection of the prolar individual; with intention, under color posed amendment with the bill.

or pretence thereof or the provisions of this Mr. Smith, of Maryland, suggested that act, to arrest, detain or transport, or cause | the subject of the protection of free people of to be arrested, detained, or transported, any color, being of a distinct nature from this, person what sever, not held to labor or ser- was already before a committee, who would vice as aforesaid, he or she, on conviction without doubt make a special report on the a letter addressed to the Minister of Spain, thereof, shall suffer imprisonment not ex. subject. Under this impression, Mr. S. said, residing here, since the resolution of the ceeding fifteen years, or fined not exceeding | he should vote against the motion for recomfive thousand dollars, or both, in the discre- mitment.

tion of the court before whom such convic- 'Mr. Rhen was also opposed to the recommitment, and made some general remarks Mr. Storrs and Mr. Pindall advocated the respecting slavery, in the course of which he amendment to the amendment, on the intimated his opinion, that the government ground of the difficulty of the subject, the had shewn its aversion to slavery in every very magnitude of which was a sufficient | manner in its power, and could not do more, reason, it was said, why it should not be ap- unless by an arbitrary abolition of slavery, pended to this bill, but ought to be made the | which no one would propose. If slavery must exist, as guaranteed by the constitution, Mr. Rick vindicated his own amendment, cupied by those departments, and on a line on the ground of the enormity of the crime ridding it of some of its evils, by preventing

escapes, &c &c. Mr. Livermore said, although not favoraquire the interposition of the legislature. ble to the bill, he should not vote against a The amendment to the amendment was | recommitment, because he wished that those | agreed to, and then incorporated in the bill, who were friendly to the bill, might have the opportunity by amendment, to make it

Further debate took place on the bill, and | as perfect as possible. sons escaping from the service of their masMr. Fuller then after an ingenious speech stitutional provision, which secured the right tue of a prior decree of the same tribunal, he of considerable length, moved to strike out of proprietors to reclaim runaway slaves, he had already paid into the royal treasury. The bill is one of considerable importance the first section of the bill, with a view to was not for going further than necessary; This fact has never been denied or contestdestroy it entirely, on the ground that it and appeared moreover to be highly imprestranscended the constitutional provisions on | sed with the importance of connecting with the subject. He also took exceptions to va- this bill a provision to prevent the apprehension of free persons of color, under pretence

Mr. Strong, in a more decided manner, of their being slaves. several other gentlemen. Some amendments ground, that the act already in existence on was decided in the negative, without a divi-

vision on the subject; which he regarded as of concurrence in some of the amendments so many and such urgent representations in The committee rose, and obtained leave to a compact, the mode of executing which the made to the bill in the committee of the his behalf by the minister of the U. States at non-slave-holding states had reserved, and whole, and on several other amendments . Madrid, it should yet be necessary to address were at liberty to judge of when proposed to proposed, in the course of which Mr. Pindall, this call upon the most common principle of Mr. Sergeant, Mr. Spencer, Mr. Baldwin, justice to you. I am instructed by him to Mr. Cobb replied to the two gentlemen Mr. Rich, Mr. Terry, Mr. Beecher, and

from Massachusetts, vindicating the rights others, actively exerted themselves. Mr. Sergeant made a proposition, having in view to materially change the nature of the bill, by making Judges of the state in which the apprentices, slaves, &c. are seized, the tribunal to decide the fact of slavery, instead of the judges of the states whence the fugitives have escaped. This was negatived

Mr. Rich made several successive attempts to procure amendments to the bill, relaxing some of its provisions, which were successively negatived.

The debate, though not very interesting, was zealously persisted in to a late hour. The question being on ordering the bill to a third reading:

motion was negatived, 79 to 62. After two or three ineffectual motions to procure adjournment, and to further amend

The question was at length taken. "Shall the bill be engrossed and read a third time?" and decided, by yeas and nays, as follows: For the bill Against it

So the bill was ordered to be read a third A message was received from the president of the United States during the sitting

of this day, which was not read, owing t the lateness of the hour at which the prowhich, he contended, conferred on Congress | ceedings on the above bill were terminated. full power to legislate on the subject so as to | House adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 30.

The Speaker communicated to the house, the report of the commissioner of claims, or the facts of certain cases laid before him.

Mr. Ogle, from the committee to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill for the relief of Maj. Gen. Arthur St. Clair; which was twice read and committed.

The Message yesterday received, from the

President of the United States, by Mr J. J. Monroe, was read as follows: To the house of representatives of the U.

In compliance with a resolution of the house of representatives, of the 22d of Dec. last, requesting information relative to the States; I now transmit to the house a re-

port from the Secretary of State, containing

the information requested. JAMES MONROE. Washington, Jan. 29, 1818.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the house of representatives of the 23d of December last, requesting the President to cause to be laid before the house, any information he may be able to communicate, relative to the imprisonment, and detention in confinement of Richard W. Meade, a citizen of the United States, has the honor of submitting to the President the accompanying papers, receivhouse, and the answer received from him. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

MR. ADAMS TO MR. ONIS. Don Luis de Onis, Envoy Extraordinary, & Minister Plenipotentiary, from Spain. Department of State.

Washington, 26th Dec. 1817. Sin-I am directed by the President of the United States, to invite your immediate he was surprised at the opposition made to attention, and to urge that of your government, to the case of Richard W. Meade, a citizen of the United States, who has been confined since the 2d of May, 1816, in the prison Santa Catalima, at Cadiz.

It has been repeatedly represented to your government by the Minister of the United States at Madvid, that the imprisonment of this person, was under a sentence of a tribu-Mr. W. P. Maclay was in favor of recom- nal at Cadiz, condemning him to pay a semitment. Admitting the force of the con- cond time, a sum of money, which, by vired by your government. It has been proved to them by the attestations and certificates of their own officers.

It was to have been presumed that, upon the first moment that such a fact was authenthe discharge of Mr. Meade from his impri rying into execution the constitutional pro- Further debate took place on the question somment. The President regrets that after say, that in renewing this demand for Mr. Meade's immediate liberation, he confident-

ly expects it will not be in vain. I pray you, sir, to accept the assurance of my very distinguished consideration. JOHN Q. ADAMS.

MR. ONIS TO MR. ADAMS. [TRANSLATION.] The chevelier Don Luis de Onis, to the Se-

cretary of State. Sir-I received your note dated the 26th of this month, in which, by order of the President, you communicate to me what appears to have taken place in Spain, in the case of a law-suit against Richard W. Meade, a citizen of these states, in order that I A motion was made by Mr. W. P. Maclay | should make the necessary representations to postpone the bill to Monday next; which on this subject to the King my master, and

solicit his release from comfinement. In compliance with the wishes of the President, and yours, sir, I shall, with great pleasure, make this request in favor of Mr. Meade, although I am not informed of the details of the suit instituted against him, nor of those which have produced his confine-

Confiding in the just intentions of the King, and his high consideration for the U. States, I must hope that his Majesty will at tend efficaciously to this request, and use his authority in having justice promptly done to Mr. Meade, that the laws may be observed with the strictest impartiality, and no motive or pretext left to doubt of the immaculate (acendrada) purity which has ever been acknowledged as the particular attribute of the Spanish Magistracy. I renew my respects to you, sir, and pray God to preserve you

LUIS DE ONIS. Washington City, December 29, 1817.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Md. Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the house such information, as he may The Speaker laid before the house a letter | possess, (and which may be communicated Thursday, Jan. 29. of the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, without injury to the public interest, rela-The bill from the Senate "directing the in obedience to a resolution of the house, tive to the claims of the merchants of the U. manner of appointing Indian agents, and | copies of proceedings of certain naval courts | States, for their property, seized and confis-