9.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	MOON'S PHASES.
JANUARY	9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	Last quarter 8 2 12 E New Moon 15 0 23 E First quarter 22 8 59 M Full Moon 30 1 10 M
FEBRUARY	.6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	9 16 23	3 10 17 21	11 18 25	5 12 19 26	Last quarter 6 11 5 E New Moon 13 10 57 E First quarter 20 10 38 E Full Moon 28 8 15 M
March	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	11 18 25	Last quarter 7 0 10 E New Moon 14 8 23 M First quarter 21 1 21 E Full Moon 29 1 40 E
APRIL .	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	8 15 22 29	Last quarter 5 10 52 E New Moon 12 6 2 E First quarter 20 4 56 M Full Moon 28 4 34 M
May .	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	Last quarter 5 7 21 M New Moon 12 3 4 M First quarter 19 8 52 E Full Moon 27 4 34 E
June .	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24	Last quarter 3 2 30 E New Moon 10 2 32 E First quarter 18 0 16 E Full Moon 26 2 11 M
July .	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	. 1 8 15 22 29	Last quarter 2 9 32 E New Moon 10 2 53 M First quarter 18 2 49 M Full Moon 25 10 12 M
Avgust .	6 13 20 27		1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	Last quarter 1 5 9 M New Moon 8 5 1 E First quarter 16 3 52 M Full Moon 23 5 43 E Last quarter 30 2 35 E
Septembe	3 10 17 24	11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	New Moon 7 8 45 m First quarter 15 3 54 m Full Moon 22 1 37 m Last quarter 29 2 51 m
October November	1 8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	New Noon
NOVEMBER DECEMBER	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	. 1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	10 17 24	11 18 25	New Moon 5 6 51 M First quarter 13 1 40 M Full Moon 19 10 42 E Last quarter 27 0 3 M
DECEMBER	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30	New Moon 5 11 0 M First quarter 12 0 8 E Full Moon 19 11 0 M Last quarter 27 7 38 M

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1820.

. Of the Sun, on the 14th of March, at 8 hours and 23 minutes in the morning. us invisible. -2. Of the Moon, on the 29th of March, at 1 hour and 40 mi utes in the afternoon, invisible --- 3. Of the Sun, on the 7th of September, at 8 ours and 45 minutes in the morning, also to us invisible. 4. Of the Moon, on the 22d day of September, in the morning, visible, beginning at 0h. 14m. and ending

Opequon Factory.

THE subscriber has on hand a few pieces of broad cloth of various colours, and good quality, which he will exchange for wool, pork, or bank notes. Apply to D. ANNIN.

FOR RENT,

My Smith-Shop, Tools, &c. With a house and lot, with a fine spring at

RICH'D McSHERRY. Dec. 22.

Cheap Enough.

Those who wish to purchase cheap Cloth, Cassimere, Pelise Cloth, Flannels, and Blankets, for CASH, call at my store, and they shall have them to suit the times. JOHN CARLILE.

Who has on hand a quantity of the Best Old Whiskey

in this part of the country—Gin, Spirits, &c. Charlestown, Dec. 22.

Jefferson & Brown,

Have again received a fresh supply of GOODS.

which were purchased for cash at auction They can therefore safely assure their customers and the public in general, that they will offer them very cheap.

Charlestown, December 15.

BOATING. I HAVE taken the warehouse of Mr. Geo. Hageley, near Keeptryst Furnace, for the purpose of delivering Flour in Georgetown and Alexandria, at the following prices, viz. to Georgetown, ninety four cents, and to Alexandria \$1. I will deliver the same in the neatest manner, and on the shortest notice. Any person being unacquainted with me, can have good security for the punctual performance of my engagements. I will be thankful to those gentlemen who favor me with their custom. Any person wishing to contract for boating in my absence, will call on George Hageley, near the warehouse, or George Malleory, at Haper's Ferry. I will bring plaister on the very cheapest terms.

to receive flour. WILLIAM MALLEORY. Dec. 22.

HATS.

There will be a person at the warehouse

THE undersigned have just received a supply of LAMSON'S and other first rate hats.

JEFFERSON & BROWN.

Public Sale.

day of January next, will be sold at Fulton's he deems it unnecessary to enumerate each Hotel, in Charlestown, at public auction, for article, as it would occupy too much space to

HENRY BERRY, Trustee.

Hardware.

Mill Saws, Cross Cut Saws, and Anvils, Knives & Forks, every price & quality. Cast steel, German steel and common Handsaws, Cast steel plane bits,

Chissels, files, rasps, &c. &c. Castings.

Large wash kettles-large & small pots, Large and small ovens, Skillets and Frying Pans, sold cheap at my store in Charlestown, for CASH. JOHN CARLILE.

NOTICE.

THE partnership, existing under the firm of Good & Dedie, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those who are in arrears are requested to settle the same with Good & Kennedy, who are authorised to close the business of the said firm.

JOHN GOOD. HENRY R DEDIE. Shepherd's Town, Nov. 29, 1819

Better bargains than ever. THE firm, heretofore existing under the firm of Good & Dedie, being dissolved, the business in future will be conducted under the firm of Good & Kennedy. All those who are in need of any kind of merchandize, are invited to call at the old stand (in the white house, on the hill in Shepherd's Town,) where they can be accommodated on the most reasonable terms.

GOOD & KENNEDY. Shepherd's Town, Nov. 29.

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE. THE subscriber offers at private sale, his house and lot, near the Presbyterian meeting house, in Charlestown. This property would be very suitable for a mechanic. Also for sale, an acre lot of ground, near the brick yard. A great bargain may be had, if immediate application be made. For terms apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or to the Editor of the Farmer's Repo-

Fulling and Dying.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he has employed a young man as a fuller, who comes well recommended, and

JACOB FISHER

Fulling and Dying Business. est manner, and on the shortest notice. tual customers on a short credit, as they can for fulling, or cash

Oct. 13.

Post-Office, Charlestown.

BENJAMIN BEELER.

I have been in the habit for years past of keeping a book, at my private expense, and charging postage with no other consideration than to oblige the people, but alas! how have I been rewarded -some few have been punctual, but many are at this time delinquent some for years. I am compelled to resolve, that after the first day of January next, no letter or newspaper will be delivered at this office, to any person at that time in arrears, unless the postage be paid. This resolve is unalterable, and most assuredly will be carried fully into effect, without respect to per-Observe what the Post Master Ge-

Experience has proved how little attentive many people are to the payment of such small debts as arise from trusting postage; you are therefore not to give credit. To save in future any trouble or inconvenience on that account, it will be proper for you to require the subscribers who receive newspapers through your office, at the commence-ment of every quarter, to pay the amount of one quarter's postage in advance, and with out such payment in advance, not to deliver them any newspapers even though they tender you the money singly."

H. KEYES, P. M.

Charlestown, Dec. 1.

CONWAY SLOAN,

DETURNS his thanks to the public for the Rencouragement he has received, since his commencement in business, and hopes by unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of the same-he would inform them he has just opened a complete supply of

MEDICINES,

BY virtue of a deed of trust, on the 8th of the best quality, and latest importations, cash, one wagon and five horses, property which was conveyed by John Ager to me in trust, by deed bearing date the 25th of May, 1819, for certain purposes in the said ed at a good time and on good terms, the prices will be reasonable. Charlestown, Oct. 20

GOODS

Bought under the Hammer FOR CASH,

At knock-down Prices. NOW opening by the subscribers at their store in Shepherdstown, consisting in part, of a great variety of Cloths, Cassimere, Homemade, Cassinetts, Cords and Velvets Fancy and Swandown Vestings, Flannels Blankets, Coatings, Baizes, Carpeting of all kinds, Plaines, Poliesse cloths, Cassinere Shawls, Canton Crapes, Irish linens, Cam brick muslins, Calicoes, Ginghams, India muslins, Worsted, Silk and Cotton Hose Bombazetts, &c. &c.

Superior old French Brandy, Spirits and Wines - Best fresh Teas, Prime Coffee, Su. gar, Molasses, &c &c.

Don't complain of money being scarce, come to us and you can get as much for one dollar now, as you formerly got for two Dol. lars and a half when money was more plenty and of less value Whether you want to boy or not, come and see the assortment, as you will not only benefit yourselves if you buy, but be highly gratified at their cheapness if you do not buy.

JAS. S. LANE & TOWNER. Shepherdstown, Dec. 20.

Take Notice.

I hereby forwarn and prohibit the public from entering into, or making any bargains or contracts with any person or persons for me, or in my name in any way whatsoever. unless they are in possession of power or powers duly executed for that express pur-

B. C. WASHINGTON.

TO MILLERS.

A young man, without a family, who can come well recommended for his abilities as a miller, and for his steady habits, will meet with liberal encouragement by applying at the Brick Mill, Jefferson County. Va ROBERT BOONE. Dec. 29.

GOOD TIMES!!!

GOODS ARE CHEAP

THE subscribers have just received, and are now opening, a supply of GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season, carefully selected from the latest arriat Mill's Grove, on the 11th inst. where cloth vals, in Baltimore, which we pledge our will be fulled, dyed and dressed in the neat- | selves to sell as low for Cash, or to our punc-Those who may favor him, with their cus- be bought in this or the adjoining counties. tom, may rest assured that every exertion in | Persons wishing to purchase are invited to his power will be made to give them satisfac- call and view our assortment, if they do, we tion. He will constantly keep on hand, a feel confident we shall be able to please superior quality of DYE STUFFS, and them. We know that money is scarce, but will dye any color that may be required. why complain of Hard Times, when a little The current price will be given for soft and money will buy a great many necessary ar-WM. F. LOCK, & Co.

CONWAY SLOAN, N addition to a general supply of Medi cines, has just received the following sun-

English red lead-white ditto, Spanish brown-black lead, Venetian red-Fresh madder, Cromic yellow, No. 1-red saunders, Prussian blue, No. 1, Scraped gum copal-rough ditto do. Pumice stone-black varnish, Rotten stone-red chalk-white ditto, Black and red ink powder-black ink, Black lead pencils-writing sand, Wafers-sealing wax-tapers, Transparent fancy soap,

Windsor do. do .- rose ditto. Lorillard's Macabau snuff, Pyke's do. do. - Ditto Rappee ditte, Scotch snuff in half pound bottles, Cut and dried tobacco.

Muscatel Raisins-Almonds-Filberts, Martinique Cordials. Black pepper-white do.-long do. Cloves-Nutmegs-Mace-Allepice, Race Ginger-Ground do. Cayenne perper-English Mustard, And a supply of

FRESH CONFECTION, Spanish eigars-country do.

Fulling and Carding. THE subscriber takes this method of in

forming his friends and the public, that he has engaged Mr. Thos. Crawford, a known workman throughout this and the severa adjoining counties, to conduct the above bu siness for a term of years: From the confi-dence placed in his abilities as a workman, the subscriber flatters himself, that there wil be general satisfaction rendered to all who may please to favor him with their custom.

JOHN HELLER. August 18.

Blank Books

For sale at this Office.

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

FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

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

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1820.

[No. 614.

Vol. XII.]

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMERS' REPOSITORY IS TWO HOLLARS a year, one dollar to be paid at the comement, and one at the expiration of the year. ant subscribers will be required to pay the hole in advance no paper will be discontinued, cept at the option of the Editor, until arrearages

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be serted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. All adverper of times for which they are to be inserted, deberof times for which they are to be inserted, de-All communications to the Editor on business,

must be post paid.

TO MILLERS.

A young man, without a family, who can come well recommended for his abilities as a miller, and for his steady habits, will meet with liberal encouragement by applying at the Brick Mill, Jefferson County, Va ROBERT BOONE.

GOODS

Bought under the Hammer FOR CASH,

At knock-down Prices,

NOW opening by the subscribers at their store in Shepherdstown, consisting in part, of a great variety of Cloths, Cassimeres, Iomemade, Cassinetts, Cords and Velvets; Fancy and Swandown Vestings, Flannels, Blankets, Coatings, Buizes, Carpeting of all kinds, Plaines, Peliesse cloths, Cassimere Shawls, Canton Crapes, Irish linens, Cambrick muslins, Calicoes, Ginghams, India Bombazetts, &c. &c.

Superior old French Brandy, Spirits and Wines-Best fresh Teas, Prime Coffee, Su-

gar. Molasses, &c &c. Don't complain of money being scarce, come to us and you can get as much for one dollar now, as you formerly got for two Dollars and a half when money was more plenty and of less value. Whether you want to buy or not, come and see the assortment, as you | dreadfully susceptible of suffering. The will not only benefit yourselves if you buy. but be highly gratified at their cheapness if you do not buy.

We will take notes and bonds, or sell to good men on liberal credit. JAS. S. LANE & TOWNER. Shepherdstown, Dec. 20.

CONWAY SLOAN,

N addition to a general supply of Medicines, has just received the following sun-

English red lead-white ditto, Spanish brown—black lead, Venetian red—Fresh madder, Cromic yellow. No. 1-red saunders, Prussian blue, No. 1, Scraped gum copal—rough ditto do. Pumice stone—black varnish, Rotten stone-red chalk-white ditto, Black and red ink powder-black ink, Black lead pencils -writing sand, Wafers -sealing wax-tapers, Transparent fancy soap, Windsor do. do.—rose ditto. Lorillard's Macabau snuff. Pyke's do. do. - Ditto Rappee ditte, Scotch snuff in half pound bottles, Cut and dried tobacco.

ALSO. Muscatel Raisins-Almonds-Filberts, Martinique Cordials, Black pepper-white do .- long do. Cloves—Nutmegs—Mace—Allspice, Race Ginger-Ground do. Cayenne pepper-English Mustard. And a supply of

FRESH CONFECTION. Spanish cigars-country do.

GOOD TIMES!!! GOODS ARE CHEAP.

THE subscribers have just received, and are now opening, a supply of GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season, carefully selected from the latest arrivals, in Baltimore, which we pledge ourselves to sell as low for Cash, or to our puncfinal customers on a short credit, as they can e bought in this or the adjoining counties. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and view our assortment, if they do, we feel confident we shall be able to please them. We know that money is scarce, but why complain of Hard Times, when a little money will buy a great many necessary articles which you cannot well do without?

WM. F. LOCK, & Co. Charlestown, Nov. 10.

VOLUNTARY DEATH BY HUNGER. From the Quarterly Journal of Foreign

Medicine and Surgery. Professor Huffland, in a late number of his Journal, gives a most extraordinary case of a tradesman, who, impelled by a succession of misfortunes, and absolutely destitute of the means of procuring food, retired to a sequestered spot in a forest, and there resolved to starve himself to death. He put his determination in force on the 15th of September, and was found on the 3d of October, (eighteen days,) still living, although speechoss, insensible and reduced to the last stage of debility. A small quantity of liquid was given him, after which he expired. By his side was found a pocket book and pencil, with which he had contrived to keep a daily which he had persevered till the 29th of September. He begins by giving an account of himself, and states that he was a respectable tradesman possessing good property, of which he had been deprived by misfortune and vil lany, and that he had come to the determination of starving himself to death, not so much with the view of committing suicide, as he was unable to procure work; that he had in vain offered himself as a soldier; and was too proud to apply to unfeeling relations. This note is dated on the 10th, which day he had employed in constructing a little hut plains of suffering much from cold, and, in his Journal of the 18th, he mentions having suffered much from intolerable thirst, to appeare which, he' had licked the dew from the surrounding vegetables. On the 20th, he found a small piece of coin, and with great difficulty reached an inn, where he purchased a bottle of beer. The beer failed, however, to quench his thirst, and his strength was so reduced, that he took three musling. Worsted, Silk and Cotton Hose, hours to accomplish the distance, about two miles. On the 22d, he discovered a spring of water, but though tormented with thirst, the agony which the cold water produced on his stomach excited vomiting and convulsions The 23d made ten days since he had taken any food, but beer and a little water. During that time he had not slept at all. On the 26th, he complains of his feet being dead and of being distracted by thirst; he was too weak to crawl to the spring, and yet

> 29th of September was the last day on which any memorandum was made. We regret that no dissection was made,

FROM A LIMERICK PAPER OF NOV. 20. In the postscript of a letter to Hunt, in the last number of Cobbett's Paper, he gives the following account of his plan of bringing over the body o Paine from America to England:—

treated by the republican rulers, and many besides. The Quakers—even the Quakers -refused him a grave! and I found him ly ing in a corner of a rugged barren field The history of the last seven years of his life is full of interesting matter. I have got together all the authentic materials for a complete history of his life, labour, and death -I have examined all the manuscript that he left behind him, and which are in the hands of an excellent person, to whom he bequeathed them. Several works remain to be published; but these she does not choose to have published just yet. I am, however, in possession of every thing necessary to my undertaking We will let the Americans see, that we Englishmen know how to do jusice to the memory of our famous countryman; the child of the 'lower orders'; this man, who gave the "Boroughmongers" their name; who gave them the first heavy blow; who first cried aloud, 'Resist taxation without representation; who first exposed the mischiefs of the funding system; who first called the sinking fund a humbug; who first told the people to go the Bank, and that if they did, they would show the Bank to be insolvent; whose principles of political economy are, at this very moment, all proved to be true. to be true; and whose predictions are, as to the Bank and its terrible effects, now proved to be prophecies We will honor his name, his remains, and his memory in all sorts of ways. While the dead boroughmongers. and the base slaves who have been their tools, moulder away under unnoticed masses of marble and brass, the tomb of this "Noble of Nature" will be an object of pilgrimage with the people Our expedition set out from New York in the middle of the night; got to the place (twenty-two miles off) at peep of day; took up the coffin entire; bro't t off to New York; and, just as we found it, it goes to England Let this be considered the act of the reformers of England, Scotland and Ireland In their name we opened the grave, and in their name will the tomb be raised. We do not look upon ourselves as adopting Paine's opinions upon all sub-jects. He was a great man, an Englishman, a friend to freedom, and the first and great-

est enemy of the borough and paper system. , attributed to the difficulty of estimating with This is enough for us."

It may perhaps be proper to copy here what Cobbett said of Paine a few years ago, when he wrote his life. He concludes thus: "How, Tom gets a living now, or what brothel he inhabits, I know not, nor does it much signify. He has done all the mischief he can in the world; and whether his carcase is at last suffered to rot on the earth. or to be dried in the air, is of very little conse. quence Whenever or wherever he breathes his last, he will excite neither sorrow nor compassion; no friendly hand will close his eyes, not a groan will be uttered, not a tear will be shed. Like Judas, he will be remembered by posterity; men will learn to express all that is base, malignant, trencherjournal of his state and sufferings, and in ous, unnatural and blasphemous by the single monosyllable-Paine!

> PUBLIC BUILDINGS. Message from the President of the U States, transmitting a Report of the Commission-er of the Public Buildings.

To the Senate and House of

Representatives of the United States. I transmit to Congress a report from the Commissioner of the Public Buildings, which, with the accompanying documents, will exhibit the present state of those buildings, and of bushes and leaves On the 17th, he com- the expenditures thereon, during the year ending the 30th of September last.

JAMES MONROE. Washington, Dec. 24th, 1819.

Office of Commissioner of Public Buildings,

WASHINGTON, Dec. .24, 1819. The Commissioner of Public Buildings i the City of Washington, has the honor of submitting to the President of the United States, the enclosed papers, marked A. B, C. exhibiting the progress made in, and expenditures on account of those buildings, during the year ending the 30th September Respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL LANE.

Samuel Lane, Esq. Commissioner of Public Buildings. Sin-In presenting a report of the pro-

gress of the work on the Capitol of the U States, according to annual custom, permit me to congratulate you on the completion of the public rooms, and of the necessary offices for the reception of both houses of Con. and stair ways have been plaistered three gress. The work has been well executed, coats with great solidity, and with an attention to convenience and elegance, which make the arrangements for the National Legislature

which I hope, will meet public approbation. | brick, have been carried up to the full height. "I have just done here a thing which I The work on the centre of the Capitol and, the roof, or inclined plane, put on and have always, since I came to the country, has also been carried on, during the past covered with copper with copper gutters vowed that I would do; that is, taken up the season, in a style conformable to the other and water pipes The colonnade of six Tusremains of our famous countryman, Paine, parts of the building. The walls are raised in order to convey them to England. In his to the height contemplated in the estimates old age and last days, he was most basely | presented at the last- session of Congress; and workmen are now engaged in preparing the materials of free stone for the continuance of the work: The expense of this part of the building has not exceeded the estimates; but a large amount of excess above what was expected, having occurred in finishing the wings, I think it my duty to point out some of the causes which have occasioned it, and which will serve to explain, that it has not arisen from misapplication of the public money, but from some omissions and unfore-

seen expenses, that could not be controlled. In my estimate of 1818, I stated, from in formation then given me, that there was on hand sufficient copper for the roofs, and glass for both wings; it has been found no cessary to purchase an additional quantity of copper, to the amount of And of glass to the amount of

The chimney pieces, chiefly from Italy have exceeded The marble capitals, from Italy, stated at 10,750 dollars, by the accounts adjusted since, exceed that sum The marble colonade for Senate chamber, executed in New York, stated in the printed

estimates at 15,000, has exceeded that sum 6,375 99 Freight of the same from N. Y. 355 28 Expense of quarrying, transport ing & finishing the columns of Potomac marble, was estima ted, by the superintendant of that department, in 1818, at 28,000; it has exceeded that 30,145 55

Painting the outside, not contemplated in the estimates, but found necessary to be done 3,000 00 Cast iron work to strengthen Work on the grounds, within the Capitol enclosure, Salaries of sculptures of figures,

\$59.722 02

one year, omitted in estimate,

accuracy the expense of work of so unusual a

nature, and on so large a scale, Respectfully submitted, by your obedient servant, CHARLES BULFINCH, Architect of Capitol of United States. Washington, Dec. 15, 1819.

[B] WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1819.

SAMUEL LANE, Esq. Commissioner Public Buildings.

SIR-The following is a statement of the progress made in the Public Buildings, under my superintendance during the last year, viz;

Of the Executive Offices The porticos to the north fronts on six Ionic columns each, with their bases, capitals, entablatures, and pediments of cut stone have been put up. The porticos have been roofed, and the roofs covered with patent milled slate. The gotters laid and covered with copper.—Four flights of stone cut steps, to the outside of each of those buildings, ascending to the principal floors, have been put up, and two flights of stone steps in the inside of each building, to communica e with the basement stories, have been made and put up. The floors of the porticos have been prepared of Seneca stone, and laid; the stone of superior quality and durability. Spout stones have been prepared and set, to convey the water of the roof from the buildings

The floors of the principal stories of the buildings, and which are supported by the groined arches of the basement, have been laid with stock brick. Cut stone sills have been put to all the door-ways of those stories and they form a part of the general floor. The doorways and windows have been trimmed with jambs, linings and architraves. The doors have been made, hinged and locks put on. The window shutters of the principal story have been made and hung in two heights Two stories of stairs, of five flights to each story, have been put up in each of the offices, with mahogany hand rails, balustres, &c. The garret and second story floors have been laid of best 5-4 heart pine, and the whole of these stories counter floored and pugged to guard against fire The sash have been glazed with best Boston crown glass, and the trimmings to the doors, windows, &c on the inside of the building, have been painted two costs, and all the wood work on the outside, three costs, in oil The walls and ceilings of the rooms, passages,

Of the addition to the Offices at the west end

of the President's House. The foundation has been dug out and the equal to those of any other country, and | earth carted away. The walls, which are of can columns, with plinth course, bases and capitals, and the sills and heads of doors and windows, with the parapet, all of cut stone. have been worked and put up. The gates and doors are made The sash and the wood work of the stable are in forwardness and the whose of that work can be finished in from 12 to 15 days

> sident's House. The Pedestal work, which is of granite stone, has been completed; and the coping, circular and straight, with the piers to the carriage and foot ways, all of cut stone, have been prepared and put up.—The iron gates to the carriage and foot ways, and the iron railing, circular and straight, have been put up. The area north of the house has been graduated, and the carriage and foot ways formed and gravelled. Posts have been put up, to be connected by iron chains, for the

Of the Gates and Railing north of the Pre-

protection of the foot ways, &c. All of which is respectfully submitted, by sir, your obedient servant. JAMES HOBAN.

Amount of disbursements made by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, between the 1st of Oct. 1818, and 30th of Sept. 1819, on account of the following buildings: Wings of the Capitol U.

Centre of the Capitol, 160,925 76 Executive Offices. 132,149 67 Offices to President's House, 8.438 63

Washington, Dec. 23, 1819.

Errors excepted:

CONGRESS.

SAML LANE, Com. P. B.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30.

Mr. Bloomfield reported a bill to author-1,500 00 ize certain insane persons to be placed on the pension list, and for guardians to receive. 7,000 00 pensions; which was twice read and trans-

On motion of Mr. Foot, the committee on The above articles will account for a large the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into portion of the excess; the balance must be | the expediency of making such legislative

practice of duelling [Mr. F. suggested, agreed to. that he presumed it was only in regard to the Army and Navy that Congress would have any power to operate in this respect.

The engrosse I bill making additional appropriations for the support of the Navy for the year 1819; the engrossed bill making partial appropriations for the military service for the year 1820; and the bill authorthe offices of the Third Auditor and Second Comptreller, were severally read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for con-

Mr Kent, of Md offered for consideration the following resolution;

trict of Columbia be instructed to enquire | sentatives.' into the expediency of granting to said District a Delegate on this floor, in the same manner as Delegates are allowed to other Territories of the United States.

On this motion the House divided, and the resolution was negatived by a considerable

STATE OF MAINE.

The House then, according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr Hill in the chair, on the bill for the admission of the state of Maine into the Union. The bill as reported was as follows:

A BILL

For the admission of the state of Maine into the Union, and to extend the laws of the U. States

Whereas, by an act of the state of Massachusetts, passed the 19th day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, entitled "An act relating to the separation of the District of Maine from Massachusetts Proper, and forming the same into a separate and independent state; the people of that part of Massachusetts heretofore known as the District of Maine, did, with the consent of the Legislature of said state of Massachu setts, form themselves into an independent state, and did establish a Constitution for the governmen of the same, agreeably to the provisions of said

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-fives of the United States of America, in Congress as-sembled, That, from and after the 3d day of March next, the state of Maine is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the origi-

nal states in all respects whatever. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, until the tatives, the state of Massachusetts shall be entitled to, and may continue to have, thirteen Representatives; and the said state of Maine seven Representatives, in the House of Representatives of

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all the laws of the United States, not locally inapplicable, shall be extended to said state, and have the same force and effect within the same, as elsewhere within the

On motion of Mr Holmes, of Massachu- voices. setts. (the Chairman of the committee who reported it,) the second section of the bill was stricken out as onessential to the main object of the bill, if any provision at all on the subject was necessary.

A debate then arose on the bill, which, however, was not opposed on principle; the object being rather to defer its consideration

The result was, that, after two or three hours spent on the subject, the committee | pedition, made a report thereon, which was rose; and determined, by a majority of one | read and ordered to lie on the table. sit again.

And the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31.

Mr. Campbell, from the committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill for the relief of persons holding confirmed unlocated claims for lands in the state of Illinois, which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Cannon, it was Resolved. That the committee on the Mi-Itia be instructed to enquire into the expediency of furnishing the militia with clothing, when they are called into the service of the 27th ult. the United States, or the amount in money, in lieu thereof, in all cases wherein they fur nish themselves

On motion of Mr. IVhitman, it was Resolved. That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before this House copies of such communications as he may have received since 1816, and such information as he may possess, in relation to the illicit introduction of slaves into the United States, with a statement of the measures

On motion of Mr. Whitman, it was also Resolved. That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to lay before this House copies of such communications as he may have received since 1816, and such information as he may possess, in relation to the illicit introduction of slaves into the United States, with a statement of the measures adopted to

adopted to prevent the same.

prevent the same. On motion of Mr Cook, the report of the Secretary of War, of the 28th inst. relative to a communication between lake Michigan and the river Illinois, was referred to the committee on roads and canals.

STATE OF MAINE.

The house then proceeded to the order of the day, and again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Mark Langdon Hill in the chair, on the bill providing for the admission of the District of Maine into the Union as an independent state.

And, no further debate arising-The committee rose and reported the bill

and amendments to the house After much debate on the questions arising out of the representation of Massachusetts and of Maine in Congress, and the best mode of arranging it, if Congress interposes at all respecting it, the amendment made in

provisions as shall effectually prevent the bill so much as relates to this subject, was

Various other amendments were proposed to the bill; among which were the following: Mr. Storrs moved to amend the bill by

adding a new section, in the following words: 'And be it further enacted. That, until a new enumeration shall be made of the inhabitants of said commonwealth of Massachuizing the continuance of certain clerks in | portionment of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, to be elected in said Massachusetts and Maine; the said commonwealth of Massachusetts shall be entitled to, and may be represented in Congress by thirteen Representatives: and the said state of Maine shall be entitled to, and may Resolved. That the committee on the Dis- be represented in Congress by seven Repre-

Mr. Whitman moved to amend the proposed amendment by adding, after the enacting clause, these words: "from and after the 15th March next, and."

This motion was negatived, as also was the main motion of Mr. Storrs. Mr. Whitman then moved to strike out

the following:

trict of Maine from Massachusetts Proper, and forming the same into a separate and independent state," passed on the 19th day of June last, declared the consent of said commonwealth, that the district of Maine (being that part of said commonwealth lying of Philip Barbour; and east of the state of New Hampshire) might be formed and erected into a separate and independent state, upon terms and conditions

fourth day of March next: And whereas it appears that the terms census of the United States. and conditions proposed by said legislature, Mr. Campbell explained the views of the on the part of said commonwealth, to the committee in adopting and reporting various schools under the direction of the overseers people of said district of Maine, have been provisions of the bill, by them agreed to and accepted, and on

in the said act particularly specified: And,

provided, the Congress of the United States

should give its consent thereto, before the

their part complied with: duly chosen by the people of said district, vernment, which is republican, and conformable to the principles and provisions of the act aforesaid; and have petitioned Congress that its consent may be given that the said district, by the style and title of the State of separate and independent state, and on the footing of an original state:

This motion was negatived. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, with few dissenting

MONDAY JANUARY 3. Mr. A. Smyth, from the committee on military affairs, to whom was referred a resolution instructing them to enquire into the expenditures which have been, and are likely now to be incurred, in fitting out and prosecuting the expedition to the mouth of the Yellow Stone river, and concerning the objects intended to be accomplished by that ex-

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of war, enclosing an abstract shewing the aggregate amount of the military peace establishment actually in service for each year, since 1815; made in obedience to an order of the 28th ult, which was ordered to lie on the table.

The speaker also laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the Navy, transmitting a statement of the balances, unexpended on the 27th day of December ult. remaining in the treasurer's hands as agent for the Navy Department, &c. rendered in obedience to the resolution of this house on

> TUESDAY, JANUARY 4. REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS.

Mr. Bloomfield, from the committee on revolutionary pensions, to whom was referred a resolution on the 18th ult. respecting the execution, and propriety of repealing the pension law of March 18, 1818, (on which subject they made a report in part some days ago,) made a report final, declaring that it is not expedient, neither would it comport with the dignity of the American nation, to repeal that act; which report was read, committed to a committee of the whole house, and ordered to be printed.

The Speaker laid before the house two letters from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a statement of the contracts made by the commissioners of the navy during the year 1819, and a list of the clerks employed in that department, their names and salaries -rendered in obedience to law; which statements, &c. were ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

On motion of Mr. Cannon. Resolved, That the committee on the militia be instructed to enquire into the expediency of improving the organization and discipline of the militia of the United States. On motion of Mr. Strong, of N. York, it

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for furnishing the army, the navy and the Indian department, with articles of elothing, and other merchandize, of domes- judicial circuit," was read a third time, and | which it possesses, but in a deep sense tic manufacture, except such articles, only | passed as cannot with economy, and in sufficient

committee of the whole, to strike out of the to enquire into the expediency of previding leave was given to bring in a bill, "to amend through the medium of their legislative b

by law for the further encouragement of na. | an act more effectually to prevent the circular ed in the whale fisheries.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5.

On motion of Mr. Archer, it was Resolved. That the message of the president of the United States, dated January 13. 1813, communicating a law passed by the setts and said state of Maine, and a new ap- | General Assembly of Maryland, in relation to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, be referred to the committee of Roads and Canals, and that they be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the aid of government towards uniting the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware.

On motion of Mr. Quarles, it was Resolved. That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of re-organizing the army of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Quarles, it was Resolved. That the committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of suspending, for a limited time, so much of the standing appropriation of one the present preamble to the bill, and insert million of dollars for the increase of the Navy, as may be consistent with the public "Whereas the legislature of the common- service; and also to enquire whether any wealth of Massachusetts, by an act, entitled other reduction of the expenses of the Navy, "An act relating to the separation of the dis- can be made consistent with the public ser-

> The following engrossed bills were severally read the third time, and passed, viz. The bill for the relief of James Hughes;

The bill for the relief of the representative The bill for the relief of Anthony Burk.

The bills which yesterday passed the Senate were received, and severally twice read and referred The house then resolved itself into a com-

mittee of the whole, Mr. Taylor in the chair, on the bill providing for taking the fourth that the committee of schools and colleges be

Several propositions were made in the course of the discussion; amongst which was dren as well as male to participate in the be-

And whereas a convention of delegates, an amendment, proposed by Mr. Holmes, to nefit of that fund. This resolution was readd a column in the census for the enumera- jested. have formed a constitution and frame of go- , tion of foreigners not naturalized. A suggestion was made by Mr Clay as to the mode of making the returns of the enumeration of slaves, so as to show their precise increase. believing that very eroneous opinions were entertained from the want of accurate infor engaged in the Illinois Expedition. Agreed Maine, may be admitted into the Union as a mation, as to the increase of that class of the to. population - A motion was made, by Mr. Smith, of Md. to provide for collecting, with the enumeration of the inhabitants, the amount of the different kinds of domestic manufactures The committee spent much time in considering these and other propositions, without desiding on them; and, before they had got through the bill,

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

Virginia Legislature.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Thursday, Dec. 23. Magill from the Committee for Co of Justice, presented two resolutions; l against the expediency of amending the law authorizing an appeal from the judgment of a magistrate; 2. in favor of granting the petition of Wills Cowper of North Carolina, who prays that a new patent for a tract of land in Nansemond county may issue in his name. These resolutions were agreed to by

On motion of Mr. Yancey, the committee of Roads and Internal Navigation were permitted to sit during the sitting of the house, (They were engaged in hearing the case of the petitioners for opening the navigation of Tuckahoe Creek.)

A report from the Committee for Courts of Justice was also read; which accedes to the petition of the Nottaway tribe of Indians that their trustees may be authorized to make sale of a portion of their lands in the county of Southampton. Agreed to.

The Committee appointed to examine the Register's Office made a favorable report upon the condition in which it is kept. It

That the fees or business done in the Office and paid into the Treasury within the fiscal year ending the 30th Sept. That the receipts at the Treasury within the same period for the purchase of warrants for unappropriated lands

Total amount received ... 5770 64 On motion of Mr. Chamberlayne, an enquiry was directed into the expediency of rearranging the times of holding the Superior courts of law for the counties composing the 4th judicial circuit: On motion of Mr Vass. leave was given to bring in a bill to establish an Academy in the county of Monroe: And on motion of Mr. Graves, leave was given to bring in a bill to amend the act "concerning guardians, orphans, curators, infants, masters and apprentices."

Friday, Dec. 24.

An engrossed bill-"To change the time of holding certain Superior courts in the 11th | not only in the great strength and resources

Various bills and resolutions were presentquantity, be manufactured in the United | ed by committees, which were laid upon the | will be protected by the identity of rights he Resolved, That a committee be appointed On motion of Mr. Smith of Isle of Wight, redeeming control which they may exercise

tive American citizens and seamen, engag- tion of notes emitted by unchartered banks. On motion of Mr. Loveil, leave was given to bring in a bill, to amend an act, entitled an act appropriating part of the revenue of the Literary Fund and for other purposes,"

Monday, December 27

Various bills were presented by commit Mr. Smith of Isle Wight presented a bill to repeal an act " to reduce into one the se veral acts against usury,' and to requiate the rate of interest within this Commonwealth," Laid upon the table, and ordered to be print

A variety of bills of a local nature, were read the first and second times. Tuesday, December 28. Various bills and resolutions were report.

ed, and laid on the table. A resolution was offered by Mr. Chamber. lavne, that the committee for courts of justice be instructed to enquire into the policy of licensing persons to practice medicine, surgery, &c. within this Commonwealth.-The question being put thereon, was determined in the negative.

An engrossed bill incorporating a Labra-Society at Harper's Ferry, in the county of Jefferson, was rejected.

Wednesday, Dec. 29. A report was read from the Committee of Roads and Internal Navigation, in favor of incorporating a company to improve the navigation of Tuckahoe Creek, with liberty to cut a canal through the lands of Thomas M. Randolph, on condition that they pay any da nages done to the lands of any person on said canal, and also for any benefit they may derive from the canal of McRea, Dorrington & Co. if that canal should be used by said

company. Agreed to by the House. A resolution was offered by Mr Garland, instructed to enquire into the expediency of placing the fund appropriated to primary of the poor, abolishing the board of school commissioners, and permitting female chil-

A resolution was offered by Mr. Mayo, for obtaining through the executive certain information respecting the proceedings of the commissioners appointed by an act of 1783, making provision in land for the troops.

On motion of Mr. Baldwin, the proprie ty of making any legislative provision for procuring seals for Superior Courts of Chancery-and of Mr. Davenport, of amending the present law on the subject of forging deeds of manumission-was referred to committees

MR. BALDWIN'S RESOLUTIONS ON THE

Mr. Baldwin submitted the following Pre amble and Resolutions to the House of De legates; which were ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee of the Whole:

The General Assembly of Virginia hold it to be an evident truth, that the blessings of liberty cannot be preserved by a people, without a vigilant attention to the acts of their public functionaries. The right of the people of these states to express their senti ments on all measures of government cannot at this day be a subject of controversy; nor can it be denied that the legislatures of the several states, as guardians of the rights committed to their care, owe to their constituents the solemn duty of protecting those rights, by all proper means, against every injurious en

The General Assembly expressed the feel ings of their constituents, in declaring that Virginia is bound to the Constitution of the United States, by the most devoted affection. That Consititution the result of great pol tical wisdom and virtue, preserves to an extensive empire the blessings of republican government, by an admirable distribution of powers between the national and state sovereignties; giving to the former those great cares which involve the general protection and prosperity, and leaving to the latter the separate interest and unconnected concerns of local administration: The General Assembly believe that no other distribution of powers could preserve the confederated union, which is equally endangered by encroachments of the national and state sovereignties; and that the spirit of the constitution devolves upon each the duty of self protection. That this duty is a vital principle of the confederacy, is as obvious as that no government can long exist which lies at the mercy of another; unless it can be shown that the constitution has vested in some im partial tribunal the sole power of deciding controversies between those sovereign par ties It is believed that such a delicate and perhaps dangerous delegation of power, i no where to be found in that instrument and that both the letter and the spirit exclude the implication of so important a trust While it is evident that controversic

must sometimes arise between the nationa and state governments as to the extent of their powers; it is believed that' so long as the patriotism of the people (the only per manent foundation of republican institutions continues, the former will find its security throughout the nation of connected interests and common danger; and that the latter longing to the state sovereignties, and the

dies, in expounding and amending the con-

The General Assembly regret that an occasion has occurred which calls upon them to perform the painful duty of declaring, that the federal government has transcended its constitutional limits by an important and unwarranted assumption of power. The act of Congress which establishes the Bank of the United States cannot be admitted, and of Virginia to be authorised by the constitution. They have hitherto been silent on the subject of that act, from motives which it is unnecessary here to detail; but a late solemn decision in the highest judicial tribunal lidity thereof, on principles which would equily sanction the most daring usurpation of rights reserved to the states, the interposition of the General Assembly is imperatively required, not only to prevent an inju-Putnam's exploit with the wolf, was a "fool rious misapprehension of their sentiments, to this." but to seek an adequate security against a recurrence of the evil They at the same time disclaim any desire to impair the rights of property, or to invite resistance to the law That the government of the United States

is one of limited powers, is on all hands admitted; and it is equally clear that it possesses no further powers than those enumerated in the constitution, all other powers being expressly reserved to the states or to the people. The powers granted to Congress being, from its conformation, legislative, and the physical execution thereof by that body in the nature of things impracticable, it necessarily follows that Congress would have the right to pass laws for the execution of its powers, without any express provision in the constitution to that effect. But those laws could not be proper or valid which instead of being restricted to the execution of a power granted, should prescribe the exercise of a power not granted. The most cogent reasons and highly respectable authorities prove, that by the 3d art. 8th sect. 18th clause, it was not intended to enlarge the powers previously enumerated as granted to Congress; nor is it believed that there is any thing in the language of that clause which gives to Congress the right of passing laws for the erection of corporations.

Where various measures present themselves for the execution of a power granted. it is not denied that Congress may exercise its discretion in selecting those which may be considered necessary for a complete and beneficial execution of the power; but this discretion, which of course involves a mere question of expediency, must be limited by the restriction, that the measures selected be proper that is, appropriate, or in other words be strictly confined to the execution of a power granted -Whatever may be the usual signification of the word "proper," it is believed that it must bear the meaning here given to it, when applied to execution of a power, and coupled with the word necessary. That a law be appropriate is therefore not a matter of discretion, but a limit of power, beyond which Congress cannot pass, without travelling out of the constitutional charter -When the law in question is brought to the test above mentioned, it will be found not to be an appropriate measure for the execution of a power granted, but the exercise of a substantive power, from which some incidental, uncertain, and occasional benefit may be expected in the exercise of one or more enumerated powers If a law can be justified on this ground, there are evidently no limits to the discretion of Congress; and the whole fabric of our municipal policy is completely at the mercy of the national legislature.

Resolved, therefore, as the opinion of the General Assembly of Virginia, that the law of Congress establishing the bank of the U. S. is not authorised by the constitution Resolved, that the following declaratory

amendment of the constitution of the U.S. be and the same is hereby proposed: The Constitution of the U. S. shall not hereafter be so construed as to authorise Congress to erect or establish any bank or other corporation, which shall not be confined to the District of Columbia.

Resolved, that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their exertions to procure the adoption of the foregoing proposed amendment. Resolved, that the Governor be requested

to furnish each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress with a copy of the foregoing preamble, resolutions, and proposed amendment, and to transmit copies thereof to the executives of the several states, and solicit the co operation of the legislatures thereof in procuring the adoption of said proposed mendment.

On the 31st, we understand the order of the day on the subject of staying proceedings on executions, was postponed, on Mr Mac-Whorter's motion; the committee of the whole discharged from its further consider. ation; and a select committee appointed, with leave to report upon it by bill or other-

UTICA, (N Y) Dec. 28. SINGULAR EXPLOIT - A singular conflict with a large Panther, is related to have taken place a few days since, in Jefferson county, N. York. Mr. Rich. formerly the conductor of a newspaper in Watertown, went out to examine some traps which had been set for wolves, and found a panther caught in one of them. He returned, and procured a friend to accompany him, for the purpose of bringing in the animal alive .-

the head. Having discovered what he sup. New Grenada are already free, or in composed to be another, he instantly loaded and plete insurrection against the royal aufired again, but found he had mistaken his thority. object. Immediately, however, he perceived a large one advancing towards him, which the United States admitted by the Legislature sprang at him fiercely, with its mouth open, before he could load his piece. He thrust caught hold of his tongue -The panther scratched furiously, but Mr. R. kept his hold, until he took from his pocket a jackof the United States having asserted the va- knife, which he opened with the assistance of his teeth, and cut the throat of the panther. Both the panthers were afterwards brought into Watertown Mr. R was badly scratched, and his clothes nearly torn off.

> FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT. Important operations in New Greneda and

Venezuela. MR MONROE-From letters and papers, this moment received, I have made the imperfect summary following, for the information of the public. Interested as we are in the success of the best of causes, I communicate it with cordial satisfaction for your Ga-

"General Bolivar was, on the 30th of October, at Guasguadalito, with about 5,500 men, and on his march for Caraccas. Arismendi had quitted Angostura to take command of the army of the east (i e of Cumana and Barcelona, and expected to collect 6000 troops to co operate with the other di visions The evacuation of San Fernando. by Morillo is confirmed; and the reason will soon appear; for, Soublette has beaten La Torre most decisively, and occupied the town and valley of Cucuta "In short, says one of our correspondents, the jig is fairly up with the Spaniards, and I expect this very voyage, or certainly the next, (from St Thomas') to proceed to La Guayra Poor Col. Rooke died of his wounds, and you will see a grateful notice of him in the Correo."

General Bolivar had made proposals to Samano, the vice roy of New Grenada, for an exchange of prisoners, as follows:-1st. The officers and soldiers taken at Por-

2d Officers and soldiers at Carthagena and Santa Martha.

3d. Citizens, serving in their armies. 4th Those in the presidios. &c. This proposition, especially the first arti-

cle of it, is highly politic, and creditable to his humanity and magnanimity From the Correo del Orinoco of the 30th profession. October, it appears, "His Excellency the Vice President has just received official accounts from the commander in c ief of the army of the west, Jose Antonio Paez, in which he communicates his intention of comand troops, who were taken at Porto Belmencing his operations according to instruc-

tion previously received. Also of his receiving intelligence that General Soublette had occupied the capital of Cucuta. As the General refers to the dispatch sent directly to the government, but which has not yet been eceived, we are ignorant of the details of the battle, that put our troops in possession of that valley, where the enemy was so advantageously posted, where he had united so large an army, and supposed himself so strongly secured-nay, where he expected to repair his immense losses. Here we have the solution of his precipitate evacuation of San Fernando, which, cost him so much time, expense, and trouble in fortifying, and which the enemy considered as the Gibraltar of the plains San Fernando was evacuated on the 15th, and General Paez found n it all the guns, which were not even spiked, with a considerable quantity of amunition and provisions."

Another letter states, that the President Bolivar) could have raised an army to any amount in New Greneda, but had not muskets to equip the volunteers. It is howover, mpossible for Morillo to withstand the combined force of four armies, moving to assail him in every point This sad predicament accounts for the arrival of the Nymph corvette at Havana lately, in which he sent a commissioner to solicit succours in men and money,* both of which have been refused on a consultation of the captain general (Cagigal) with the Cabildo, and Consulado.

Caira Caira. * It was from this circumstance that a rumor prevailed some time ago, of Morillo having reached Havana, when it was only his messenger It is to be hoped that neither Morillo nor Samano may escape the stroke of justice. Their cruelties have been hor-

From the Aurora.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRIUMPH. We have been favored with a perusal of a file of the Courier of the Oronoco, which contains numerous articles of the greatest interest to the cause of liberty and humanity. New Grenada, the centre and citadel of the southern section of the new world, is already free, and the people from the debouches of the Oronoco to Popayan, on the Pacific, rally under the standard of freedom, and before this date, Quito, and Lima must recognise the republican regime

From the Correo of the Oronoco. 30th OCTOBER, 1819. Advices from Santa Fe, New Grenada, have been just received, down to the 20th September, that the head quarters of the

Santa Martha, which was until this time most violently devoted to Ferdinand VII, is now the most enthusiastic in support of independence. This change of sentiment is to his hand into the mouth of the panther, and be accounted for in the humanity and gene rosity of gen Morillo, who appears to have a royal patent for converting men to patrio. tism, and raising the people en masse against tyranny; and such is the spirit, which al- Weeks and Days, - not one of whom survivready has shewn itself in Santa Martha, that many European Spaniards have removed to Carthagena; a position in which they cannot | sigh - His character as usual, was a mixture very long remain, since all the province to of evil and good-the latter predominating. which it belongs, is in revolt, and Carthage- But Peace to his Memory!- May his errors na itself is destitute of every means of sub-The columns of the army of the south

moved at the same time as those of the north. t is understood that of the south is to be commanded by general Anzoatigui; it will be reinforced by the patriot forces of Popayan; and it is intended they shall march against Quito, a most important operation to accelerate the independence of the vice roy. alty of Lima, and thereby complete the entire expulsion of the Spanish authority out of the whole of South America. The imagination is lost in contemplating the glorious results of the battle of Boyaco -a small and significant spot, but like the battles of Arbella and Pharsalia, will obtain for it an immortality in history, for having changed the destiny of a great nation.

The President of the Republic to the general Samano [ex viceroy of New Grenada.] Head Quarters, Santa Fe, 9th Sept 1819. To general Samano, commander in chief of

the royal troops in Carthagena. The Spanish army which defended the royal cause in New Grenada, is all in my power, in consequence of the glorious battle of Boyaca. The rights of war authorise us to make just reprisals They authorise us to destroy the destroyers of our people whom they made prisoners, our pea eful fellow citizens; but far be it from me to enter into a competition in barbarity with our enemies. I will overwhelm them by generosity for the hundredth time.

I propose an exchange of prisoners, in order to liberate your gen. Bareyro, and all his officers and soldiers; this exchange shall take place according to the rules of war among civilized nations, individual for individual, grade for grade, and profession for

The pass of Angostura of the Magdalena, will be the point at which the exchange shall take place—and realize this act of humanity I ask, First, That all the English officers

lo, under the command of Gen. Macgregor, be sent into my camp. Secondly All the officers and troops prisoners at Carthagena and Santa Martha. Thirdly All the officers and independent troops who have been condemned to serve

under the Spanish banners against their Fourthly. All the country people who have been condemned to hard labor for the

crime of patriotism As there is not a sufficient number of military prisoners in your possession to exchange for those 40,000 men that are in my power, I will receive two countrymen for one soldier-three for a sergeant-four for an ensign-five for a lieutenant-six for a captain - seven for a major-eight for a ieut colonel-nine for a colonel-and for general Bareyro I will not take less than SIMON BOLIVAR.

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12.

On the 28th inst, the house of delegates of this state, elected James E. Heath, Auditor of Public Accounts, in the place of John Burfoot, Esq.

LARGE HOG. Mr. Garland Moore, of this county, killed a hog, about two weeks ago, weighing 555

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN BANKING. A few weeks since, a gentleman passing from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, called on one of the Cincinnati Banks to get some of their notes exchanged, which he had taken in the course of business on his way down the Ohio river After repeatedly calling on the Cashier, and being put off, for want of funds, from time to time, he became pressing for the redemption of their notes in some manner; when the Cashier took the stranger aside, and obligingly proposed to give him, in exchange for the notes, on condition he would pay the difference in good money, a pair of elegant Stud Horses, valued at six hundred dollars.

RUSSEL COLVIN YET LIVES. Bennington, (Vermont,) December 23. The 23d inst, was hailed with unusual festivity by the inhabitants of Manchester and its vicinity, being the epoch of emanci-When they arrived at the trap, they found president had been broken up, and the army der of Russel Colvin, who arrived in for life-and Stephen Boorn from an and take her away.

that the panther had disengaged itself and , had taken the direction of the valley of Cu | town the evening previous. The concourse escaped. They soon discovered it at no cutz. This valley is the last position of the was large and respectable, in every countegreat distance. Mr. Rich advanced towards royalists on the north, and Quito on the nance was depicted the evidence of unfeignit, and his companion retired and left him. | south, in the whole range of Venezuela and | ed congratulation at this marvellous deliver. Mr. R. fired and shot the panther through New Grenada; all the other provinces of ance An indication that a free people are punish the offender.

The day was closed with an appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr Haynes.

OBITUARY EXTRA-By the editor of the Boston Centinel.

DIED, last midnight, of a rapid decline, the veteran One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen. His death was occasioned by the loss of all his beloved family, the Months, ed him The old gentleman was conscious of his approaching end, and died without a be buried in the grave with him, and his virtues live to posterity He has been succeeded in his titles and cares, by his heir at law. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty -a lineal descendant from Anno One What his character will be, the records of his time must unfold - Let us hope that avoiding the errors, he may multiply the good things of his predecessor.

Circulating Library.

THE Subscriber proposes, (should the necessary encouragement be given) to open a circulating li-

brary in Charlestown. In this inquiring age, when a desire for reading is very generally manifested, it would appear suerfluous to enumerate the advantages of such an nstitution as the above mentioned, with a view of recommending it to public patronage.—In all our large towns similar establishments are well supported, and conceived to be of great importance, n promoting the improvement of young persons .consequence of the rapid multiplication of books, together with the pressure of the times, even the most liberal friends of literature, are restrained from affording it that patronage they are disposed to bestow. To them a Circulating Library holds out, at this time, a very favourable occasion for the gratification of their taste. To the student under the control of system, it presents great advantages, mlocking the store-houses of knowledge, through the most accessible avenues-whilst the desultory reader has opened to him that variety which is best calculated to please his versatile palate. Persons desirous of favouring the above institu-

tion, will please call on Mr. Conway Sloan, who will give any information, relative to the plan of the Library, terms of subscription, &c. &c. FRED. F. LAFEVER.

Bank of the Valley in Virg. ?

January 1, 1820 THE Presidents and Directors of this institution have this day declared a Dividend of three per cent. -Two and one half per cent will be paid on or after the 7th inst. to stockholders or their representatives-one half per cent being relained for the Semi-Annual Instalments due to the Commonwealth for the henefit of the fund for Inter-

nal improvement. LEWIS HOFF, Cashier.

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

FLOUR

n Georgetown and Alexandria, at the following prices, viz: to Georgetown, from the first mentioned place, at 94 cents; to Alexandria, one dollar. From Col. Blackford's ware house to Georgetown, 94 cents in high water, and from 94 cents to one dollar and 50 cents in low water. He will deliver the same in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice. Any person being unacquainted with him can have good security for the punctual performance of his engagements. The subscriber will also thank most gratefully, those who may favor him with their custom. Any person wishing to contract for the delivery of their flour in his absence. may apply to T. S. Bennett, Esq. Shepherdstown, to Mr. Hageley near his ware house, or to Mr. George Malleory, at Harper's Ferry. T. S. Bennentt, Esq will attend to the storage of Flour delivered at the ware house in Shepherdstown. There will be a person constantly at Mr. Hageley's ware house to receive flour.

The undersigned, returning from the above places, will convey Plaister on the most reasonable terms.

WILLIAM MALLEORY.

Clover Seed. One hundred and twenty bushels fresh clo-

ver seed for sale, at Joseph Showalter's, near Martinsburg. JOHN SHOWALTER.

Estray Mare. TAKEN up trespassing on the subscriber's farm, on Opequon creek, near Bell's

mill, a bright bay mare, fifteen hands high, branded on the near buttock with the letter B. one small white spot on the shoulder-Supposed to be twelve years old Appraised to 40 dollars. The owner is requested to pation of Jesse Boorn from imprisonment come and prove his property, pay charges.

JACOB HANSICKER.

In secret sorrowing. Thy lips, on which her last, last kiss, Yet lingers moist and warm, Oh, wipe them not for newer blisss, Oh, keep it as a charm.

And shed on it the silent tear,

These haunts are sacred to her love, Here still her presence dwells; Of her the grot, of her the grove, Of her the garden tells.

Beneath these elms you sit and talk'd; Beside that river's brink, At evening arm-in-arm you walk'd, . Here stop to gaze and think.

Thou'll meet her when thy blood beats high, In converse with thy bride, Meet the mild meaning of an eye That never learnt to chide.

Oh, no, by Heaven, another here Thou canst not, must not bring; No, keep it-but one little year, Keep poor Eliza's ring.

The following is an extract from the 6th No. of Salmagundi. It may be read carefully by some of those good characters who enjoy a space in our out further illustration.

THE COUNTRY VILLAGE.

Almost every country village has a knot of worthy gossips, male and female, whose young inexperienced people into a knowledge of the value of a good name, by robbing them of it as early as possible. It may per-haps be alledged in their defence, that they do this with the very best intentions, and from a belief, that as the loss of fortune, is very often a great advantage to a man by putting him upon the exertion of his talents for a livelyhood, so the loss of a good name may become a blessing, by occasioning the most extraordinary displays of virtue to recover it again. I myself have seen numerous instances of the great benefits resulting from the loss of character, some of those who had sustained this fortunate deprivation, having been driven to the most unheard of exercises of devotion, to regain the good opinion of society, and others getting on more smoothly than ever in the world, merely on the score of having no character at all. No one expected any good of themnone were disappointed, and they continued to maintain their station in the world, simply because it was impossible to fall any

However this may be, it was my lot not long since, to spend a few weeks in a beautiful little village, which I would describe, were it not that it might possibly resemble some one with which the reader is acquainted, who would not fail to accuse me of personal allusions, of which I am perfectly unconscious. All I will venture to say is, that it lies along the bank of a pleasant stream, and such is its peaceful, rural aspect, that it would seem to be the abode of ease, quiet, and happiness. The houses bespeak comfort and competency, and the whitening spires indicate that here is dispensed that benevolent religion, which teaches us to love our neighbours, and be silent where we can-Robert Armstrang. not commend. I never see such a picture, without indulging in those charming visions of rural happiness, which not even the lessons of a thousand disappointments, can ef-

fectually repress.

I had not been long in the village, before I received an invitation from Mrs. Rachel Sindefy, to drink tea with some of her friends. On shewing the note to the friend to whom I was on a visit, he smiled significantly; congratulated me on the prospect of speedily becoming a member of the scanda-lous club, and declared his intention of going with me to take care of my morals. Peter Dillow. When the evening came, we accordingly knocked at the door of Mrs. Rachel Sindefy, and were ushered into a very snug parlour, round which were seated a number of res. Henry Fetzer, Charles Fouke, pectable looking ladies, rather beyond the John Fraily, middle age; several young ones, who were Rev. Christopher Frye. undergoing a preparatory course of lectures; and some half a dozen antiquated beaux, I took to be bachelors on the score of their excessive gallantry to the ladies.

For some minutes after our entrance, not Rev. James M. Hanson, a word was uttered; several of the ladies sighed very audibly, and one of them ven-tued to take a pinch of snuff, after which she handed the box to her next neighbour, who refused it with a grave shake of the head. I hinted to my friend, it seemed likely to turn out a quaker meeting. "Let them alone," replied he, "they hav'nt started their game yet—we shall hear the cry anon." Sure enough; the tea things, and the servants were hardly out of the room, when Mrs Rachel Sindefy, carefully stroking the crumbs from her lap, turned to Mrs. Evervine, and began to say some very handsome things of one Mrs. Sellaway, the wife of a gentleman, who has lately built a fine house in the village, and lives in such a splendid style, that his wife is very much disliked by all her With a house and lot, with a fine spring at neighbours having any pretensions to cut a | the door.

figure themselves. I never was fully aware of the danger of being praised, until now; and I take this opportunity to request all my friends, to re-frain from this dangerous practice in future.

The moment Mrs. Sindefy began her eulegium, I observed the nose and chin of Mrs. Evervine in a violent agitation, that put me in mind of a foaming steed champing his bit, and longing for the chace—"Listen," whis- Elizabeth Avis, pered my friend, "we shall soon have an ex- Tracy Anderson. plosion." Poor Mrs. Sellaway came out of her hands a mere wreck. She was a very charming woman-but a little too free in her manners-she was very charitable, but then she | Robert Boone, was so extravagant! She was very good natured, but weak people were generally so -she was very constant at church, but then she always had something new to shew off on Sunday-she had a vast deal of taste, and her house was elegantly furnished-but it was a great pity she had gone to such an expense, when she must have known her husband could not afford it." Here Mrs. Evervine stopt for a little breath, and one of the | Sarah Burnet, gentlemen very significantly observed, that Thomas Blackburn. Mr. Sellaway had offered to sell him his. house a great bargain, and for his part he believed there were pressing reasons for it." Hereupon every body became very sorry for Mrs. Sellaway, and began to pity her with all their might, for being obliged to

leave such a delightful establishment.

Mrs. Teresa Tidey, on hearing this last observation. declared, "that though Mrs. Sellaway's house was so elegantly furnished, some how or other, she did'nt know hardly why, for her part, it never looked genteel to her. It never seemed to be put to rights, nothing looked in its place-and for her part she could safely say, you might always write your name upon the side board and tables. For her part, she was no admirer of fine little circle. The subject has sufficient point with- things, not she-she liked a neat house, for her part, and had ten times rather see a white floor, that one might eat on, than a Brussels carpet with an inch of dirt under it." "Well spoken," whispered my friend, "that good lady to my certain knowledge, caused the death of two servants. One of them died of scrubbing the outside steps in a snow storm, and the other rubbed himself to death against a brass knocker, at the

Very Valuable Land FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Thomas W. Davis, to the subscriber, dated 30th December, 1814, and recorded in the county court of Jefferson, I shall offer for sale before Fulton's tavern, in Charlestown, on Saturday the 5th day of February next, that most beautiful and valuable tract of land called the Flowing Spring, containing

One hundred and 25 Acres. being part of the land of John Payton, dec'd, situate near Charlestown-conveyed to said Thomas W. Davis by Margaret R. Payton, now Margaret R. Conrad. The sale will be made by myself in person or my attorney duly authorised: it will be for cash, at public auction, to the highest bidder, and will be made by order of John Buckmaster, who holds the two last bonds secured by said deed of trust, assigned to him by Robert R. Conrad, the husband of said Margaret R Payton.

A List of Letters

DANIEL LEE, Trustes.

John Reed.

William Stidman,

John Strider, 2;

Samuel Stride

John A. Smith,

Henry Strider,

Thomas Stidman.

Thomas Thropp.

James Vanhorn.

Conrad Yeager.

Georger Zorgor.

Opequon Factory.

THE subscriber has on hand a few pieces

f broad cloth of various colours, and good

quality, which he will exchange for wool,

FOR RENT,

My Smith-Shop, Tools, &c.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

pork, or bank notes. Apply to

R. HUMPHREYS, P. M.

RICH'D McSHERRY.

D. ANNIN.

Matilda Smallwood,

Frederick Sheelor,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Harper's-Ferry, Va. on the 31st December, 1819. Daniel Hill. John Kalb. Elisha Larkin, or Nathan Yeamans. George Boteler, Philip Burns, Catherine Boothe, Deborah McBee, Jane McCarty, Hugh McCoy, Joseph Miller, Lewis Bradly Sampson Blackburn. George Malleory John Corren, Capt. James Coan, Joshua Rodrick, Conrad Roler, Josiah Crampton,

Joshua Cox.

Elizabeth Evans.

John Henkle,

Margaret Hawken,

Dec. 22.

HATS.

LIST OF LETTERS

George Boley,

William Brown,

Hannah Beeler.

Sally Beeler, 2, Benjamin Beeler,

Richard Baylor,

Thomas Breckenridge,

Frederick Clapper,

John T. Cromwell

Calvin Chaddock

Henry T. Dixon,

Sarah Danem

Louis Duts.

Francis Deary

Daniel Dulany,

Benj. Edmonds, 2;

Flanagan & Houge.

Rachael Games,

Lucy A. Griffith, 2;

Emanuel Gibbony,

Frances Gwynn, 2:

Richard Hardesty,

acob Hartman

onas Heath,

Wm. Hall, 2:

Frederick Hendrick.

Ino. A. B. Harding,

James Glenn.

In the Post Office, Charlestown, 31st December, 1819.

Geo. Isler, Ruth Isler,

Wm. Kinnear.

Mr. Likens, 2;

Wm. Little, 2;

Maria Llewellin,

Wm. C. Lindsey,

Danl. McClure,

Geo. Lay.

David Moore,

Nathaniel Myers

Wm. Mellhaney,

Hugh McFillin,

John Moore,

John Martin,

Geo. Mitchell,

John Neal,

Sarah Newton,

John Price, Benj. Pendleton,

Thomas H. Pile.

James Robordet.

Joseph Rose.

Van B. Reynolds,

Charlotte J. Rose,

Saml. Snyder,

Robert Slemmons, 2

John Sharp, Mary B. Saunders,

Mr. Toys, Robert Thompson,

Eleanor Throckmorton

Rebecca Wilkens,

Danl. Ware, Aquilla Willet, 2;

Robert Washington,

Moses Wilson.

Mary Wade.

Jefferson & Brown,

. Have again received a fresh supply of

GOODS,

which were purchased for cash at auction

They can therefore safely assure their cus-

tomers and the public in general, that they

Cheap Enough.

Those who wish to purchase cheap Cloth, Cassimere, Pelise Cloth, Flannels, and Blan-

kets, for CASH, call at my store, and they

Who has on hand a quantity of the

Best Old Whiskey

in this part of the country—Gin, Spirits, &c. Charlestown, Dec. 22.

JOHN CARLILE.

will offer them very cheap.

Charlestown, December 15.

shall have them to suit the times.

Carles Weinedel.

W. Robinson West

Henry Young.

HUMPHREY KEYES, P. M.

Charles Stryder.

Thomas Tanner.

John Spangler, 3; Ceasar Smith,

John Smith,

Moses Reader,

Mary Osborn.

J. Parsons or old Mr. Hyat,

lames Mahony,

Nancy McMurran,

James W. McCurdy

Mr. McCoy,

2, Rachl. Myers,

Robert Lewright, 2;

THE undersigned have just received a supply of LAMSON'S and other first rate JEFFERSON & BROWN.

Hardware.

Mill Saws, Cross Cut Saws, and Anvils, Knives & Forks, every price & quality, Cast steel, German steel and common Handsaws, Cast steel plane bits, Chissels, files, rasps, &c. &c.

Castings.

Large wash kettles-large & small pots, Large and small ovens. Skillets and Frying Pans, sold cheap at my store in Charlestown, for CASH. JOHN CARLILE,

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

ME subscriber offers at private sale, his house and lot, near the Presbyterian meeting house, in Charlestown. This property would be very suitable for a mechanic.

Also for sale, an acre lot of ground, near the brick yard. A great bargain may be had, if immediate application be made. For terms apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or to the Editor of the Farmer's Page. ses, or to the Editor of the Farmer's Repo-

JACOB FISHER

NOTICE.

THE partnership, existing under the firm of Good & Dedie, is this day dissolved by mutual consent All those who are in arrears are requested to settle the same with Good & Kennedy, who are authorised to close the business of the said firm. JOHN GOOD.

HENRY R DEDIE. Shepherd's Town, Nov. 29, 1819.

Better bargains than ever, THE firm, heretofore existing under the firm of Good & Dedie, being dissolved, the business in future will be conducted under the firm of Good & Kennedy. All those who are in need of any kind of merchandize, are invited to call at the old stand (in the white house, on the hill in Shepherd's Town.) where they can be accommodated on the most rea-

GOOD & KENNEDY Shepherd's Town, Nov. 29.

sonable terms.

CONWAY SLOAN.

DETURNS his thanks to the public for the Le encouragement he has received, since his commencement in business, and hopes by unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of the same-he would inform them he has just opened a complete supply of

MEDICINES,

of the best quality, and latest importations, he deems it unnecessary to enumerate each article, as it would occupy too much space to appear in a newspaper, he therefore solicits a call from Physicians, and others, who can then have an opportunity of examining the quality of each; as they have been purchased at a good time and on good terms, the prices will be reasonable. Charlestown, Oct. 20.

Post-Office, Charlestown.

I have been in the habit for years past of keeping a book, at my private expense, and charging postage with no other consideration than to oblige the people, but alss! how have I been rewarded: some few have been punctual, but many are at this time delinquent, some for years. I am compelled to resolve, that after the first day of January next, no etter or newspaper will be delivered at this office, to any person at that time in arrears, unless the postage be paid. This resolve is unalterable, and most assuredly will be carried fully into effect, without respect to persons Observe what the Post Master Ganeral says-

" Experience has proved how little attent tive many people are to the payment of such small debts as arise from trusting postage; you are therefore not to give credit. To save in future any trouble or inconvenience on that account, it will be proper for you to require the subscribers who receive newspapers through your office, at the commencement of every quarter, to pay the amount of one quarter's po-tage in advance, and without such payment in advance, not to deliver them any newspapers even though they tender you the money singly."
H. KEYES, P. M.

Charlestown, Dec. 1.

Fulling and Dying.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he has employed a young man as a fuller, who comes well recommended, and commenced the

Fulling and Dying Business, at Mill's Grove, on the 11th inst. where cloth will be fulled, dyed and dressed in the neatest manner, and on the shortest notice. Those who may favor him with their custom, may rest assured that every exertion in his power will be made to give them satisfaction. He will constantly keep on hand ! superior quality of DYE STUFFS, and will dye any color that may be required. The current price will be given for soft and hard soap, which will be taken in payment for fulling, or cash

BENJAMIN BEELER.

Fulling and Carding.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has engaged Mr. Thos Crawford, a known workman throughout this and the several adjoining counties, to conduct the above bu-| siness for a term of years: From the confidence placed in his abilities as a workman, the subscriber flatters himself, that there will be general satisfaction rendered to all who may please to favor him with their custom.

Take Notice.

JOHN HELLER.

I hereby forwarn and prohibit the public from entering into, or making any bargains or contracts with any person or persons for me, or in my name in any way whatsoever,

> Blank Books For sale at this Office.

FARMERS' BEPOSITORY.

CHARLES T WN, J. FFEL SON COUNTY VIRGINIA, PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

Vol. XII.]

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1820.

[No. 615.

souri, and a decided control over all their mea-

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the Farsiers' Repository is Two DOLLARS a year, one dollar to be paid at the compresent, and one at the expiration of the year. ant sub-cribers will be required to pay the whole in advance—no paper will be discontinued, execut at the option of the Editor, until arrearages

Abertsements not exceeding a square, will be hertel three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five gs for every subsequent insertion. All adversements sent to the office without having the number of times for which they are to be inserted, de-

.. All communications to the Editor on business, must be post paid.

Circulating Library. THE Subscriber proposes, (should the necessary encouragement he given) to open a circulating li-

brary in Charlestown. In this inquiring age, when a desire for reading is very generally manifested, it would appear superfluous to enumerate the advantages of such an nstitution as the above mentioned, with a view of recommending it to public patronage .- In all our large towns similar establishments are well supported, and conceived to be of great importance, promoting the improvement of young persons .-In consequence of the rapid multiplication of books, together with the pressure of the times, even the most liberal friends of literature, are restrained from affording it that patronage they are disposed to bestow. To them a Circulating Library holds out, at this time, a very favourable occasion for the gratification of their taste. To the student under the control of system, it presents great advantages, unlocking the store-houses of knowledge, through the most accessible avenues-whilst the desultory reader has opened to him that variety which is best calculated to please his versatile palate. Persons desirous of favouring the above institution, will please call on Mr. Conway Sloan, who

will give any information, relative to the plan of the Library, terms of subscription, &c. &c. FRED. F. LAFEVER.

Clover Seed.

One hundred and twenty bushels fresh clover seed for sale, at Joseph Showalter's, near JOHN SHOWALTER.

Jan. 12.

Estray Mare.

TAKEN up trespassing on the subscriber's farm, on Opequon creek, near Bell's mill, a bright bay mare, fifteen hands high, branded on the near buttock with the letter B. one small white spot on the shoulder-Supposed to be twelve years old Appraised to 10 dollars. The owner is requested to come and prove his property, pay charges. men. and take her away.

JACOB HANSICKER. Jan. 12.

Bank of the Valley in Virg. January 1, 1820 \

THE Presidents and Directors of this institution have this day declared a Dividend of three per cent -Two and one half per cent will be paid on or after the 7th inst to stockholders or their representatives-one haif per cent being retained for the Semi-Annual Instalments due to the Commonwealth for the henefit of the fund for Internal improvement.

LEWIS HOFF, Cashier.

BOATING.

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

FLOUR

in Georgetown and Alexandria, at the following prices, viz: to Georgetown, from the first mentioned place, at 91 cents; to Alexandria, one dollar. From Col. Blackford's ware house to Georgetown, 94 cents in high water, and from 94 cents to one dollar and 50 cents in low water. He will deliver the same in the neatest manner and on the short est notice. Any person being unacquainted with him can have good security for the punctual performance of his engagements. The subscriber will also thank most gratefully, those who may favor him with their custom. Any person wishing to contract for the delivery of their flour in his absence, may apply to T S Bennett, Esq. Shepherdstown, to Mr. Hageley near his ware house, or to Mr. George Malleory, at Harper's Ferry T. S Bennentt, Esq will attend to the storage of Flour delivered at the ware house in Shepherdstown There will be a person constantly at Mr. Hageley's ware house to receive flour.

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

Expedi ion to the Yellow Stone Report to the Committee on Military Affairs, in relation to the expanditures which have been, and are likely to be incurred, in fitting out and prosecuting the expedition; together with a statement of the distressing occurrences, and the greatest disasters of the distressing occurrences, and the greatest disasters of the distressing occurrences, and the greatest disasters of the together with the distressing occurrences.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THER DAY, JAKUARY 3, 1820. ing to order, enquired into the expenditures which | ble for batteaux, within one mile of each other. have been and are likely to be incurred in fitting out and prosecuting the expedition ordered to the mouth of the Yellow Stone river, on the Missouri, and concerning the objects intended to be accomplished by the expedition. The movement of the troops, made and intended to be made, and the incurred and estimated expense, appear by the letter of the Quarter-master-General to the Secretary of War, (marked A.) and the statements numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4; the objects of the expedition are fuly explained by the letter of the Secretary of War to the Chairman of the Military Committee, (marked B.) The committee have also obtained a statement of the distribution of the army of the United States, its total strength, and the strength of the garrisons and posts, (marked C.)

All which is respectfully submitted. Letter from the Quarter Master-General to the Secretary

QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, December 28, 1819. Sin: In obedience to your order, requiring a

tatement of the expense incurred by the movem on the Missouri, and an estimate of the sums which will be required for the ensuing three years, I have the honor to report, that several of the accounts connected with those movements have not yet been received, particularly that of Col. Jaines Johnson, who was employed as a transporter of troops, provisions, and stores. But, upon the most liberal estimate, I am convinced that the whole expense of the movement for the present year, including all the supplies furnished by the Quarter Master's Department, cannot exceed one hundred and sixty-

From that sum should be deducted the expenses which would have accrued had the troops remained at their former stations, as well as the entire value of the barges, batteaux, and other means of transportation, (the property of the government) attached to the expedition; and the remainder will be the amount of the expense actually incurred. As the tablishments on the Mississippi are included in the plan of defence for the western frontier, it is hought that a statement of the movements made, of the works established, and of the expense incurred, might not be unsatisfactory.

By a reference to the accompanying statements, it will be seen that the expenses of the establishments, both on the Missouri and the Mississippi, will diminish every year. Those statements are predicated upon arrangements already made for the supply of a part of the provisions, all the forage, fuel, and quarters, and, after the next year, the greater part of the transportation, by the troops, and at but trifling expense to the public No. 1. shows the movements, and the works established by the troops, on both rivers. At Council Bluffs a strong work has been erected by the troops,

for the security of the cantanment and barracks sufficient for the accommodation of one thousand Provision, clothing, stationary, and camp equistores, to complete the establishments, have been

forwarded to the respective posts At Prairie du Chien the barraeks have been repaired by the troops, and the wheat in cultivation secured, sufficient for the subsistence of the garrison for the ensuing winter. At St. Peter's, barracks have been creeted for the accommodation of the troops, and a work commenced for the security of the post. No. 2. is a statement of the expenses incurred by

movement on the Missouri, and estimate of the propable expence for the ensuing three years. You will perceive that the two regiments have cost sixty four thousand two hundred and twenty six dollars more than they would have cost had they remained at their original stations. With that additional expence one of the regiments has been moved nearly three thousand miles, and an important work has been established, which will enable us to hold in check five powerful and warlike nations of Indians. No. 3. is a statement of the expence incurred in making the establishment on the Mississippi, with an estimate of the amount required for the next three years. The troops on that river have cost less than they would have cost at their former stations, in consequence of their having provided boats, fuel, quarters, &c. without expence to the government. The greater part of the transporta-tion on the Mississippi will be done, in future, by

the troops, by which a considerable sum will be No. 4, is a statement of the works on which it is proposed that the troops be employed. It is believed that those works may be accomplished in less than three years; they will be important in any plan of defence, particularly the roads, and the avenue formed by the Fox and Ouisconsin rivers which will be necessary to afford a communication between the several frontier posts, and between those posts and our settlements. I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient ser-

> TH. S. JESUP, Quarter Master General.

The Hon. J. C. Calhoun, Secretary of War.

[Tables No. 2 and 3 exhibit a saving, by the Exthree succeeding years, compared with what their expences would have been, had the troops remained at their former stations, of \$73,847 84; and an from our side, as the channel passes close under extra expence for the Missouri expedition, estimated for the same term, of \$31,362-resulting in peditions, of \$42,485 84.] No. 4.

the troops composing the Missouri and Mississippi expeditions, in the course of the ensuing season, and the manner in which it is proposed

It is proposed to move the rifle regiment from the Council Binfis to the Mandan villages, and to erect barracks there, properly defended, for five

p ished by the troops on the Missouri, in the course various ribes of the lakes, the Mississippi and Mis-To open a goad from Cariton, in the Missouri sures. The effects of this ascendency over them Territory, to the Council Bluffs, and thence to the must be remembered and lamented, so long as the

To improve the navigation on the Ouisconsin and Fox rivers, and connect them by a canal, or good road, in order to facilitate the communication be- in the war, and was not reserved by the treaty at tween Fort Howard, at Green Bay, and Prairie du Ghent; and, in the year 1816, Congress passed a The Committee on Military Affairs have, accord- Chien, on the Mississippi; those rivers are naviga-

> Letter from the Secretary of War to the Chairman of the Military Committee. DEPARTMENT OF WAR. 20th December, 1819.

Sin: In reply to your letter of recent date, reuesting to be informed of the expenditures which have been, and which are likely to be, incurred in fitting out and prosecuting the expedition ordered to the mouth of the Yellow Stone, on the Mississippi river, and of the objects intended to be accomlished by the expedition, I have the honor to make

The enclosed report and estimates from the Quarter Master General, marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, with a statement of the duty performed, and that which is contemplated, exhibit the expence of the expedition up the Missouri, for the last, and the next succeeding three years, with a similar statement in relation to that on the Mississippi. Though the last is not referred to in your letter, yet, as the two movements constitute a part of the same system of measures, I believed that it would not be unacceptable the committee to receive a statement of the

whole of the expenses incurred, or likely to be in-The expedition ordered to the mouth of the Yelow Stone, or rather to the Mandan village, (for the military occupation of the former, depending on instances, is not yet finally determined on,) is a part of a system of measures, which has, for its ects, the protection of our northwestern frontier, and the greater extension of our fur trade. - It is on that frontier only that we have much to fear from Indian hostilities. The tribes to the southwest are either so inconsiderable, or so surrounded by white population, and, what is of not less importance, so cut off from intercourse with all foreign nations, that there are reasonable grounds to believe, that we shall, in future, be almost wholly exempt om Indian warfare in that quarter.-Very diffe ent is the condition of those on our northwester border. They are open to the influence of a foreig power, and many of the most warlike and power ful tribes, who, by the extension of our settlements are becoming our near neighbors, are yet very little equainted with our power. To guard against their ostility, it has been thought proper to increase our forces on that frontier from one to three regiments; and to occupy new posts, better calculate to cut off all intercourse between the Indians resid ing on our territory; and foreign traders or posts and to garrison them with a force sufficiently strong to overawe the neighboring tribes. With this view, measures have been taken to establish strong post at the Council Bluff and the Mandan village, on the lissouri; at the mouth of the Saint Peter's, on the Mississippi; and the falls of Saint Mary's, between

lakes Superior and Huron. The posts at Green Bay, Chicago, Rock Island, and the Prairie du Chien, will still be continued. The posts at the mouth of Saint Peter's, and at the Council Bluff, have already been occupied; and that at the Manpage, for one year, and ordnance, and ordnance The position at the falls of St. Mary's has been reconnoitered, and it is intended to make preparation the next summer to occupy it. The occupation of rese posts with an adequate force, will, it is believed, by establishing over the various tribes in that quarther the influence of our government, and preventing or diminishing that of others, have the most beneficial effects. The position at the Council Bluff is a very important one, and the post-will consequently be rendered strong, and will be occupied by a sufficient garrison. It is about half way netween St. Louis and the Mandan village, and is at that point on the Missouri, which approaches the nearest to the post, at the mouth of St. Peter's, with which, in the event of hostilities, it may coperate. It is besides not more than one hundred nd eighty miles in advance of our settlements on the Missouri, and in the centre of the most powerful tribes, and the most numerous Indian population, west of the Mississippi. It is believed to be the best position on the Missouri, to cover our

f it were wholly unconnected with other objects, be establised for that purpose alone. The position at the Mandan village has been sected for a military post, on account of the many rantages, which it is supposed to possess. At hat point, the Missouri approaches nearest to the stablishment of the Hudson Bay Company, on the Red river of the Lakes, near the mouth of the Asaboin, and, at the same point, it takes a direcion to the south, which, in the event of hostilities yould render it more difficult, for any force whiel night be brought against it from the possessions of our northern neighbors, to interrupt its communications with the posts below. It is besides well suited to protect our traders, and to prevent those of the Hudson Bay Company from extending their trade towards the head waters of Missouri, and along the Rocky mountains, within our limits, which tract of country is said to abound more in fur, and of better quality, than any other portion of this continent. The post at the mouth of St. Pe-ter's is at the head of navigation on the Mississippi, and, in addition to its commanding positions, in relation to the Indians, it possesses great advantages, eithersto protect our trade, or prevent that of foreigners. The post contemplated at the falls of St. Mary's will, it is believed, be of very great impor dition to the Mississippi, for 1819, and for the tance. The position, as has been stated, has been

flourishing settlements in that quarter, and ought

the western shore.—The post may be established and maintained at a very little additional expense a saving, in the course of four years, in the two ex- When these posts are all established and occupied it is believed, with judicious conduct on the part of our officers, that our northwestern frontier will be Summary of the movements which will be made by rendered much more secure than heretofore, and that the most valuable fur-trade in the world will be thrown into our hands. Trade and presents, accompanied by talks cal-

culated for the purpose, are among the most pow-erful means to controul the action of the savages; and, so long as they are wielded by a foreign hand, our frontier must ever be exposed to the calamity of Indian warfare.—By the treaty of 1794, Great To remove some of the principal obstructions to
the navigation of the Misseuri river, such as planters, sawyers, and rafts; this work may be accompany the nearly a monopoly of the trade with the land of the manufacture.

By the treaty of trade, the remaining the remaining the remaining trade and intercourse with the Indians residing on our territory, which gave her nearly a monopoly of the trade with the land of the remaining trade and intercourse with the Indians residing on our territory.

of that period, may be distinctly traced to it. This right of intercourse and trade with the Indians, which has proved to us so pernicious, terminated law, which authorised the President to prohibit foreigners from trading with the Indians residing within our limits, and instructions have been given under the act, to prevent such trade; but it is obvious that the act and instructions to Indian agents can have but little efficacy to remedy the evil. Without a military force, properly distributed, the trade would still be continued, and, even if it were prevented, that which is more pernicious would till remain-Indian talks at the British posts, acompanied with a profuse distribution of presents. This intercourse is the great source of danger to our peace; and, until it is stopped, our frontier can-not be safe. It is estimated that upwards of three ousand Indians, from our side of the lakes, visited Malden and Drummond's Island, the last year; and that, at the latter place alone, presents were disributed to them to the amount of ninety-five thousand dollars. It is desirable that this intercourse should terminate by the act of the British government; and it is believed that it has been continued by its agents in Canada, rather in consequence of he practice before the late war, under the treaty f 1794, than by the direct sanction and authority that government. Its attention has, however been called to it, through the proper department; and as it is wholly inconsistent with the friendly relations between the two countries, it is hoped that it will not be permitted in future. The occupation of the contemplated posts will, in the mean time, put into our hand the power to correct the evil. The posts on the lakes will enable the government, not only to check effectually all trade with foreigners in that quarter, but also to restrain the Indians from passing our limits. On that side the remedy will be complete. On the Mississippi and the Missouri, the posts at the St. Peter's and Mandan village are well selected for the same pur-pose. From the Lake of the Woods, westwardly, the 49th parallel of latitude is the boundary established by the late convention between the United States and the British possessions. The Hudson Bay and the North West companies have several posts and trading establishments, which are believed to be much to the south of this line, and, consequently within our territory. When the boundary is ascertained and marked, the policy of the ct of the 29th April, 1816, already referred to, y means of these posts, be effectually enforced nd in that quarter, as well as on the side of the akes, we shall have the power to exclude foreignars from trade and intercourse with the Indians residing within our limits. The facility of communication, by the Mississippi and Missouri, with our posts on those rivers, is so much greater than that etween Hudson Bay or Montreal, (particularly without passing through our territory,) and the British posts north of ours, that our ascendency over the dians of those rivers, both as to trade and power,

ought, with judicious measures on our part, to be I deem it my duty respectfully to suggest to the committee, as it is intimately connected with the subject of the present inquiry, that the present system of Indian trade is defective; and that, besides. endangering the peace of our country, it cannot associations of our northern neighbors. I will, however, forbear from presenting any additional observations on this point, as the report which I had the honor to make to the House of Representatives on

the 5th December, 1818, contains my views in re-The ultimate success of the contemplated measures must, necessarily, depend very much on the manner in which they are executed. With this apression, great care has been taken to select ofcers every way well calculated to effect the obects of government. Strict orders also have been given to use every effort to preserve peace with the Indians, and impress them favorably with our character; and it affords me much pleasure to state to the committee, that the conduct of colonel Atkinson (who has received every aid, in the Indian department, from major O'Fallon, the agent,) and colonel Leavenworth, the former who commands hie troops on the Missouri, and the latter those on e Mississippi, as well as that of their officers and ien, has been very satisfactory, and has fully jusified the confidence reposed in them. There is very reason to expect that, under their judicious nduct, the posts will be established and mainained, without exciting the hostility or jealousy of

J. C. CALHOUN.

Honorable A. SMYTH, Chairman of the Com. on Military Affairs.

[The return of the strength of the Army gives, including Engineer Department, Ordnance Department, and excluding Cadets, the following aggre-

Total of commissioned officers, You-commissioned officers and privates,

Grand total, The distribution of these forces, as minutely reorted by the Adjutant and Inspector General, we ave not room, nor does it seem important, to pub-The strength of the Northern Division is stated at 4,083; of the Southern at 3,936—by Posts.]

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS.

Report, in part, of the committee on Revolutionary Pensions, upon the subject of the manner in which the act of the 18th

March, 1818, has been executed, &c &c. The Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, to whom was referred the resolution of the 15th instant, Report, in part; that a letter was addressed to the Secretary of war, relative to an enquiry into the manner in which the law of the 18th March, 1818, has been executed. A copy of which letter and the reply of the Secretary of war, are now laid before the house.

To the Hon. J. C. CALHOUN. Esq. Secretary of the Department of War. Sin: I am instructed by the Committee