

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IV.]

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1811.

[No. 191.

DOCUMENTS Accompanying the President's Message. [CONTINUED.]

OCCUPATION OF FLORIDA.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.
Washington, July 2d, 1811.

SIR,
The attention of His Majesty's government has of late been called to the measures pursued by the United States for the military occupation of West Florida. The language held by the President at the opening of the late session of Congress, the hostile demonstrations made by the American forces under Captain Gaines, the actual summing of the fort of Mobile, and the bill submitted to the approbation of the American legislature for the interior administration of the province, are so many direct and positive proofs that the government of America is prepared to subject the province of West Florida to the authority of the United States.

The Spanish minister in London, addressed a note in the month of March last, to his majesty's secretary of state for foreign affairs, expressing in sufficient detail, the feelings of the government of Spain, respecting this unprovoked aggression on the integrity of that monarchy.

Mr. Morier, in his note to Mr. Smith, of December 15, 1810, has already reminded the American government of the intimate alliance subsisting between his majesty and Spain, and he has desired such explanations on the subject as might convince his majesty of the pacific disposition of the United States towards Spain. Mr. Smith in his reply has stated that it is evident that no hostile or unfriendly purpose was entertained by America towards Spain—and that the American minister to his majesty's court had been enabled to make whatever explanation might comport with the frank and conciliatory spirit which had been invariably manifested on the part of the U. States.

Since the date of this correspondence Mr. Pinkney has offered no explanation whatever of the motives which have actuated the conduct of the U. States in this transaction, a bill has been introduced into congress for the establishment, government and protection of the territory of Mobile, and the fortress of that name has been summoned without effect.

His royal highness the prince regent, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, is still willing to hope that the American government has not been urged to this step by ambitious motives or by a desire of foreign conquest, and territorial aggrandisement. It would be satisfactory however to be enabled to ascertain that no consideration connected with the present state of Spain has induced America to despoil that monarchy of a valuable foreign colony.

The government of the U. States contends that the right to the possession of a certain part of West Florida will not be less open to discussion in the occupation of America, than under the government of Spain.

But the government of the U. States, under this pretext, cannot expect to avoid the reproach, which must attend the ungenerous and unprovoked seizure of a foreign colony while the parent state is engaged in a noble contest for independence, against a most unjustifiable and violent invasion of the rights both of the monarch and people of Spain.

While I wait, therefore, for an explanation from you, sir, as to the motives which led to this unjust aggression by the United States on the territories of his majesty's ally, I must consider it as my duty to lose no time in fulfilling the orders of his royal highness the prince regent, by which I am commanded in the event of its appearing on my arrival in this city that the United States will persevere by means and active demonstration to claim the military occupation of West Florida, notwithstanding the remonstrances of his majesty's charge d'affaires, and the manifest injustice of the act, to present to you the solemn protest of his royal highness in the name

and on behalf of his majesty, against an act which is contrary to every principle of morality, good faith, and national honor, and so injurious to the alliance subsisting between his majesty and the Spanish nation.

I have the honor to be, &c.
AUG. J. FOSTER.
To the hon. James Monroe, &c.

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.

Department of State, July 8, 1811.
SIR—I have had the honor to receive your note which you have presented, by the order of his royal highness the prince regent, to protest, in behalf of the regent of Spain, against the possession lately taken by the U. States of certain parts of West Florida.

Although the president cannot admit the right of Great Britain to interfere in any question relating to that province, he is willing to explain, in a friendly manner, the considerations which induced the United States to take the step against which you have been ordered to protest.

It is to be inferred from your view of the subject, that the British government has been taught to believe that the United States seized a moment of national embarrassment to wrest from Spain a province to which they had no right, and that they were prompted to it by their interest alone, and a knowledge that Spain could not defend it. Nothing, however, is more remote from the fact, than the presumption on which your government appears to have acted. Examples of so unworthy a conduct are unfortunately too frequent in the history of nations; but the United States have not followed them. The president had persuaded himself that the unequivocal proofs which the United States have given in all their transactions with foreign powers, and particularly with Spain, an upright and liberal policy, would have shielded them from such unmerited a suspicion. He is satisfied that nothing is wanting but a correct knowledge of facts completely to dissipate it.

I might bring to your view a long catalogue of injuries which the United States have received from Spain since the conclusion of their revolutionary war, any one of which would most probably have been considered cause of war, and resented as such, by other powers. I will mention two of these only; the spoliation that were committed on their commerce to a great amount in the last war, and the suppression of their deposit at New Orleans, just before the commencement of the present war, in violation of a solemn treaty; for neither of which injuries has any reparation or atonement been made. For injuries like those of the first class, it is known to you that Great Britain and France made indemnity. The United States, however, do not rely on these injuries for a justification of their conduct in this transaction, although their claims to reparation for them are by no means relinquished, and it is to be presumed, will not always be neglected.

When I inform you that the province of West Florida to the Perdido was a part of Louisiana, while the whole province formerly belonged to France, that although it was afterwards separated from the other part, yet that both parts were again re-united in the hands of Spain, and by her re-conveyed to France, in which state the entire province of Louisiana was ceded to the U. States in 1803, that in accepting the cession and paying for the territory ceded, the United States understood and believed that they paid for the country as far as the Perdido, as part of Louisiana; and that on a conviction of Florida, for the purpose of treating with the inhabitants of that province for the purpose of its being delivered up to the United States government; that he was with this view using every method of seduction to effect his purpose; offering to each white inhabitant who would side with him 50 acres of land and the guarantee of his religion and property; stipulating also that the American government would pay the debts of the Spanish government; whereas that he would cause the officers and soldiers of the garrisons to be conveyed to such place as should be indicated, provided they did not rather choose to enter into the service of the U. States.

M. D'Onis has done me the honor to communicate to me a note which he purposes transmitting to you, sir, in consequence of this detached and most extraordinary intelligence, and considering the intimate alliance subsisting between Spain and Great Britain, as well as the circumstances under which he is placed in this country, he has urgently requested that I would accompany his representation with a letter on my part in support of it.

After the solemn asseverations which you gave me in the month of July, that no intentions hostile to the Spanish interests in Florida existed on the part of your government, I am wholly unable to suppose that governor Matthews can have had orders from the president for the conduct which he is stated to be pursuing; but the measures he is stated to be taking in corresponding with traitors, and in endeavoring by bribery and every art of seduction to infuse a spirit of rebellion into the subjects of the king of Spain in those quarters, are such as to create the liveliest inquietude, and to call for the most early interference on the part of the government of the U. States.

The government of the U. States are well aware of the deep interest which his royal highness the prince regent takes in the security of Florida, for any attempt to occupy the eastern part of which by the United States not even the slightest pretext could be alleged such as were brought forward in the endeavor to justify the aggression on West Florida.

I conceive it therefore, to be my duty, in consideration of the alliance subsisting between Spain and G. Britain, and the interests of his majesty's subjects in the West India Islands, so deeply involved in the security of East Florida, as well in pursuance of the orders of my government in case of any attempt against that country, to lose no time in calling upon you for an exposition of the alarming steps which governor Matthews is stated to be taking for subverting the Spanish authority in that country, requesting to be informed by you upon what authority he can be acting and what measures have been taken to put a stop to his proceedings.

I have the honor to be, &c.
AUG. J. FOSTER.
The hon. James Monroe, &c. &c.

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.

November 2, 1811.
SIR—I have had the honor to receive your letter of September 5th, and to submit it to the view of the president.

The principles which have governed the United States in their measures relative to West Florida, have already been explained to you. With equal frankness I shall now communicate the part they have acted with respect to East Florida.

In the letter which I had the honor to address to you on the 6th of July, I stated the injuries which the United States had received from Spain, since their revolutionary war, and particularly by spoliation on their commerce in the last war, to a great amount, and of the suppression of their right of deposit at New Orleans just before the commencement of the present war, for neither of which had reparation been made. A claim to indemnity for these injuries is altogether unconnected with the question relating to West Florida, which was acquired by cession from France in 1803.

The government of Spain has never denied the right of the United States to a just indemnity for spoliation on their commerce. In 1802 it explicitly admitted this right by entering into a convention, the object of which was to adjust the amount of the claim, with a view to indemnity. The subsequent injury by the suppression of the deposit at New Orleans produced an important change in the relations between the parties, which has never been accommodated. The United States saw in that measure eminent cause of war, and that war did not immediately follow cannot be considered in any other light than as a proof of their moderation and pacific policy. The executive could not believe that the government of Spain would refuse to the United States the justice due to these accumulated injuries, when the subject should be brought solemnly before it, by special mission. It is known that an envoy extraordinary was sent to Madrid in 1805, on this subject, and that the mission did not accomplish the object intended by it.

It is proper to observe, that in the

NOTICE.

A regimental court of enquiry, will be held at captain John Anderson's tavern, in Charles Town, on Saturday the 23d inst. All persons interested are requested to attend.
J. CRANE, Lt. Col.
November 8.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Shepherd's-Town, on Friday the 25th inst. an apprentice boy, by the name of Alexander Catlet, about 16 years of age. Whoever delivers said boy to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, but no thanks.
SAMUEL SNAVELY.
Shepherd's-Town, November 6.

Negroes for Sale.

For sale, two negro women, four children, and a man—One of the women is an excellent cook, has three children, two boys and one girl; all must be sold together.—The other woman is stout and healthy, has a child, which must go with her. The man is about 22 years old, and is thought a valuable slave. These negroes are not to be sold for any fault, and the purchaser must be reputed a good master or mistress—none other need apply. Terms made known by
GEO. W. HUMPHREYS.
Charlestown, Nov. 1.

Land for Sale.

I wish to sell the farm on which I live, containing 650 acres, situated in Frederick county, Va. near Snickers' Ferry, four miles below Battletown.— Few tracts possess greater advantages, every field being watered by a never failing stream, on one of which is a valuable mill-seat, & fall sufficient to put under water any day in the year at least 30 acres of rich meadow land. Two hundred and fifty acres are in wood—the cleared land is in an improving state of husbandry, well adapted to plaster, and esteemed as productive as any in the valley; the buildings are indifferent.— This tract would admit of several divisions, as it abounds in springs—It is distant from Alexandria, by the turnpike, 49 miles, and within a mile of the river Shenandoah, from whence flour is boated to the district of Columbia. Terms will be made convenient to a purchaser.—For particulars enquire of the subscriber, or in his absence of William B. Page, or James Ware, Esquires. Also, another tract in the upper end of this county, containing between four and five hundred acres, mostly in wood, of which about 100 acres are of valuable unimproved meadow land.

JOHN D. ORR.
Frederick, Oct. 29, 1811.

Mill's Grove New and Complete Fulling Mill.

THE subscriber again offers his services to those who have cloth to dress. He is happy to find there were so few complaints of his work last season, as the mill was much out of repair.—But as there is now a new one with every apparatus for doing the work expeditiously and in the best manner, he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction. With thanks for past favors, he solicits the custom of the neighborhood. For the convenience of those at a distance, cloth with particular written directions may be left at Mr. Matthew Frame's store in Charlestown, where he will attend every two weeks to receive and return, when finished, whatever cloth may be left. All kinds of work will be done on the most moderate terms, by the public's humble servant.
J. M'COMB.
November 1.

JOSEPH WISONG,

TAKES this method of acquainting his friends and the public that he has commenced the BOOT and SHOE MAKING business at his house (opposite the late Joseph Brown's wheelwright shop,) where all orders in the above line will be executed in the nearest and most fashionable style. Also ladies MOROCCO SHOES of every description. He hopes by assiduity and strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.
Charlestown, Oct. 11.

Jefferson County, to wit.
September Court, 1811.

Rebecca Ridgway, Plaintiff,
vs.
Edward Ridgway and Henry Haines, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendant Edward Ridgway not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the Plaintiff by her counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in November next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county: And it is further ordered that the Defendant Henry Hains be restrained from paying, conveying away, or secreting the debts by him owing to, or the effects in his hands of the defendant Edward Ridgway, until the further order of this court.
A copy. Teste,
GEO. HITE, Clk.

TO PRINTERS.

RAN AWAY from the Editor of the *Intelligencer*, Lancaster, [Penn.] on the evening of Tuesday last, an Apprentice, named James Donnelly, about 14 years of age; has black curly hair, small black eyes, and a peculiar habit of winking; is very talkative and impudent: Had on and took with him, a new roram hat, a cambrick neckcloth, 1 muslin and 1 linen shirt, coat and trousers of homemade cotton, striped blue and white, a woollen vest, striped white, yellow, and purple, white linen stockings, and coarse shoes, laced up the instep; old olive-colored velvet jacket and trousers, and a crossbarred silk handkerchief.
As this Lad can do a Man's work, at setting types, he will probably offer himself to a Printer; but it is confidently believed, that no one will employ him; and all persons are cautioned against harboring the Runaway.
Editors of Newspapers, by inserting the above, will discourage the profligacy of Apprentices, and oblige a Brother.

WILLIAM DICKSON.
October 12.

Darkesville Factory.

THE subscriber's Fulling Mill near Bucklestown is now in order for business; he has employed two steady journeymen, who have served an apprenticeship to the business, to assist him. Those who favour him with their custom may depend on having their cloth well dyed and neatly dressed, and done without delay, as it is his determination to keep hands sufficient for that purpose.
Cloth will be received and returned at the following places, where he will send every two weeks, viz. at Mr. J. Humphreys' store, Charlestown, Mr. R. Worthington's store, Shepherd's-Town, and Mr. Abraham's Bell's store, Gerrardstown. Particular directions must be left with the cloth how it is to be dressed.
JONA. WICKERSHAM.
September 13.

A Tan-Yard for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale a valuable TAN YARD with all necessary buildings for dwelling and carrying on the business of Tanning in the town of Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia. For terms apply to the subscriber, living in said Town.
JOHN DIXON.
June 21, 1811.

The Trustees

Of the Charlestown Academy will meet at Mr. Fulton's Tavern, on the Evening of the fourth Monday in November—at which time they will enter into an agreement with a teacher, should such apply as they may believe qualified agreeably to the rules of the institution.
Nov. 1.

Four Cents per Pound

WILL BE GIVEN AT THIS OFFICE FOR CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON RAGS.

FALL GOODS, NOW OPENING

By the Market house in Shepherds town
CONSISTING OF
Extra super London Cloths,
Ditto ditto Casimeres,
Ladies Peleisse Cloths,
Fine thread cloths for frack coats,
Double milled drab cloths for great coats,
Low priced cloths and Casimeres,
Fancy and swandown waistcoatings, well assorted,
Extra Super olive & bottle green, coatings,
Low priced ditto of every color,
Ladies extra super white flannel,
Men's filled and milled ditto ditto,
Low priced white, blue, yellow & red do.
Extra super, scarlet, blue black and spotted pelisse do.
Large and small rose blankets from 64 to 124,
Three and three and a half point blankets, large and heavy,
Striped Duffel blankets,
Paines, Kerseys, half thicks, and Fennots,
Lyon Skin, for great coats,
Ladies superfine and low priced black worsted hose,
Men's filled, lamb's wool knit and worsted ditto,
Whisk mingled with their former supply make their present assortment very extensive and complete, embracing almost every article which this country or neighborhood requires. All which were purchased in the best markets, in the months of March, April and May last, previous to the late immense rise in the price of goods, which enables us to dispose of them on the cheapest and best terms.

P. S. They constantly keep a supply of the best of Leather—and give the highest price for Hides, Skins and Tanner's Bark. They have also just received a supply of 10, 8 and 6 PLATE STOVES, and SHEET IRON, with STOVE PIPE ready made.
JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co.
Shepherd's-Town, October 1st.

Fulling and Dying.

THE subscriber returns his most grateful acknowledgments to his former customers for their liberal encouragement—and from the convenient situation in which he has placed himself for carrying on said business in all its various branches, he flatters himself that he will be able to merit the attention of the public.
For the convenience of those living more convenient to Charlestown than to the subscriber's mill on Red Bud Run, five miles from Winchester, Mr. Matthew Frame's store, in Charles town, is appointed where cloth will be received with written directions, dressed and returned with all possible dispatch.
N. B. Coarse cloth and linsey will be done on the very shortest notice.
THOMAS CRAWFORD.
October 25.

Hat Manufactory.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has commenced the HATTING BUSINESS, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. James Stephenson, opposite Mr. Haines' tavern, where hats of every description will be manufactured in the best and most fashionable manner. As he has supplied himself with the best materials, and will endeavor to employ the most experienced workmen, he flatters himself he will be able to give full satisfaction to all those who may favour him with their custom.
Store keepers and others will be supplied with hats of every description by the dozen.
JOHN HEINER.
N. B. One or two lads, about 16 years of age, are wanted as apprentices to the above business.
Charlestown, Sept. 20.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold on the 16th day of November next, at the residence of the subscriber, near the Glebe farm, a number of work horses, cows, sheep and hogs, a wagon and gears, farming utensils, hay in the stack, and some household and kitchen furniture—on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.—At the same time and place will be sold for cash, a quantity of old rye. The sale to begin at 9 o'clock.
JOHN M'KAKIN.
October 18.

WANTED,

A lad about 14 or 15 years of age, as an apprentice to the Printing Business. Apply at this office.
October 25.

Writing Paper for Sale AT THIS OFFICE.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 21. Loss of Gun-Boat, No. 2.

The U. States Gun-Boat, No. 2, (schooner rigged) of the navy, sailed from this port on the 9th ult. bound to St. Mary's. On Friday morning 4th instant, they made Cumberland Island, but being unable to procure a pilot, they at night stood off, weather very bad and a high sea—on Saturday morning, the wind increasing to a heavy gale from N. E. the vessel was hove to under a trey-sail, with her head to the eastward; about 11 A. M. the gale increasing, took in the trey-sail, and in about five minutes after a heavy sea broke on board, which hove the boat on her beam ends; they immediately attempted to cut away the mast, but that part of the crew which was below, in their alarm, forced open the hatches, which had been secured early in the gale, and the Gun-Boat instantly filled and went down. Several of the crew attempted to save themselves from instant death by clinging to the floating sweeps, spars, &c. but one only of the number escaped to tell the mournful tale; all the rest, after struggling a while with the waves, shared the fate of those who went down with the vessel. The man saved is named John Tier, and what is very remarkable, he was one of the men saved from the wreck of Gun-Boat No. 157, lost on Charleston bar on the 17th May last. This man was picked up the next day, after having been twenty-nine hours upon an oar, by Captain Gould, of the schooner Dolly, of Rhode-Island, and landed at Amelia Island.—The names of the persons lost are—
John J. Lippencott, acting master, a native of Pennsylvania; Jas. W. Gunnig, midshipman, of Wilmington, N. C.; John Todd, do. of this city; Francis Taylor, do. do.; Samuel Liber, do. do.; Samuel Robertson, boatswain; Wm. Wright, gunner; Thos. King, purser's steward; Samuel Cameron, carpenter; Mrs. R. Smith, a native of Liverpool, going on to her husband, who is a carpenter in the U. States service; and about 25 seamen.

When Religion is made a science, there is nothing more intricate; when made a duty, there is nothing more easy.

When I err, he is my friend who dares privately tell me of it—My enemy will tell others first.

Calumniators are those who have neither good hearts nor good understandings.

Look on slanderers as direct enemies to civil society, as persons without honor, honesty, or humanity.

Whoever entertains you with the faults of others, designs to serve you in a similar manner.

We should condemn no one unheard.

We see a world of pains taken and the best years of life spent in collecting a set of tho'ts in a college, for the conduct of life; and after all, the man so qualified shall hesitate in his speech to a good suit of clothes, and want common sense before an agreeable woman.

Seven Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of a stable near Gibson's mill, in Loudon county, Va. on Tuesday night the 22d of October, 1811, a bright bay horse, 16 hands high, 11 years old, trots and canters, shod before—no brand or mark perceivable. He was seen on the mountain near Snickers' ferry, and afterwards opposite the Rock's mill. Any person taking up the said horse and delivering him to Michael Dorsey, at Joseph Lewis's mill, in Loudon county, shall receive Five Dollars reward, and if delivered to the subscriber, in Washington county, near Sharpsburgh, Md. shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.
ADAM PUFFINBARGER.
November 8.

Journeymen Tailors WANTED.

THE subscriber wants immediately, three or four journeymen Tailors. To good workmen, he will give one hundred cents per job, and all extra work will be paid for, at the rate of eight cents per hour, and the cash every Saturday night.
BERNARD O'DOHERTY.
Shepherd's-Town, November 7.

negotiation with Spain in 1805, the injuries complained of by the U. States of the first class were again substantially admitted to a certain extent, as was that also occasioned by the suppression of the deposit at New Orleans, altho' the Spanish government, by disclaiming the act, and imputing it to the intendand, sought to avoid the responsibility due from it; that to make indemnity to the United States for injuries of every kind, a cession of the whole territory claimed by Spain eastward of the Mississippi was made the subject of negotiation, and that the amount of the sum demanded for it was the sole cause that a treaty was not then formed, and the territory ceded.

The United States have considered the government of Spain indebted to them a greater sum for the injuries above stated, than the province of East Florida can by any fair standard between the parties be estimated at.— They have looked to this province for their indemnity, and with the greater reason, because the government of Spain itself has countenanced it. That they have suffered their just claims so long unsatisfied, is a new and strong proof of their moderation, as it is of their respect for the disordered condition of that power. There is, however, a period beyond which those claims ought not to be neglected. It would be highly improper for the United States, in their respect for Spain, to forget what they owe to their own character, and to the rights of their injured citizens.

Under these circumstances it would be equally unjust and dishonorable in the United States to suffer East Florida to pass into the possession of any other power. Unjust, because they would thereby lose the only indemnity within their reach, for injuries which ought long since to have been redressed. Dishonorable, because in permitting another power to wrest from them that indemnity, their inactivity and acquiescence could only be imputed to unworthy motives. Situated as East Florida is, cut off from the other possessions of Spain, and surrounded in a great measure by the territory of the U. States; and having also an important bearing on their commerce, no other power could think of taking possession of it without endangering their prosperity and best interests.

The United States have not been ignorant or inattentive to what has been agitated in Europe, at different periods, since the commencement of the present war, in regard to the Spanish provinces in this hemisphere; nor have they been unmindful of the consequences into which the disorder of Spain might lead in regard to the province in question, without due care to prevent it. They have been persuaded that remissness on their part might invite the danger, if it had not already done it, which it is so much their interest and desire to prevent. Deeply impressed with these considerations, and anxious, while they acquitted themselves to the just claims of their constituents, to preserve friendship with other powers, the subject was brought before the congress at its last session, when an act was passed authorizing the executive to accept possession of East Florida from the local authorities, or to take it against the attempt of a foreign power to occupy it, holding it in either case subject to future and friendly negotiation. This act, therefore, evinces the just and amicable views by which the United States have been governed towards Spain, in the measure authorized by it. Our ministers at London and Paris were immediately apprised of the act, and instructed to communicate the purport of it, to both governments, and to explain at the same time, in the most friendly manner, the motives which led to it. The president could not doubt that such an explanation would give all the satisfaction that was intended by it. By a late letter from the American charge d'affaires at London, I observe that this explanation was made to your government in the month of last. That it was not sooner made was owing to the departure of the minister plenipotentiary of the United States before the instruction was received.

I am persuaded, sir, that you will see in this view of the subject, a very strong proof of the just and amicable disposition of the U. States towards Spain, of which I treated, in the conference to which you have alluded. The same disposition still exists; but it must be understood that it cannot be indulged longer than may comport with the safety, as well as with the rights and honor of the nation.

I have the honor to be, &c.
J. MONROE.

FRENCH DOCUMENTS.

Translation of a letter from General Turreau to the Secretary of State, dated 14th November, 1811.

SIR, Although you may have been already informed through another official channel of the repeal of the decrees of Berlin and Milan, it is agreeable to me to have to confirm to you this new liberal disposition of my court towards the government of the states of the union.

You will recollect without doubt, sir, that these decrees were adopted in retaliation for the multiplied measures of England against the rights of neutrals, and especially against those of the U. States: and after this new proof of deference to the wishes of your government, His Majesty the Emperor has room to believe, that it will make new efforts to withdraw the American commerce from the yoke which the prohibitory acts of Great Britain have imposed upon it. You will at the same time observe, sir, that the clearly expressed intention of my government is, that the renewal of commercial intercourse between France and the United States cannot alter the system of exclusion adopted by all Europe, against all the products of the soil, or of the manufactures of England or her colonies: a system, the wisdom and the advantages of which are already proved by its development and its success. And of which also, the United States, as an agricultural and commercial power, have a particular interest, in aiding in, and hastening the completion. Moreover, sir, this measure of my government and those which yours may think proper to adopt, will prove the utility of the efforts of the common enemy to break the ties of friendship which a humane and generous policy has necessarily formed between France and the United States, and which the actual crisis ought to draw closer. We ought hereafter, sir, to hope, or rather we may be assured, that new relations still more close and more friendly are about to be formed between Americans and Frenchmen, and that these two people will be more than ever convinced, that their glory, their interest and their happiness must eternally consecrate the principle and the conservation of these relations. I seize with eagerness this occasion, sir, of renewing to you the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) TURREAU.

Translation of a letter from Mr. Serrurier to the Secretary of State, Washington, July 23, 1811.

SIR, The new dispositions of your government, expressed in the supplementary act of the 2d of March last, having been officially communicated to my court by the Charge d'Affaires of the United States, His Imperial Majesty, as soon as he was made acquainted with them, directed that the American vessels sequestered in the ports of France since the 2d of Nov. should be released. Their cargoes have been admitted, and some of them have departed upon conforming with the municipal laws of the country; that is to say, by exporting wines, silks, and the produce of French manufactures. Orders were to be given at the same time, that all American vessels coming from the United States, and loaded with merchandise the growth of the country, should be admitted and received in all the ports of France.

I hasten, sir, according to the orders I have received, to make these dispositions known to your government. In order to prevent all difficulty in relation to the cargoes of vessels, the table indicating the merchandise of the growth of the United States, has been prepared: And it has been thought, that a rule could not be adopted more favorable and more sure, than the statement itself of the exportations made by the Americans during the year which preceded the embargo, viz. from 1st October 1806, to 30th September 1807, a period during which your commerce of exportation was in full activity. I annex this table to my letter. Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa are not included in this statement.— These articles of merchandise have always been ranged in the class of colonial products, and whatever may be their origin, His Majesty while favoring in his states, many branches of culture, and many new establishments with a view of supplying their place by indigenous productions, could not encourage indefinitely their exportation. Vessels arriving with permits, by means of which the importation of merchandise of this sort is authorized, will be admitted.

The introduction of tobacco is not prohibited. It forms the first object of culture of some of the states of the Union, and His Majesty having an equal interest in the prosperity of all, desires that the relations of commerce should be common to all parts of the federal territory: but tobacco is under an administration (en regie) in France; the administration is the only consumer, and can purchase only the quantity necessary for its consumption. It became necessary that measures should be taken upon this subject, and they have been conformable to the common interest. Tobacco will be received in the ports of France and placed in actual deposit (en entrepot reel); and if more arrives than the administration can purchase, the transit of the surplus will be permitted across France for Germany and the other states of Europe, in which the American merchants may find a sale for it.

All the vessels of the United States which may arrive in France will have to discharge the Custom-house duties, to which the merchandise they may bring is subject; and their return must be effected by exporting an equal value in French wines, silks, and other articles of French manufacture, in the proportions determined by the regulations.

Merchandise of the growth of the United States composing the cargoes of American vessels, must be accompanied with a certificate of origin, delivered by the French Consul of the port from whence the vessel departed.

I flatter myself, sir, that the communication of these dispositions of the Emperor in favor of American commerce, will be as agreeable to your government, as it is to me to be the means of making it.

I have the honor, sir, to renew to you the assurance of my high consideration.

The Minister of France.
SEURIER.
Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, November 11.

Mr. Kev appeared and took his seat. Mr. Seybert presented a memorial from sundry merchants of Philadelphia praying to be allowed to import certain merchandise from Great Britain, purchased prior to the 2d of Feb. last.

Mr. Mitchell presented a similar memorial from sundry merchants of New York, who had been prevented from shipping their goods from British ports prior to the 2d Feb. last, by a letter from Mr. Gallatin to David Dunham of New York, and who now pray that the secretary of the treasury may be authorized to grant special licences for their importation.

Messrs. Pitkin and Quincy presented similar memorials from Sundry merchants of New Haven and Boston.

These several memorials were referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Rhea reported a bill, authorizing the members of Congress to frank the President's messages of the 5th and 8th inst. and accompanying documents.— Twice read, engrossed and passed.

Wednesday, November 13.

On motion of Mr. Poindexter, sundry memorials from the legislative council and house of representatives, and inhabitants of the Mississippi territory, praying to be admitted into the union as a separate and independent state, were referred to a select committee.

The speaker presented a memorial from Matthew Lyon, late a member of congress from Kentucky, stating, that during the administration of Mr. Adams he was prosecuted, convicted, fined and imprisoned, for an alleged libel under the sedition law; and praying for the repayment of the fine, amounting to one thousand dollars, with interest, in consideration of his sufferings in the republican cause and of the sedition act having been an unconstitutional law.

Mr. New moved the reference of the petition to a select committee.

Mr. Randolph, after an eloquent speech moved to amend this motion, by instructing the committee to enquire whether any and what prosecutions have been commenced in the federal courts under the sedition act or at common law, and by what authority; and to bring in a bill making provision against the recurrence of similar prosecutions.

The original motion with the amendment was then agreed to.

Mr. Burwell presented a petition from Mr. Keppel of Virginia, a revolutionary officer, praying to be placed

measures of public defence, demanded by the present crisis, be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That so much of the President's message as relates to the revenue, and to the provisions necessary for the service of the ensuing year, be referred to the committee of ways and means.

Resolved, That so much of the President's message as relates to evasions and infractions of our commercial laws, be referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Resolved, That so much of the President's message as relates to the foreign trade in licences, and to the protection of manufactures and navigation, be referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Resolved, That so much of the President's message as relates to the Spanish American colonies (not Florida) be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Smilie moved that the committee rise and report the resolutions, to which the merchandise they may bring is subject; and their return must be effected by exporting an equal value in French wines, silks, and other articles of French manufacture, in the proportions determined by the regulations.

Mr. Randolph moved that the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again, for the purpose of affording an opportunity to discuss the message of the President at large.

Mr. Smilie's motion prevailed.— Yeas 72.

Mr. Randolph then moved to recommit the report of the committee of the whole, for the purpose of having the documents referred to the same committee, as he understood they had not been, as well as to attain the object of his former motion. The question on this motion was taken by yeas and nays and lost yeas 33; nays 92.

Mr. Macon moved to lay the resolutions on the table, to obtain time to ascertain whether the second ought not to be divided, and referred to separate committees.— Negative.

Mr. Randolph called for the reading of the executive documents.— Negative by yeas and nays—Yeas 35; nays 84.

Mr. Williams moved to strike out the substance of the second resolution, and to insert the following:

Resolved, That so much of the President's message as relates to filling the ranks and prolonging the enlistments of the regular troops, and to auxiliary forces; to the acceptance of volunteer corps, to detachments of militia, and to such a preparation of the great body as will proportion its usefulness to its intrinsic capacities be referred to a select committee.

On motion of Mr. Dawson, Resolved, That so much of the President's message as relates to our naval force, and to the defence of our maritime frontiers, be referred to a select committee.

On motion of Mr. Bacon, Resolved, That so much of the President's message as relates to the manufacture of cannon and small arms, and to procuring munitions of war, be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That so much of the President's message as relates to Indian affairs, be referred to a select committee.

The several resolutions were then agreed to.— And the house adjourned.

Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe. Washington, Oct. 30, 1811.

SIR,—I had already the honor to mention to you that I came to this country furnished with instructions from His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty for the purpose of proceeding to a final adjustment of the differences which have arisen between Great Britain and the United States of America in the affair of the Chesapeake frigate, and I had also that of acquainting you with the necessity under which I found myself of suspending the execution of those instructions in consequence of my not having perceived that any steps whatever were taken by the American government to clear up the circumstances of an event which threatened so materially to interrupt the harmony subsisting between our two countries, as that which occurred in the month of last May between the United States ship President and his majesty's ship Little Belt, when every evidence before his majesty's government seemed to shew that a most evident and wanton outrage had been committed on a British sloop of war by an American commodore.

A Court of Enquiry however, as you informed me in your letter of the 11th inst. has since been held by order of the President of the United States on the conduct of commodore Rodgers, and this preliminary to further discussion on the subject being all that I asked in the first instance as due to the friendship subsisting between the two States, I now have the honor to acquaint you that I am ready to proceed in the truest spirit of conciliation to lay before you the terms of reparation which His Royal Highness has commanded me to propose to the United States' government, and only wait to know when it will suit your convenience to enter upon the discussion.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration and respect, sir, your most obedient humble servant,
AUG. J. FOSTER.

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER. November 12, 1811.

SIR,—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 1st November and to lay it before the President.

It is much to be regretted that the reparation due for such an aggression as that committed on the United States frigate the Chesapeake, should have been so long delayed; nor could the translation of the offending officer from one command to another, be regarded as constituting a part of a reparation otherwise satisfactory; considering however the existing circumstances of the case, and the early and amicable attention paid to it by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the President accedes to the proposition contained in your letter, and in so doing your government will, I am persuaded, see a proof of the conciliatory disposition by which the President has been actuated.

The officer commanding the Chesapeake now lying in the harbor of Boston, will be instructed to receive the men who are to be restored to that ship.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) JAS. MONROE.
Aug. J. Foster, Esq. &c. &c.

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER. Department of State, Oct. 31, 1811.

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I am glad to find that the communication which I had the honor to make to you on the 11th inst. relative to the Court of Enquiry, which was the sub-

ject of it, is viewed by you in the favorable light which you have stated.

Although I regret that the proposition on which you now make in consequence of that communication, has been delayed to the present moment, I am ready to receive the terms of it whenever you may think proper to communicate them. Permit me to add, that the pleasure of finding them satisfactory will be doubly augmented, if they should be introductory, to a removal of all the differences depending between our two countries, the hope of which is so little encouraged by your past correspondence. A prospect of such a result will be embraced, on my part, with a spirit of conciliation, equal to that which has been expressed by you.

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Secondly, that I am authorised to offer, in addition to that disavowal, on the part of His Royal Highness, the immediate restoration, as far as circumstances will admit, of the men who in consequence of Admiral Berkeley's orders were forcibly taken out of the Chesapeake to the vessel from which they were taken; or if that ship should be no longer in commission to such seaport of the United States as the American government may name for the purpose.

Thirdly, that I am also authorised to offer to the American government a suitable pecuniary provision for the sufferers in consequence of the attack on the Chesapeake, including the families of those seamen who unfortunately fell in the action, and of the wounded survivors.

These honorable propositions, I can assure you, sir, are made with the sincere desire that they may prove satisfactory to the government of the U. States, and I trust they will meet with that amicable reception which their conciliatory nature entitles them to. I need scarcely add how cordially I join with you in the wish that they might prove introductory to a removal of all the differences depending between our two countries.

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TWELFTH CONGRESS.

The following is a correct list of the Twelfth Congress, which convened at Washington on Monday the 4th inst. pursuant to the President's proclamation.

SENATE.

New Hampshire—Richard Cutts, Nicholas Gilman.
Massachusetts—James Lloyd, jun. Joseph B. Varnum.
Connecticut—Chauncey Goodrich, Samuel W. Dana.
Rhode-Island—William Hunter, Jeremiah B. Howell.
Vermont—Stephen R. Bradley, John Robinson.
New-York—Obadiah German, John Smith.
New-Jersey—John Lambert, John Condit.
Pennsylvania—Andrew Gregg, Michael Leib.
Delaware—James A. Bayard, Outbridge Horsey.
Maryland—Samuel Smith, Philip Read.
Virginia—Richard Brent, William B. Giles.
North-Carolina—Jas. Turner, Jesse Franklin.
South-Carolina—John Gaillard, John Taylor.
Georgia—Charles Tait, William H. Crawford.
Kentucky—John Pope, George M. Bibb.
Tennessee—G. W. Campbell, Jos. Anderson.
Ohio—Thos. Worthington, Alexander Campbell.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

New-Hampshire—Sam. Dinsmore, John A. Harper, Elijah Hall, George Sullivan, Josiah Bartlett.—5.
Massachusetts—Josiah Quincy, William Reed, Richard Cutts, Ebenezer Seaver, Ezekiel Bacon, Charles Turner, jun. Laban Wheaton, Leonard White, Isaiah L. Green, Samuel Taggart, William Ely, Elijah Brigham, Abijah Bigelow, Barzillai Gannett, Peleg Talman, William Widgery, one vacancy.—16.
Connecticut—Lewis B. Sturges, John A. Moseley, Ben. Talmadge, Epa. Champion, Timothy Pitkin, jun. Lyman Law, John Davenport, jun.—7.
Rhode-Island—Elisha R. Potter, Richard Jackson, Jun.—2.
Vermont—Sam. Shaw, James Fisk, William Strong, Martin Chittenden.—4.
New-York—Samuel L. Mitchell, Thomas Sammons, Ebenezer Sage, William Paulding, jun. Pierre Van Cortlandt, jun. James Emott, Thomas B. Cook, Robert Le Roy Livingston, Asa Fitch, Thomas R. Gold, Uriah Tracey, Daniel Avery, Hermanus Bleeker, Arunah Metcalfe, P. B. Porter, William Pond, Silas Stow.—17.
New-Jersey—Adam Boyd, Jacob Hufty, Lewis Condit, Geo. C. Maxwell, James Morgan, Thomas Newbold.—6.
Pennsylvania—Adam Seybert, Wm. Anderson, James Milnor, Wm. Rodman, Rt. Brown, Wm. Findley, John Smilie, Aaron Lyde, Robert Whitehill, David Bard, Roger Davis, Joseph Lefevre, J. M. Hyneman, Wm. Piper, Abner Lacombe, William Crawford, George Smith, Jona. Roberts.—18.
Delaware—Nicholas Ridgely.—1.
Maryland—Philip B. Key, Joseph Kent, Philip Stewart, Charles Goldsborough, Peter Little, Alexander M. Kim, Samuel Riggold, John Brown, Stephenson Archer.—9.
Virginia—John Randolph, Hugh Nelson, Thomas Goldson, Peterson Goodwin, Thomas Newton, David Sheffy, John Hungerford, Edwin Gray, Joseph Lewis, jun. John Baker, James Breckinridge, John Dawson, Mathew Clay, Burwell Bassett, Thos. Wilson, William A. Burwell, John Smith, Aylett Hewes, John Roane, William M'Coey, James Pleasants, jun. John Clifton.—22.
North-Carolina—Willis Allston, William Blackledge, Thomas Blount, Joseph Pearson, Archibald M'Brice, Nathaniel Macon, Meshack Franklin, Richard Stanford, William R. King, Lemuel Sawyer, James Cochran, Israel Pickens.—12.
South-Carolina—D. R. Williams, Langdon Cheves, William Lowndes, William Butler, John C. Calhoun, Eliza Earle, Richard Winn, Thomas Moore.—8.
Georgia—George M. Troup, William B. Bibb, Bolling Hall, Howell Cobb.—4.
Kentucky—Richard M. Johnson, Joseph Desha, Henry Clay, Anthony

New, Sam. M'Kee, Stephen S. Ormsby.—6.
Tennessee—John Rhea, Felix Grundy, John Sevier.—3.
Ohio—Jeremiah Morrow.—

To Journeymen Tailors.

Four or five journeymen tailors are wanted immediately by the subscriber. To good workmen he will give one dollar per job, and ten cents per hour for all extra work, and wages punctually paid. AARON CHAMBERS. Charlestown, Nov. 15.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell the farm whereon he now lives, lying on the Bullskin run, and containing three hundred and thirty-seven acres, one hundred of which is in wood. It is conveniently situated, being within a quarter of a mile of a good merchant and saw mill. It is also well adapted for grass. SAM. WASHINGTON. November 15.

Daniel W. Griffith, TAILOR,

CONTINUES to carry on business in the house adjoining Mr. Humphreys' store in Charles Town. He tenders his services to the public, and assures all those who may favor him with their custom, that no exertions shall be wanting to render general satisfaction. From his extensive knowledge of the business, he is confident that he will be competent to execute work in the neatest, & most fashionable manner. He wishes to employ two or three journeymen immediately, to whom he will allow the best wages. He wants one or two apprentices; boys of good morals and about the age of 14 years will be preferred. November 15, 1811.

WANTED An Overseer's Place.

A single man well experienced in Farming, and the management of Stock, who can get satisfactory recommendations as to his sobriety and industry, wishes to be employed as an Overseer. Enquire of the Printer. November 15.

Jefferson County, to-wit.
September Court, 1811.
Matthew Ranson, Plaintiff,
vs.
Michael Fisher and Samuel Lantis, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

The defendant Michael Fisher not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the Plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in November next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county.

A copy. Teste,
GEO. HITE, Clk.

Jefferson County, to-wit.
September Court, 1811.
Rebecca Ridgway, Plaintiff,
vs.
Edward Ridgway and Henry Haines, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendant Edward Ridgway not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the Plaintiff by her counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in November next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county: And it is further ordered that the Defendant Henry Hains be restrained from paying, conveying away, or secreting the debts by him owing to, or the effects in his hands of the defendant Edward Ridgway, until the further order of this court. A copy. Teste,
GEO. HITE, Clk.

Seven Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of a stable near Gibson's mill, in Loudon county, Va. on Tuesday night the 22d of October, 1811, a bright bay horse, 16 hands high, 11 years old, trots and canters, shod before—no brand or mark perceivable. He was seen on the mountain near Snickers' ferry, and afterwards opposite the Rock's mill. Any person taking up the said horse and delivering him to Michael Dorsey, at Joseph Lewis's mill, in Loudon county, shall receive Five Dollars reward, and if delivered to the subscriber, in Washington county, near Sharpsburgh, Md. shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges. ADAM PUFFINBARGER. November 8.

NOTICE.

A regimental court of enquiry, will be held at captain John Anderson's tavern, in Charles Town, on Saturday the 23d inst. All persons interested are requested to attend. J. CRANE, Lt. Col. November 8.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Shepherd's-Town, on Friday the 25th inst. an apprentice boy, by the name of Alexander Cattet, about 16 years of age. Whoever delivers said boy to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, but no thanks. SAMUEL SNAVELY, Shepherd's-Town, November 6.

Negroes for Sale.

For sale, two negro women, four children, and a man—One of the women is an excellent cook, has three children, two boys and one girl; all must be sold together.—The other woman is stout and healthy, has a child, which must go with her. The man is about 22 years old, and is thought a valuable slave. These negroes are not to be sold for any fault, and the purchaser must be reputed a good master or mistress—*none other need apply.* Terms made known by
GEO. W. HUMPHREYS. Charlestown, Nov. 1.

Land for Sale.

I wish to sell the farm on which I live, containing 650 acres, situated in Frederick county, Va. near Snickers' Ferry, four miles below Battletown.—Few tracts possess greater advantages, every field being watered by a never failing stream, on one of which is a valuable mill seat, & full sufficient to put under water any day in the year at least 30 acres of rich meadow land. Two hundred and fifty acres are in wood—the cleared land is in an improving state of husbandry, well adapted to plaster, and esteemed as productive as any in the valley; the buildings are indifferent.—This tract would admit of several divisions, as it abounds in springs.—It is distant from Alexandria, by the turnpike, 49 miles, and within a mile of the river Shenandoah, from whence flour is boated to the district of Columbia. Terms will be made convenient to a purchaser.—For particulars enquire of the subscriber, or in his absence of William B. Page, or James Ware, Esquires. Also, another tract in the upper end of this county, containing between four and five hundred acres, mostly in wood, of which about 100 acres are of valuable unimproved meadow land. JOHN D. ORR. Frederick, Oct. 29, 1811.

Hat Manufactory.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has commenced the HATTING BUSINESS, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. James Stephenson, opposite Mr. Haines' tavern, where hats of every description will be manufactured in the best and most fashionable manner. As he has supplied himself with the best materials, and will endeavor to employ the most experienced workmen, he flatters himself he will be able to give full satisfaction to all those who may favour him with their custom. Store keepers and others will be supplied with hats of every description by the dozen. JOHN HEINER. N. B. One or two lads, about 16 years of age, are wanted as apprentices to the above business. Charlestown, Sept. 20.

THE Overseers of the Poor of Jefferson county, will meet at Thomas James' tavern, in Shepherd's-Town, on Saturday the 30th instant, at which time applications will be received for the appointment of a keeper of the poor house. All persons interested are requested to attend. JAMES BROWN, c. o. p. November 8.

Mill's Grove New and Complete Fulling Mill.

THE subscriber again offers his services to those who have cloth to dress. He is happy to find there were so few complaints of his work last season, as the mill was much out of repair.—But as there is now a new one with every apparatus for doing the work expeditiously and in the best manner, he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction. With thanks for past favors, he solicits the custom of the neighborhood. For the convenience of those at a distance, cloth with particular written directions may be left at Mr. Matthew Frame's store in Charlestown, where he will attend every two weeks to receive and return, when finished, whatever cloth may be left. All kinds of work will be done on the most moderate terms, by the public's humble servant. J. M'COMB. November 1.

Darksville Factory.

THE subscriber's Fulling Mill near Bucklestown is now in order for business; he has employed two steady journeymen, who have served an apprenticeship to the business, to assist him. Those who favour him with their custom may depend on having their cloth well dyed and neatly dressed, and done without delay, as it is his determination to keep hands sufficient for that purpose. Cloth will be received and returned at the following places, where he will send every two weeks, viz. at Mr. J. Humphreys' store, Charlestown, Mr. R. Worthington's store, Shepherd's-Town, and Mr. Abraham's Bell's store, Gerrard's town. Particular directions must be left with the cloth how it is to be dressed. JONA. WICKERSHAM. September 13.

A Tan-Yard for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale a valuable TAN YARD with all necessary buildings for dwelling and carrying on the business of Tanning in the town of Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia. For terms apply to the subscriber, living in said Town. JOHN DIXON. June 21, 1811.

FALL GOODS, NOW OPENING

By the Market house in Shepherd's town consisting of
Extra super London Cloths,
Ditto ditto Cassimeres,
Ladies Peleisse Cloths,
Fine drab cloths for frock coats,
Double mill'd drab cloths for great coats,
Low priced cloths and Cassimeres,
Fancy and swandown waistcoatings well assorted,
Extra Super olive & bottle green coatings,
Low priced ditto of every colour,
Ladies extra super white flannel,
Men's full'd and mill'd ditto ditto,
Low priced white, blue, yellow & red do.
Extra super scarlet, blue, black and spotted pelisse do.
Large and small rose blankets from 64 to 12-4,
Three and three and a half point blankets, large and heavy,
Striped Duffel blankets,
Pulises, Kerseys, half thicks, and
Escarots,
Lyon Skin, for great coats,
Ladies superfine and low priced black worsted hose,
Men's full'd, lamb's wool knit and worsted ditto,
Which mingled with their former supply make their present assortment very extensive and complete, embracing almost every article which this country or neighborhood requires. All which were purchased in the best markets, in the months of March, April and May last, previous to the late immense rise in the price of goods, which enables us to dispose of them on the cheapest and best terms.
P. S. They constantly keep a supply of the best of Leather—and give the highest price for Hides, Skins and Tanner's Bark.
They have also just received a supply of 10, and 6 PLATE STOVES, and SHEET IRON, with STOVE PIPE ready made.
JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co. Shepherd's-Town, October 10.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted four weeks to non-subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday Nov. 14.
Mr. Morrow presented several memorials from sundry inhabitants of Michigan territory, praying a reversion of the decision of the land commissioners at Detroit against their claims of certain tracts of public land.—Referred to the committee on public lands.

The following resolutions were laid on the table by messrs. Rhea and Condit:
Resolved, that the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of laying additional duties on manufactures of coarse flax and hemp.

Resolved, that the same committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of encouraging the culture of hemp, either by protecting import duties, or by prohibiting the importation of all hempen articles into the United States and their territories, with leave to report by bill.

Mr. Johnson moved that when the house adjourn they do adjourn to Monday.—negated.—Adjourned until tomorrow.

Friday, November 15.

In consequence of a petition of a number of inhabitants in the neighborhood of Indian settlements, Mr. Rhea offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Indian affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of extending the laws of the United States over those parts of states and territories of the United States to which the Indian title is not extinguished, in such manner that all white persons residing within any of said parts of states or territories of the United States, may and shall be liable to the operation of the said laws. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Rhea called up his resolution, laid on the table yesterday, for the encouraging of manufactures of flax and hemp; when

Mr. M'Kim moved to add "cotton," which was accepted by Mr. Rhea.

The resolution as amended was then postponed till Monday, to make way for a more general set of resolutions, which Mr. Grundy wished to offer, who thought something ought to be done to encourage American manufactures generally.

Mr. Milnor offered the following resolution, in order to prevent frauds in obtaining seamen's protections:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire and report, whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary to the laws of the U. States relating to the protections of American seamen, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.—Agreed to. Adjourned till Monday.

Monday, November 18.

Mr. Rhea called for the consideration of the resolution which he had laid upon the table a few days ago, for instructing the committee of commerce and manufactures to enquire into the expediency of encouraging the manufacture of coarse hemp, flax and cotton; which being agreed to, some desultory debate took place for and against agreeing to the resolution. It was objected, because that committee had already referred to it, and it was unnecessary to give them any special instructions. In support of this resolution, it was said to be a common practice to send instructions to committees; that it had been done a few days ago to this committee, in relation to the encouragement of iron manufactures; that without such special instructions, the com-

mittee might not have their attention called to the articles in question; and besides this it was wished that the house should, by such reference, evince their disposition to encourage the manufactures of their country.

After the debate had progressed for some time,
Mr. Smilie moved that the resolution lie on the table, which was agreed to, Ayes 69.

Mr. Randolph asked for the consideration of the resolution which he laid on the table some days ago, directing the appointment of a committee to enquire into the expenditure of public money, which being agreed to,

Mr. R. trusted there would be no difference of opinion as to the propriety of agreeing to this resolution. But before the vote was taken, he would state to the house, by way of explanation, the result of a former enquiry.—At the first session of the 11th Congress, a report of a committee was made, in part, on this subject. [This report Mr. R. read. It states that owing to the shortness of the session complete information on the subject could not be obtained.] As the session lasted but six weeks, the committee had no reason to complain that the information required was not obtained. An expectation was entertained that it would be given at the next session.—But the committee had reason to complain that the information which was given was altogether different from that which was asked.

This was represented to the departments, and a more satisfactory report was promised at the ensuing session. Mr. R. said, that the course pursued at the first session under the present President, had been the same which was adopted at the close of Mr. Adams' administration. At the following session of Congress, the person who was appointed chairman of the committee at the first session, was unable to attend; but it was a gratification to him to find, that the subject was taken up by an honorable colleague of his, to whom the state of Virginia had been more than once indebted for luminous reports on her fiscal concerns; but nothing was effected. To shew how different the information received was, from that asked for, Mr. R. proposed to read a short letter. The object of the committee was, to know in what way the Pursers of the navy received their money, and what was the amount of their emoluments. The answer they received, stated, "that the advances made to Pursers are by warrants drawn on the Treasury, sometimes by Navy Agents, &c." We enquired, said he, what were their emoluments, other than those allowed by law? Answer, "they arise from a certain per centage upon slops retailed to the seamen." It may not be amiss, said Mr. R. to inform country gentlemen, that by slops are meant ready made clothing, &c. It was scarcely possible to have given a more evasive answer. We asked what were their emoluments? They answer "a certain per centage fixed by the department;" but what that per cent. was, the committee was left to find out by instinct. It had been understood, that large sums of money were advanced to these Pursers, who laid it out in slops, which they retailed to the seamen at an advance, in some instances of 20 per cent! This was a fact, Mr. R. said, which ought to be looked into. It was essential to the reputation of the government—essential to its honor—indispensable to the fair fame of those who administered the finances of the United States—that abuses such as these should be probed to the quick; to shew to the world, that if we cannot govern the great Beasts—the Mammoths of the Forrest, we can, at least, poison the rats. And whose money, asked Mr. R. is this? It is the people's money—it comes from the pockets of the people of the United States. When he spoke of this abuse of public money, he wished no gentlemen to understand him as speaking of the abuse under this, that or the other President of the U. States. He considered them all as of one description of people; and it was not less necessary to guard against abuses in a country where the President is elected

by the people, than in a country where he is put over them. He would dare to question the infallibility of all, and look upon all with jealousy and distrust.—He wished not, however, to be charged with that mistaken opposition to government, which determines to exhibit abuses for the sake of doing so; or with shutting his eyes to the abuses of Thomas, while they are open to the abuses of John. Mr. R. said he had no interest, distinct from the interest of his country. With respect to Princes and Potentates, the only favor he had to ask of them was, that they would keep their hands out of his pocket and off his person, and to use a homely phrase, "if they would let him alone, he would let them alone."

Under these circumstances, Mr. R. asked the house if it were not necessary for a committee to be appointed to probe into this business? He wished to state, before he sat down, that he had learnt that soon after the present Secretary of the Navy came into office, the percentage of the Pursers was reduced from 20 to 4 or 5 per cent.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to, and a committee of seven appointed.

TUESDAY, NOV. 19.

Messrs. Gholson and Sage have been appointed on the Committee of Claims, in the room of Messrs. Bassett and Butler, who had been excused from serving on this committee.

The following engrossed bills were read a third time and passed, viz. "A bill to extend the time for opening the several land offices established in the territory of Orleans;" and "a bill for the relief of Abraham Whipple, late a captain in the Navy of the United States."

Mr. Dawson called for consideration on the resolution which yesterday laid upon the table, for appointing a select committee to enquire into the expediency of making provision by law, for infirm, disabled and superannuated officers and soldiers of the revolutionary and present army. It was considered and agreed to without a division.—The committee consists of seven members.

On motion of Mr. Rhea, the House went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the Chair, on the bill for the government of the Territory of Louisiana. The bill being read by paragraphs, Mr. Fisk moved to strike out the words in the 5th section of the bill, which makes it necessary for persons to be in possession of a freehold to have a right to vote. This motion was opposed by Mr. Randolph, on principle, in a speech of considerable length, in which he advocated the freehold qualification for voters. The motion was opposed also by Mr. Rhea, as unnecessary for the attainment of the mover's object; as he stated the qualification for voters was two-fold; one was the possession of a freehold, the other a residence of a year previous to the time of election.

Mr. Poindexter made a motion, which superseded that of the gentleman from Vermont, to strike out all that part of the section which defined the qualification of voters, and insert "every free white male citizen residing in the said Territory, who shall have attained the age of 21 years, and paid a tax."

This amendment was debated till the usual hour of adjournment, when the committee rose without taking the question, and obtained leave to sit again.

This debate, though protracted to considerable length, embraced a very narrow question, viz. "whether it is better to require voters to hold freehold property, or to suffer every man to possess the privilege of voting who has arrived to the age of 21 years."—As already stated, Mr. Randolph took the first ground, and introduced the practice of Virginia to shew that it was attended with the best effects. Messrs. Fisk, Wright, Smilie, and Poindexter took the opposite side of the question. They argued that life and liberty are superior to property; that these are dearer to a poor man than all the property of the rich. Mr. Wright said, that the state of Maryland had

tried the property qualification for voting, had found it attended with bad effects, and had now abandoned it.—It was formerly required, he said, that a voter should be possessed of property to the value of thirty pounds; so that if a man possessed a horse of that value, he was entitled to a vote; but, if the horse happened to die before the election, he lost his privilege, which was placing the right in the horse instead of the man. As to freehold qualifications, they were evaded too by deeds made for the occasion, which were afterwards cancelled.

Mr. Randolph, in combatting the principle of universal suffrage, said that it was impossible for the gentleman himself (alluding to Mr. Smilie) or any piping-hot member from a Jacobin Club—for any disciple of Tom Paine or of the Devil, to carry this principle of equality to its full extent for even they must exclude from its operation minors and females. He also took occasion to pronounce a strong philippic against foreigners having any part in the government. Mr. Smilie, in his reply, paid a tribute of respect to the memory of Paine on account of his valuable political writings, which had been considered as highly serviceable in the revolution, and which would always be esteemed wherever the Rights of Man are understood, and reminded him of the foreigners who had assisted in fighting our revolutionary battles.—Mr. R. justified his allusion to Paine, said he was sorry the gentleman had not recollected his Age of Reason, as well as his Rights of Man, and as to any service, which he rendered by his writings, he thought little of them; the heroes engaged in that great cause, did not need the assistance of an English stay-maker.—In reply, Mr. S. said, he never interfered with a man's religious opinion; that was a private concern which lay between God and a man's own conscience; and as to the profession of Paine, that he apprehended would never lessen the value of his writings.

Wednesday, Nov. 20.

Mr. Poindexter presented the petition of the inhabitants of West Florida, praying to be annexed to the Mississippi Territory rather than to the Territory of Orleans. Ordered to be printed.

The same Memorial which was presented in the Senate from the Baltimore meeting of Friends, was laid before the House, read and referred to the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. Milnor stated that the present compensation to witnesses who are compelled to appear in the Court of the United States is very inadequate. Several distressing cases of this kind had occurred in Pennsylvania. To remedy the evil, Mr. M. proposed the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the compensation of witnesses held under recognition to give testimony in criminal prosecutions in courts of the United States, with leave to report by bill or otherwise."

Agreed to, and a committee of three appointed.

The following members form the committee for considering the expediency of providing by law for the relief of disabled soldiers, viz. Messrs. Dawson, Blount, Butler, Davenport, Ormsby, Gold and Fisk.

Thursday, Nov. 21.

Mr. Dawson, from the committee appointed on the subject yesterday, reported a bill for the apportionment of representation among the several states according to the third census, which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Findley, from the committee of Elections, made a report on the petition of John Tallaferra, complaining of the undue election of John F. Hungerford, which was read and committed, and ordered to be printed, with some accompanying documents.

On motion of Mr. Rhea, the House took up for consideration, the resolution, on which he had submitted some days ago, proposing to instruct the commi-