

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

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[No. 192.]

### 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—negatived.—Adjourned until tomorrow.

JONA. WICKERSHAM. September 13.

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 his 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-

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, 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.

### 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 milled 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, Flannels, Kerseys, half thicks, and Earrots, 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.

### 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, Johna. 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, Johna. O. Mosely, 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. Mitchill, 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 Gholdson, Peterson Goodwin, Thomas Newton, David Sheffy, John Hungerford, Edwin Gray, Joseph Lewis, junr. John Baker, James Breckinridge, John Dawson, Mathew Clay, Burwell Bassett, Thos. Wilson, William A. Burwell, John Smith, Aylett Hewes, John Roane, William M'Cooy, James Pleasants, jun. John Clouton.—22. North Carolina—Willis Allston, William Blackledge, Thomas Blount, Joseph Pearson, Archibald M'Bride, 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

tee of Commerce and Manufactures to enquire into the expediency of laying an additional duty on coarse manufactures of hemp, flax and cotton.

This resolution produced a long desultory debate which occupied the House the whole of the day, without coming to any decision upon it.

Friday Nov. 23.

A bill was reported, providing for the more convenient taking of affidavits in civil cases pending in the Courts of the U. States, which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Burwell said he was requested to ask leave that John Talliaferro, who contests the election of John P. Hunterford, a member of this House from Virginia, might have the privilege of a seat in the House under that subject shall come under consideration.—Leave granted.

The order of the day being called for on the unfinished business of yesterday, which was a Resolution for instructing the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures to enquire into the propriety of laying a tax on manufactures of hemp, flax, &c.

The Speaker put the question, "Will the House now proceed to consider the unfinished business of yesterday?" which was decided in the negative without a division.

Apportionment of Representatives. On motion of Mr. Dawson, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. BASSETT in the chair, on the bill for apportioning the Representatives among the several states, according to the third enumeration.

The bill having been read, the question on filling the blanks occurred.—The first was in relation to the number of inhabitants for each Representative; when

Mr. Dawson observed, that he was instructed by the committee who directed him to report this bill, to propose the filling of this blank with the words *forty thousand*; but he should himself vote against filling the blank with this number, because it would deprive the state of Rhode-Island of one half of her present representatives; it would deprive Connecticut and Maryland each of one member, and Virginia, of two. He should therefore be in favor of filling the blank with 37,000, as this number would not deprive any state of a representative, and it would only increase the present number of Representatives from 142 to 170.

Mr. Ridgley, from Delaware, hoped the blank would not be filled with 40,000. He was in favor of filling it with 35,000, which he thought would do more equal justice to all the States than any other number, and would leave less fractional numbers. This number would give two members to the state which he represented; a greater number would leave a very large fraction. If 35,000 were agreed upon, it would give the House 181 members, which he thought could not be considered as an extravagant number. Mr. R. urged the propriety of thus filling the blank at considerable length.

Mr. Potter spoke of the hardship which the state which he represented (R. Island) would experience, if the number proposed should be agreed to. Mr. P. thought such treatment from her sister states would ill requite the great exertions of her citizens during the Revolution, or the commercial and manufacturing enterprise of his constituents, which was at least equal to that of any state in the Union. He hoped, in order to afford time for deliberation on this subject, that the committee would rise and report progress. He made this motion, which was negatived 67 to 39.

The question was then taken on filling the blank with 40,000, and negatived 60 to 53.

Mr. Dawson then moved to fill the blank with the words 37,000.

Mr. Anderson moved 39,000. Mr. Boyd was in favor of a smaller number. He thought the reasons offered by the gentleman from Delaware in favor of filling the blank with 35,000 were deserving of attention, and spoke at some length in favor of this number.

Questions were severally taken on filling the blank with 39,000, 38,000 and 37,000 and negatived, the last by one vote only.

The question was then put upon 35,000 and carried, 69 votes being in favor of it.

Mr. Dawson moved that the committee rise. The other blanks in the bill would be easily filled in the house, after the number of inhabitants to each representative should be definitively settled.

The committee rose accordingly, and took up the report.

Mr. Smilie voted in committee of the whole in favor of filling the blank with 37,000, in order to accommodate those states which would suffer by having the blank filled with 40,000, though he thought that number would be best; but as he found the members from those very states voted against 37,000, and in favor of a smaller number, he should now be in favor of 40,000.

After considerable debate, in which Messrs. Ridgley, Fisk and Widgery spoke in favor of agreeing to the report, and Mr. Randolph against it, and in favor of filling the blank with 37,000, the question on filling the blank with 35,000, was taken and negatived, ayes 48, nays 76.

The question was next taken on filling the blank with 40,000, and negatived, 72 to 50.

Mr. Smilie said, as the house had determined against filling the blank with 40,000, he hoped that 37,000 would be agreed to.

The question on 38,000 was taken and negatived without a division.

The yeas and nays were then taken on filling the blank with 37,000, and carried, 102 to 18.

Mr. Dawson moved to fill the other blanks in the bill, as follows:—New Hampshire five members; Massachusetts eighteen, Vermont five, Rhode-Island two, Connecticut seven, New York twenty-five, New Jersey six, Pennsylvania twenty-one, Delaware one, Maryland nine, Virginia, twenty-two, North Carolina thirteen, South Carolina nine, Georgia five, Kentucky ten, Ohio six, and Tennessee six.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The House adjourned till Monday.

#### A SUMMARY.

FROM A LATE FILE OF THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE.

Bonaparte's naval preparations.

The recent activity of the flotilla at Boulogne is not, we conceive, meant merely as an ostentatious bravado to signalize the presence of Bonaparte.—Our experience of the profound and persevering ability with which that man pursues his schemes of vengeance against this country, renders it unwise in us, even if the circumstances would warrant it, which they do not, to presume that he does any thing, connected with the war against us, in vain. The result of the conflict between admiral Baste's squadron and the Naiaid, does not leave much ground for alarm on the score of any thing that may be attempted by the flotilla in the way of invasion. But as a certain portion of our force and of our attention must be occupied by that flotilla, while it is so active, it is more than probable, that it is, and will be kept stirring, to create a diversion in favor of the more serious attempts that may be meditated by a different force in a different quarter.—The fleet in the Scheldt is probably the real instrument of any scheme of invasion projected either against Britain or Ireland, or of any other grand enterprise distinct from invasion that Bonaparte may have in view. But it is by no means improbable, that without having himself any serious enterprise in contemplation, he may merely seek to keep our attention and a great part of our force fixed upon his movements and demonstrations all along the opposite coast of the channel, and thus prevent us from sending further reinforcements to our army in the peninsula, where he finds it very difficult any longer to overbalance our strength, in the way he has hitherto done.

We regret to state, that the affairs of Sicily, which we have long viewed with an eye of suspicion, have lately assumed the most unfavorable aspect, and there is every reason to suppose that scenes of the most dark and damning complexion in regard to the government of that kingdom will very speedily be disclosed. The mission of lord Wm. Bentinck, it was hoped, would be productive of the good effect of bringing back to a sense of the true interests of that country, the persons principally entrusted with the direction of its affairs, and of opening the eyes of its misled monarch, to the imminent danger with which base and wicked counsels have environed his throne. This hope, however, we lament to find, has been completely disappointed; for scarcely had his lordship proceeded to the exercise of his important functions, when he found the seeds of vice had been so deeply sown, that it was impossible to eradicate them from the polluted political soil, and that every

effort of his to apply a remedy to the evil must be vain and hopeless. His lordship reached Palermo on the 24th of July, and his stay of course must have been very short.

Such was the hostile spirit of the ruling party in Sicily, that it was a matter of doubt whether his lordship would even be permitted to land.—Permission, however, was granted, and he landed on the 25th. He lost no time in proceeding to the business of his mission. Private letters state, that he not only renounced with necessary firmness against the more than suspicious conduct of the Sicilian government towards this country, but demanded that certain pledges of their good faith should be given to us; and the answer he received is understood to have been decisive of the blackest ingratitude, not to say perfidy, towards an honorable, generous and protecting ally.—That there is "something rotten in the state" of Sicily is most clear and certain; it was the wish of Great Britain to repair the defects, and to save the fabric from ruin.—we fear, however, from the marked dislike to British connection that has lately been manifested, and the banishment of those nobles who are most attached to the British interests, that the crafty Corsican has contrived to infuse a sufficient portion of poison into the mind of the Sicilian government, to effect the expulsion of every salutary quality from it, and which, if no countervailing remedy be permitted, must speedily accomplish the political dissolution of that unfortunate kingdom.

From the Aurora of Nov. 22.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR.—DATED Cadix, 28th Sept. 1811.

The situation of this city, in a military view, is, I assure you, not easy to describe, nor while living in it, proper to be very minutely particular. In a political view, it is much about the same thing; indeed it seems to be agreed on all hands, foreigners and natives, old and new settlers, that so long as the present government exists, nothing will be done; I mean the cortes and regency that is established in our neighborhood; it is expected by every one that a revolution in this particular is not very distant, and the preparation of many inhabitants, and the preparations of others, bespeak its approach; things that are very strange to one who is present, but which to a distant observer, who does not see the whole thread of connexion, are daily happening here. When the cortes were first established here, after the evacuation of Seville, things had for a while a very imposing appearance; but the last six months particularly have presented the most gloomy appearances. Indeed, my dear sir, there is something in the habit of the mind as well as of the body, the Spaniards are so habituated to think in a manner adapted to the situation of their country; there are here and there men who see and think like people of the present age, but all the rest are, as to faculties and knowledge, as if they had slept for two centuries, and all the rest of the world would you believe it, that while the cortes are cooped up by an army which does not amount to 12,000 men, for there cannot be more now keeping the blockade, they are disputing about religion and the inquisition, and giving the feudal system a more systematic form; there are some few rational men among them, but their liberties and lives are in danger; they now and then burst forth and even venture to speak of liberty, and of the rights of man, and the freedom of religious opinion; whenever this happens they are denounced as Jacobins, atheists and deists; some men who published very free opinions here have been exported, others have fled, and some have disappeared no one knows where. Some of your Boston editors ought to come here and take lessons, I see scarcely any other than the papers named in the margin.

The French are frequently throwing shells from their batteries into our neighborhood—seemingly to keep us in mind of what they can do; and they appear to amuse themselves in erecting new or in advancing old batteries, and strengthening them every day; every day we seem to feel that they are nearer to us than the day before; indeed I am unreservedly of opinion, that if they were to open their batteries and throw eight or nine hundred shells into this town, (and we know that it is not want of ability that prevents them) that the gates would be immediately opened

to them. This, you may rest assured of, is the temper that exists here.

Blake's army is dwindling fast; and it seems that since the battle of Albuhera, something not publicly known, disgusted the gen. Castanos, that he has not testified the same zeal nor has the same confidence been reposed in him, yet he did more against the French than any of the Spanish generals; the only man that is now conspicuous is Ballasteros, a young, handsome, spirited man, he was here about three weeks since; as to his qualifications of mind I cannot say any thing; however, he had crowds of people after him as he passed along, crying out Viva el General Ballesteros! He has gone upon some service with a detachment, but where I do not know.

#### INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Frankfort, (Ken.) Nov. 6.

We have been politely favored with the following letter, by his excellency gov. Scott:

Camp Bataille des Illinois, on the Wabash, 25th October, 1811.

MY DEAR SIR,

The commencement of hostilities upon the part of the Prophet, and a decisive declaration made by him to the Delawares, of his intention to attack the troops under my command, made it in my opinion expedient to increase my force, which had been much diminished by sickness. I took the liberty, therefore, upon the sanction of a letter which you wrote to me by captain Funk, to request General Wells, of Jefferson county to raise two companies of volunteers in that county, to be joined by two others from the territory, and to come on to me as soon as possible. I conceived that the general would be enabled to march from the Ohio with these men, before a letter could probably reach you and return; but as they are to be volunteers and the officers are to be commissioned by me, there is, I conceive, no further harm done, than an apparent want of attention to you—for which you will no doubt pardon me, knowing, as you do, the sincerity of my attachment to your person, and my high respect for your official character: under this impression, I shall make no further apology.

I am unable to say, whether the Prophet will to the last maintain the high tone of defiance which he has taken all not. Our march thus far, caused all the Weas and Miamas to abandon his cause, and I am told that nearly all of the Potawatamias have also left him.—Indeed I have, within a day or two been informed, that he will not fight; but the same person who gave me this information, says that he intends to burn the first prisoner he can take.

The fort which I have erected here, is now complete as to its defence: I wait for provisions, which I expect tomorrow or the next day, when I shall immediately commence my march, without waiting for the troops which are in the rear.—I am determined to disperse the Prophet's banditti before I return, or give him the chance of acquiring so much fame as a Warrior as he now has as a Saint. His own proper force does not at this time exceed 450; but in his rear there are many villages of Potawatamias, most of whom wish well to his cause. I believe they will not join him; but should they do it, & give us battle, I have no fear of the issue. My small army, when joined by the mounted riflemen in the rear, will be formidable—it will not then exceed 950 effectives; but I have great confidence in them, and the relative proportion of the several species of troops, is such as I could wish it.

I am, dear sir, your sincere friend, Governor Scott.

Wm. H. HARRISON.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the American service, to his friends in Frankfort, (Ken.) dated "Natchitoches, Sept. 23.

"A Spaniard arrived here yesterday, who made oath before Dr. Sibley, an ardent lover of the peace, that he was an artilleryman sometime since at St. Antonio, in the service of the republicans, and that the corps to which he had been attached had joined the royal party, and that much against his inclination; with captain G. Manachac and Bernard, (all in the republican interest) had been empowered to go to the United States and ammunition to treat for arms and ammunition, saying that the republicans had thrown eight or nine hundred shells into this town, (and we know that it is not want of ability that prevents them) that the gates would be immediately opened

to bring it away—and that gov. Cordero, who commands somewhere in the interior, learning of the expedition, gave intimation of it to gov. Salcedo, at St. Antonio, with an order to send out patrols to intercept the party, if possible. That himself was one of the patrols sent—that he deserted his party and joined Manachac—that they crossed the Sabine and had gotten within 50 miles of this place (Natchitoches) when they were overtaken by a large party, who surrounded the house (Mr. Bernard's) in which Manachac and his party had been quartered for the night—that himself made his escape with much difficulty. He expects Manachac and party were either killed or taken.

"The report is generally believed here, as the Spaniard is intelligent.

"He moreover states, than Manachac had intercepted letters from Governor Cordero to some of the commandants of the Royal party, in which he says "that he intended soon to march against Fort Claiborne with a force of 600 men, in consequence of our interference in Florida." Mexico is besieged with a large party of Republicans—they are badly armed. The Royalists possess the magazines.—The American captain R. Smith has been killed in the Republican service."

#### NEW-YORK Nov. 18.

Very late from France.—Yesterday arrived at this port, the fine fast sailing schooner Maria-Louise, capt. Stowell, in 37 days from La Teste, (from which she sailed on the 15th October) with a very valuable cargo. Capt. S. informs us that the Emperor Napoleon had gone to Holland, whither he had been followed by the new American Minister, Mr. Barlow; that reinforcements of troops were constantly marching into Spain; and that a war between France and Russia was still the subject of conversation. The American frigate Constitution was at Cherburgh.—No new seizures of American vessels had taken place in the French ports but several had recently been released. Captain Stowell has brought dispatches for the Secretary of State.

#### PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.

LATEST FROM CADIZ. Capt. Wade, of the ship Jupiter, 41 days from Cadiz, has favored us with papers of that place to the 4th ult. from which our time only permits us to translate the subjoined article.—We shall give further extracts hereafter.

On the 30th September, the commander in chief received the following letter from lieutenant Gen. Don Francisco Ballasteros under date the 25th instant from his camp at Ximena, which has been delayed no doubt by contrary winds.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR, I haste to communicate to your Excellency for the information of their Royal Highnesses the Council of Regency, the complete victory which has been obtained on this day, by the arms of his majesty. General Rignoux, with a division of 3000 men, chiefly Grenadiers, united with the other division which I defeated on the nineteenth at Alcala, had been for nine days maneuvering in front of our present position, but has finally fallen into the snare which I had laid for him, by our repeated movement and the activity of the troops, I have the honor to command. Having by these means been able to surprise him, we engaged him and finally put him to flight, in the direction of the camp of St. Roche, notwithstanding a most obstinate resistance.—It is now 11 o'clock in the morning, and my troops are in close pursuit at their heels, over the most unequal and rugged mountains, in direction of Alcala, the only place they can find refuge in their present situation. At this moment a number of prisoners are brought in, among them a captain of Grenadiers, and a Col. of the Polish infantry, No. 4.

The loss of the enemy has been horrible—but I cannot at present detail the circumstances, I am &c.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.

The exhibition of the Columbian Agricultural Society, yesterday, at the Union Tavern, in Georgetown, was attended by many members of Congress, and a number of respectable citizens from the neighboring country. The cattle attracted general notice, especially an extraordinary steer, raised by Mr. Seiberg, of Shenandoah county, in Virginia. This animal is believed to be the largest ever raised in Virginia: it is supposed he will weigh 2,700 lbs. on the hoof, and near 2,000 neat best: He is sold to a butcher at 12 dollars per hundred, and will be brought to market in a few days.

The show of Domestic Manufactures could not but be pleasing to every person present. The specimens of Woolen Cloth,

Blankets, Flannels, Keesymer, Carpets, Fancy Patterns, Cotton Cloth, &c. evinced the progress which our citizens are making in this branch of economy. Many of the articles were adjudged to be equal, and some were thought to be superior to imported fabrics of the same kind. In a future paper we expect to announce the names of those who obtained the several premiums on this occasion. NAT. INTELL.

COUNT PAILEN, late minister to the U. States from Russia, we understand, presented his letters of recall to the President on Thursday last; and on the next day M. ANDRE DE DASCHOFF presented to the President his letters of credence as Minister Plenipotentiary and envoy Extraordinary from the Emperor of Russia to the United States of America. M. Eliten is his Secretary; and his successor as Consul General, we learn, is M. Kozloff. It gives us pleasure to state, as well on account of the political importance of the Russian Empire as of the character of its ruler, that every thing which has come to our knowledge from that quarter indicates the continuance of the friendly dispositions of the Emperor of the Russias towards the United States. [RETD.]

#### CHARLES-TOWN, November 29.

DIED, on Tuesday evening last, in the 21st year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Duffield, wife of Mr. Richard Duffield, of this county, and grand daughter of the late General Darke.

On Saturday the 23d inst. after a short illness, Mr. Samuel Snavely, of Shepherd's-Town.

#### WINCHESTER, NOV. 27.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Louisville, Ken. to his friend in this place, dated November 16, 1811.

"There has been a severe action with the Indians.—They attacked our army in their encampment near the Prophet's town on the 8th inst. about four o'clock in the morning, and the action continued till about sun rise, when the Indians gave way. The army has burnt the town and all their corn, except what they wanted for their own use. Our loss in killed and wounded is about 130, the enemy about the same, as is supposed. The Indians got all the bullocks from our troops and a number of horses."

GABRIEL DUVAL, Esq. the present Comptroller of the Treasury of the U. States, and JOSEPH STORY, Esq. of Massachusetts, have been appointed by the President and Senate of the U. States, to be Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States; the former to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Chase, and the latter in the place of J. Q. Adams, Esq. who is understood to have declined the station. Nat. Intel.

Richard Rush, Esq. of the city of Philadelphia, has been appointed by the President, (with the advice of the Senate) Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States, vice Gabriel Duval, Esq. who has accepted the judicial appointment lately conferred on him.

We have seen, with no less surprise than concern, an attempt in a Baltimore Federal paper, to make an impression that, while a tone of great decision is assumed in the Message to Congress, and in all the public acts of the government, a secret supplication was intended to be made to Great Britain, by a communication which was to be forwarded to that country by the Hornet. Nothing is more remote from the fact than such an insinuation. We are confident that all the acts of the government are in strict unison; and that the instructions which may be given to our Ministers abroad, will correspond in every circumstance with the tone assumed in the Message to Congress. It is known that the Hornet is now ready to take despatches to our Ministers in Europe, particularly to those in France and England, and it is expected that she will sail in a few days. The attitude taken by the government is of a character not to be mistaken, and there is every reason to believe that it is one which the Congress will maintain and the nation approve. ib.

#### WILKINSON'S TRIAL.

In our last notice of this trial we stated that the testimony had been closed and that the General would deliver his defence on the 14th inst. On that day Mr. Thomas Power, who is considered a very material witness on the charge of the General's receiving a Spanish pension, arrived and the trial was again opened for further testimony. Mr. Power has been before the court 3 or 4 days—His testimony, we understand, is now closed and it is expected the General will deliver his defence some time next week. Herald.

Prince Regent of England.—There are letters in the city received from one of the most influential and respectable mercantile houses, dated Liverpool, 28th September last, which mention the then prevailing opinion that the Prince Regent has made his terms with the present execrable ministry, and that little or no doubt was entertained of the truth of this report.

There are a variety of circumstances which go to establish the probability of such an event, having either already or that it is soon likely to take place—the appointment of his brother in the face of the whole nation—his recent gift of a very valuable sapphire to Lord Viscount Melville, and many other appointments show that he has a very odd way of opposing a ministry, or of supporting an opposition.

Should this report be confirmed, our government may take one thing for granted, that the most determined hostility on their part will be manifested towards this country, and that every proposition they make, will only be with a view to ensnare us into measures, which they will no longer observe than it may suit their insidious purposes. Dem. Press.

The public are cautioned against the receipt of counterfeit Ten Dollar Notes of the Bank of Baltimore, Ten Dollar Notes of the Philadelphia Bank, and Five Dollar Notes of the Bank of Pennsylvania. The counterfeiters on the Bank of Baltimore are well executed, except the filling up, and the Cashier's name—they are made payable to Thomas Jefferson, and dated November 23, 1809. Those on the Philadelphia Bank are made payable to A. Mones, dated 19th March, 1810—the names of the President and Cashier badly executed, and the engraving rough, but persons not in the habit of examining Bank paper will be liable to be imposed on by them.

The counterfeiters on the Bank of Pennsylvania are payable to I. Addis, dated 1st March, 1811—the filling up clumsily done, and the paper bad, but at the first glance wear the general appearance of the genuine notes. Frederick-Town Herald.

WM. M. RICHARDSON, Esq. Republican, is chosen a Representative to Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of General Varnum.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of New-York, dated St. Alban's, Vermont, Nov. 6, 1811, to his brother in this city.

"On Sunday last as two men were returning from Montreal, in a boat with eight bushels of salt, which they had purchased with grain (not being able to pay money) they were hailed and pursued by the custom house officers, and ordered to deliver up the boat and property; this they refused, but offered to give up half of the salt, as they were under actual necessity for the remainder, to salt their provisions, and none can be procured this side of the lines. The officers insisted on the whole. The men told them they would not deliver up the whole, unless they were taken, and that would depend upon the best rowers. The officer then ordered his men to fire, which they did, and

killed one of the men; the shot went through the hat of the other. The salt was then seized, and the murdered man hove into the other boat. Nothing has been done about it, except that the jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder. Yesterday I was at his funeral in the town, and it was truly a melancholy sight. The people appear much exasperated on the occasion. New-York Gazette.

The United States Frigate President, Commodore Rodgers and sloop of war Wasp, sailed from New-York on Thursday last; and yesterday morning the frigate the U. States, Com. Decatur, on a cruise.

One hundred and ninety-two Scotch emigrants from the Isle of Skye have lately arrived in one ship at Wilmington, N. C. They comprise many families, and are said to intend to settle on Cape Fear River in that State.

A poke in the ribs of Delinquents.

The Editor of the Pittsburgh Mercury, a new paper, thus wittily concludes a long and handsome address to the public.

"And here, let me make one editorial remark, though I have made enough already, and more than any body had a right to expect. But first permit me to refer the reader to an article in this paper, of high and solemn importance between him and me, I mean the article explaining the terms of 'the Mercury.' My remark is, that if said article does not rightly edify and direct him, there shall be few occasions of similar communications between us. But here I may be thought to resemble old Squire Gabel in the performance of his marriage ceremonies. Scarcely one of my readers, however out of a hundred, knows the story; then they shall all know it, that they may have the pleasure of applying it to me any way their wits will permit them. They shall know it, that they may have one subject upon which they can pause solemnly and ponder.

"You bromish," says old Squire Gabel to the bridegroom, whoever that happy man may be, "You bromish to have his voman, &c.—And you, madam, bromish, &c.—Vell, I pronounce you two to be one flesh and one beef, &c. And now I pooblish the bawns of dis matrimony, before Got, mine wife, Dolly, Harry, and de rest of de chil-ders. Und, ash the skriptur says, venter Got poots togedder, let not man put asunder. Und now, (giving the bridegroom a poke in the ribs) vere ishi mine dollar."

DIED—at Boston on the 13th inst. Robert Treat Paine, jun. aged 38.—This gentleman was endowed with a strong poetic genius, in the exercise of which he obtained a just celebrity, and produced many pieces remarkable for sublime conceptions and good taste—though the author's political sentiments too often stained them with blemishes of another kind. Whig.

By recent accounts from France we are assured that 50,000 troops had passed through Bordeaux before October, to reinforce the French armies in Spain. ib.

#### OFFICIAL.

##### CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1810.

	Whites.	Slaves.	Total.
District of Maine,	228,705	None.	228,705
State of Massachusetts,	472,040	Do.	472,040
New Hampshire,	214,460	Do.	214,460
Vermont,	217,895	Do.	217,895
Rhode Island,	76,823	108	76,931
Connecticut,	261,632	310	261,942
New York,	944,032	15,017	959,049
New Jersey,	234,711	10,851	245,562
Pennsylvania,	809,296	795	810,091
Delaware,	68,497	4,177	72,674
Maryland,	269,044	171,502	440,546
Virginia,	582,104	392,518	974,622
Ohio,	230,760	None.	230,760
Kentucky,	325,950	80,561	406,511
North Carolina,	386,676	168,824	555,500
East Tennessee,	101,367	9,376	110,743
West Tennessee,	160,360	35,159	195,519
South Carolina,	218,750	196,365	415,115
Georgia,	147,215	105,218	252,433
Territory of Orleans,	41,896	34,660	76,556
Mississippi,	23,264	17,088	40,352
Louisiana,	17,834	3,011	20,845
Indiana,	24,283	237	24,520
Illinois,	12,114	168	12,282
Michigan,	4,738	24	4,762
District of Columbia,	18,628	5,395	24,023
Total Whites,	7,239,903		
Total Slaves,		1,191,364	
Grand Total,			8,431,267

**NOTICE.**  
All persons indebted to the estate of Joseph Brown, dec'd, either by bond, note or book account, are requested to come forward and make payment before the first of February next, otherwise they may depend upon settling the same with costs. Likewise all those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated for settlement, before said time, as I shall be ready to make settlements on the first Friday and Saturday and third Monday and Tuesday in next month, and on each of those days in every month until the books are settled.  
ESTHER G. BROWN, Adm'rix.  
November 22.

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY,**  
**A Journeyman Waggon-Maker,**  
to whom good wages will be given.—Apply to the subscriber, in Charles Town.  
MICHAEL LABOO.  
November 22.

**Journeyman Tailors**  
**WANTED.**  
I want immediately five or six journeyman tailors. Price one dollar per job and twelve and a half cents per hour for extra work—wages punctually paid. Price of boarding one dollar and fifty cents per week.  
L. L. STEVENSON.  
Harper's Ferry, Nov. 22.

**Journeyman Tailors**  
**WANTED.**  
THE subscriber wants immediately, three or four journeyman 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.

**GLOBE TAVERN.**  
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named tavern, where he is provided with every thing necessary to render his house agreeable to travellers. He has on hand and is determined constantly to keep a choice assortment of wines and other liquors—His table will be furnished with the best the market can afford.—He has good stables and the best of hay, and is determined that no exertion shall be wanting to render his house an agreeable and comfortable resort to gentlemen of every description.  
JOHN WINGARD.  
Shepherd's-Town, Nov. 14.

**For Sale,**  
A Valuable small farm, with a general warranty, containing 200 acres of prime land, in one lot, of which about 140 acres are cleared, well fenced in, and under cultivation: It lays on the line between Jefferson and Frederick County, in the Bullskin settlement, adjoining lands of Larue and others.  
This lot will be sold for five thousand dollars or twenty five dollars per acre; two thousand dollars to be paid in hand; three bonds to be given for one thousand dollars each, payable to the seller with legal interest thereon, until paid, in one, two and three years after the date of the sale: The interest upon each bond will be given up to the purchaser, providing payment of the principal is duly made when the bonds become due, but not otherwise;—Said lands are to be secured by mortgage on the premises.  
For further particulars application is to be made to Henry St. George Tucker, esq. in Winchester, or to John Holker at Springsbury Farm, on the Sheoanoh River.  
October 8.

**WANTED,**  
A lad about 14 or 15 years of age, as an apprentice to the Printing Business.—Apply at this office.  
October 25.  
**Apprentices Indentures**  
**FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.**

**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,**  
**TAIOR,**  
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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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—no other need apply.—Terms made known by  
GEO. W. HUMPHREYS.  
Charlestown, Nov. 1.

**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.

**Mill's Grove New and Complete Felling 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.

**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.  
**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 Shepherd's town  
CONSISTING OF  
Extra super London Cloths,  
Ditto ditto Cassimers,  
Ladies Peleisse Cloths,  
Fine drab cloths for frock coats,  
Double mill'd drab cloths for great coats,  
Low priced cloths and Cassimers,  
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 filled and milled ditto ditto,  
Low priced white, blue, yellow & red do.  
Extra super scarlet, blue, black and spotted petticoats,  
Large and small rose blankets from 6-4 to 12-4,  
Three and three and a half point blankets, large and heavy,  
Striped Duffel blankets,  
Plains, Kerseys, half thicks, and Fearnotts,  
Lyon Skin, for great coats,  
Ladies sup' fine and low priced black worsted hose,  
Men's filled, lamb's wool knit and worsted ditto,  
Which mingled with their former supply make their present assortment very extensive and complete, embracing most 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, Octobr 11.

**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 Bartletown.—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 indubitable.—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.

**Darkesville Factory.**  
THE subscriber's Felling 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.

**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.  
**BLANK DEEDS**  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

**CONGRESS.**  
**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**  
Monday, November 25.  
**APPORTIONMENT BILL.**  
The bill for the apportionment of representatives according to the third enumeration of the people of the U. States, was read a third time; and on the question "Shall the bill pass?"  
Mr. Bibb moved to recommit the bill, with a view to substitute another ratio for that on which it is now predicted.  
This motion was supported at considerable length by Mr. Quincy, as also by Mr. Key and Mr. Widgery and Mr. Smilie, and opposed by Mr. Randolph.  
The motion for recommitment was lost; Yeas 56, Nays 72.  
The bill was then passed its third reading without opposition. [The ratio of apportionment, therefore, stands at one Representative for every 37,000 souls—it has yet to pass the ordeal of the Senate.]

**Military Corporal Punishment.**  
Mr. Randolph preface a motion on this subject by observing that he trusted it was one on which there would be no difference of opinion. The subject had before now been agitated in the House, and had been spoken of at least, if not formally brought before the Committee of Foreign Relations; but deeming it more specifically to belong to the committee on that part of the President's Message relating to our military affairs, he wished to give it that direction. If they were, according to the wishes of the Executive, to increase the standing military force, to authorise the President to accept the services of volunteer companies, and to call out detachments of militia; in other words, if there was the slightest probability that the public force of the country would be brought into action; the first step to be taken must be to amend the rules and articles of war, so as to abolish the use of the lash. Although the vagrants picked up in ale-houses and tipping shops might submit to this degradation, it was well known, Mr. R. said, that the yeomanry of the country would not, and he would venture to say that, formidable as they would be to an enemy in the field, they would prove more so to their officers if this sort of military discipline were attempted to be introduced among them. He remarked also, that notwithstanding all that could be said by military coccombs, by the sticklers for the old system, experience had proved that flogging was not essential to the strictest military discipline. He therefore moved, "that the committee on the military establishment, &c. be instructed to enquire whether any and what alterations are necessary in the rules and articles for the government of the army of the United States."  
The motion lies on the table.  
On motion of Mr. Poindexter.  
Resolved, That so much of the petition from the citizens of West Florida as relates to the annexation of that province to the Mississippi Territory, be referred to the committee appointed on the memorial of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of said territory, praying admission into the union on an equal footing with the original states; and that so much as relates to land claims be referred to the committee on Public Lands.

**Tuesday, Nov. 6.**  
Mr. Little offered the following resolution:  
Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to cause to be laid before this House, as far as practicable, a list of the whole number of persons impressed, seized, and otherwise unlawfully taken from on board vessels sailing under the U. States' flag on the high seas or rivers, in ports and harbours; by whom and under the authority of what power, kingdom or other unlawful detentions were made; what number thereof are citizens of the U. States; with such other information on this subject as he in his judgment may think proper to communicate.  
Mr. Seybert enquired what period of time the motion contemplated to be embraced by this resolution.

**Wednesday, Nov. 27.**  
A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of the duties on imports and tonnage during the years 1808, 1809 and 1810. Referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.  
On motion of Mr. Newton, the petition of Herman Hendricks, of N. York, was referred to a committee of the whole, who have under consideration the bill for the relief of Messrs. Cliffords and Migman.  
Mr. Seaver presented a petition from Silas Stone, of Massachusetts, praying an extension of the time of his exclusive right to the use of patent for making trusses. Referred to a select committee.  
Mr. Gholson made an unfavorable report on the claims of several petitioners barred by the statutes of limitation.—Referred to a committee of the whole.  
The engrossed bill for the relief of Josiah H. Webb, was read a third time and passed.  
Mr. Morrow reported favorable on the petition of sundry land-claimants in Mississippi territory, praying for an extension of time for paying the last instalment on purchases of public lands. Recommended to the Land Committee, to report a bill thereon.  
The House went into a committee of the whole, on the report of the committee of elections, on the contested election of John P. Hungerford—Mr. DESHA in the chair.  
Before any decision could be had, the committee rose,  
And the House adjourned.  
Thursday, November 28.  
Mr. Wm. Paulding, jun. of N. Y. and Mr. Charles Goldsborough, this day appeared, and, after the oath was administered to them, took their seats.  
The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, respecting the regulation of the currency of foreign coins, was laid before the House by the Speaker, and ordered to lie on the table.  
Mr. Bacon moved the following resolutions, which were agreed to:  
Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of continuing in force for a further time an act, entitled "An Act continuing for a limited time the salaries of the officers of government therein mentioned," and have leave to report by bill or otherwise.  
Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of continuing in force for a further time the 1st section of an act, entitled "An act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers;" and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.  
Mr. Morrow made a report of the committee appointed on the 11th, "to enquire into the expediency of laying out and making the roads contemplated by the treaty of Brownstown," which was read and committed to a committee of the whole House.  
Mr. Jennings moved the following resolution, which was agreed to:  
"Resolved, That a committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of allowing the qualified voters in the several counties in the Indiana Territory to elect their sheriffs in their respective counties, and that the said committee enquire likewise into the expediency of allowing appeals in certain cases, from the territorial courts of the United States, and what amendments, if any, are necessary to be made to an act entitled "an act to divide the Indiana Territory into two separate governments," with leave to report by bill, bills, or otherwise.  
Mr. Morrow moved the following resolution, predicating it on the late unfortunate occurrence on the Wash:  
Resolved, That the President of the United States be authorised to loan to the State of Ohio—stand of arms, with bayonets and cartouch boxes, and pieces of field artillery, on the legislature of that state making such provision by law as shall, in his opinion, afford security for their safe-keeping and return, save the damage and loss

Mr. Little said his object was to procure every information attainable on a subject which had excited much attention and feeling among the people of the United States, and occasioned loud complaints. He said he had examined the records of the House, and found no report on the subject later than 1807, which report was but partial. His object was to obtain information, on the subject from 1792, when the evil was first felt, to the present time.  
The resolution lies on the table.  
Mr. Sawyer, of North Carolina, obtained leave of absence for six weeks from Monday next.  
Mr. Newton observed that the persons who took the Third Census had been also directed by law to take accounts of the Manufacturers of the U. States in their respective districts, and make their returns to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. So soon as the committee of Commerce & Manufactures should be in possession of that report, it was the intention of the committee to take the subject of manufactures into consideration. And he now rose to give notice that the committee were ready to receive any information on this subject which gentlemen from any part of the union might have to communicate.  
Mr. Rhea, after expressing his thanks for the liberty offered to him to give to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures any information he might possess on the subject of the manufactures of the country in which he lived; but thinking it possible he might not have the honor of coming before that committee, he should move the consideration of the resolution offered by him some days ago for laying additional duties on the coarse manufactures of certain materials imported into the U. S. It appeared, from the gentleman's statement, that the committee had now before them no specific proposition for encouraging manufactures, and were waiting for a certain something from the Treasury Department, which they did not know when they should receive. He therefore hoped they would take up his resolution.  
The House refused to proceed to the consideration of Mr. Rhea's resolution. Yeas 44, Nays 69.  
Mr. Rhea then moved the order of the day on the bill providing for the government of Louisiana; which the House also refused to take up.  
Mr. Poindexter, after observing that the resolution already before the House on the subject was not sufficiently comprehensive, moved the following resolution:  
Resolved, That the committee appointed on so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to Indian affairs, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of extending the jurisdiction of the District Courts of the United States and inferior courts of the territories thereof, over those parts of the several states and territories to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, so as to authorize said courts to take cognizance of all cases, civil and criminal, against any citizen or citizens, or other person or persons, (Indians excepted) resident or being within the Indian boundary.  
This resolution, on the suggestion of Mr. Rhea, who had previously offered a resolution on the same subject, was ordered to lie on the table.  
The bill from the Senate authorising the surveying and marking certain roads in the state of Ohio, as contemplated by the treaty of Brownstown, was twice read and committed.  
Mr. Nelson presented the petition of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the town of Alexandria, praying for an act of incorporation. [A bill for carrying into effect the prayer of a similar petition, it will be recollected, was at the last session rejected by the President of the United States.] The memorial, which is very long, was read and referred to the committee of the District of Columbia.

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incident to use and accident in actual service.  
The resolution was referred to a committee of the whole House.  
Friday, November 29.  
The House were engaged until a late hour on this day, in the discussion and decision on the contested election of Gen. Hungerford, of Virginia.  
The report of the committee of elections in this case, states, that further time should be allowed to the sitting member to procure testimony, &c.  
The report was overruled by the House; the sitting member was declared not to be entitled to his seat, and John Talliaferro, esq. declared to have been duly elected.  
Mr. Porter from the committee on Foreign Relations, made the following REPORT, which was referred to a committee of the whole:  
The Committee to whom was referred that part of the President's Message, which relates to our Foreign Affairs, beg leave to REPORT IN PART—  
THAT they have endeavored to give to the subject submitted to them, that full and dispassionate consideration which is due to one so intimately connected with the interest, the peace, the safety and the honor of their country.  
Your committee will not encumber your journals and waste your patience with a detailed history of all the various matters growing out of our foreign relations. The cold recital of wrongs, of injuries and aggressions known and felt by every member of this Union, could have no other effect than to deaden the national sensibility and render the public mind callous to injuries with which it is already too familiar.  
Without recurring then to the multiplied wrongs of partial or temporary operation, of which we have so just cause of complaint against the two great belligerents, your committee will only call your attention, at this time, to the systematic aggression of those powers, authorised by their edicts against neutral commerce—a system, which as regarded its principles, was founded on pretensions that went to the subversion of our national independence; and which, although now abandoned by one power, is, in its broad and destructive operation as still enforced by the other, sapping the foundation of our prosperity.  
It is more than five years since England and France, in violation of those principles of justice and public law, held sacred by all civilized nations, commenced this unprecedented system, by seizing the property of the citizens of the U. S. peacefully pursuing their lawful commerce on the high seas. To shield themselves from the odium which such outrage must incur, each of the belligerents sought a pretext in the conduct of the other—each attempting to justify his system of rapine as a retaliation for similar acts on the part of his enemy. As if the law of nations, founded on the eternal rules of justice, could sanction a principle, which if engrained into our municipal code would excuse the crime of one robber, upon the sole plea that the unfortunate object of his rapacity, was also a victim to the injustice of another. The fact of priority could be true to one only of the parties; and whether true or false, could furnish no ground of justification.  
The United States thus unexpectedly and violently assailed by the two greatest powers in Europe, withdrew their citizens and property from the ocean; and cherishing the blessing of peace, although the occasion would have fully justified war, sought redress in an appeal to the justice and magnanimity of the belligerents. When this appeal had failed of the success which was due to its moderation, other measures, founded on the same pacific policy, but applying to the interests, instead of the justice of the belligerents, were resorted to. Such was the character of the non-intercourse and non-importation laws, which invited the return of both powers to their former state of amicable relations, by offering commercial advantages to the one who should first revoke his hostile edicts, and imposing restrictions on the other.