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

SONG,

FROM THE GERMAN—BY JACOBI.

Air—"*Busk ye, Busk ye.*"

Tell me, where are the violets fled,
Those brilliant gems, so gaily blowing,
In Flora's path profusely spread,
And 'midst her varied beauties glowing?

Fond youth, how could the spring time last,
Vain hope, to find her sweets remaining;
The violet's short liv'd day is past,
Mem'ry alone that day retaining.

Oh say, where are the roses flown,
That wide their fragrant scents were throwing;
Pluck'd oft the faithful breast to crown,
A hand belov'd the gift bestowing?

Fair maid, the summer too is fled,
With its delights, beyond recalling;
The beauteous roses all are dead,
Long since, their blighted leaves were falling.

Convey me then to that clear brook,
Along whose flow'ry margin straying,
I've paused upon the stream to look,
Its murmurs soft my steps delaying.

Dry is the brook, whose pebbled course,
Once down the vale so gently flowing;
Such is of sun and wind the force,
No flow'r that drank its stream is growing.

Then lead me to the shady bower,
Late grac'd with roses intertwining,
Where many a youth and maid the power
Of love confess'd, as there reclining.

The bower is stripp'd by hail and rain;
Winter, in angry form, appearing;
Foretels his ruthless hour again,
Nor bowers, nor groves are longer cheering.

Where is the village maiden, say,
Whose charms were like the rosy morning,
Brighter than all the flowers of May,
Fairer than dew, these flowers adorning!

Transient, alas! is beauty's bloom,
Soon fade those charms we see displaying:
Mark, youth! beneath yon grassy tomb,
The maiden's cold remains are laying.

Where is the swain, where does he stray,
Whose gladsome pipe, so sweetly sounding,
Tun'd rural songs in notes so gay,
Each hill and vale the strains resounding!

Maiden, this life we so much prize,
As beats the pulse, is fast retreating;
Low in the dust the poet lies;
Now, o'er his grave the storm is beating.

November 5, 1811. G. L.

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 oil 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 WINGERD.

Shepherd's-Town, Nov. 14.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A Journeyman Waggon-Maker,

to whom good wages will be given.—Apply to the subscriber, in Charles Town.

MICHAEL LABOO.

November 22.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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.

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.

Journeymen Tailors

WANTED.

I want immediately *five* or *six* journeymen 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.

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'trix.*

November 22.

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 Shenandoah River.

October 8.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Jefferson County, towit.

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 Haines 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.

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.

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 50 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.

FALL GOODS,

NOW OPENING

By the Market house in Shepherds town

CONSISTING OF

Extra super London Cloths,
Ditto ditto Cassimeres,
Ladies Petelisse Cloths,
Fine drab cloths for frock coats,
Double mill'd drab cloths for great coats,
Low priced cloths and Cassimeres,
Fancy and swandown waistcoating well assorted,
Extra Super olive & bottle green coatings,
Low priced ditto of every colour,
Ladies extra super white flannel,
Men's fulled and milled ditto ditto,
Low priced white, blue, yellow & red do.
Extra super scarlet, blue, black and spotted petelisse do.
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,
Plaines, Kerseys, half thicks, and Pearnots,
Lion Skin, for great coats,
Ladies superfine and low priced black worsted hose,
Men's fulled, 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, 8 and 6 PLATE STOVES, and SHEET IRON, with STOVE PIPE ready made.

JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co.

Shepherd's-Town, Octobr 11.

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. tf

Apprentices Indentures

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IV.] FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1811. [No. 194.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following interesting paper, the annual report of the secretary of the treasury, was on Monday the 25th ult. laid before both houses of congress.—We recommend it to an attentive perusal. *Nat. Intel.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
November 22, 1811.

SIR—I have the honor to enclose a report prepared in obedience to the act entitled "an act to establish the treasury department.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

The hon. the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

REPORT.

In obedience to the directions of the "act supplementary to the act entitled "an act to establish the treasury department," the secretary of the treasury respectfully submits the following reports and estimates:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

1. *To the end of the year* 1811.

The actual receipts into the treasury during the year ending on the 30th September, 1811, have consisted of the following sums, viz:

Customs, sales of lands, arrears, repayments, and all other branches of revenue, amounting together, as appears by statement, (E.) to		13,641,446 37
Temporary loan of 31st December, 1810, ...		2,750,000
Total amount of receipts,		16,291,446 37
Making together with the balance in the treasury on the 1st of October, 1810, and amounting to . . .		3,459,029 72
An aggregate of . . .		19,750,476 09
The disbursements during the same year have been as follows, viz.		
Civil department, including miscellaneous expenses and those incident to the intercourse with foreign nations,	1,360,858 98	
Army, fortifications, arms & arsenals,	2,129,000	
Navy department,	2,136,000	
Indian department,	142,725	
		4,407,725
Payment for interest on public debt, ...		2,225,800 93
Total current expenses,		7,994,384 91
Reimbursement of the temporary loan (in March and September, 1811)		2,750,000
Payments on account of principal of the public debt,		5,058,272 82
Amounting together, as will appear more in detail by the statement (E) to . . .		15,802,657 73
And leaving in the treasury on the 30th Sept. 1811, a balance of		3,947,818 36
		19,750,476 09

The actual receipts arising from revenue alone, and exclusively of the temporary loan, since reimbursed, appear from this statement to have exceeded the current expenses, including therein the interest paid on the debt, by a sum of more than five million and a half of dollars. But the payments on account of interest, during the year ending on the 30th Sept. 1811, have, from an unavoidable delay in making the usual remittances to Holland, fallen short of the amount due during the same period; and the real excess of receipts arising from revenue, beyond the current expenses, including therein the interest accrued on the debt, amounts only to near 5,100,000 dollars.

The receipts for the last quarter of the year 1811, are estimated at 3,300,000 dollars; and the expenditures (including the payment of arrears of interest and near 2,160,000 dollars on account of the principal of the public debt) at 4,300,000 dollars, which will leave at the end of the year a balance in the treasury of near three millions of dollars. It will not therefore be necessary to resort for the service of the present year, to the loan authorised by the act of the last session of congress.

2.—*Year* 1812.

It is ascertained that the nett revenue arising from duties on merchandize and tonnage which has *accrued* during the three first quarters of the year 1811, exceeds six millions of dollars; and it may for the whole year be estimated at about 7,500,000 dollars.

The custom house bonds outstanding on the first day of January 1812, and falling due in that year, are also estimated, after deducting bad debts, at 7,500,000 dollars. This sum may therefore be assumed at the probable amount of the receipts into the treasury during the year 1812, on account of duties on merchandize and tonnage; the portion of the revenue arising from importations subsequent to the present year, which will be received in 1812, being considered sufficient to pay the debentures and expenses of collection of that year.

The payments made by purchasers of public lands north of the river Ohio, having during the two last years after deducting the expenses and charges on that fund, amounted to near 600,000 dollars a year; that branch of revenue may for the present be estimated at that sum. Allowing one hundred thousand dollars for the other small items of revenue which consist principally of arrears and repayments, the whole amount of actual receipts into the treasury during the year 1812, may therefore be estimated at $ 8,200,000.

The current expenses for the same year are estimated as followeth, viz.

1. Expenses of a civil nature both domestic and foreign, . . .		1,260,000
2. Military and naval establishments according to the estimates of those two departments, and including the additional permanent appropriations for the purchase of arms, and for Indian annuities, viz.		
Army (including 32,000 dollars for militia)	2,581,000	
Arsenals, arms and ordnance, . . .	614,000	
Naval department,	2,500,000	
Indian department,	220,000	
		5,915,000
3. Interest on the public debt,		2,225,000
Amounting together to		9,400,000

And exceeding by 1,200,000 dollars the probable amount of receipts. This deficit may be paid out of the sum of three millions of dollars in the treasury. But under existing circumstances, it does not seem eligible to exhaust that fund; and the estimate of receipts being also liable to more than usual uncertainty, the propriety of authorising a loan sufficient to supply that difference, and to defray such other extraordinary expenses as may be incurred during the year, is respectfully submitted:

It must at the same time be observed that the sum of 9,400,000 dollars, thus stated as the amount of current expenses for the year 1812, includes in fact a portion of extraordinary expenses arising from the present state of affairs. For if the military and naval expenditure had been estimated at a sum not exceeding the amount actually expended for those objects during the year ending on the 30th of September 1811, that is to say, at 4,400,000, instead of 5,900,000 dollars, the estimate of receipts would exceed that of current expenses.

The disbursements on account of the naval establishment have amounted in the year ending on the 30th September, 1810, to	1,675,000
And in the year ending on the 30th September 1811, to	2,136,000
The disbursements on account of the military establishment have amounted in the year ending on the 30th September 1810, to	2,3[illegible]9,000
And in the year ending on the 30th September 1811, to . . .	2,129,000
They are estimated for the year 1812, at	3,195,000

But the detailed annual estimates for the year 1812, will show that they are predicated on the employment of almost the whole of the naval force, and of the whole military establishment of the United States, authorised by law, covering, besides several other items, all the expense of more than 17,000 effective men in the land and sea service.

With respect to the payments on account of the principal of the debt, it is evident that an authority to borrow a sum equal to that which will be reimbursed during the year 1812, will be necessary. The payments which, according to law, must be made during that year on that account, consist of

1. Annual reimbursements of six per cent & deferred stock,	1,570,000
2. Reimbursement of the residue of the converted stock,	565,518 41
Amounting together to . .	2,135,518 41

This sum, and that payable for interest, amounting together to 4,360,000 dollars, leave, in order to complete the annual appropriation of eight millions a balance of 3,640,000 dollars which can be applied in no other manner than in purchases of stock at the prices limited by law. The amount which may be thus applied is therefore uncertain.

PUBLIC DEBT.

It appears by the statement (D.) that the payments on account of the principal of the public debt will, from the 1st of October 1810 to the 31st December 1811, have exceeded six millions four hundred thousand dollars. With the exception of the annual reimbursement of the 6 per cent. and deferred stocks, there will remain at the end of the year 1811 no other portion of the public debt reimbursable at the will of the U. States than the residue of converted stock, amounting, as above stated, to 565,000 dollars, and which will be paid in the year 1812. There being nothing afterwards left, on which the laws, passed subsequent to the year 1801, for the redemption of the debt, can operate, a general view of the result and effect of those laws will now be presented.

Exclusively of near three millions of unfunded debt, since reimbursed, as detailed in the report of 18th April 1808; the public debt of the United States amounted on the 1st of April, 1801, to 79,926,999

The whole amount of principal extinguished during the period of ten years and nine months, commencing the 1st of April, 1801, and ending on the 31st of December, 1811, exceeds forty-six millions of dollars, viz.		
Foreign debt paid in full, ...	10,075,004	
Eight per ct. 5 & a half per ct. 4 & a half pr. ct. & navy 6 pr. ct stocks 3 & temporary loans due on the 1st of April, 1801, to the bank of the U. States, all paid in full, .	12,657,709	
Six per cent. and deferred stocks, including the exchanged stock reimbursed,	20,820,744	
Three per cent. stock, including converted stock reimbursed, . . .	2,709,260	
Registered debt, & debt due to foreign officers, ...	90,095	
		46,022,801
Leaving the amount of old debt unredeemed on first January 1812, and consisting of the following species, viz. . . .		33,904,189
Six per cent. and deferred stocks unredeemed, amount	17,067,095	
Three per cent stock	16,157,890	
Converted do.	565,318	
1796 six per cent stock	80,000	
Registered debt and debt due to foreign officers, ...	35,886	
	33,904,189	
And to which adding the Louisiana six per cent stock, being a new debt contracted subsequent to the 1st of April, 1801,		11,250,000
Makes the whole amount of public debt on the first Jan. 1812,		45,154,189
The annual interest of the public debt due on the 1st of April 1801, amounted to . . .		4,180,463
The annual interest on the public debt extinguished between the 1st April 1801, and the 1st January 1812, amounts to .		2,732,982
Leaving for the amount of annual interest on the old debt unredeemed on the 1st Jan. 1812,		1,547,481
The annual interest on the Louisiana stock is . .		675,000
Making the annual interest on the whole debt due on the 1st January, 1812, . .		2,222,481
Which subtracted from the annual interest on the debt due on 1st April, 1801, . .		4,180,463
Leaves for the difference between the amount of interest respectively payable at those two dates, ...		1,957,982

The disposable national revenue, or that portion which alone is applicable to defray the annual national expenses, consists only of the surplus of the gross amount of revenue collected, beyond the amount necessary for paying the interest on the public debt. A diminution of that interest is, with respect to the ability of defraying the other annual expenses, a positive encrease of revenue to the same amount. With an equal amount of gross revenue, the revenue applicable to defray the national expenses is now, by the effect of the reduction of the debt, 2,600,000 dollars greater than on the 1st day of April 1801. Or if another view of the subject be thought more correct, the laws for the reduction of the debt have in ten years and nine months, enabled the United States to pay in full the purchase money of Louisiana, and encreased their revenue near two millions of dollars.

If the amount of annual payments on account of both the principal and interest of the public debt, during the last eight years, be contrasted with the payments hereafter necessary for the same purpose, the difference will be still more striking. Eight millions of dollars have been annually paid on that account during those eight years.—The whole amount payable after the year 1812, including the annual reimbursement on the six per cent. and deferred stocks, is 3,792,382 dollars, making an annual difference of more than four millions two hundred thousand dollars, which will be liberated from that appropriation. And this annual payment of about three millions eight hundred thousand dollars, would have been sufficient, with some small variations, to discharge in ten years the whole of the residue of the existing debt, with the exception of the three per cent. stock, the annual interest on which amounts only to 485,000 dollars. The aspect of the foreign relations of the United States forbids, however, the hope of seeing the work completed within that short period.

The redemption of principal has been effected without the aid of any internal taxes, either direct or indirect, without any addition during the last seven years to the rate of duties on importations, which on the contrary have been impaired by the repeal of that on salt, and notwithstanding the great diminution of commerce during the last four years. It therefore proves decisively the ability of the U. States with their ordinary revenue, to discharge, in ten years of peace, a debt of forty two millions of dollars, a fact which considerably lessens the weight of the most formidable objection to which that revenue, depending almost solely on commerce, appears to be liable. In time of peace, it is almost sufficient to defray the expenses of a war; in time of war it is hardly competent to support the expenses of a peace establishment. Sinking at once under adverse circumstances from fifteen to six or eight millions of dollars, it is only by a persevering application of the surplus, which it affords in years of prosperity, to the discharge of the debt, that a total change in the system of taxation, or a perpetual accumulation of debt can be avoided. But if a similar application of such surplus be hereafter strictly adherred to, forty millions of debt contracted during five or six years of war, may always, without any extraordinary exertions, be reimbursed in ten years of peace. This view of the subject has at the present crisis appeared necessary for the purpose of distinctly pointing out one of the principal sources within the reach of the United States. But to be placed on a solid foundation, it requires the aid of a revenue "sufficient at least to defray the ordinary expenses of government, and to pay the interest on the public debt, including that on new loans which may be authorised."

PROVISION FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The revenue is derived from two sources, the duties on importation, and the sales of public lands.

The nett revenue arising from duties on merchandize and tonnage, which accrued during the year 1809, amounted to $ 6,527,168.

The nett revenue arising from the same source, which accrued during the year 1810, amounted, as will appear by the statement (A.) and (B.) to 12,513,490.

The same revenue for the year 1811, is estimated, as has already been stated, at $ 7,500,000.

A portion of the revenue of this year having been collected on British merchandize imported before the prohibition took effect, the permanent revenue, arising from duties on tonnage and merchandize, will not probably, at their present rate, and under existing

circumstances, exceed $6,000,000, an estimate which is corroborated by the view of the subject exhibited in the statement (B 2.)

The sales of public lands north of the river Ohio, have, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1811, amounted, as appears by the statement (C.) to 207,000 acres, and the payments by purchasers to 600,000 dollars. It has already been stated that those payments on the average of the two last years, amount, after deducting the expenses and charges on that fund, to the annual sum of $600,000.

The sales in the Mississippi territory being in the first instance appropriated to the payment of 1,250,000 dollars to the state of Georgia, are distinctly stated.

The permanent revenue on annual receipts after the year 1812, calculated on the existing state of affairs, may therefore be estimated at	6,600,000
Which deducted from the annual expenditures calculated on the same principle, and amounting by the preceding estimate of the year 1812, to	9,200,000
Leaves a deficiency to be provided for, of	2,600,000

An addition of fifty per cent. to the present amount of duties (together with a continuance of the temporary duty heretofore designated by the name of "Mediteranean Fund") will be sufficient to supply the deficiency, and is respectfully submitted. This mode appears preferable for the present to any internal tax. With respect to the sales of public lands, besides affording a supplementary fund for the ultimate redemption of the public debt, they may, without any diminution of revenue, be usefully applied as a bounty to soldiers enlisting in the regular service, and in facilitating the terms of loans.—But it does not appear that the actual receipts into the treasury arising from the sales can be materially encreased, without a reduction in the price; unless it be by an attempt to offer certain portions for sale in the large cities of the union,

The same amount of revenue would be necessary, and, with the aid of loans, would, it is believed, be sufficient in case of war. The same increase of duties would therefore be equally sufficient in that event. Whether it would be sufficient to produce the same amount of revenue as under existing circumstances, cannot at present be determined. Should any deficiency arise, it may be supplied without difficulty by a further increase of duties, by a restoration of that on salt, and by a proper selection of moderate internal taxes. To raise a fixed revenue of only nine millions of dollars, is so much within the compass of the national resources, so much less in proportion than is paid by any other nation, that, under any circumstances, it will only require the will of the legislature to effect the object.

The possibility of raising money by loans to the amount which may be wanted, remains to be examined. For the fact that the United States may easily, in ten years of peace extinguish a debt of forty two millions of dollars, does not necessarily imply that they could borrow that sum during the period of war,

In the present state of the world, foreign loans may be considered as nearly unattainable. In that respect as in all others, the United States must solely rely on their own resources. These have their natural bounds, but are believed to be fully adequate to the support of all the national force that can be usefully and effectually employed.

The ability and will of the United States faithfully to perform their engagements, are universally known; and the terms of loans will in no shape whatever be affected by the want of confidence in either. They must, however, depend, not only on the state of public credit, and on the ability to lend, but also on the existing demand for capital required for other objects. Whatever this may be, the money wanted by the public must be purchased at its market price. Whenever the amount wanted for the service of the year, or the whole amount of stock in the market, shall exceed certain limits, it may be expected that legal interest will not be sufficient to obtain the sums required. In that case the most simple and direct is also the cheapest and safest mode. It appears much more eligible to pay at once the difference, either by a premium in lands, or by allowing a higher rate of interest, than to encrease the amount of stock created, or to attempt any operation which might injuriously affect the circulating medium of the country. This difficulty, and it is the only serious one which has been anticipated, will not, indeed, if analysed, appear very formidable. For, to take an extreme case, and supposing even forty millions of dollars to be borrowed at eight instead of six per cent a year, the only difference would consist in the additional payment of eight hundred thousand dollars a year, until the principal was reimbursed: a payment inconvenient indeed, and to be avoided if practicable, but, inconsiderable if compared either with the effects of other means of raising money, or with some other branches of the public expenditure.

It appears from the preceding estimates that nothing more may be strictly wanted for defraying, during the year 1812, the expenses as yet authorised, by law, than an authority to borrow a sum equal to that which may be reimbursed on account of the principal of the public debt. With a view to the ensuing years and considering the aspect of public affairs presented by the executive, and the measures of expense which he has recommended, it has been attempted to show,

1. That a fixed revenue of about nine millions of dollars is necessary and sufficient, both under the existing situation of the U. States and in the event of their assuming a different attitude.

2. That an addition to the rate of duties on importations is at present sufficient for that purpose, although in the course of events it may require some aid from other sources of revenue.

3. That a just reliance may be placed on obtaining loans to a considerable amount, for defraying the extraordinary expences which may be incurred beyond the amount of revenue above stated.

4. That the peace revenue of the U. States will be sufficient, without any extraordinary exertions, to discharge in a few years the debt which may be thus necessarily incurred. All which is respectfully submitted.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

Treasury Department, Nov. 22d, 1811.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Monday, December 2.

Mr. Reed submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any alterations are necessary in the rules and articles for the better government of the troops raised or to be raised by the United States, and that the committee have leave to report by bill or bills or otherwise.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the apportionment of representatives among the several states, according to the third enumeration.

On motion of Mr. Bayard, to strike out the words "thirty-seven," being the ratio fixed by the House of Representatives as necessary to entitle to a Representative, it was determined in the affirmative, yeas 18, noes 16.

A motion was made by Mr. Taylor, of S. C. to fill up the blank with the word "forty," and determined in the negative, 21 to 13.

On motion of Mr. Bayard to insert the words "thirty-five" in lieu of the words stricken out—it was determined in the affirmative, 22 to 12.

The bill being amended on the foregoing principles, was ordered to be read a third time as amended.

The bill for the relief of Abraham Whipple was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 2.

John Talliaferro, declared by the house to be entitled to the seat lately occupied by John P. Hungerford, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Lacock presented a petition of sundry persons of several christian denominations, praying that Post Offices may not be opened and that the mails may not be carried on Sundays.—Referred.

The Speaker laid before the House sundry resolutions adopted at a meeting of a number of inhabitants of Gloucester county, N. J. expressing their confidence in the present administration, &c. which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Basset, from the committee appointed to prepare standing rules and orders for the government of the house, made a report, which was committed.

Several petitions of a private nature were presented and referred.

Mr. Little from the committee appointed to wait on the president of the U. S. with a resolution passed on Friday, calling for certain information, reported that they had performed that duty, and received for answer that the president would cause due attention to be paid to the request of the house.

And the house adjourned.

[*Nothing of importance was transacted in the House on Tuesday & Wednesday.*]

Thursday, Dec. 5.

Mr. Lewis presented a petition from Jane Deakins, of Alexandria, praying for a Divorce. Referred to the committee on the district of Columbia.

The Speaker laid before the house sundry resolutions of the people of St. Louis, Upper Louisiana, expressive of their wishes for an alteration in the form of government of that territory. Referred to the committee of the whole to whom the bill on that subject is referred.

The bill from the senate, making further provision for the corps of Engineers, was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole on Wednesday.

The house resumed the unfinished business of yesterday, (the amendment of the senate to the bill fixing the ratio of representation.)

Mr. Newton moved that the bill be recommitted to a committee of the whole house, in order that it might undergo an ample discussion. Lost, yeas 57, nays 60.

Mr. Rhea spoke at length against agreeing to the amendment of the senate. He was replied to by Mr. Wright.

Mr. Wright was followed by Mr. Randolph, who contended that the Senate had no right to make an amendment to a bill of this sort. It belonged exclusively (he said) to this house to fix the number of their own body.—This principle ought never to be surrendered. It would be better for the large states to lose one half of their representation, than to permit the senate to interfere. He referred to the history of former sessions, from which it appeared (he observed) that they had always shewn a disposition to increase their own power, at the expense of the house. He should be sorry to pass any law which would deprive any of the states of a portion of its representation on this floor; but he had rather do that, than accept of the amendment of the senate. Mr. R. made a variety of remarks relative to this latter body, styling them a corps diplomatique, a kind of regular army when compared with the militia of the house of representatives, &c. He was opposed to increasing the number of representatives, on the ground that it would give the northern states a preponderance over the southern.

Mr. Smilie deprecated the idea of any preponderance northern or southern; he hoped never to see parties formed on geographical distinctions.—At the same time he contended that Pennsylvania had a right to demand fair play on the present occasion, as she had not received her proportion of the offices and emoluments of the general government, to prove which he read a statement from a newspaper, shewing in what manner federal offices have been distributed.

Mr. Gholson opposed the amendment of the senate, on the ground that the ratio asked by them, (35,000) would leave a very large and unequal fraction unrepresented in the southern states. As to what had been said about the distribution of offices, Mr. G. remarked, that if Virginia had received a greater number of high federal offices than Pennsylvania, he would leave it to the gentleman (Mr. Smilie) to calculate the cause.

Mr. Macon said it was all idle to talk about northern and southern interest. It was evident no such interest had any weight in this house; they almost uniformly voted by parties, federal and republican; they never thought of dividing themselves into distinct interests north and south of the Delaware.

After some further discussion, the question was taken by ayes and noes on agreeing to the amendment of the senate, and it was lost, ayes 65, noes 64, (the Speaker voting in the negative.)

On motion of Mr. Randolph, a committee of 3 members was appointed to join such committee as may be appointed by the senate to confer relative to the disagreement of the two houses with regard to the bill.

And then the house adjourned (3 o'clock.)

Friday, Dec. 6th.

On motion of Mr. Porter, the house went into committee of the whole on the report of the committee of Foreign Relations,—Mr. Macon in the chair.

Mr. Porter rose to explain the object of the committee of Foreign Relations in making this report. He said the committee had considered all prospect of an amicable settlement of our differences with Great Britain as at an end. This was evident from the miserable shifts she resorted to in order to justify her aggressions upon our commerce. If we submitted much longer to these, we might expect to see the subjects of G. Britain not only capturing our property at sea, but treading upon our necks in the streets of our cities. With regard to the question of any longer submitting to wrongs inflicted upon us by the Orders in Council, or of openly resisting them by war, there was but one opinion in the committee, and this was, that *they ought to be resisted by WAR.*—As to the time and manner of waging this war, however, there was some little difference of opinion among the committee. Although we could not contend with G. B. on her own element, we could do her essential injury upon it; and it was, besides, in our power to deprive her of the valuable provinces she held in North-America. After some calculations with regard to the expense of a War, Mr. P. observed, that if the present resolutions were agreed to, it was the intention of the committee of Foreign Relations to recommend open, decisive War, unless G. Britain repealed her Orders in Council. He concluded by remarking that the committee had approached this subject with diffidence and awe; but they had done what they considered their duty: And he hoped, if we were to have war, we should not rush into it unprepared.

The question was taken on the first resolution, and it was agreed to without a division.

Mr. Little moved to strike out the words "ten thousand" in the second resolution, for the purpose of inserting 15,000. The motion to strike out was carried.

Mr. Fisk wished to have the blank filled with 30,000. If we were to have War, he was for raising an overwhelming force at once.

Mr. Alston thought it would be best to have the matter discretionary with the executive. He should be in favor of giving the president power to raise any number of men not exceeding 50,000.

Mr. Fisk also supported filling the blank with a large number. We had (he said) a large extent of frontier to defend. There were many people in Canada who were anxious to live under the American government; but if a small force was sent there, these people would be compelled to fight against us. He stated the probable amount of British regular troops in Canada as being about 6,000 men.

Mr. Nelson was opposed to any alteration in the resolution. The committee of Foreign Relations had stated that they had given the subject the most mature reflection; they had the best sources of information; and they had recommended the present number as amply sufficient. If more men should be wanting, they could be raised afterwards. He had more dependence on the militia than on regular troops. What, he asked was to be done with these 30 or 40,000 mercenaries and the miscreants who attended them, in case of our assuming a peaceful attitude?—There was no necessity for rushing precipitately into enormous expences.

Mr. Wright expressed his astonishment that the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Nelson) should have termed men, about to be raised to defend the liberties of their country, bribed mercenaries and miscreants. It was paying no great compliment to the revolutionary army; and it was calculated, besides, to render the contemplated service disgraceful. Mr. Wright dwelt on this subject at some length and manifested considerable warmth. Mr. Nelson rose to explain; but Mr. W. would not permit him, observing, that he might reply afterwards. Mr. Wright was in favor of a large number of regulars.

Mr. Porter said that as these resolutions were offered merely to try the sense of the house, whether or not they were willing to go to war, he would suggest the propriety of leaving the resolution blank; in order that the details might be settled in the bill to be brought in, pursuant to the resolution, if adopted.

Mr. Fisk accordingly withdrew his proposition for filling the blank.

The several propositions to fill the blank being withdrawn, the question was taken on the resolution, and it was agreed to without a division, as were also the third, fourth and fifth.

Mr. M'Kee spoke against the sixth resolution, (allowing merchant vessels to arm.)—He said it was absurd to talk of going to war, and at the same time barely permitting vessels to arm in self defence.

Mr. Smilie supported the resolution. If we were not now in war, he said he verily believed we soon should be.

Mr. M'Kee moved to amend the resolution so as to read, "Resolved, That an EMBARGO be laid for ninety days, &c."

The chairman said this was an entire substitute, and could not be received.

The question was then taken on the resolution, and it was agreed to; after which the committee of the whole rose and reported their agreement to the several resolutions.

Mr. Randolph moved that the report lie upon the table, in order that further time might be allowed for deliberation. This motion was lost, yeas 52 nays 65.

The house then proceeded to consider the report. The ayes and noes were taken on agreeing to the first resolution reported by the committee of the whole, and it was agreed to, ayes 117, noes 11.

Mr. Goldsborough hoped some further time would be allowed for deliberation before the question was taken on the second resolution. He should be willing to afford the government every aid in his power, if they were determined to plunge the nation into a war; but he wished at least one more evening to reflect upon so important a subject.—He therefore moved that the house adjourn. This motion was agreed to (3 o'clock.)

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1.

Late from Algesiras.

Capt. Bancroft, of the schooner Sea-Nymph, who arrived at this port on Saturday evening, which place he left on the 16th Oct. has favored us with the following situation of the Armies in that neighborhood, viz.

That a detachment of the French army, said to be commanded by marshal Soult, and about 10,000 strong, had within a few days, made their appearance within the neighborhood of Algesiras, and had compelled Gen. Ballasteros whose Army consisted of 5,800 effectives and 600 other troops, to retreat from the positions they held on the heights and took protection under the batteries of Gibraltar, which was effected without any fighting of consequence. That a small detachment of Soult's army was fallen in with a few days since and about 30 men were made prisoners, among whom was one Colonel. Since this affair, the lives lost on both sides did not exceed 20.

General Ballasteros has very wisely avoided a general engagement with a force so superior in discipline and numbers, and has only considered the security of his army, until he can be reinforced.

About two hours before capt. B. sailed, 3 English officers arrived with dispatches from Tarifa, with advices of the arrival of 2500 English and 400 Spanish troops at that place, and that half of them were landed when they left Tarifa—that 2,000 more were expected from Ceuta.

The French were in full possession of St. Roque, and all the inhabitants were leaving the town, with what they could pack up and carry off, and flying for protection on board vessels in the harbor, and on Green Island; they so overloaded the boats with women and children, in the hurry and confusion, that two of them were sunk, and several people drowned.

On the morning of the 16th October, there was a constant fire kept up between the skirmishing parties, near the neutral ground, and the English gun boats stationed there were playing upon the French. At the entrance of the Gut of Gibraltar, capt. B. passed a fleet of 10 sail of transports full of troops, under convoy of a frigate, bound in.

RICHMOND, December 2.

This being the day appointed by law for the annual meeting of the Legislature of Virginia, a quorum of both houses assembled at the Capitol in this city.——In the Senate, Robert Taylor, Esq. was re elected Speaker, Theodosius Hansford, Esq, Clerk, and Major Denholm, Serjeant at arms.——In the House of Delegates, James Barbour, Esq. was re elected Speaker, William Munford, Esq. Clerk, and Mr. Prunty, Serjeant at arms.

From a Louisville Paper.

Camp, Battle Ground, one mile from the Prophet's Village, Nov. 8.

DEAR SIR—We were attacked at half past 4 o'clock on the morning of the 7th instant, by the Prophet's party, consisting, as is supposed, of 600 warriors. We were not at that hour prepared for action, and were lulled into greater security than usual by a promise that was made by his messengers to the Governor, to come or send into camp to treat of peace. Dismay and confusion prevailed for some time till the troops were formed, when a desperate action took place, which lasted for two hours. Just at day break they were driven from the camp after sustaining two successive charges. The loss we have sustained is considerable; not, however, more than the enemy suffered. It consists, I am told, of 160 or 70 killed and wounded—42 of whom were killed or have died since the action. The officers who fell were all militia. One regular officer only is thought to be dangerously wounded.—Col. Daviess, capts. Spencer, Berry and Warwick, and Lieut. M'Mahan are killed, Col. Owen, of Kentucky, is also killed. Our acquaintance, Thomas Randolph and Col. Isaac White, of the cavalry are killed, our worthy and brave friend, Col. Bartholomew, is wounded in the arm. I had a narrow escape, the horse I rode was shot under me—another I mounted afterwards wounded, and a ball passed through, or cut my great coat. Never did men behave better generally, than both regulars and militia; and nothing but their bravery, and the bravery and military skill of the commander in chief, prevented this action from being as fatal as St. Clair's. The old Indian fighters say that they never have witnessed one so severe. The town which was considerable, is now in flames. I must conclude by subscribing myself your friend, &c.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

In addition to the above, we are happy to announce the arrival of Major George R. C. Floyd, and a number of volunteers of this county, from whom we have collected the following particulars. The troops under Gov. Harrison, left the Prophet's town for Vincennes, on the 9th, and arrived without molestation from the enemy, on the evening of the 18th, having put part of the wounded on board boats, at fort Harrison, a number of whom died on their way down. The regulars were left at fort Knox, a few miles above Vincennes. That 179 were killed and wounded, 52 of whom were found dead on the battle ground or died since of their wounds. The Indian woman that was found in the Prophet's town, says that about 197 were missing.—Mr. Wells says he counted 49 new graves, and 54 Indians laying on the ground. The aggregate amount of their loss appears to be about 300.

CHARLES-TOWN, December 13.

George W. Smith, Esq. late Lieutenant Governor, is elected Governor of Virginia, for the ensuing year.

The United States' sloop of war Hornet, captain Lawrence, sailed from New York on the 4th instant, with despatches for France and England. A report was in circulation at New York that a treaty had been agreed upon between the British minister and our government, and sent out in the above vessel.

Rosevelt's Steam Boat, built at Pittsburg, reached Louisville (Falls of Ohio) in 64 hours sailing—a distance of more than 600 miles. She sails *against the current* at the rate of 13 miles in two hours and a half.

Mr. Rodney has resigned the office of attorney general of the U. S. It is rumored that he retires under wounded feelings, and has been badly treated. *Balt. Whig.*

GEN. WILKINSON'S TRIAL.

[COMMUNICATED.]

We mentioned some days since, that on the 7th of this month the court martial, having been in session more than two months, and examined all the witnesses who had been offered on either side, came to a resolution to close the testimony for and against the accused, and gave the time he asked for to prepare his defence. On Friday the 15th, the day on which the General was expected to make his defence, a large and respectable audience assembled in the court room. As soon as the court was opened, the President asked General Wilkinson if he was ready to proceed in his defence? Gen. W. replied—"Mr. President, I am ready; but having understood this morning that a witness has arrived, on whom my accusers have chiefly relied to criminate me, I have not brought my defence: because, my doing so might have been deemed expressive of a wish on my part to shut out the testimony now ready to be offered. I have, sir, no wish to exclude any testimony that can be produced against me, even although the source from which it is derived is most foul and polluted. However it may be obtained, whatever aspect it may wear, let it come—I most willingly meet it. All that I have ever asked, all that I have ever wished to ensure my triumph and cover my accusers with reproach and shame, is the privilege of meeting their proofs fairly and openly and speedily before an impartial tribunal."

The witness alluded to in Gen. W's. address, was the celebrated *Don Thomas Power*, who arrived, it was said, late the evening before. The court, after some deliberation, rescinded their former resolution, and determined on the examination of Power.—While under examination, & when the Judge Advocate was engaged in writing down a part of his testimony, Power addressed himself to General Wilkinson, and said aloud—"It *is* an unfortunate day for you, General, and painful to me, to make these declarations; but it is your own fault. You have placed me in a situation where I must *stab* or be *stabbed.*" In the course of his examination Power again addressed himself to the General, who replied indignantly—"Not a word from you, Sir—don't address yourself to me."

A short time afterwards, the court adjourned until the next day. Power passed by the table where Gen. W. was still sitting with his counsel, and addressing himself to the General in the most civil terms, said, with a bow, "General, I saw your lady just before I left New-Orleans, and"—The residue of Mr. Power's speech was spoiled by an angry interruption from the General, who exclaimed, "Begone, Sir—not a word. If you speak to me again, I shall be tempted to do you some injury"—& Power retired without a reply. *Nat. Intel.*

We learn that letters from Vincennes announce the return to that place of the United States' troops and volunteers who were present at the late engagement near the Prophets' town.—It is not understood that the Indians made the least attempt to impede their return. Indeed their complete dispersion, and the loss they encountered on the field of battle, probably put it out of their power.

A letter from an officer in Col. Boyd's regiment of regulars, states that the officers and men, volunteers as well as regulars, displayed great bravery and determined courage. The loss of the regular troops is said to have been, including the wounded that have died since the battle, about 20 killed and 37 wounded.—*Nat. Int.*

COUNTERFEIT NOTES

On the *Bank of Maryland* are in circulation, so well executed that it is extremely difficult to distinguish them from the genuine ones. They are chiefly $10 bills. Many have been deceived by them. *Whig.*

From the New-Orleans Gazette.

A mistake has crept into some of the newspapers respecting the prophet.—He is said by some to be the celebrated Red Jacket who commanded the Indians at St. Clair's defeat in 1791—Red Jacket has been dead some time.——This man was in that battle, but was then too young to commahd. Ambition has probably led him to the same means which has so well succeeded in other countries to arrive at supreme power—religious pretences has always been resorted to by those who wish to tyrannize over mankind in their aboriginal state. His brother is a man of very considerable talents; bold, resolute and possessing the confidence of the Indians; he is probably intended as the Omar of this new Mahomet.—He was to have been sent on a mission to the Chickasaws and other tribes east of the Mississippi; but probably the movements of the whites will prevent him.

Governor Harrison, who commands the white forces on this expedition, is a man of fine talents, and has had an opportunity of learning the art of Indian warfare, under that scourge of the red people, Wayne, whose aid-de-camp he was during the campaign of '94. His perfect knowledge of the topography of the country; of the strength of the different tribes, and of the manner of fighting them, would seem to leave little room for doubt as to the prophet's downfall.

"Some time ago a boat's crew was sent from the Robuff, lying at Cadiz, to destroy a small battery near St. Lucar. Every man left the boat for that purpose except one to take care of her; some time after two of the crew who had intentionally strayed from the party, came to the boat again, and jumping into her, ordered the boat keeper to put off to the other side of the river, to the French, in order that they might desert to them; the man in the boat opposed them, and a desperate scuffle ensued: he, however, succeeded in throwing one of them overboard, and shot the other dead with a pistol which he snatched from the stern sheet; he afterwards wounded the man in the water, in his attempting to come on board again, in the arm, and succeeded in saving the boat. What renders this circumstance more remarkable, is, that the man is an American, of the name of James Thomson, who had been pressed into our service a few weeks before." *Lon. Pap.*

If the fellow *is* an American, a British yard-arm is good enough for his starting post. But the probability is, the two who wished to escape were Americans, and the fellow who prevented them an Englishman. It can hardly be possible that the spirit of an American would be so broken and changed in a few weeks as to volunteer in opposing the escape of others from his tyrants. The fellow who did it must have been born a slave. *Colum.*

Wheel-Wright & Chair-Making Business.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Joseph Brown, deceased, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its branches. Those who may please to favor him with their custom may depend on having their work done in the most satisfactory manner; and he hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit the favors of the public.

JACOB STATTEN.

Charlestown, December 13.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen on Friday night the 29th ultimo, from the subscriber, living in Charlestown, *a dark bay mare*, rather more than 14 hands high, black mane and tail, her mane inclines to both sides of her neck; no brand recollected, and not shod, a small white spot on her forehead, long back and short rump, and a small lump on her back occasioned by the hinder part of the saddle. Whoever brings her home, or informs me where she is, so that I get her again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

TH. SMALLWOOD.

December 13.

The subscriber has for Sale,

A negro woman & child.

The woman has six years to serve, subject to one year's service for every child she has after the day of sale—the child she at present has, and all her subsequent children are to be free at 21—her present child is a female, aged one year last April, and she is now pregnant. The woman is well acquainted with house work—she and her child are also very healthy.

GEO. HITE.

Dec. 13.

Wanted Immediately,

A good journeyman weaver, to whom good wages will be given, and punctually paid. Apply to the subscriber at the Flowing Spring, near Charles-Town.

WM. STANHOPE.

December 6, 1811.

From the Hartford Mercury.

VOICE OF HOWELL.

ROBERT HOWELL, an American citizen pressed into the British service, and by Britons most BARBAROUSLY MURDERED in being compelled to fight on board the Little Belt, against his own countrymen, in which unnatural conflict he lost his leg and thigh, struck off by a cannon ball, and died in a few hours after, of the wound.

I sat where a precipice frown'd—
All was still, save the wave's murm'ring flow,
And dark, save the sea that encompass'd me round,
Held the moon in its bosom below.

—There as musing dejected and lone
Bleeding Country, thy wrongs were my care,
Tossing light, mid the billows, a form dimly shone,
And, *Howell!* thy spirit was there!—

Uncoffin'd he burst on the view!
Dark and harsh was his corse-winding sheet,
And his corpse, pale and mangled, the bloody wave threw
On the cold pointed rock at my feet!

Horror-struck, not a breath could I draw!
Not a word could my anguish declare;
But the dead from his rock raising slowly I saw
And his wound to my eyes he laid bare!

Then his hand waving soft, and his eye,
Wet so late with affection's last tear,
Sparkling life—and his breast heaving deeply a sigh—
Broke his rage kindling voice in my ear.

"Go, stranger, I bid thee to go—
Go and cry to the brave and the free—
Go and bid the heart's current more rapidly flow,
When they think of their brethren like me!

For myself, I would scorn to appeal—
Ah! for me no appeal could avail,
But I weep, that my country too coldly should feel
The wrongs which her children assail.

How long, and the nation still deaf,
Shall the groans of her seamen resound!
To their shame, to their stripes, to their multiplied grief,
Is no end, but in death to be found?

By myself, drag'd a slave from the shore,
Where with friends and with home I was blest;
By this trunk wet and pale and with blood clotted o'er,
By the deep, where it's doom is to rest.

Go and find me some Adams, to plead,
Some Hancock to burn o'er the slain.—
Again this cold fragment is welcome to bleed,
If my country be *washed* by its stain!

Go, stranger, I bid thee to go—
Go and cry to the brave and the free—
Go and bid the heart's current more rapidly flow,
When they think of their brethren like me!"

He said, and the mist of the eve
Veil'd his form, as it pass'd from my view;
And I vow'd, left in silence and sadness to grieve,
To his charge I'd be faithful & true.

TYRTÆUS.

Negroes for Hire.

TO be hired at Lee-Town, on Saturday the 28th inst. a number of valuable negroes, belonging to the heirs of William Baylor, deceased. Also I expect to offer several for sale.

RICHARD BAYLOR.

December 6.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CAUTION.

THE subscriber having purchased the two acre lot of ground lately in the possession of Mr. P. Daugherty, hereby cautions all persons from taking away the fence rails of the same, as he is determined to prosecute such offenders with the utmost rigor of the law.

SAMUEL PRICE.

Charles-Town, Dec. 6.

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 WINGERD.

Shepherd's-Town, Nov. 14.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A Journeyman Waggon-Maker,

to whom good wages will be given.—Apply to the subscriber, in Charles Town.

MICHAEL LABOO.

November 22.

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.

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. tf

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,
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.

Jefferson County, towit.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Journeymen Tailors

WANTED.

I want immediately *five* or *six* journeymen 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.

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'trix.*

November 22.

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 Shenandoah River.

October 8.

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.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

CHARLESTOWN, (*Jefferson County, Virginia,*) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

Vol. IV.] FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1811. [No. 195.

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.

From the Kentucky Reporter.

THE BATTLE ON THE WABASH.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Vincennes, to his friend in this place, dated

"*Vincennes, Nov.* 13, 1811.

"DEAR SIR—We have just received an express from the army under the command of governor Harrison; and, contrary to all expectations, they have had a severe action with the Indians. Our army, though completely victorious, has suffered considerably. A number of our bravest men have fallen. Col. Daviess is amongst the slain—he fell at the head of his dragoons, whilst endeavoring, with a few others, to break the Indians by charging on them.

The army reached the Prophet's town on the 6th inst. The Indians were embodied to the amount of between 600 and 700. Gov. Harrison had several communications with the Prophet that evening, through the medium of capt. Dubois, with the hope of conciliating the Indians, and effecting the object of the campaign without bloodshed; and they promised the governor to meet him in the morning with a white flag and enter into a treaty.—The army of governor Harrison encamped near the Indians, and the savages in violation of their promises of friendship, attacked them with the fury of hell hounds about two hours before day; the attack was made with such impetuosity, that the savages entered the lines of our army nearly at the same time with our sentinels, and several of our officers were killed in their tents.

From the best information I can obtain, either by letters or from the messengers, the little band of governor Harrison, both officers and men, behaved with the greatest bravery and firmness. Colonel Boyd, and his regiment of Yankees, particularly distinguished themselves; my informant states, that the strict discipline and daring intrepidity of the regulars saved the army—he observes: They stood like a solid wall the galling fire of the Indians; and when ordered to charge, they advanced rapidly in a solid phalanx, and with a resolution that bore down all resistance. The regulars have suffered much, what number are killed and wounded of them I do not know.

The whole number killed of our army on the ground were 33, but 14 more had died of their wounds before our express started, which was only a few hours, and the wounded were supposed to be about 60 in number.—There were 54 Indians found dead on the field of action; and upwards of 100 of their guns, so that we calculate they carried some of their dead off during the action, which is their practice.—The Indians continued the fight until day light, when they retreated into a swamp or low ground that was contiguous; but were not followed by our army. Governor Harrison then advanced and destroyed the town and every species of provision the Indians had which his own troops did not want. The governor on this occasion has proved himself to be a general. The disposition of his forces, his great caution against surprise, and his perfect self command and coolness during the whole engagement, mark him for a commander.

Colonel Owens from Shelby, who volunteered his services, and was appointed one of his aids by governor Harrison, was killed the first fire.—The officers of several companies of the militia have suffered very much; some brave fellows of my acquaintance have left young families & many friends to mourn their loss."

Extract of a letter from an officer of the army of the United States, dated

"*Camp, half a mile from the Prophet's town, Nov.* 8.

"Through divine goodness I have been spared, and hope yet to see you this winter. We arrived here on the evening of the day before yesterday, reconnoitered the town, and then formed our encampment. The whole of our fighting men about 800. It rained all night. We expected an attack and were prepared. At 4 in the morning we were assailed on all sides by numerous savages, with horrid yells. We were formed in a moment, and in less than five minutes our picketts were driven in, and the savages were in the centre of our camp. By sunrise *we completely defeated them.* But our loss has been great. The 4th regiment had about 250 effective men, and lost in killed and wounded 72 brave fellows. Several officers wounded—captain Bain I fear mortally; lieuts. Goodwin, Peters and Burchstead, seriously but not dangerously. Capt. Snelling behaved to admiration, and is well. Total killed and wounded 179. The enemy must have suffered much. We found 38 of them dead in and around our camp. They must have carried off many and also must have had many wounded. Gov. Harrison acknowledges the victory was gained by the 4th regiment. Yet the militia behaved like soldiers; but it was our men who made constant charges. We have burned the town this morning. It was supposed to be the best built town inhabited by Indians. *Palladium.*

Extract of a letter from another officer.

"*Camp near the prophet's town, Nov.* 8.

"Our force had advanced within a few miles of this place, on the 6th, when some chiefs appeared with proposals for peace.—They however had a hostile appearance, and we should have attacked, but for the lateness of the hour.

"On the morning of the 7th, before the break of day, they assailed us most furiously, breaking in upon the left of our encampment, and butchered several of our men in their tents. The U. States troops rallied, and charged with much success. It being dark the cavalry could not be useful, & almost the whole duty was effected by the bayonet. The contest lasted one hour and three quarters. Although we completely defeated the savages, many brave men fell in the action.—The total wounded and killed on our side is 123—of these were killed colonel Owens of Kentucky, a volunteer, and aid to gov. Harrison. Col. Daviess, commanding the cavalry; maj. White, & capts. Spencer & Harwich of militia riflemen—and capt. Spencer's lieut. Of the wounded are, captain Bain, very badly by the tomahawk: lieut. George G. Peters, shot through the thigh; lieut. George Conding, shot in the neck; lieut. Burchstead, shot through the leg; all of the 4th U. S. Regiment. Col. Bartholemew was shot through the arm, and there are some other officers among the wounded, whom I do not know.

"Forty-five Indians were found dead on the field, and no doubt many were carried off, according to the Indian practice. A chief of the Patawatamies is now a prisoner. There can be no doubt we made great slaughter among them.

"Yesterday was employed in taking care of our wounded, and burying the dead. And this day we should have attacked the savages in our turn in their town; but it was last night abandoned, in the greatest confusion, and the buildings are now in flames.—They carried off 500 bushels of corn, which our horses want very much.—Upwards of 50 English rifles were found on the field, some of which are new. I expect to-morrow to commence our march back to Vincennes." *ibid.*

From the National Intelligencer.

THE CANADAS.

Lower Canada contains about 160,000 inhabitants, & Upper Canada 150,000, being together 310,000.—The population except the cities of Quebec and Montreal, (containing about 18,000 souls each) forms a narrow but almost continued settlement from Quebec along the St. Lawrence, round Lake Ontario and along the Niagara river, thence westward, settlements are scattered throughout the whole peninsula formed by lakes Erie, Huron, Ontario, &c. and are rapidly increasing. The residue of inhabitants are chiefly in the neighborhood of small trading establishments. The French population may be estimated at 80,000 or 90,000. These are a simple inoffensive people—disaffected towards Great Britain, partly from an hereditary national antipathy: and partly from viewing her in the light of a conqueror. They are generally well disposed towards the U. States. Of the remainder about 20,000 or 30,000 may be considered as European and American tories—the latter most incorrigible. The residue are a mixed multitude having few predilections, except those created by interest, and consequently leaning on the side of America.

I have thought this account of the Canadians the more necessary as it is intimately connected with their reduction and affiliation with the United States.

The commerce of Canada, till lately, consisted chiefly of furs and peltries, of which they exported about 1,300,000 worth annually; and in all other articles, perhaps to the amount of 200,000 dollars. The fur trade employs 150 clerks, interpreters and agents; and about 1200 boatmen, &c. Of the amount of capital employed, the writer of these essays has no date from whence to judge—but it is unnecessary to inform the reader, that the fur trade has always been considered extremely profitable to the company, as well as to Great Britain. But the exports of the Canadas have wonderfully increased within a few years. It is believed they do not now fall short of 3,000,000 of dollars per annum—and this in articles of the utmost importance to Great Britain. They are either precisely fitted for the support of her fleets, armies and colonies or to employ her merchants and mechanics in such way as to give the greatest scope to their capital and ingenuity.

I have now to give some account of the military strength of the Canadas: And while on this subject, the reader must bear in mind, that it may be greatly increased or diminished, according to the exertions Great Britain may think best to make for the preservation of the country. The safest course will be, to expect that she will make every effort which can be attended with the hope of success. Pursuing this principle, I take it for certain, that, she will not attempt to defend the country above Quebec if rigorously assailed, but she will defend that city to the last. The whole country above Quebec is in the power of the United States, because it consists of a long and slender chain of settlers unable to succour or protect each other, and separated only by a narrow water from a populous and powerful part of the Union. The distance of Great Britain—the ice of the St. Lawrence—the difficulty of supporting and recruiting an army—the ease with which it might be out-numbered from the United States, and the impossibility of retreat in case of disaster will prevent Great Britain from sending any considerable army into the interior.—It has doubtless been from these considerations that she has not erected any strong fortifications, or stationed any large number of troops above Quebec. To that city she has directed her whole attention. It was strongly fortified by the French when in their possession—the works were considerably strengthened after its transfer to the British, and have been greatly extended and improved within the last four years.—At present though not regularly, it is strongly, and systematically fortified, and fitted for a garrison of about 8000 or 10,000 men. It is well known to those versed in the military art that any place may be reduced by a regular siege, provided the besieging army be sufficiently powerful to protect its works; and provided there be the necessary extent of ground on which to construct those works. But a siege ought never to be attempted by other than regular troops, accustomed to the tented field and directed by skilful engineers. There is great reason to believe that Great Britain has not more than seven or eight thousand men in both the Canadas, four or five thousand of which are at Quebec. Should war with Great Britain ensue, it would be the duty of the government of the U. States to lose no time in reducing the whole country above Quebec.—For this service about twenty thousand men would be proper, two thirds of whom might be volunteers and one third regulars. They should be principally directed to the region of Montreal—the outlet of Ontario—& across the Niagara river. This force would probably reduce the country with little bloodshed—delay would make it more difficult: and would subject our western frontier to murderous and predatory warfare, carried on by Indians, British and Tories. After the reduction of the country, a station might be chosen, and fortified above Quebec, which would prevent inroads from the garrison and at the same time cut off its supplies. Thus situated, the city would be of no service to Great Britain, but would be kept by her at an enormous expense till a proper time should present for us to reduce it by a regular siege.

A. B.

VOLUNTEERS! TO ARMS!

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, dated

LEXINGTON, Va. Nov. 17.

On Thursday last the militia of Rockbridge county, composing the 8th regiment of this state, met at Lexington. In the absence of Colonel James M'Dowell, it was commanded by Major Joseph Allen—The strength of the regiment exceeds eleven hundred, and an unusual number attended. The President's message had been received on the preceding Monday, & although not generally circulated, had become a topic of much conversation—His appeal to the patriotism of the nation had fired every bosom, and all seemed willing to stand first in the service of the country, should the crisis call for the military energies of the people—Early on that morning the officers assembled in the Court House, and after an animated consultation on the propriety of immediately tendering their services to the President of the United States, *they unanimously resolved to do so.*—The regiment was then paraded—colours unfurled, and marched from flank to flank—the drums beat—the cannons roared—and peal after peal of musketry swelled the general sound. The Brigade Inspector, Major John Alexander, whose zeal and ability in discipline are the highest pledges to the country in times of danger, manœuvred the regiment in several forms, & finally ordered the hallow square. It was quickly formed in the most compact order, and the artillery placed in the center—In this position every eye beamed with expectation, every bosom glowed with ardor and every rank was filled with love of country. The profound silence which now succeeded the martial sounds of the day was only interrupted by occasional bursts of patriotic expressions, which at distant intervals were heard on every side—The soldier who knew the dignity of his country had been derided, and her dearest rights infringed, could not repress the indignant rising of his spirit, and he early proclaimed his willingness to retrieve her honor or perish in her service. It was with a holy effusion which spread around and kindled burnings in every heart. The regiment was addressed in a concise manner and the message of the President read—The developement which it made of our foreign relations, left no doubt on the wavering mind how to act; the question was then propounded to the officers and men of the respective companies, whether they were willing to volunteer their services on the present occasion, and to signify their assent by acclamation and wave of the hat.

The sound began with the artillery; it passed with rapid succession through the light companies, without discord—