

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IV.]

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1811.

[No. 193.]

## 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 predicated.

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.

### 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.

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 state, such impressions, seizures and 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.

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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.

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. Gholson 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:

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.

## 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.

## 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 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.

Four Cents per Pound

WILL BE GIVEN AT THIS OFFICE FOR CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON

R A G S.

## 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.

## Journymen 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.

## Journymen 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.

## 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,



France, at length, availing herself of the proffers made equally to her and her enemy, by the non-importation law of May 1810, announced the repeal on the first of the following November, of the decrees of Berlin and Milan. And it affords a subject of sincere congratulation to be informed, through the official organs of the government that those decrees are, so far at least, as our rights are concerned, really and practically at an end.

It was confidently expected that this act on the part of France, would have been immediately followed by a revocation on the part of Great Britain of her orders in council. If our reliance on her justice had been impaired by the wrongs she had inflicted; yet when she had plighted her faith to the world that the sole motive of her aggression on neutral commerce was to be found in the Berlin and Milan decrees, we looked forward to the extinction of those decrees as the period when the freedom of the seas would be again restored.

In this reasonable expectation we have, however, been disappointed. A year has elapsed since the French decrees were rescinded, and yet Great Britain, instead of retracting *pari passu* that course of unjustifiable attack on neutral rights, in which she professed to be only the reluctant follower of France, has advanced with bolder and continually increasing strides. To the categorical demands lately made by our government for the repeal of her orders in council, she has affected to deny the practical extinction of the French decrees, and she has, moreover, advanced a new and unexpected demand, increasing in hostility the orders themselves. She has insisted, through her accredited minister at this place, that the repeal of the orders in council must be preceded, not only by the practical abandonment of the decrees of Berlin and Milan, so far as they infringe the neutral rights of the United States; but by the renunciation on the part of France, of the whole of her system of commercial warfare against Great Britain, of which those decrees originally formed a part.

This system is understood to consist in a course of measures adopted by France and the other powers on the continent subject to, or in alliance with her, calculated to prevent the introduction into their territories of the products and manufactures of Great Britain and her colonies; and to annihilate her trade with them. However hostile these regulations may be, on the part of France towards Great Britain; or however sensibly the latter may feel their effects, they are, nevertheless, to be regarded only as the expedients of one enemy against another, for which the United States as a neutral power, can, in no respect, be responsible; they are, too, in exact conformity with those which Great Britain has herself adopted and acted upon in time of peace as well as war. And it is not to be presumed that France would yield to the unauthorised demand of America what she seems to have considered as one of the most powerful engines of the present war.

Such are the pretensions upon which Great Britain founds the violation of the maritime rights of the U. States—pretensions not theoretical merely, but followed up by a desolating war upon our unprotected commerce. The ships of the United States, laden with the products of our own soil and labor, navigated by our own citizens and peacefully pursuing a lawful trade, are seized on our own coasts, at the very mouths of harbours, condemned and confiscated.

Your committee are not, however, of that sect whose worship is at the shrine of a calculating avarice. And while we are laying before you the just complaints of our merchants against the plunder of their ships and cargoes we cannot refrain from presenting to the justice and humanity of our country the unhappy case of our impressed seamen. Although the groans of these victims of barbarity for the loss of (what should be dearer to Americans than life) their liberty—although the cries of their wives and children in the privation of protectors and parents, have, of late, been drowned in the louder clamors at the loss of property; yet is the practice of forcing our mariners into the British navy, in violation of the rights of our flag, carried on with unabated rigor and severity. If it be our duty to encourage the fair and legitimate commerce of this country by protecting the property of the merchant, then, indeed, by as much as life and liberty are more estimable than ships and goods, so much more impressive is the

duty to shield the persons of our seamen, whose hard and honest services are employed, equally with those of the merchants, in advancing, under the mantle of its laws, the interests of their country.

To sum up, in a word, the great causes of complaint against Great Britain, your committee need only say—That the United States as a sovereign and independent power, claim the right to use the ocean, which is the common and acknowledged highway of nations, for the purposes of transporting, in their own vessels, the products of their own soil and the acquisitions of their own industry, to a market in the ports of friendly nations, and to bring home, in return, such articles as their necessities or convenience may require—always regarding the rights of belligerents, as defined by the established laws of nations. Great Britain, in defiance of this incontestable right, captures every American vessel bound to, or returning from, a port where her commerce is not favored; enslaves our seamen, and in spite of our remonstrances perseveres in these aggressions.

To wrongs so daring in character, and so disgraceful in their execution, it is impossible that the people of the United States should remain indifferent. We must now tamely and quietly submit, or we must resist by those means which God has placed within our reach.

Your committee would not cast a shade over the American name, by the expression of a doubt which branch of this alternative will be embraced.—The occasion is now presented when the national character misunderstood and traduced for a time by foreign and domestic enemies should be vindicated. If we have not rushed to the field of battle like the nations who are led by the mad ambition of a single chief, or the avarice of a corrupted court, it has not proceeded from a fear of war, but from our love of justice and humanity. That proud spirit of liberty and independence, which sustained our fathers in the successful assertion of their rights against foreign aggression is not yet sunk. The patriotic fire of the revolution still burns in the American breast with a holy and unextinguishable flame, and will conduct this nation to those high destinies, which are not less the reward of dignified moderation, than of exalted valor.

But we have borne with injury until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. The sovereignty and independence of these states, purchased and sanctified by the blood of our fathers, from whom we received them, not for ourselves only but as the inheritance of our posterity, are deliberately and systematically violated. And the period has arrived, when in the opinion of your committee, it is the sacred duty of Congress to call forth the patriotism and resources of the country. By the aid of these, and with the blessing of God, we confidently trust we shall be enabled to procure that redress, which has been sought for by justice, by remonstrance and forbearance in vain.

Your committee, reserving for a future report, those ulterior measures, which, in their opinion, ought to be pursued, would at this time, earnestly recommend, in the words of the President, "That the United States be immediately put into an armour and attitude demanded by the crisis, and corresponding with the national spirit and expectations." And, to this end, they beg leave to submit, for the adoption of the House, the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That the Military Establishment as authorised by the existing laws, ought to be immediately completed by filling up the ranks and prolonging the enlistments of the troops; and that to encourage enlistments, a bounty in lands ought to be given in addition to the pay and bounty now allowed by law.
2. That an additional force of ten thousand regular troops ought to be immediately raised to serve for three years: and that a bounty in lands ought to be given to encourage enlistments.
3. That it is expedient to authorise the President under proper regulations, to accept the service of any number of volunteers, not exceeding fifty thousand; to be organized, trained and held in readiness to act on such service as the exigencies of the government may require.
4. That the President be authorised to order out from time to time such detachments of the militia, as in his opinion the public service may require.
5. That all the vessels not now in

service belonging to the navy and worthy of repair be immediately fitted up and put in commission.

6. That it is expedient to permit our merchant vessels owned exclusively by resident citizens, and commanded and navigated solely by citizens, to arm, under proper regulations to be prescribed by law, in self defence, against all unlawful proceedings towards them on the high seas.

The house adjourned to Monday.

### BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS.

LOUISVILLE, November 15.  
We stop the press to announce the intelligence brought by Doct. John M. Scott, who arrived this evening directly from Vincennes. This gentleman has politely favored us with the following particulars, of a BATTLE between the Troops under Governor Harrison and the Indians. Captain Dubois of Vincennes, arrived at that place express from the Governor—states, "That on the 7th inst. the Prophet and his party consisting of 700 after professing friendship, on the evening, that they would the next morning come into the camp of Governor Harrison, with a white flag, and take him by the hand in friendship made an attack on his army about 4 o'clock in the morning of the 7th, and continued the Battle until 6, when they were put to flight. There were left dead on the ground about fifty or sixty Indians with some wounded. It is supposed they suffered considerably in their wounded; but the number is not known as the Indians are in the habit of carrying them off, together with as many of their dead as possible.

The Governor sustained an injury as report says, of about one hundred and twenty. Some say there were 160 or 170, killed and wounded.

The Governor in a letter to Col. Scott, states, that among the killed were Col. Abraham Owen, of Shelby county (Ky.) aid to the Governor, Col. Joseph Hamilton Daviess, of Lexington, Col. Isaac White, formerly the United States agent of the Saline Salt works, Capt. Spears Spencer of Corrodon (S. T.) and his two subalterns, Capt. Warrick, Thomas Randolph, Esq., and Mr. Milton, of Vincennes—That the Prophet's town was burnt on the morning of the 8th inst. the corn, amounting as was supposed to 5000 bushels, taken or destroyed—that he expected to commence his march on the 9th, to Vincennes, but it would be slow on account of the wounded, and the precautions necessary to prevent annoyance of the enemy. Capt. Dubois reports that Capt. Berry, was also killed in the engagement; that the troops under the Governor's command behaved with great bravery. Too much cannot be said in favor of Col. Boyd's regiment of regulars, and Major Floyd's detachment, who sustained the heat of the action, and acquitted themselves like heroes. Indeed the whole army did wonders considering the disadvantages under which they labored; for an attack was not contemplated by the troops generally, after the professions made by the Indian Chiefs on the 6th. That Col. Daviess lived nine hours after the action, and that Capt. Bane of the regular troops, was not dead, but expected to die every moment, from his wounds—that the Governor received a shot through his hat, which scratched the skin on the side of his head, and his horse wounded. Judge Taylor, of Jeffersonville, by the side of the Governor, had his horse killed, which fell on him, and he remained in that situation until relieved by a person pulling the horse off him.

It will be particularly noticed, that the troops under Governor Harrison, did not exceed the number of the Indians at the time of the engagement, he having been obliged to leave troops at the different forts on his way. [In addition to the above, we understand by a gentleman (Col. Wells) who passed through this place (Frankfort) on this day, that it has been ascertained that the killed, wounded and missing of Gov. Harrison's party in the late engagement with the Indians, is one hundred and seventy nine men! Editor Intelligencer.]

From the Nat. Intelligencer.  
The following is an extract from a letter to a Member of Congress in this city, dated Vincennes, November 12: "This day we have just received information, that the Governor has had a battle with the Indians—30 men killed and about one hundred wounded. The Governor marched up to the Prophet's

town in the evening, had a short conference with the Prophet, and it was agreed to hold a council the next moring. A negro had deserted to the Indians, and told them that the Governor had but about three hundred men, and that he had a great deal of goods with him, and that the next day when they were in Council, that the Governor intended to fall upon them and destroy them. This information, it is supposed, induced the Indians to commence the attack in the night. The battle lasted about two hours. They were charged by the regulars and broke. The Prophet's town is burned and the corn destroyed. From this specimen we may now expect an Indian war.—The army were not disturbed until they arrived at the Prophet's town, except the wounding of a centinel, supposed to be done by the Indians."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Louisville, to a Member of Congress, dated the 16th November.

"An action took place on the 7th November between the troops under Governor Harrison and the Indians under the Prophet. The following are some of the particulars:—I give you a list of a few that were killed in the action—Col. Daviess, Col. Owen of Shelby, Col. White of the Saline, Capt. Spencer and both his subalterns, and Capt. Berry from Corrydon, also Capt. Bane of the regulars. There were 170 whites killed and wounded and as many Indians. The Indians made the attack on the night of the 7th inst. they surprised our army, they killed all the guards with arrows and were in the camp before the whites had the least notice of them.—The battle was fought in sight of the Prophet's Town. Three Indians attacked Col. F. Geiger in his tent at one time—he killed one and vanquished the other two, he was shot through the arm.—Governor Harrison was shot through the hat and slightly wounded in the head. Thomas Randolph was killed dead; Judge Taylor's horse was killed under him. It is said that Major Floyd fought like Caesar in his shirt tailed. The Indians rushed up and came to the point of the bayonet with their tomahawks. There has been dreadful slaughter.

Since writing the above I have seen a letter from Hunter to Capt. Clarke—he states that he was slightly wounded, and among the number killed are James Summerville and Stephen Mars—Hunter states that the Indians got all their beef and a great number of their horses; they got about five thousand bushels of corn and burned the Prophet's Town the day after the action."

In addition to the above we learn, that other letters received state, that Governor Harrison had an interview with the Prophet on the 7th Nov. and it had been agreed between them to hold a Council on the next day—that a negro had deserted from the American army and went over to the Indians, and told them the intended Council was only meant as a decoy to the Indians, whom it was the intention of the whites to massacre when gathered together, and that the American troops only consisted of about two hundred.

OFFICIAL.  
Extract of a letter from Governor Harrison to the Secretary of War, dated Headquarters, near the Prophet's Town, Nov. 8th, 1811.  
SIR—I have the honor to inform you, that the dawn of yesterday terminated an action between the troops under my command, and the whole of the Prophet's force. Their precipitate retreat, leaving a number of the warriors dead on the field, and the subsequent abandonment of their town, (which was partially fortified) attest for us a complete and decisive victory.—It has, however, been dearly purchased. A number of brave and valuable men have fallen victims to the zeal for their country's and militia behaviour of the regulars and militia troops was such as would have done honor to veterans. I arrived at my present position (a mile from the town) on the evening of the 6th instant; a correspondence was immediately opened with the Prophet, and there was every appearance of a successful termination of the expedition, without a bloodshed. Indeed there was an agreement for a suspension of hostilities, until a further communication should take place on the next day.—Contrary, however, to this engagement, he attacked me at half past four o'clock in the morning, so suddenly, that the Indians were in the camp be-

fore many of the men could get out of their tents. A little confusion for a short time prevailed, but aided by the soon exertions of the officers, I was enabled to form the men in order. The companies which were hard pressed were supported, several successful charges made, and about day light, the enemy were finally put to flight.—Our killed and wounded amount to 179, of these 42 are now dead. I have not been able to ascertain the number of Indians in the action, it must, however have been considerable. The principal chief of those Potawatemies, who have joined the Prophet, is wounded, and in our possession. I have taken care of him, and shall send him back to his tribe. At a more leisure moment I shall do myself the honor to transmit a more particular account of the action, and of our previous movements, and am, with the highest respect, sir, your humble servant.

WM. HENRY HARRISON.  
The Hon. Wm. Eustis,  
Secretary of War.

SALEM, Nov. 20.  
Late from Portugal.—A Lisbon paper has been received in town, brought by the ship Tartar, Scott, arrived at Boston on Monday in 27 days from Lisbon, containing despatches from Lord Wellington as late as the 29th September, an abstract of which follows.

By the letter of Lord Wellington dated at his head-quarters at Quatrebras, on the 29th Sept. we learn that the English had an action with the French on the 25th and 27th of Sept. His lordship represents that the English behaved with great bravery, and he is uncommonly particular in the praise of many of his officers.—He says that the enemy having united their forces to relieve Rodrigo, and having been strongly reinforced by troops from Spain, which had come from the army of Naples, and their whole army amounting to 60,000 men, of whom 6000 were of the cavalry, with 125 pieces of cannon, he could not pretend to continue the blockade of Rodrigo, and therefore not being justified in the risk for such an object, he had adopted the plan of his greater security. He then exhibits an account of the event of the two actions of Bodon and Aldea da Ponte.

Lord Wellington says, in the action of 25th September on the heights of Bodon, besides the Portuguese, total loss, 1 lieutenant colonel—3 captains; 1 lieutenant; 1 quarter master of horse; 12 sergeants; 3 drummers; 139 soldiers; 87 horsemen killed, wounded and missing—in the neighborhood of Rodrigo.

ALDEA DA PONTE.  
In the action of the 27th of September, total of English loss, 1 major; 5 captains; 4 lieutenants; 2 sergeants; 1 drummer; 36 soldiers; 23 horsemen, killed and wounded.

NEW-YORK, November 21.  
Insurrection at Gaudaloupe.—By arrival yesterday morning of the brig the Abeons, capt. Watson, in 18 days from St. Croix, we learn, that an intended insurrection at Gaudaloupe, has been lately discovered and the leaders arrested and secured. The scheme was planned by two Frenchmen, who at the time the Island was surrendered to the British, were permitted to remain on their parole of honor without taking the oath of allegiance. One of these, Mons. Davite, a Merchant of high standing at Point-Peter, was to have been, in case of success, the governor of the Island, and the other, who was formerly an Aid to Ernough, was to have been the Military Chief-tain.

The Insurgents had been secretly supplied with five thousand stand of arms by Merchants at St. Bartholomews. It is said, that the plan was thoroughly organized, and every part of it in readiness for execution; and that about an hour before the general slaughter was to have commenced, a violent dispute arose between the two civil and military leaders, which disarmed them of their discretion, and led to a discovery of the plot. These particulars were received at St. Croix, on the 31st. of October, by a packet from St. Thomas.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in New-York, dated Martinique, October 17, 1811.  
"On the 10th inst. were executed at Pointe a Pit Anglois, fifteen principals (11 mulattoes, two of whom were Hay-

tian generals, and 4 negroes) in a plot formed for the firing of the town and destruction of all the white men, and such of the white ladies as were not destined to a worse fate.—Others of the chiefs are in prison, and some few of the same cast not yet taken, so that I am in hopes of seeing another long string of such "Dukes" and "Generals" soon tucked up. The plot had long since been forming, and was on the point of commencing when it was accidentally discovered by an old mulattress confessing to her priest. Her name is religiously kept secret. Some of the chiefs had, indeed, actually commenced by demanding and seizing upon the arms of the neighboring planters; and but for the timely information received, and the activity shown by the troops, which checked the brigands in the commencement of their horrid career, there would not, perhaps, in half an hour, have been one white man alive to tell the dismal tale!—Martial law has been proclaimed, though from the restoration of tranquillity, it is considered hardly necessary."

SAVANNAH, (GEO.) Nov. 18.  
BURNING OF THE FRENCH PRIVATEERS.

La Vengeance and La Franchise, French privateers, were burnt in this port on the night of the 15th inst. As this transaction will undoubtedly excite considerable interest throughout the United States, we present to our readers as correct a narrative as we believe can be obtained, of the causes which led to it.

On Wednesday night, the 13th inst. three or four American seamen, unarmed, were attacked in the western part of the city, by a body of the privateersmen, and received several l wounds with knives and daggers. On the next day, the 14th inst. the heterogeneous crew of Italians, Venetians, Milicians, Portuguese and Frenchmen, expressed their determination of making a second assault, and on the same night effected it into dreadful execution. Jacob R. Taylor, son of John R. Taylor, of Philadelphia, second mate of the brig-Hetty, capt. Wm. Collins, a respectable and decent young man, after receiving a dagger wound through the right arm, under the left shoulder, and on the crown of his head, was dispatched by a sabre blow above his hip.

At the same time, Collins, an American citizen, and lately a rigger here, was so desperately wounded he died the next morning—many other seamen were attacked and maimed in a cruel manner. On Friday afternoon, the 15th inst. a number of captains and mates of vessels and seamen were proceeding in a body, with the American flag, towards the wharf, at which La Franchise was lying, and as soon as they appeared from the narrow passage which leads to it, they were ambuscaded and fired upon by the privateersmen from a loft on the wharf, while one or two cross shots were discharged from the privateer, Captain Miller, of the brig Champlain, received a shot through his head, and is in a most dangerous situation.—at the same time a seaman belonging to captain Howland's vessel was killed. An Italian, the sailing master of one of the vessels, and a French man, fell in the rencontre, and a negro on board was shot through the hand.

The popular indignation could no longer be restrained; under feelings excited to the utmost pitch, the alarm bell sounded, and the drum beat to arms. La Franchise was boarded, and immediately towed across the river, where she was set on fire; and a great number of seamen were in the act of dismantling and casting off La Vengeance, when she was boarded by a detachment of the Savannah Guards. The Mayor of the city soon after arrived on board, and after delivering an address to the much exasperated populace, exhorted them to keep the peace, she was committed, with the crew then remaining on board of her to the protection of the corps then on board.—Her anchors having been cut away, and almost all her rigging destroyed, an attempt was made to run her on the opposite shore, but it failed, and she drifted to Twigg's wharf, where she grounded—the prisoners on board having been previously landed, and received under protection of the Republican Blues.

Soon after night, a number of boats crews evinced and expressed their fixed determination to carry the vessel.—A number of desperate efforts were made by them to board, and she was defended at the point of the bayonet until half past 11 o'clock; the assaults had now prepared combustibles, and had set fire to a Petersburg boat, within twenty yards of the privateer, which when set adrift could not have passed one side of her, while the utmost exertion was required on the other to keep off the boarders. One hour and a half having elapsed since the corps had been promised relief or reinforcement, not receiving any, and having been eight hours at their posts, exposed to a cold wind and rain, and seeing no possibility of saving the vessel from being fired, the attacking party was desired to draw off, and the detachment was disembarked. La Vengeance was soon after in flames, and was burnt to the water's edge.

We have never witnessed more unanimity of feeling than on this occasion; the American spirit rose superior to every other consideration, and all seemed animated by the same feelings and the same wishes. The volunteer corps were under arms in the city; and we have much pleasure in noticing the conduct of Major Harrison's battalion of the 24th regiment, which marched to town as soon as it could be assembled, and offered its services to the commandant. On Saturday the 17th inst. the remains of Taylor and Collins were interred. The captain of the port acted as pall-bearers and mourners, and on this melancholy oc-

casión, citizens of all ranks joined the procession from the exchange, which consisted of nearly four hundred persons.  
We sincerely hope that the peace of the city will not again be disturbed, and that such wretches as composed the crews of the privateers, will not be allowed an opportunity of again shedding the blood of our citizens, and drawing down American vengeance on their heads.

CHARLES-TOWN, December 6.

The rev. Mr. Price will perform divine service in the court house in this place, on Sunday the 15th inst. at 11 o'clock.

Married, last evening, by the rev. Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Charles G. Richer to Miss Christiana Milstagle, of this place.

We have pleasure in stating that the appointment of Mr. MONROE to the office of Secretary of State, made by the President during the recess of Congress, was yesterday confirmed by an unanimous vote of the Senate. Nat. Int.

From a London Paper of last month.  
"Capt. Bingham has been made a post captain, and appointed to the command of the Volage, a proof that our government prefer his statement to that of commodore Rodgers."

Letter from Mr. William Cobbett to Ephraim Pentland, Esq. of Pittsburg, (Pen.) dated  
NEWGATE, AUG. 30, 1811.

SIR,  
I have not, until now, had any good opportunity of answering your obliging letter of the 8th of October, 1810. I am exceedingly obliged to you for it, and especially as it breathes the spirit of a freeman, which spirit always warns towards those who are suffering in the cause of freedom. Your notions of the liberty of the press correspond with those of all men who do not profit by the propagation of falsehood, and of ignorance. There is little else beside falsehood, smooth and pleasing falsehood, that any man now dares publish in this country. The proprietors of the public prints are almost all purchased; and those who are not, are in constant danger of losing their liberty, their property, and their lives. But when you know that I am in this prison for two years, with a fine of 1000*l.* to pay for giving way to my honest indignation at seeing German troops brought into England, and made to superintend the flogging of English militia men, nothing need be told you of the sort of liberty we have left. I have seen with great pleasure that America has gone on without an army, that curse of all nations.—Long may she be without one! For from the day that she has a standing army, she is enslaved, and her people become miserable paupers. The fall of the bank of the United States has also been a subject of great joy with me. I here see all the fatal effects of the funding and paper money system.—But of this you will have seen enough in the Political Register, if it has had the good fortune to reach you. The non-importation law prevents me from sending out any thing more than some numbers of the Register; but from the beginning of the present year I have sent some for sale to a gentleman in Philadelphia, Mr. —, of whom you may easily get them. As long as possible I shall continue to send some numbers out to him. I shall at all times be very happy to hear from you, and I most sincerely wish you and your country happiness and prosperity.

I am, sir, your most ob't. servant,  
Wm. COBBETT.  
Mr. E. Pentland. [Phil. pap.]

IRELAND.  
By accounts from Ireland. (dated Sept. 25) per the Algeron Sidney, arrived at New-York, the editors of the Baltimore Whig have learnt the following amongst other particulars:—  
"Great inundations prevailed during the spring, which ruined the crops in the vicinity of rivers, lakes, &c. while the heavy rains threatened ruin and famine; but from the 1st of June the season was remarkably fine which changed the aspect of things.  
"Party quarrels never ran higher in the north than at present between the Orangemen and the Catholics, (denominated ribbon-men.) In the July fair of Clogher the fight was most desperate; the bishop's son attempted to quell it; they knocked him down—he called the yeomen to arms, and after an hour's stabbing and slashing, the ribbon-men gave way. The majority

of the people are discontented, and an insurrection is expected—Indeed the domineering conduct of the government faction, [Orangemen] who are enemies to civil and religious liberty, is calculated to drive the catholics, and others, to madness and revolt.  
"The celebrated Dr. Dickson, (a Presbyterian clergyman of great eloquence and learning, who always continued an uniform United Irishman in conduct,) after being long confined in Fort St. George, and liberated, was called as pastor to the congregation of Keady, in county Armagh—Having lately attended the county meeting of catholics (in Armagh) he was attacked on his return home by the Orangemen, thrown into a ditch, and left for dead—He is yet living, but being a man of seventy years of age, it was not expected he can recover!—The catholic committee of Dublin have opened a subscription for him, and offered a reward for apprehending the perpetrators of this diabolical act.  
"Doctor Dickson always spurned the regium donum, or pension which the presbyterian clergymen generally stooped to receive as a royal bounty—but in reality, 'the wages of iniquity.' I am afraid to anticipate what must happen; I am glad to avert my mind from contemplating the picture of my country."

Destruction of Batavia.—By the arrival at Philadelphia, of the ship Cordelia, from the Isle of France, it is related that the city of Batavia has been burnt by the French, and that the inhabitants had fled to the mountains.—Batavia was formerly the capitol of the Dutch possessions in India, and was taken from them by the French. The British had now blockaded the port; and to prevent the city from falling into their hands, it was set on fire and destroyed.

PETER PINDAR.  
Those who are acquainted with Dr. Wolcot, the father of living poets, are sensible that his lamp of genius still burns with a steady flame, and that his well known powers of social converse are little diminished by increase of bodily infirmity. As a public proof of the truth of these observations, the venerable bard has just given notice of his intention to publish, very shortly, the Rival Minstrel, or the Challenge to Walter Scott, Minstrel of the North, from Paul Pedragon Minstrel of the West; edited by P. Pindar, esq.—With the following epigraph:  
"Incipe, parve puer, si vis contendere mecum."

But Scotia shall not be our judge, When thou would'st bear the bell; Who, with the devil would go to law, And try the cause in hell?"

(Lon. pap.)

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.

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.

Negroes for Hire.  
TO be hired at Lec-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.

A Stray Shoat.  
CAME to the subscriber's farm, sometime last summer a sandy colored boar Shoat, with a crop off the right ear. The owner may have him again by proving property and paying the expense of this advertisement.  
LEVI CLEVELAND.  
Jefferson county, Dec. 6.

Writing Paper 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.]

**SONG,**  
FROM THE GERMAN—BY JACOBI.  
Air—"Buck ye, Buck 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 retaining;  
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 off 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 beautiful 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 may 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;  
Foretells 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,  
Tuo'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 subscribers 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 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.

**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.

**Journeyman 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 Journeyman 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.

**Journeyman 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'r.lix.  
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 robe 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 Sharpburgh, 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 16.

**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 market and saw mill. It is also well adapted for grass.  
S. M. WASHINGTON,  
November 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 market and saw mill. It is also well adapted for grass.  
S. M. WASHINGTON,  
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.

**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 10 years of age, are wanted as apprentices to the above business.  
Charlestown, Sept. 20.

**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.  
**Apprentices Indentures**  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

**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 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 writing directions may be left at Mr. Matthew Francis' 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 Shepherd's town,  
CONSISTING OF  
Extra super London Cloths,  
ditto Castles,  
Ladies Peleisee Cloths,  
Five drab cloths for frock coats,  
Double mill'd drab cloths for great coats,  
Low priced cloths and Cassimers,  
Fancy and swan-down waistcoating well assorted.  
Extra Super olive & bottle green coatings,  
Low priced ditto of every color,  
Ladies extra super white Rannel,  
Men's full'd and mill'd ditto ditto,  
Low priced white, blue, yellow & red d. Extra super scarlet, blue, black and spotted pelisee do.  
Large and small rose blankets from 64 to 12-4.  
Three and three and a half pint blue kets, large and heavy,  
Striped Druffl blankets,  
Plains, Kerseys, half thicks, and Fernots,  
Lyo. 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, 8 and 6 PLATE STOVES, and SHEET IRON, with STOVE PIPE ready made.  
JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER & Co.  
Shepherd's Town, October 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.  
**Apprentices Indentures**  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

**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 23, 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:  
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, 1,360,838 98  
Army, fortifications, arms & arsenals, 2,139,000  
Navy department, 2,136,000  
Indian department, 142,725  
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) . . . . . 2,730,000  
Payments on account of principal of the public debt, . . . . . 3,038,272 82  
Amounting together, as will appear more in detail by the statement (B) to . . . . . 15,802,637 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 2,150,000 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 authorized by the act of the last session of congress.

2.—Year 1812.  
It is ascertained that the nett revenue arising from duties on merchandise and tonnage which has accrued during the first three 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.

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 cent. 5 & a half per cent. 4 & a half per cent. & navy 6 per cent. stocks & 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 exchangeable 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 undischarged 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 16,137,890  
Converted do. . . . . 565,318  
1795 six per cent stock 80,000  
Registered debt, & debt due to foreign officers, . . . . . 35,886  
39,904,189  
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 1st 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 undischarged 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, of 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 encroachment 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 increased 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 adhered 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 authorized."