

traordinary than the assertion itself. He says, our rights are violated on the ocean, and that these violations affect our shipping, and commercial rights, to which the Canadas have no relation. The doctrine of retaliation has been much abused of late by an unnatural extension; we have now to witness a new abuse. The gentleman from Virginia has limited it down to a point.—By his system, if you receive a blow on the head, you are obliged to measure and return it on the precise point on which it was received. If you do not proceed with this mathematical accuracy, it ceases to be just self-defence; it becomes an unprovoked attack. In speaking of Canada the gentleman from Va. introduced the name of Montgomery with much feeling and interest. Sir, there is danger in that name to the gentleman's argument. It is sacred to heroism! It is indignant of submission! This calls my memory back to the time of our revolution; to the Congress of '74 and '75. Suppose a speaker of that day had risen and urged all the arguments which we have heard on this subject; had told that Congress, "your contest is about the right of laying a tax; and that the attempt on Canada had nothing to do with it: that the war would be expensive; that danger and devastation would overspread our country, and that the power of Great Britain was irresistible." With what sentiment, think you, would such doctrines have been then received? Happy for us, they had no force at that period of our country's glory. Had they been then acted on, this Hall would never have witnessed a great nation convened to deliberate for the general good; a mighty empire, with prouder prospects than any nation the sun ever shone on, would not have risen in the West. No; we would have been vile subjected colonies; governed by that imperious lord which Britain holds over her distant provinces. Sir, the gentleman from Virginia attributes the preparation for war to every thing but its true cause. He endeavored to find it in the probable rise of the price of hemp. He represents the people of the Western states as willing to plunge our country into war for such base and precarious motives. I will not reason on this point. I see the cause of their ardor, not in such base motives, but in their known patriotism and disinterestedness. No less mercenary is the reason which he attributes to the Southern states. He says that the non-importation act has reduced cotton to nothing, which has produced a feverish impatience. Sir, I acknowledge the cotton of our farms is worth but little; but not for the cause assigned by the gentleman from Virginia. The people of that section do not reason as he does; they do not attribute it to the efforts of their government to maintain the peace and independence of their country; they see in the low price of their produce, the hand of foreign injustice; they know well, without the market to the continent, the deep and steady current of supply will glut that of Great Britain; they are not prepared for the colonial state to which again that power is endeavoring to reduce us; the manly spirit of that section of our country will not submit to be regulated by any foreign power. The love of France and the hatred of England has also been assigned as the cause of the present measures.—France has not done us justice, says the gentleman from Virginia, and how can we without partially resist the aggressions of England. I know, sir, we have still causes of complaint against France; but it is of a different character from those against England. She professes now to respect our rights, and there cannot be a reasonable doubt but that the most objectionable parts of her decrees, as far as they respect us, are repealed. We have already formally acknowledged this to be a fact. I, however, protest against the whole of the principles on which this doctrine is founded. It is a novel doctrine, and no where to be found out of this House, that you cannot select your antagonist without being guilty of partiality. Sir, when two invade your rights you may resist both or either at your pleasure. It is regulated by prudence and not by right. The stale imputation of partiality to France is better calculated for the columns of a newspaper than for the walls of this House. I ask, in this particular, of the gentleman from Virginia, but for the same measure which he claims for himself. That gentleman is at a loss to account for, what he calls our hatred to England. He asks how can we hate the country of Locke, of Newton,

Hampden and Chatham: a country having the same language and customs with ourselves, and descending from a common ancestry. Sir, the laws of human affections are uniform. If we have so much to attach us to that country, powerful indeed must be the cause which has overpowered it. Yes, sir, there is a cause strongly enough. Not that occult courtly affection which he has supposed to be entertained for France; but it is to be found in continued and unprovoked insult and injury. A cause so manifest that the gentleman from Virginia had to exert much ingenuity to overlook it. But, sir, here I think the gentleman, in his eger admiration of that country, has not been sufficiently guarded in his argument. Has he reflected on the cause of that admiration? Has he examined the reasons of our high regard for her Chatham? It is his ardent patriotism; the heroic courage of his mind that could not brook the least insult or injury offered to his country, but thought that her interest and honor ought to be vindicated at every bazaar and expense. I hope, when we are called on to admire, we shall also be asked to imitate. I hope the gentleman does not wish a monopoly of those great virtues to remain to that nation. The balance of power has also been introduced as an argument for submission. England is said to be a barrier against the military despotism of France. There is, sir, one great error in our legislation. We are ready enough to protect the interest of the states; and it should seem from this argument to watch over those of a foreign nation, while we grossly neglect our own immediate concerns. This argument of the balance of power is well calculated for the British Parliament, but not at all fitted to the American Congress.—Tell them that they have to contend with a mighty power, and that if they persist in insult and injury to the American people, they will compel them to throw the whole weight of their force into the scale of their enemy. Paint the danger to them, and if they will desist from injury, we, I answer for it, will not disturb the balance. But it is absurd for us to talk of the balance of power while they by their conduct smile with contempt at our simple good natured policy. If, however, in the contest, it should be found that they underrate us, which I hope and believe, and that we can affect the balance of power, it will not be difficult for us to obtain such terms as our rights demand. I, sir, will now conclude by advertising to an argument of the gentleman from Virginia used in debate on a preceding day. He asked why not declare war immediately. The answer is obvious, because we are not yet prepared. But, says the gentleman, such language as is here held will provoke Great Britain to commence hostilities. I have no such fears. She knows well that such a course would unite all parties here; a thing which above all others she most dreads. Besides such has been our past conduct, that she will still calculate on our patience and submission till war is actually commenced.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, December 30.

Mr. Dawson moved a resolution that the members of this House wear crapes on their left arm for 30 days, to evince their esteem towards the unfortunate sufferers at Richmond.—Carried unanimously.

Mr. Lewis observed that in such cases an adjournment was the invariable practice.—Motion lost.

Mr. Williams from the military committee, reported a bill for classing the militia, &c. The first class are not to be called out for a longer period than three months—second class for a period not exceeding twelve months—third class for a period not exceeding six months, in all cases they are not to go out of the territory of the United States. The report was ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Monday.

Mr. Wright offered the following resolution—Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for the protection, recovering and indemnification of impressed American seamen. Carried without a division.

When on motion of Mr. Porter, the house went into committee of the whole.—Mr. Macon in the chair, on a bill reported by the committee of foreign relations, authorizing the president to accept of volunteer corps, not exceeding 50,000; and after some time spent therein—

Mr. Seybert moved, that the committee rise, in order to take up the bill from the senate, for raising an additional army of 25,000 regulars.

Mr. Johnson was against throwing this bill in the back ground—volunteer corps were admitted by gentlemen to be as necessary as the regulars—if the bill for the regulars had been before the house, he should have met it, and not have moved a

postponement in order to get at other business, and as the volunteers were as efficient as the regulars in the war, as a regular force so not raised would be, he therefore hoped the committee would not rise till they had went through the business before them.

Mr. Seybert was not willing to do any thing towards a regular army; if we want a regular force so not raised would be, he therefore hoped the committee would not rise till they had went through the business before them.

Mr. Clay (the speaker) declared there was something in the atmosphere of this district which paralyzed every feeling of national spirit the moment they became embodied in this house. If gentlemen would attend to the progress of the bill they would see that the regular army had always been contemplated as the first act of legislation; the 1st and 2d resolutions provided the regular force; the senate had first acted on the regular force and sent it to them for concurrence; against volunteers he had no prejudice, and God knew he had none against the militia; but as there was most difficulty in obtaining the regulars, on the principle of legislation we ought first to proceed with them, as it appeared pretty generally allowed that our main reliance must be on such a force; and without which a war would be useless if not injurious.—We had been sitting here more than two months without doing any thing but authorizing the filling the ranks of the old army; he therefore hoped the committee would rise, report progress and continue to sit again; which motion accordingly prevailed, and Mr. Speaker resumed the chair, and the chairman reported the progress of the committee.

The house then went into a committee of the whole.—Gen. Brock in the chair, on the bill from the senate for raising the additional military force, as amended and reported by the committee of foreign relations.

Mr. Fisk was in favor of the senate's bill, the first impression was every thing. It would be better to maintain in a regular army of 25,000 men for one year, than an army of 10,000 for five years.

Mr. Wright declared his faith and his hope that Congress would do something, notwithstanding the rumor that had gone out that the war was over! If the orders in council were repealed to-morrow, he would take Canada as a hostage.

The question was taken on concurring in the report of the committee of foreign relations, and lost, 44 to 65.

Several amendments of little consequence were made to the bill.—The committee then rose.

TUESDAY, December 31.

Revolutionary petitions and petitions for post offices consumed a great part of the forenoon.

Mr. Poindexter's resolution passed for filling the president for definite information relative to Florida, and a committee of two appointed to wait on him with it.

The house, after resolving itself into a committee of the whole on the Senate's bill, immediately rose, on motion of Mr. Wilkins, in order to take up the Senate's bill for raising rangers in order to protect the frontiers, as news had arrived that the Prophet had received an additional reinforcement of 2000 Indians. The house accordingly went into committee on the bill authorizing the president to raise companies of rangers.—when the bill was read, which passed its third reading in the house, and only wants the president's signature to be a law.

The committee then resumed the consideration of the bill for a regular force, to which several amendments were made, though not of a nature to diminish or affect the great principle which it held in view.

Mr. Clay offered an amendment as a proviso, to come in at the end of the first section: this provides that only officers for eight of the regiments shall be appointed till three fourths of the whole number of privates shall be enlisted. This was agreed to.

The house adjourned without taking the question.

WEDNESDAY, January 1.

Mr. Macon presented sundry resolutions of the legislature of N. Carolina, approving of the conduct of the general government. Ordered to lie on the table.

At 12 o'clock Mr. Smilie moved to adjourn, in order to pay their respects to the President, as usual on New Year's day.—The yeas and noes were taken on this motion, and it was lost, yeas 50, noes 55.

The house resumed the unfinished business of yesterday, (bill for raising 25,000 men.) This bill with numerous amendments, yesterday passed through the committee of the whole. After considerable debate on the amendments, they were all ordered to be printed, and the house adjourned.

THURSDAY, January 2.

Mr. Wright called for the consideration of his resolution offered some days ago, for the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill for the protection, recovery and indemnification of American seamen. It was agreed to, and referred to a committee of five members.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill from the senate for raising an additional military force.

After a variety of ineffectual attempts at further amendment, the question was taken by yeas and noes on enrolling the bill for a third reading, and carried, yeas 90, noes 35. It was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

NARRATIVE.

We cannot paint the details of the scene of Thursday night—No description can do justice to its horrors—and there were so few persons so cool and self-collected as to accurately paint any part of the mass of woes which fell in a moment upon us. Some scenes are so fraught with horror, that a delicate pencil would have to skip them.—Besides, time enough has not been had to bring together an accurate group of woes.

It is painful to touch upon the catastrophe of those who have gone forever. Their ashes are in the grave—but their memories are entombed in our hearts. The generous and worthy Smith, who but a few days since was crowned with one of the highest honors which Virginia can bestow, is snatched from his country, his distracted family, his children and his friends! It is not certainly known whether he effected his escape from the building and rushed again into the flames to save his child.—There is a confusion in the story, and perhaps it is as well if it never were cleared up.

Abraham B. Venable, the President of the Bank of Virginia; a man who has filled our public stations with very high repute; who has been in the House of Representatives, and in the Senate of the United States, during the most interesting periods—he too is gone! He has left no wife or children; but a long train of relatives and friends to weep his loss.—He was in the box with ladies; he begged them not to be precipitate or impatient; but was at length driven towards a window in the lobby, with a crowd of others. The suffocating smoke came rolling on.—Mr. Venable and some who were with him were thrown down. Mr. Noland fell towards the window and was saved; Mr. Venable fell the other way and perished in the smoke!

Many doubtless perished in the same way. The volume of smoke, which could not at first escape through the roof, was bent downwards; black, dense, almost saturated with oily vapours. Many were suffocated by it, who might have had strength enough to leap the windows.—Several were saved by the fresh air which they inhaled at the windows—or even at a cranny.

Poor Botts! a man of astonishing assiduity and attainments at the bar, has perished with his wife and her niece.—He fell perhaps a victim to his hopes.—He thought it more prudent to sit still with his wife, while the crowd passed by; but her sister-in-law Mrs. Page, yielding to the sympathetic impulse of her fears, rushed forward and is saved.

What a seal has death set upon his family! At one fell swoop, five helpless children are converted into Orphans.

How heavily has the hand of death fallen upon the family of the Harvies! Poor mourners, deeply indeed have ye drunk the cup of affliction. William 53 short years we had numbered among the dead the venerable John Harvie, the distinguished Lewis Harvie, the amiable Mrs. McCraw, the interesting little boy of Dr. Brockenbrough, by one blow, the distressed mother, Mrs. Harvie, has lost her noble and high-souled daughter, Juliana, her excellent son E. J. Harvie, and her sweet little girl, Mary Whitlock, her beloved Grand-daughter!!! Reader, conceive if you can, what you never can have felt.

Lieut. James Gibbon, of the United States Navy, has gone with the rest of Young as he was, he had tasted the cup of affliction. He was taken captive in the Philadelphia, and imprisoned in the prisons of Tripoli.—On this fatal night, he and Mr. John Lynch were in the same box with Mrs. Gallinger, Miss Conyers, Mr. Venable, and others.—when the alarm was first given, they endeavored to quiet the apprehensions of the ladies, but when the front scene was in flames, they rushed over for Miss Conyers who had sunk over-tireless below—they took her over; they held her between them, in a state of insensibility; her head falling over Mr. Lynch's left arm. In the heat of they proceeded towards the stairs, when Gibbon said "Lynch, let me leave Sally to me. I am strong enough to carry her; she is light and you can save somebody else." Mr. Lynch replied, "God bless you, Gibbon, there is the stairs," and then turned round to seek some of the other ladies. Poor Gibbon and his lovely and interesting companion, sunk together.

We must drop this recital.—We have already stated the deaths of Mrs. Gerardin and her sweet boy—of Mrs.

Gibson, whose husband is perhaps now on his way from Europe; what a blow upon his heart!—of the venerable Mrs. Leslie; of the lovely Nancy Green, the daughter of Mr. Green, the Manager; of the amiable Mrs. Robert Greenhow. The particulars of most of their fates are wrapt in oblivion.—Their ashes are in the grave.

These perished amid the flames—but Mrs. Patterson & Mr. Wm. Brown were overwhelmed by the crowd.

Let us change the scene. It is a far more grateful task to describe the fate of those who have, as it were, miraculously escaped. It is some relief to our feelings to contemplate those who seem again to have "re-visited the realm of light." It is almost as if the grave had given them up again from its jaws. We are sorry, indeed, that our limits do not permit us to give any but hasty sketches & sketches of events.

Mr. John G. Jackson was overcome by the suffocating smoke, and fell senseless. His last recollection was that his feet were descending; but whether the floor or stairway were broken or he had reached the descent, he was not conscious, but insensibly he descended to the level of the pit, where a strong current of fresh air revived him, as he lay amongst a heap of prostrate persons. He struggled to rise and found himself on his feet with a lady clinging to him and beseeching him to save her. With difficulty he found the door, not being acquainted with the house, but at last he emerged with the lady, when the fire was pouring through the front windows, and ere they had advanced far, the roof tumbled in.

Mr. M. W. Hancock carried with him to the play, his niece, the two Miss Herons, and three boys. When the alarm was given, he did all in his power to save his proteges—but was at last separated from them all. The flames were approaching with a degree of fury and rapidity, that was perhaps never exceeded. Hitherto the scene had been all bustle, confusion and con-agenation; it now changed to one of awful horror and desperation that beggars all description. He attempted to reach the centre window in the lobby of the lower boxes. He at last succeeded in mounting on the heads of the crowd he twined him and the window, and finally reached it, surrounded by the unavailing and afflicted cries of those suffocating around him. He stepped within the window and with difficulty raised the lower sash—he thrust his feet out, when the sash was suddenly pressed down and caught his feet between it and the sill. He extricated one foot but could not the other, until those behind him who had sufficient strength left to mount over him and the lower sash which kept him down, did so. He found himself so far gone from suffocation that he gave himself up as lost—the flames however rushed over his head and the introduction of fresh air at the bottom of the window gave him new life.—These behind him being no longer able to keep him down, he with a last effort raised the sash, extricated his foot and jumped out. It gives us sincere pleasure to add that the three boys and girls, whom he carried with him have all escaped with their lives.

Mr. John Lynch was the only person who passed the window after Mr. Hancock.—After he had left poor Gibbon, he met with a variety of horrid adventures. All was utter darkness in the lobby, and suffocation threatened. It was an awful crisis—and but that one of the windows was burst open and let in fresh air, he thinks all in the lobby must have perished; at length he reached the window, where he found a gentleman fixed fast, whom he since believes to have been Mr. Hancock. After an awful lapse, the flames were rushing on, in all directions, his hair caught fire, hope deserted him; he was struck with horror at the idea of being burnt alive. He rushed towards the window, waving his hands as quick as possible, over his head and clothes. This was a dreadful moment; he saw many drop down on each side of him suffocated—the window was now free, and he was scarcely on the bottom of it when he heard an awful crash behind him. He threw himself out, and providence preserved him.

Mr. Robert Greenhow precipitated himself down the stairs over fire-brands and bodies, with his fine son in his arms—and was saved.

Mr. Head Lynch made a wonderful escape with his child. His lady was saved by a strong man's pulling her by the hair of the head over the bodies in the stair-way.

Mr. Stetson fell in the lobby with his head to the wall—but for a crack

which his mouth accidentally caught, he would have died for want of air—the fresh air that streamed through it revived him enough to lift his head to the window—a fresh draught of it revived him, and he jumped out.

Mr. Gordon was saved in a state of insensibility. His lady was saved by jumping through the window, and clinging to a man, and her little daughter by hanging to her mantle. They had three children there, and not one of them lost.

Several individuals were active in rescuing the lives of their fellow creatures.—Dr. McCaw let down several from the window. Mr. Doyle, Mr. Grant and others, who were out, received many as they were let, or jumped down.

INTERMENT OF THE DEAD.

The arrangements for this melancholy occasion could not be completed before Sunday—and as the place of interment had been changed from the Church to the area where the Theatre stood, to that fatal and devoted spot, the funeral procession did not move, as was originally contemplated by the Committee, from the Baptist-Meeting House, near the Theatre, where the relics lay, to the Church where the interment was intended to be made.

The mournful procession began at Mr. Edward Trent's on the main street, where the remains of the unfortunate Mrs. Patterson lay.—In front, the Corps—then the Clergy—Ladies in carriages—the Executive Council—Directors of the Bank—Members of the Legislature—the Court of Hustings—Common Hall—Citizens on foot and on horse-back.—Why paint the length and solemnity of the line? They moved up the main-street until they struck the cross street leading to the Bank—here they were joined by the Corps of poor Juliana Harvie, who expired at her brother-in-law's, the Cashier of the Bank—they moved up the Capitol Hill, and at the Capitol were joined by the bearers of two large Mahogany boxes, in which were enclosed the ashes and relics of the deceased.—The mournful procession then moved to "the devoted spot" and in the centre of the area where once stood the pit, these precious relics were buried in one common grave.

The service for the dead was read by the Rev. Mr. Buchanan.—The whole scene defies description.—A whole city bathed in tears! How awful the transition on this devoted spot!—A few days since, it was the theatre of joy and merriment—animated by the sound of music and the hum of a delighted multitude. It is now a funeral pyre! the receptacle of the relics of our friends—and in a short time a monument will stand upon it to point out where their ashes lay!

REGISTER OF THE DEAD.

The following names have been added to the list of those who perished in the Theatre at Richmond on the night of the 26th December.

John Welch, a stranger, nephew to sir A. Pigott, late from England; Margaretta Anderson; Thomas Frasier; Mrs. Jerrod; James Waldon; Barack Judah's child;—Nuttle, carpenter; Pleasant, a mulatto woman, Nancy Patterson, woman of color; Fanny Goff, do.; Betsey Johnson, do.; Philadelphia—missing.

Expired since.

On Saturday night, Mrs. John Boshern.

And at 11 o'clock on Sunday night, Edward James Harvie, Esq.—in consequence of the injury he received in his efforts to save his unfortunate sister from the flames!

BOSTON, December 26.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the Galen we have London papers and advices to the 18th November—many days the latest.

On the affairs of the United States, there were nothing in the papers but speculations. It was thought by many in London, that on the expiration of a partial change of the ministry would take place—the marquis Wellesley retiring to take his former situation in India, and Mr. Percival descending to a peerage—that Mr. Russell would furnish evidence that the French decrees, though not revoked, had ceased to operate against the commerce of the United States, and that the orders in council, so far as they affect our neutral rights, would also cease. This is the report, which we hope will be realized. The parliament will positively

assemble early in January; and the restrictions, if not repealed, will die a natural death in February, and will not be renewed.

The old king was gradually descending to the tomb.

Mr. Russel, our late Charge des Affaires in Paris, had arrived in London, to exercise the same functions in England. He arrived in the Constitution frigate, captain Hull, which was to revisit France before her return to America.

Bonaparte remained in Holland, remunerating the *Mynheers* with his presence, and the smiles of his fair Empress, for their *manish*.

The affairs of the North and East remained as usual. Sicily was stated to be in great fermentation; and its Amazon Queen sick. We repeat, if that Island is not soon English it will be French; it cannot long remain Sicilian.

The London papers, amongst numerous official naval letters, contain one giving an account of the capture of La Renomme and La Neriede, of 44 guns each near Madagascar; by which it appears, that their consort, the plundering La Clorinde, struck her colors in the action, but skulked off in the night and escaped.

Bonaparte is taking the most strenuous measures to supply his subjects with our southern staple, *Colton*, from the Levant, though it must cost them nearly double.

While the Galen was lying at Spithead, a seaman, from the Constitution, deserted to the British frigate Havana. He was demanded by capt. Hull, who was referred to the post admiral at Portsmouth, and by him informed that the seaman should not be restored until the admiralty board had instructed him on the occasion. In a day or two after, an American sailor swam from the Havana to the Constitution, and being demanded by the British commander, Captain Hull refused to deliver him, until he had received instructions from the United States, and being demanded by the British commander, Captain Hull refused to deliver him, until he had received instructions from the United States, and being demanded by the British officer had furnished him in the first instance. The affair stood thus when the Galen sailed.

CHARLES-TOWN, January 10.

The bill from the Senate for raising an additional military force of 25,000 men was on Thursday ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and was yesterday read a third time, when a debate commenced on the question of its final passage, and continued until the usual hour of adjournment. There appears to be no doubt of the passage of the bill.

Nat. Intell.

The committee of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to whom the subject was referred, have unanimously reported a bill to incorporate the stockholders of the late Bank of the United States under the title of "the American Bank," with a capital of seven millions five hundred thousand dollars! Thus far we run before the wind.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Navy, dated Norfolk, Dec. 26.

"A most horrid circumstance took place here last evening.—Young Mercer, whom you have often heard me mention, had received an insult from the mate of a merchantman; a challenge followed, and last evening about sun down they met within a mile of the town—their distance of fighting was only sufficient for them not to touch each other's pistols, the word was given—both fired, and both fell DEAD!—The whole town is in an uproar on the occasion. The seconds have taken safety by flight, leaving their dead comrades without a soul near them—their bodies were brought to town last evening and will this day be interred.

* Mr. Mercer was an officer in the U. S. navy, and nephew to Gen. Mercer.

A letter from a gentleman at Mobile, received at New-Orleans, dated Nov. 8, says:—"The court of Spain has given orders to the governor of Pensacola, to give up the Floridas as far as the river Perdido. This news I received to day from my correspondent at Pensacola, dated the 4th inst. I have also seen several other letters mentioning the same."

New-York, December 28.

A mail from New-Haven reached this place yesterday, after nearly four days travelling, a distance of only 80 miles. The fall of snow to the eastward is unprecedented. It has drifted, in some places, as high as the houses. The roads are impassable.

A LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post-Office, Shepherd's-Town, Va. on the 31st day of December 1811—which will be sent to the General Post-Office, on the first of April 1812, if not taken out previous thereto.

A.
John Angle.

B.
James Banes, James Burr, Margaret Bruner, Philip Barnhart, John Bowers, Sarah Byers, Lloyd Beall.

C.
Thomas Cocoran, Jacob Coons.

D.
Theophilus Downs, Michael Dan-haver.

F.
Peter Fisher.

G.
William Guy, John Groves, H.

John Hoffman, Thomas Heary, John B. Henry, 2; Mr. Ham.

J.
Alexander Jones.

K.
Robert Kerney.

L.
Thomas Lowry, John Lowry.

M.
George Mooler, Miss Sarah Mooler, 2; Michael Mooler, John Myers, 2; Mary M'Can.

P.
John Pierce.

R.
Roger Randaf.

S.
Margaret Strode, Captain Tom Swearingen, Elizabeth Saddler, Dennis Stephens, John Showman, Jacob Sheets, John Stone.

T.
Coneluis Thompson, Aquilla Thomas, Miss Ann Thompson, Thomas Turner.

W.
David Welshans.

Y.
James Young.

JAMES BROWN, r. jr.
January 2, 1812.

Saddle and Harness Making.

THE subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he continues to carry on the above business, at his old stand in Charles-Town, where he has a quantity of work ready made and for sale on very moderate terms.

He requests all persons indebted to him either by bond note or book account, to come forward and discharge the same on or before the 15th day of February next; wheat, rye, or corn, will be received at the market price in payment of the same.

SAMUEL RUSSELL.

N. B. One or two good Journeymen Harness Makers will meet with constant employment and good wages by applying as above. S. R.
January 10, 1812.

One Cent Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber sometime in November 1811, an apprentice to the Tailoring business, named Daniel M'Curry, about 20 years of age. Whoever returns the said apprentice to me, shall receive the above reward but no other charges.

AARON CHAMBERS.
Charles-Town, Jan. 10, 1812.

Jefferson County, to wit.

November Court, 1811.

Smith Slaughter, Plaintiff,

vs.

William Slaughter and John Briscoe, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendant William Slaughter 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 March 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 Briscoe be restrained from paying, conveying away, or secreting the debts by him owing to, or the effects in his hands of the Defendant William Slaughter, until the further order of this court.

A copy. Teste,
GEO. HITE, Clk.

ALMANAC
FOR THE YEAR 1812.

	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Feb.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
March.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
April.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
May.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
June.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
July.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Aug.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sept.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nov.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dec.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

AN ACT

For the apportionment of Representatives among the several states according to the third enumeration.

BE it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That from and after the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, the House of Representatives shall be composed of members elected agreeably to a ratio of one representative for every thirty-five thousand persons in each state, computed according to the rule prescribed by the constitution of the United States, that is say: Within the state of New-Hampshire, six; within the state of Massachusetts, twenty; within the state of Vermont, six; within the state of Rhode Island, two; within the state of Connecticut, seven; within the state of New York, twenty-seven; within the state of New Jersey, six; within the state of Pennsylvania, twenty-three; within the state of Delaware, two; within the state of Maryland, nine; within the state of Virginia, twenty-three; within the state of North Carolina, thirteen; within the state of South Carolina, nine; within the state of Georgia, six; within the state of Kentucky, ten; within the state of Ohio, six; within the state of Tennessee, six.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO. CLINTON,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
December 21, 1811.

APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

LIST OF LETTERS

In the Post Office, Charlestown, on the 31st December, 1811.

B.
George Biegler, Asoph Bull, Frances Baylor, Joshua Burton, 2; Wm. Boggs, John Baggett, Peter Brumhall, Dennis Berry, John Bhenrick, Rachel Brown, John Burgoyne, Wm. Brown, Richard Baylor, Squire Barret.

C.
Dan. Collet, Stephen Cromwell, 2; Jesse Cleveland, Moses Crom, Aaron Chambers, Samuel Chambers, Frederick Clapper.

E.
Simever Elliot, Benjamin Elliot.
F.
Jacob Fisher, Anne Fenwick.

G.
Wm. Grantham, Thomas Griggs, Thomas Griggs, (of John) James Glenn, Jane Glass, James Griffith, Sarah H. Gantt, Peter Grayson.

H.
George D. Harrison, Mr. Haynes, Inn Keeper, James Hite, John Haines, Benjamin Huffman, George Hagely.

I.
Lieut. John Jameson.
K.
George Keller, Christian Keffer.

L.
Jane Lovett, Thomas L. Lowry, John H. Lewis.

M.
John Mathews, James Moore, care of Sam. Hinkle; Susan McWilliams, Theodore Magruder, Daniel McPher-son.

O.
John O'Banion.
P.
Jacob Parsons, Charles M. Perry, George Pulse.

R.
Robert Read, David M. Reynolds, George Ryley, John Reed.

S.
John Spangler, Benjamin Sheeley Wm. Stanhope, Samuel Scollay, Edward Smith, Henry Severs, Barbara R. Saunders, Michael Sanka, James S. Swearingen, Jaue Stephenson, Hartley Sullivan, Charles Sawnes, Isaac Swearingen.

T.
Thomas Talnet, Wm. Tate, John Tolih, Reazen Tucker, Fanny Taylor, John Thompson.

V.
Joseph Vance, 2; Joseph Vankirk, Seven Wayhugh, Richard Welsh, Ezekiel Wright, William Wallace, care of John Ingraham.

W.
J. HUMPHREYS, P. M.
January 1, 1812.

List of letters in the Post Office, at Harper's Ferry.

Conrad Abel, Elizabeth Brown, Henry Boteler, Thos. Dawson, Joshua Hopwood, Joseph Hoffman, Jacob Hackney, Christiana Jacobs; Philip Strider, John Snyder, Michael Sheetz, Christian Tomer, John Whitson.

R. HUMPHREYS, P. M.
January 1.

Five Dollars Reward.
STRAYED from a drove between Charles Town and Henry Garnhart's tavern, on the 27th ult. a sorrel mare, near 15 hands high, 7 years old next grass, no brand recollected, has a small mark on her withers occasioned by the fistula, and I believe a small black mark on her left hip. Whoever takes up the said mare, and delivers her to the subscriber, or to Henry Garnhart, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges by me or Henry Garnhart.

JAMES TAYLOR.
January 3, 1812.

30 Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber's farm, on Tuesday the 10th ult. a negro man named, Chester, dark complexion, about five feet eight inches high, stout and well made, has rather a pleasing countenance, a small scar on his upper lip, thirty three or thirty four years old, his clothing all home made, coat and jacket, half worn, of cotton chain and yarn filling—overalls of the same, shirt of thread and tow, each much worn and patched, a strong pair of new shoes and stockings. Should he be found with any other clothes, he has obtained them since he ran away, having only the suit above described when he went off. A reward of ten dollars will be given if taken within the counties of Jefferson or Berkeley—twenty if without the above counties, and within the state of Virginia, and thirty if without the state, and brought home to me or secured in any jail so that I get him again.

CARVER WILLIS.
Jefferson County, Va. Jan. 3, 1812.

BOATING.

THE subscribers inform the public that their boats are now in complete order for the reception of four, and will carry from five to six hundred barrels per week.

RICH. J. W. CONN,
JAMES CONN.
Keopryst, December 20.

CAUTION.

THE subscriber hereby cautions all persons against hunting and shooting on his land, or passing through his enclosures upon any pretence whatsoever, under pain of legal prosecution.
ROBERT SHIRLEY.
December 27.

FOR RENT,

And immediate possession given,
THE dwelling house lately occupied by Mr. Weldon Brinton, near Mr. Michael Wyson's, Charlestown. It is large and convenient, having five rooms below, and three above—a good cellar, kitchen, smoke house, stables, and an excellent garden. Apply to the subscriber at Harper's Ferry.
ROBERT AVIS, Senior.
December 20.

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.

Stray Sheep.

Came to the farm where John Ingram resides, near McCanse's tavern, in 1808, a stray ewe, with a crop off the left ear and a hole in the right. The owner may have her again upon proving property, and paying charges.
GEO. LAFFERTY.
Dec. 27.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from a drove between Charles Town and Henry Garnhart's tavern, on the 27th ult. a sorrel mare, near 15 hands high, 7 years old next grass, no brand recollected, has a small mark on her withers occasioned by the fistula, and I believe a small black mark on her left hip. Whoever takes up the said mare, and delivers her to the subscriber, or to Henry Garnhart, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges by me or Henry Garnhart.

JAMES TAYLOR.
January 3, 1812.

30 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's farm, on Tuesday the 10th ult. a negro man named, Chester, dark complexion, about five feet eight inches high, stout and well made, has rather a pleasing countenance, a small scar on his upper lip, thirty three or thirty four years old, his clothing all home made, coat and jacket, half worn, of cotton chain and yarn filling—overalls of the same, shirt of thread and tow, each much worn and patched, a strong pair of new shoes and stockings. Should he be found with any other clothes, he has obtained them since he ran away, having only the suit above described when he went off. A reward of ten dollars will be given if taken within the counties of Jefferson or Berkeley—twenty if without the above counties, and within the state of Virginia, and thirty if without the state, and brought home to me or secured in any jail so that I get him again.

CARVER WILLIS.
Jefferson County, Va. Jan. 3, 1812.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE FARMER'S REPOSITORY,
A VARIETY OF
BOOKS,
AMONG WHICH ARE,

- Marshall's Life of Washington,
- Weems' ditto,
- Burr's Trial,
- Wilkinson's Memoirs,
- British Cicero,
- Criminal Recorder,
- Washington's Letters,
- Ashe's Travels,
- Gass's Journal,
- Scott's Lay, Marmion and Lady of the Lake,
- Paradise Lost,
- Porteus' Evidence,
- National Songster,
- Jones's Dictionary,
- American Speaker,
- Goldsmith's Rome,—England,
- Scott's Lessons,
- Tales of Fashionable Life,
- Children of the Abbey,
- Admiral Mowbray,
- Catherine Temple,
- Sandford and Merton,
- Introduction to Reading,
- Lady's Preceptor,
- Leicester's School,
- Hymn Books,
- Bibles and Testaments,
- Thompson's Seasons,
- Chase's Trial,
- Saved Extracts,
- Josephus, 6 vols.
- Harrison's & Murray's Grammars,
- Philadelphia Primers,
- Mavor's, Dittworth's, and Universal Spelling Books,
- Gough's, Walch's and Dittworth's Arithmetics.

AN ACT

For completing the existing military establishment.

BE it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the military establishment, as now authorized by law, be immediately completed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there be allowed and paid to each effective, able bodied man, recruited or re-enlisted for that service, for the term of five years, unless sooner discharged, the sum of sixteen dollars: but the payment of one half of the said bounty shall be deferred until he shall be mustered and have joined the corps in which he is to serve; and whenever any non-commissioned officer or soldier shall be discharged from the service, who shall have obtained from the commanding officer of his company, battalion or regiment, a certificate that he had faithfully performed his duty whilst in service, he shall moreover be allowed and paid, in addition to the aforesaid bounty, three months pay, and one hundred and sixty acres of land; and the heirs and representatives of those non-commissioned officers or soldiers, who may be killed in action, or die in the service of the United States, shall likewise be paid and allowed the said additional bounty of three months pay, and one hundred and sixty acres of land, to be designated, surveyed and laid off at the public expense, in such manner and upon such terms and conditions, as may be provided by law.

ALMANACKS, for 1812.

Letter Paper—No. 1 & 2 Foolscap.
Lead Pencils and India Rubber.
Quills, Wafers, &c. &c.

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.

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.

September Court, 1811.

Mathew 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.

September Court, 1811.

Mathew 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.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IV.]

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1812.

[No. 199.

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 demerit subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

AN ACT

For completing the existing military establishment.

BE it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the military establishment, as now authorized by law, be immediately completed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there be allowed and paid to each effective, able bodied man, recruited or re-enlisted for that service, for the term of five years, unless sooner discharged, the sum of sixteen dollars: but the payment of one half of the said bounty shall be deferred until he shall be mustered and have joined the corps in which he is to serve; and whenever any non-commissioned officer or soldier shall be discharged from the service, who shall have obtained from the commanding officer of his company, battalion or regiment, a certificate that he had faithfully performed his duty whilst in service, he shall moreover be allowed and paid, in addition to the aforesaid bounty, three months pay, and one hundred and sixty acres of land; and the heirs and representatives of those non-commissioned officers or soldiers, who may be killed in action, or die in the service of the United States, shall likewise be paid and allowed the said additional bounty of three months pay, and one hundred and sixty acres of land, to be designated, surveyed and laid off at the public expense, in such manner and upon such terms and conditions, as may be provided by law.

ALMANACKS, for 1812.

Letter Paper—No. 1 & 2 Foolscap.
Lead Pencils and India Rubber.
Quills, Wafers, &c. &c.

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.

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.

September Court, 1811.

Mathew 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.

September Court, 1811.

Mathew 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.

CONDICIONS 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 demerit subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

AN ACT

For completing the existing military establishment.

BE it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the military establishment, as now authorized by law, be immediately completed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there be allowed and paid to each effective, able bodied man, recruited or re-enlisted for that service, for the term of five years, unless sooner discharged, the sum of sixteen dollars: but the payment of one half of the said bounty shall be deferred until he shall be mustered and have joined the corps in which he is to serve; and whenever any non-commissioned officer or soldier shall be discharged from the service, who shall have obtained from the commanding officer of his company, battalion or regiment, a certificate that he had faithfully performed his duty whilst in service, he shall moreover be allowed and paid, in addition to the aforesaid bounty, three months pay, and one hundred and sixty acres of land; and the heirs and representatives of those non-commissioned officers or soldiers, who may be killed in action, or die in the service of the United States, shall likewise be paid and allowed the said additional bounty of three months pay, and one hundred and sixty acres of land, to be designated, surveyed and laid off at the public expense, in such manner and upon such terms and conditions, as may be provided by law.

ALMANACKS, for 1812.

Letter Paper—No. 1 & 2 Foolscap.
Lead Pencils and India Rubber.
Quills, Wafers, &c. &c.

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.

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.

September Court, 1811.

Mathew 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.

September Court, 1811.

Mathew 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.

CONDICIONS 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 demerit subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

AN ACT

For completing the existing military establishment.

BE it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the military establishment, as now authorized by law, be immediately completed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there be allowed and paid to each effective, able bodied man, recruited or re-enlisted for that service, for the term of five years, unless sooner discharged, the sum of sixteen dollars: but the payment of one half of the said bounty shall be deferred until he shall be mustered and have joined the corps in which he is to serve; and whenever any non-commissioned officer or soldier shall be discharged from the service, who shall have obtained from the commanding officer of his company, battalion or regiment, a certificate that he had faithfully performed his duty whilst in service, he shall moreover be allowed and paid