

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IV.]

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1812.

[No. 199.

ALMANAC FOR THE YEAR 1812.

SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
Jan. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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22	23	24	25	26	27	28
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March 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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June 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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Sept. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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Oct. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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Nov. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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Dec. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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29	30	31				

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 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 McPhereson.

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. Keeper, 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.

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. Dec. 27.

Jefferson County, to wit. 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.

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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, Parreau's Evidence, National Songster, Jones's Dictionary, American Speaker, Goldsmith's Rome, England, Scott's Lessons, Tales of Fashionable Life, Children of the Abbey, Adrain Mowbray, Cidriote Temple, Sandford and Merton, Introduction to Reading, Lady's Preceptor, Leicester's School, Hymn Books, Bibles and Testaments, Thompson's Seasons, Chase's Trial, Sacred 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.

ALMANACKS, for 1812. Letter Paper—No. 1 & 2 Foolscap. Lead Pencils and India Rubber. Quills, Wafers, &c. &c.

Jefferson County, to wit. Rebecca Ridgway, Plaintiff, vs. Edward Ridgway and Henry Hains, 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.

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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.

HENRY CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate. December 24, 1811.

APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

BATTLE ON THE WABASH. Extract of a letter from an officer in Colonel Boyd's regiment to his relation near Boston.

VINCENNES, Nov. 21, 1811. "On the 17th October, I left this place to join the army at Terra Hoit, where a new fort was erecting, and reached there on the 19th. It was then determined that the troops should proceed to the Propriet's town, to interrupt their preparations for hostilities—demand the restoration of property they had stolen, and the delivery of the Indians who had murdered some of the whites. For this purpose we marched from Fort Harrison (the new fort being called by this name) on the 29th October; having proceeded about 25 miles, an express arrived at camp, with intelligence that a boat with supplies for the army, was fired upon by a party of Indians, but a few miles above Fort Harrison, and one man killed.

"The boat returned to the garrison, and measures were taken by detachments of cavalry, to discover the perpetrators, but without effect. Having halted one day to build a block house, and stowed such of our provisions as could not be transported by land—it being deemed unsafe to ascend the Wabash higher with boats, we again took up the march. The expectation of being attacked increasing as we approached the Indians, our marches were necessarily slow, to preserve the order of battle, and the health and vigor of the troops. The distance from Fort Harrison is about 100 miles, and nothing more of consequence occurred until the 6th November—when within four miles of their town—a party of nearly 30 Indians were discovered; all mounted on horseback and armed with rifles.

"This caused an apprehension that we should be immediately attacked as we were crossing some deep ravines which would have been a favorable opportunity for the enemy.

"Our cavalry, however, reconnoitred the party that had been discovered, and pursued them to their town. About two miles farther, three Indians were seen, who called out to the interpreters for peace. The troops were ordered to halt, and they conducted to the commander in chief: They however could say nothing but that the prophet was willing to make peace if the army would halt, and the governor or some deputation go forward and treat with him. Governor Harrison replied that he wished if possible to avoid the shedding of blood, and if they had aught to offer he was ready to hear; but that he had not marched that distance to be trifled with. The troops gave three cheers and moved on in order of battle. Having approached near enough to commence the attack, and the most favorable position being taken for this purpose, some Indians again came forward, and declared their wish for peace—saying at the same time, that if we would encamp near them, the prophet and some of his chiefs would come in the morning and agree to, and execute every thing stipulated. It being by this time too late for completing any arrangement, and their assurances of executing every requirement in the morning being repeated, orders were given to march to some suitable place for encampment. At this time about 400 Indians were discernible behind some breast works they had made of timber, nearly enclosing their town.— In a thick wood very near, many were heard to join their war hoes, and numbers were also in their strongest buildings through which loop holes were cut and muskets pointed.

"I passed within 50 yards of their works, and seeing each at his post kneeling with their guns pointed at us over the works, some cocked them as we passed, and having besides arms, bows and arrows, war clubs, tomahawks, &c. I thought they were indications of hostilities. We encamped about 3-4 of a mile from them, and pleased with a prospect of negotiation the next day, and fatigued with duty, the army sought repose.

"On the morning of the 7th, at 4 o'clock, I was awakened by the discharge of a gun, immediately followed by the most hideous yells, which were continued during the action.

"It commenced with fury at one point, and our line passed before it could be formed. The bayonet soon cleared our ground, and three Indians were killed, who had penetrated nearly the centre of the camp, with a design no doubt of seeking the commander in chief. It was very fortunate that our sentinel discovered and fired on them—the next sentinel saw them by the fire from the other's musket, creeping on the ground in an extended line, and as the attack was confined for a few minutes to this part of the camp it is supposed they had not all reached their station.—It was, however, but a short time before the camp was assailed from every quarter with more desperation and fury than I can describe.

"The night was so dark no man could be known but by the watch word, and I could plainly see the Indians' faces by the flashing of our muskets.—The bayonets only decided it, and wherever the regular troops charged, the enemy was put to the rout. Some companies of our regiment charged at three different parts of the line, where

prevent war, it is useful and will be satisfactory to the public to know something of the force appropriated to the defence of New-York, the commercial emporium of the United States, the richest and most populous and important city in America.

The militia of the city and county consists of ten regiments of infantry, one battalion of riflemen, one squadron of cavalry, three regiments of artillery, one company of flying do. and one company of veteran volunteers. The field-pieces are of brass, in complete order for service, and well provided with ammunition.

Exclusive of these, the heavy iron pieces, mounted on travelling carriages, & the small arms & accoutrements in the arsenal, under commissary M^r Lean, are numerous and in perfect readiness, but to what amount we are not precisely informed.

The fortifications belonging to the United States, exclusive of the forts at the Narrows, and immediately attached to the city, are as follows, and could be strengthened by almost any number of cannon at the shortest notice.

City Battery, 28 thirty-two pounders.
North do. 16 do.
On Bedlow's Island, 30 twenty-four.
On Ellis's do. 14 thirty-two.
At Castle Williams, 26 forty-two,
26 thirty-two,
and 50 fifty.
Fort Columbus, 43 twenty-four,
and 57 eighteen, besides
field pieces.
Total 290.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, January 6.

Mr. Grundy from the committee of foreign relations, to whom was recommended the bill authorizing the president to accept the service of any number of volunteers not exceeding 50,000 men, again reported that bill, with various amendments. It was referred to a committee of the whole on Wednesday.

The Speaker laid before the house a report from the secretary of the navy, inclosing a statement of the number of public vessels repaired since 1801, and the costs. Ordered to lie on the table.

The house again resumed the consideration of the bill for raising an additional army.

Mr. Stanford went upon the ground of as much cause for war in '98 as now—he spoke from high authority, and premeditated, when he said he knew the French Directory meditated a project for sending a force to this country, and he could prove it—he was called to order on Saturday for saying a member now spoke by courtesy of the house; he retraced—they spoke at the courtesy of one fifth, who had the power to put an end to debate—He had no hesitation in saying the French decrees were as atrocious as the orders in council—the magnitude of the property was an argument which could not be met—The house had so far out-gone what, according to the executive, was demanded by the "crisis," that it really became an enquiry why their bucket was to be filled till it run over that never was filled before? He took a view of the attitude of the states formerly when Georgia gave way: South-Carolina was for honor and standing armies—his own state (North-Carolina) differed with his colleague on his left (Mr. Blount) who, he believed, acted correct, but his constituents thought otherwise: Maryland and Delaware espoused the cause of the government; Pennsylvania, a great democratic state, if he mistaked not, almost insulted their governor for being a milky, half-man—New-Jersey wished to fight the French; New-York and the New-England states were the same; the "ancient dominion" over the water, and her chicken (Kentucky) were all that dared to contend that peace was the best interest of this country—He read a resolution offered by himself in '98, when, by a sort of anticipated spring, the minority sometimes got the floor—this resolution declares it to be expedient to go to war with the French republic—We had cause of war under every administration, from Washington's down to the present—the same motives which heretofore restrained ought still to operate—If we were to go to war for impressment, we ought to have it in an official form. By the report of 1804 there were but about 950 who claimed American citizenship; many of these were English, Irish, &c. who had got tired of the service—they had never seen the U. States—This never had been deemed cause of war heretofore. The gentleman from N.

Hampshire had said that after we had taken Canada we were to look towards the Bahamas; it was this spirit of conquest that has made Europe such a miserable and desolate spot—Great Britain wanted a field for plunder, and if it had not been that Canada was in our power, she would never have submitted to our embargo and non-intercourse. France was struggling to conquer England without regard to justice to us—We were growing rich and strong as fast as Bonaparte was growing powerful; and if we kept at peace we should continue to do so. From Portugal and Spain we got the fleece and grew fat on it, while England and France were contending for the carcass. He trusted that the old maxims of the republicans would revive, and that we should not go to war for foreign conquest—We are suffering a little, but it bears no comparison with the solid interest and advantage of the country—The bane and antidote were before us; if we touched the one it was death to the republic; peace and happiness if we strongly adhered to the other.

Mr. Blount (from N. Carolina) in reply, either wished or called for the proof (stated by Mr. Stanford to be within his knowledge) of the meditation of the French to send an army hither—This occasioned

Mr. Stanford again to rise—he declared such information to be within his knowledge; yet he did not feel that he was bound to make the disclosure at this particular time—he owed it sacred to private confidence, or he would furnish them with names, and something further—He called upon the gentleman from Virginia, opposite to him to say, whether such information was not known to him, and that upon honorable and respectable authority.

Mr. Randolph declared that he could not do less than state that the question had been put to as sound and honest a democratic heart as ever beat, whether or not a French army sent to this country would not have the effect to put down the federal party, and make the democrats the predominant one; The answer was no—Such a connection was disclaimed. He expressed his wonder at the authority, ordinary or extraordinary, which had propounded such a question to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Stanford.)

Mr. Blount supposed the gentleman from N. C. and the gentleman from Va. had reasons which might be conclusive, and they might be to him after he was made acquainted with the particulars, & so might the house, but although the reasons were such as to convince them, they might not be such as to confirm the same opinion in him. It was a question of national importance to know whether the French government had ever seriously entertained such designs. He had heard such intimations out-doors, but never had seen proof of the fact.

Mr. Boyd spoke in favor of preparation—he was now against a war of invasion, and consequently the bill, as the committee of foreign relations meditates such an invasion.

The question was then taken on the bill and carried 94 to 34. The yeas and nays were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Bacon, Barlett, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Blount, Brecker, Brown, Barwell, Butler, Cheeves, Calhoun, Clay, Cochran, Clepton, Condit, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dismore, Earle, Emott, Finley, Fish, Frailey, Gholston, Enoch, Grady, B. Hall, G. Hall, Gold, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hawes, Hyneman, Johnson, King, King, Lacey, Lefever, Little, Livingston, Lowndes, Lyle, Maxwell, Moore, McCoy, McKee, McKim, M. Toole, Milnor, Mitchell, Morgan, Morrow, Nelson, New, Newton, Ormsby, Paulding, Pickens, Piquet, Pond, Porter, Quincy, Reed, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, Sammons, Saver, Sevier, Seybert, Shaw, G. Smith, J. Smith, Strong, Sullivan, Tallman, Tallister, Tracy, Trapp, Turner, Van Cortlandt, Williams, Widgery, Wiman, Wright—94.

NAYS—Messrs. Bigelow, Boyd, Breckenridge, Brigham, Champlin, Ginttenden, Davenport, Ely, Fitch, Hufy, Jackson, K. Y., E. Lewis, Mason, M'Intosh, Mossy, Newbold, Pearson, Pitkin, Potter, Randolph, Rodman, Sh. H. S. Smith, Stanford, Stewart, Snow, Surges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Wheaton, White, Wilson—34.

TUESDAY, January 7.

Mr. Bacon reported a bill for defraying the expenses of six companies of rangers for the year 1812, which was twice read.

Mr. Newton from the committee of commerce and manufactures reported a bill for the relief of those numerous petitioners who have purchased goods previous to the proclamation, and which now remain in Great Britain and her colonies. Mr. N. observed that the committee had passed on these petitions, till they saw that congress had

taken a position from which they would not go back—a manly attitude.—Made the order of the day for Friday.

Mr. Seybert reported a bill for authorizing the purchase of ordnance and quarter-master stores. Mr. S. observed that as we had the men we should provide the arms necessary to put into their hands. We had great resources, 534 forges, 270 powder-mills, lead in abundance could be procured—aluminum was the only article of difficulty. [The bill appropriated \$1,500,000, and has passed its second reading in the house.]

WEDNESDAY, January 8.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the governor of Orleans conveying a petition of the Ursuline Nuns of that city, employed in the education of young females, praying to be allowed a lot of ground which the Spanish government had invested them with the benefits of—for their attention to the hospital, &c.—The governor and faculty of the city support the reasonableness of their claim by their accompanying letters.

A report was made by Mr. McKee favorable to the sufferers on the Wabash, which was read.

The legislature of Ohio have sent forward patriotic resolutions similar to those heretofore presented.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the navy, regulating the salaries of the clerks of his department—also a communication from the same department covering the statement of contracts entered into in pursuance of the act of 1809.

The bill reported by Mr. Seybert for authorizing the purchase of ordnance, ordnance stores, camp equipage, and other quarter-master's stores, was read the third time and passed.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill reported by the committee of foreign relations, authorizing the President to accept of the services of volunteers to a number not exceeding 50,000. Several amendments were adopted not affecting the general principles of the bill.

After some time spent thereon, the committee rose, reported progress and had leave to sit again.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House that the Senate had agreed to all their amendments to the bill to raise an additional military force, except the proviso in the first section, and the three additional sections, to which they disagree.

The proviso disagreed to, is in the following words:

"Provided however, That commissioned officers (and only of the said regiments shall be appointed, until three-fourths of the privates requisite to complete such six regiments have been enlisted, when the commissioned officers for the remaining seven regiments shall be appointed."

The following are the three sections disagreed to:

"That the officers, who may be appointed in virtue of this act, shall respectively continue in commission during such term only as the President shall judge requisite for the public service; and that it shall be lawful for the President to discharge the whole or any part of the troops, which may be raised under the authority of this act, whenever he shall judge the measure consistent with the public welfare."

"That no general, field or staff officer, who may be appointed by virtue of this act, shall be entitled to receive any pay or emoluments until he shall be called into actual service, nor for any longer time than he shall continue therein."

"That in the recess of the Senate, the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint all or any of the officers, other than the general officers proper to be appointed under this act, which appointment shall be submitted to the Senate at their next session, for their advice and consent."

—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, January 9.

After disposing of some little private business, Mr. Porter called for the consideration of rejected sections of the army bill sent to the house yesterday evening from the Senate—Mr. P. was of opinion that the first moments of war would be carried on by volunteers with the greatest success. He moved the house to recede from their amendments—his opinion had not changed on this subject.

Mr. Johnson declared before he would lose the bill he would vote for the Senate's amendments—He was sensible, however, that the house was

taking an army double what was recommended by the committee of foreign relations and asked for by the executive—they had conceded more to the Senate than that body would have conceded to the house—He thought the spirit of conciliation should have induced the Senate to pay some respect to honorable members of this house, who had represented their constituents for 10 or 20 years with satisfaction and honor to themselves; especially after such an example on the part of the house.

Messrs. Wright and Little were in favor of receding from the amendments of the house.

Mr. Hufy was against receding, he had sacrificed much in the progress of the bill, in order to prevent delay; he could carry his spirit of conciliation no farther.

Mr. Bibb was against receding from the amendments of the house; the Senate had undertaken to originate a bill appropriating 9,000,000 of dollars, which exclusively belongs to the house of representatives, in which the constitution says the Senate may concur; the encroachments of the Senate on the house were not far short of those of Great Britain on the United States.

Mr. Grundy was willing to recede; he thought it better to have a surplus force, than to be wanting in the day of trial; he enumerated the quantity of troops necessary to be employed at Orleans, and elsewhere, which would reduce the invading force to a small number apportioned to the object. He did not think that the senate had violated their legislative duties in originating the bill.

Mr. Smilie was against receding—he was opposed to so many officers, he had seen examples of this before—it was a financial war; the interest to pay the loans we now contract for, must be provided for by internal taxes—He hoped we were not borrowing loans to pay the interest.

Mr. Randolph moved for an indefinite postponement.

The question was then put on postponing, and lost, 98 to 30.

The question was then on receding from the amendments of the house, against which Mr. Wigery spoke at some length.

Mr. Roberts thought it would be premature to recede; he wished a conference, to learn the views of the Senate, which he had no doubt was honorable; it was more important to understand the ground-work than to have speedy decision.

Mr. Calhoun said the difference in reality was but a trivial one; he preferred the Senate's bill for many reasons; it was only a difference of the appointment of a few officers, & that only for a few months—he had been originally in favor of the senate's bill; the question of peace or war, would be, he supposed, decided in three or four months at farthest, when all restrictions upon the recruiting service will cease.

Mr. Smilie opposed receding, but without success: the question was taken and carried, 67 to 60.

The house then receded on the next amendment, 63 to 61.

To the next the house adhered 79 to 45.

To the next and last, the house receded, 61 to 40.

The house decided that they would adhere to their amendment with respect to general and staff officers.

FRIDAY, January 10.

Mr. Randolph offered the following resolution. Resolved that the President of the United States be authorized to employ the regular army of the U. States, when not engaged in actual service, and when in his opinion the public interest will not thereby be injured, in the construction of fortifications, roads, canals, or other works of public utility.

Mr. Randolph prefaced his resolution with several remarks on the evils arising from the want of employment in the army when not engaged in actual service: the temptations to dissipation, intoxication, &c.

Mr. Wright considered the proposition as extremely improper especially at this time.

A motion was made that it lie on the table.

Mr. Calhoun hoped it would not even be suffered to lie on the table, but that it might be at once rejected.

Mr. Randolph spoke some time in defence of the resolution.

A message was received from the Senate. The senate have agreed to recede from their former vote not to concur with the house in one of their

amendments to the 25,000 bill: so that the bill wants but the President's signature to become a law.

Mr. Key, Mr. Quincy and Mr. Milnor supposed the resolution in part improper, in part unnecessary; improved because it would authorize the President to make roads when he pleased; unnecessary, because the duty of the soldiers was already to assist in fortifications, and roads necessary for military objects. Mr. Kent, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Fisk and others, objected to its disgracing the soldiers, as calculated to prevent enlistments and dampen the patriotic ardor of the people.

Mr. Randolph withdrew his motion for its lying on the table. The question then arose on its adoption or rejection. The yeas and nays were called, and were yeas 15, nays 102, so it was rejected.

A report was received from the Secretary of the Navy relative to the navy pension fund. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Milnor offered the following resolution. Resolved that a committee be appointed to enquire whether any and if any what alterations are necessary in the act entitled an act prescribing the mode in which the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of each state shall be authenticated so as to take effect in every other state, and report by bill or otherwise. Adopted, and a committee of three ordered.

The house went into committee of the whole on the volunteer bill—Amendments were proposed and under debate when the house adjourned.

SATURDAY, January 11.

Mr. Little laid on the table a resolution to the following effect: Resolved, That the President be requested to lay before the house a list of all American vessels captured under the authority of the British government since the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation of 1794 to the present time; & the value of their cargoes, and what indemnification has been made on account of the said captures.

Propositions were made to amend the resolution so as to embrace the spoils of all governments.

Mr. Little wished particular information on a certain point—if gentlemen wanted information on any other points they could call for it separately.

The house took up the resolutions of Mr. Pitkin calling on the treasury department for certain commercial information relating to his department, and considered the same.

The house then took up the bill for raising a volunteer force, which discussion continued till the usual hour of adjournment, when the committee rose, reported progress and had leave to sit again—There appears to be a constitutional difficulty that cannot be got over by the house, to raising volunteer troops to send out of the territories of the United States, but it is supposed they will answer all our regular force within the U. S. and by that means the whole of our regular force may be marched out of the U. States, &c.

NORFOLK, January 1.

We are indebted to Capt. Bernard, of the ship Manhattan, for London papers to the 17th November, whose contents are principally anticipated by the arrival of the Pacific at New-York.

Mr. Griswold the bearer of dispatches from our charge d'affaires in London to the Secretary of State, came passenger in the Manhattan.

Bonaparte, before he left Holland, granted sixty licences for the importation of certain articles from England.

New licences have been issued in England, under the authority of the board of trade, on the following conditions:

For exporting 12 cwt. of sugar, permission to import one ton of wine.

For 100 lbs. coffee exported, ditto.

For one ton of copper in sheets, do.

And for British cottons, cloths or woollens to the value of £1,100, one ton of wine. Licences were also granted for the importation of grain from the Baltic.

The articles of cotton, coffee, and sugar, had advanced in price at Liverpool and Glasgow.

The Little Belt has been found unfit for the service of government, and is advertised to be sold at public auction; she is stated to be of the measurement of 462 tons.

Eastern coast of the Adriatic. Serious disturbances have broken out in Dalmatia, and the adjacent provinces.

The oppressions of the French government had been found insupportable.

The Island of Sicily was in great commotion, the people and one party of the nobles being in favor of becoming a province of Great Britain; from the complexion of the accounts before us, we are inclined to think, that Sicily has become a British possession by this time, at least, that the government has been taken out of the hands of the late rulers.

Extract of a letter from Washington, Jan. 7, 1812.

Despatches reached here last evening from our minister in France.—The accounts are said to wear a favorable appearance.—In addition to this, I am informed that letters have been received from England of very late date by a Senator of the United States; the letters place our affairs, in a great state of uncertainty; those from London scarce indulge a hope of the repeal of the orders in council.—Those from Liverpool, which we understand have been received at Baltimore, declare positively that their orders will be rescinded in the course of 10 or 15 days, &c.

Within these two weeks past there has been a very heavy fall of snow and ice on the sea coast. The wrecks and other disasters at sea, of which we have heard, are very numerous. No less than thirty-six vessels were seen ashore on Long-Island in one day. We have heard of several persons frozen to death in the storm; some by the mere agency of cold, and others by losing their way in the snow.

In Connecticut, we learn, the snow has been very deep, and we have heard of whole droves of cattle and flocks of sheep overwhelmed in the drifting snow, or frozen to death as they stood in the fields.

One hundred and sixty persons died of the Smallpox during the year 1811, in the city of New-York; & yet, strange to say, vaccination is performed gratis at the Dispensary in that place.

Captain Matthew Leach, jun. who arrived at Salem, on Thursday, and left Cadiz the 11th November, mentions, that the day previous to his sailing, there was a heavy bombardment from the English batteries and gunboats upon Fort Catalina, for about three hours, in which the English had the misfortune to lose one gun-boat, with a lieutenant, and twelve men, by the fire getting to the magazine and blowing up. The lieutenant was a brave and worthy man. His body was picked up, and interred with great respect.

Accounts had been received of an action between the Spaniards and French, three leagues from Algiers, on the 6th Nov. in which the Spaniards were victorious, killed and wounded a great number, and took 800 prisoners. Great rejoicing in Cadiz followed.

A Cadiz paper contains the following: "Cadiz, Nov. 8.—Gen. Ballesteros on the 5th gained a considerable advantage in Villamartin over the French Gen. Semele, whom he obliged to retire to Erpera, where it is thought our troops will attack him if he does not receive succours."

Nashville, (Ten.) Dec. 20.—A severe shock of an earthquake was experienced at this place about 10 minutes after 2 o'clock on Monday morning, which was severely felt in every quarter from which we have been able to hear. It was succeeded by a small one 25 or 30 minutes after; and about 7 o'clock we had another very nearly as violent as the first, which was succeeded by a lesser one in the same length of time after. Several slight shocks have been since felt.—The agitation produced by the first shock threw down two or three chimneys in the neighborhood, and jarred the houses considerably. The effect it had upon the mind was truly awful and alarming—awakened from a gentle slumber, in the dead hour of night, and finding the earth rolling and tumbling like the waves of the ocean, had a tendency to appal even the stoutest heart. It was attended with a noise something like distant thunder, which appeared to issue from a southern direction. Many conjectures are formed relative to the cause of this extraordinary phenomenon.—We forbear hazarding an opinion, and wait with anxious expectation for a development of the mystery.

New-Orleans, Dec. 4.

On Sunday last a man was killed in the suburb St. Mary, and several others wounded, one of them is considered dangerous. The assassin, though known, has not yet been arrested.

Yesterday Mr. Edmund Forestall shot Mr. Poinbard, at Tremoulet's Coffee House—he expired in a short time afterwards.

Mr. Michael Fortier, sen. was stopped as he was coming into town from the country, on Sunday night last, and robbed of his watch and money.

MEMORABLE ACCIDENTS.

Extracted from Luckombe's Tablet of Memory.

The Amphitheatre at Fidoricia, in Italy, fell in and killed fifty thousand people. A. D. 36. The ruins of it remain at Castel Ghibelio.

A fire happened at a barn at Burwell, Cambridgeshire, at a Pupper-shew when 160 persons lost their lives. A. D. 1717.

The roof of the Church at Fearn, in Scotland, fell in during the service, & killed sixty persons. Oct. 12, 1741.

Amsterdam Play-house took fire; seventy persons were suffocated, and great numbers were wounded in getting out. A. D. 1773.

At the celebration of a wedding at Mantua, 60 Jews were killed by a floor giving way: among whom were the bride and bridegroom's mother.—June 3d, 1776.

Bourbon-less-bains in Bassigni, France, had the vault under the church give way, during the celebration of mass, which occasioned the death of six hundred persons. September 14, 1778.

Montpelier, in France, had a booth wherein a play was performing fell, and killed 500 persons. July 31, 1786.

The floor of a Meeting-House of Methodists of Leeds, gave way, when sixteen women, a man and a child, were killed, and near eighty persons dreadfully wounded. May 19, 1796.

The Theatre at Meutz, was destroyed by fire during the performance, on the falling in of which many were crushed to death, and 70 were burnt. August, 1796.

Sarragossa in Spain, had 400 of its inhabitants perished by a fire that burnt down the Play-house. Dec. 1787.

Comets and women.—Comets, doubtless answer some wise and good purpose in the creation—so do women.—Comets are incomprehensible, beautiful and eccentric—so are women. Comets shine with peculiar splendour, but at night appear most brilliant—so do women.—Comets are enveloped with a acid nepula, through which their forms are visible—like women, through their light and elegant attire. Comets conduct the most learned when they attempt to ascertain their nature—so do women. Comets equally excite the admiration of the philosopher and of "the clod of the valley"—so do women—comets and women, are therefore closely analogous; but the nature of each being inscrutable, all that remains for us to do is, to view with admiration the one, and almost to adore love the other.

DIED, in Philadelphia, on the 7th inst. in the 45th year of his age, Joseph Dennie, Esq. editor of the Port-Folio. The literary acquirements and abilities of this gentleman had gained him extensive celebrity both in the U. States and Europe.

The Rev. Mr. Matthews will preach in the Methodist meeting house in this place, on Tuesday evening next, at an early candle light.

NOTICE.

The citizens of Charleston and its vicinity are respectfully requested to meet at the Clerk's Office at ten o'clock on Monday the 20th inst. to adopt some mode of expressing their deep sorrow they feel in common with their other fellow citizens, for the awful conflagration which took place in Richmond on the night of the 26th ultimo.

Jan. 17.

WANTED,

To hire, or purchase, a Negro Girl, from 12 to 16 years of age. Inquire of the Printer.

January 17, 1812.

CAUTION.

The public are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment of an obligation, executed by the subscriber to a certain Matthew Whiting, on the 26th day of December last, for twenty five dollars. The consideration of said obligation was for the hire of a negro woman, which Mr. Whiting gave solemn assurances of being sound and well, but which assurances have turned out to be false; I therefore will not pay the amount of said obligation unless compelled by law.

THOMAS ENDSLEY, Jefferson County, Jan. 14, 1812.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, Shepherd's-Town, Va. on the 31st day of December 1811...

- 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. E. Peter Fisher. F. William Guy, John Groves, H. John Hoffman, Thomas Henry, John B. Henry, 2, Mr. Ham. J. Alexander Jones. K. Robert Kersey. L. Thomas Lowry, John Lowry. M. George Mooler, Miss Sarah Mool-er, 2; Mary Mooler, John My-ers, 2; Mary M'Can. P. John Pierce. R. Roger Randal. S. Margaret Strode, Captain Tom Swearingen, Elizabeth Saddler, Denis Stephens, John Showman, Jacob Sheets, John Stone. T. Conelius Thompson, Aquilla Thom-as, Miss Ann Thompson, Thomas Turner. W. David Welshans. Y. James Young. JAMES BROWN, P. M. January 2, 1812.

Saddle and Harness Making.

THE subscriber informs his custom-ers 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 ac-count, 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 Journey-men Harness Makers will meet with con-stant employment and good wages by applying as above. S. R. January 10, 1812.

One Cent Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber some-time in November 1811, an ap-prentice to the Tailoring business, named Daniel McCarty, about 20 years of age. Whoever returns the said ap-prentice 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. Plaintiff, 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 Re-pository 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.

LIST OF LETTERS

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

- B. George Biegler, Asaph Bull, Francis Baylor, Joshua Burton, 2; Wm. Boggs, John Baggett, Peter Bromball, 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. Gannt, 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 McPherson. O. John O'Banion. P. Jacob Parsons, Charles M. Perry, George Pulse. R. Robert Read, David M. Reynolds, George Ryley, John Reed. S. John Spaengler, Benjamin Sheeley Wm. Stanhope, Samuel Scollay, Edward Smith, Henry Severs, Barbara R. Saunders, Michael Sanks, James S. Swearingen, Jane Stephenson, Hart-ley Sullavin, Charles Sawnes, Isaac Swearingen. T. Thomas Talnet, Wm. Tate, John Tolin, Reazen Tucker, Fanny Taylor, John Thompson. V. Joseph Vance, 2; Joseph Vankirk, Seven Wayhugh, Richard Welsh, Ezekiel Wright, William Wallace, care of John Ingraham. J. HUMPHREYS, P. M. January 1, 1812.

List of letters in the Post-Office, at Har-ber'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 Toner, John Whitson. R. HUMPHREYS, P. M. January 1.

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 as-sembly, 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 Re-pository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county. A copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, Clk.

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.

FOR RENT,

And immediate possession given, THE dwelling house lately occu-pied by Mr. Weldon Britton, 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 subscri-ber, 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 re-collected, 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 re-ward, and all reasonable charges. TH. SMALLWOOD. December 13.

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.

CAUTION.

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

The subscriber has for Sale, A negro woman & child. The woman has six years to serve, sub-ject to one year's service for every child she has after the day of sale—the child she at present has, and all her sub-sequent children are to be free at 21—her present child is a female, aged one year last April, and she is now preg-nant. The woman is well acquainted with house work—she and her child are also very healthy. GEO. HITE. Dec. 13.

Estray Sheep.

Came to the farm where John In-gram resides, near McCause'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 prov-ing property, and paying charges. GEO. LAFFERTY. Dec. 27.

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

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 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 Re-pository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county. A copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, Clk.

Wheel-Wright & Chair-Making Business.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Joseph Brown, deceased, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its branches. Those who may please to favor him with their custom may depend on having their work done in the most satisfac-tory manner; and he hopes by unremit-ting attention to business, to merit the favors of the public. JACOB STATEN. Charlestown, December 13.

FALL GOODS, NOW OPENING

By the Market house in Shepherds-Town, consisting of Extra super London Cloths, Ditto ditto Cassimeres, Ditto ditto Pelicise Cloths, Finest extra cloths for frock coats, Do the mill and drab cloths for great coats, Low priced cloths and C-iners, Fancy and swan-down waistcoats, well assorted, Extra Super olive & bottle green coatings, Ladies extra super white flannel, Men's full and milled ditto ditto, Low priced white, blue, yellow & red do, Extra super scarlet, blue, black and spotted pelisse do, Large and small rose blankets from 6-4 to 12-4, Three and three and a half point blan-kets, large and heavy, Striped Duffel blankets, Plaines, Kerseys, half thicks, and Fearnorts, Lyon Skin, for great coats, Ladies superfine and low priced black worsted hose, Men's full, lamb's wool knit and wor-ned ditto, Which mingled with their former supply make their present assortment very ex-tensive and complete, embracing almost every article which this country or neigh-borhood requires. All which were pur-chased in the best markets, in the month 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. JAS. S. LANE, BROTHER & CO. Shepherd's-Town, October 11.

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, Criminal Recorder, Washington's Letters, Paradise Lost, Porteus's Evidence, National Songster, Jones's Dictionary, American Speaker, Goldsmith's Rome, England, Scott's Lessons, Tales of Fashionable Life, Adelaïde Mowbray, Charlotte Temple, Sandford and Meriton, Introduction to Reading, Leicester's School, Hymn Books, Bibles and Testaments, Thompson's Seasons, Chase's Trial, Sacred Extracts, Josephus, 6 vols. Harrison's & Murray's Grammars, Philadelphia Primers, Mavor's, Diltworth's, and Universal Spelling Books, Gough's, Walsh's and Dilworth's Arithmetics.

Blank Books, of all sorts.

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. Plaintiff, Rebecca Ridgway, vs. Defendant, Edward Ridgway and Henry Hains.

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 Novem-ber next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Re-pository 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, con-veying 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.

with the continent, with which the U. States had been nothing to do. If the object had been to prohibit the trade between the U. States and France, Great Britain could never have found in them any pretext for complaint. And if the idea of retaliation could in any respect have been applicable, it would have been by prohibiting our trade with her-self. To prohibit it with France, would not have been a retaliation; but a co-operation. Iflicensing by France the trade in certain instances, prove anything, it proves nothing more than that the trade with France in other instances, is under restraint. It seems impossible to extract from it in any re-spect, that the Berlin and Milan decrees are in force, so far as they prohibit the trade between the United States and England. I might here repeat that the French practice of granting licences to trade between the United States and France, may have been intended in part, at least as a security against the simulated papers; the forging of which was not suppressed in England. It is not to be inferred from these remarks, that a trade by licence, is one with which the United States are satisfied. They have the strongest objections to it, but these are founded on other prin-ciples, than those suggested in your note.

It is a cause of great surprise to the President, that your government has not seen in the correspondence of Mr. Russell, which I had the honor to com-municate to you on the 17th of October last, and which has been lately trans-mitted to you by your government, suf-ficient proof of the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees, independent of the conclusive evidence of the fact, which that correspondence afforded, it was not to be presumed from the intimation of the Marquis Welleley, that it was to be transmitted to you, to be taken into consideration in the depend-ing discussions, that it was of a nature to have no weight in these discussions. The demand which you now make, of a view of the order given by the French government to its cruisers, in consequence of the repeal of the French decrees, is a new proof of its indisposi-tion to repeal the orders in council.—The declaration of the French govern-ment was, as has been heretofore ob-served, a solemn and obligatory act, and as such, entitled to the notice and respect of other governments. It was in-curred on Great Britain, therefore, in fulfillment of her engagement, to have provided that her orders in coun-cil should not have effect after the time fixed for the cessation of the French decrees. A pretension in Great Bri-tain to keep her orders in force, "till she received satisfaction of the practi-cal compliance of France," is utterly incompatible with her pledge. A doubt, founded on any single act, how-ever unauthorised, committed by a French privateer, might on that princi-ple, become a motive for delay and re-susal. A suspicion that such acts would be committed might have the same effect, and in like manner, her compliance might be withheld as long as the war continued. But let me here remark, that if there was room for a question, whether the French repeal did or did not take effect, at the date announced by France, and required by the United States, it cannot be alleg-ed that the decrees have not ceased to operate since the second of February last, as heretofore observed; and as the actual cessation of the decrees to vio-late our neutral rights was the only es-sential fact in the case, and has long been known to your government, the orders in council from the date of that knowledge ought to have ceased ac-cording to its own principles and ledges.

But the question, whether, & when, the repeal of the Berlin and Milan de-crees took effect, in relation to the neutral commerce of the United States is superseded by the novel and extra-ordinary claim of Great Britain to a trade in British articles, with her ene-mies; for supposing the repeal to have taken place, in the fullest extent claim-ed by the United States, it could, ac-cording to that claim, have no effect in removing the orders in council. On a full view of the conduct of the British government in these transac-tions, it is impossible to see in it any thing short of a spirit of determined hostility to the rights and interests of the United States. It issued the or-der in council on a principle of retaliat-ion on France, at a time when it ad-mitted the French decrees to be inef-fectual; it has sustained those orders in full force since, notwithstanding the pretext for them has been removed, and latterly it has added a new condi-

tion of their repeal, to be performed by France, to which the United States in their neutral character have no claim, and could not demand, without departing from their neutrality, a con-dition which, in respect to the com-merce of other nations with Great Bri-tain, is repugnant to her own policy, and prohibited by her own laws, and which can never be enforced on any nation without a subversion of its so-vereignty and independence. I have the honor to be, &c. JAMES MONROE. Augustus J. Foster, Esq. &c. &c.

CHARLES-TOWN, January 24.

The President of the United States did on the 11th inst. approve and sign the act passed by Congress for raising an addi-tional military force of 25,000 men.

GEN. WILKINSON.

The proceedings of the Court Martial which lately sat at Fredericktown, on the case of Gen. Wilkinson, reached the De-partment of War on Saturday last. It is generally understood that the judgment of the court is decidedly in favor of the ac-cused. As the papers accompanying the report of the proceedings of the court are very voluminous, it will probably be some time before the decision of the Executive thereon is known. NAT. INTL.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

On Tuesday the Legislature proceeded by joint ballot of both houses, to fill the vacancies in the Executive Council of state, occasioned by the constitutional removal of two of its members, the death of one, and the resignation of two, when the following persons were elected:—Gen. James Wood, N. H. Claiborne, Robert Quarles, Peter V. Daniel, and John Campbell.

with much disrespect, even by our re-presentatives in congress, he consider-ed them as a degradation of the so-vereignty of the state. He enquired in the most pathetic manner what be-came of his high spirit and laudable pride of his native state? They lay in the dust and ashes. They are gone.—They have fled from us. He implored the house in the most affecting manner, and with tears in his eyes, by the sa-cred regard which he felt for the honor and happiness of his dear country, not to cover her with more blushes.

When the interesting debate took place on Thursday last, the Editor was not in a situation to take any notes.—He will, however, give from memory, a sketch of the principal parts of Mr. Leigh's speech in the next number of this paper. Amer. Stand.

Boston, January 9.

Gibraltar papers to the 16th November, have been received. They contain nu-merous official accounts of war events in various parts of the peninsula; and indicated that the war character of the Spaniards was improving. The partisan chiefs were unusually active; the various Spanish armies, though suffering great deprivati-ons from the poverty or the remissness of the Cortes, appeared to be vigorous, and faithful to the patriotic cause.

Valencia had not been added to Suchet's conquests; and Ballesteros had overran Andalusia, advancing to within six or seven leagues of Seville. The French must be weak at that quarter, or he has acted with great temerity.

The Spanish Cortes, instead of attending solely to the extripation of their invaders, were busied in manufacturing Constitutions, and quarrelling with Don Colon, of the Council of Castile. Ten days were wasted in this frivolity; during which the people in the galleries frequently interrupted the discussion with plaudits and hisses. In one instance, the spectators and members be-came so unruly, that the President was compelled to adjourn; and on meeting again in conclave, a military force was necessary to clear the galleries, and to place on shipboard, for safety, M. Vallante, a member, whom that mob had denounced. A grat-irruption was expected in Cadix.

The grand armies were cantoned from 50 to 100 miles apart.

Natchez, December 21.

We have been informed by a gentle-man of the first respectability, that let-ters have been received at the canton-ment, Washington, from gen. Hamp-ton, dated Town of Mobile, &c. stating that he had possession of all the cov-ers claimed by the United States as far as the Perdido; and that an amicable arrangement had taken place between him and the Spanish authorities. It is further said, that all the troops in this neighborhood have been ordered im-mediately to march to Baton Rouge and Mobile.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, January 17. The bill authorizing the President of the United States to accept and organ-ize certain volunteer corps, was read a third time and passed, 87 to 23.

The bill for establishing a quarter-master's department, was read the third time, and after some objections, passed its third reading. The house then went into a commit-tee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill concerning the naval establishment; when Mr. Cheves spoke for about two hours in support of the bill. A message having been received from the President of the U. States, and the usual hour of adjournment be-ing arrived Mr. Cheves said, if it were agreeable to the committee, he would finish his observations to-morrow.—The committee accordingly rose and had leave to sit again.

The following message from the Pres-ident of the United States was then read, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representa-tives of the United States,

I lay before Congress a letter from the Envoy Extraordinary and Minis-ter Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, to the Secretary of State, with the answer of the latter.

JAMES MADISON. Washington, January 17, 1812.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE. Washington, Dec. 28, 1811.

Sir—I have been informed by Mr. Mo-rier, that so long ago as the third of last January, in consequence of a written com-munication from Sir James Craig, his ma-jesty's governor general and commander in chief in Canada, dated the 25th of No-vember, 1810, acquainting him with his suspicions of its being the intention of some of the Indian tribes, from the great fer-mentation among them, to make an at-tack on the United States; and authorizing him to impart his suspicion to the American Secretary of State; he had actually done so

verbally to Mr. Smith, your predecessor in office; and on searching among the archives of this mission, I have found the letter al-luded to of Sir James Craig, by which he did authorize Mr. Morier to make the com-munication in question, as well as a accom-randum of its having so been made, as also an express declaration of Sir James Craig, that although he doubted there would not be wanting persons who would be ready to attribute the movements of the Indians to the influence of the British government, yet that his department were actually making every exertion in their power to assist in preventing their attempts.

This evidence, sir, of a friendly disposi-tion to put the U. States' govern-ment on their guard against the machinations of the savages, and even to aid in preventing the calamity which has taken place, is so ho-norable to the Governor General of Cana-da, and so clearly in contradiction to the late unfounded reports which have been spread of a contrary nature, that I cannot resist the impulse I have to draw your at-tention towards it, not that I conceive, how-ever, that it was necessary to produce this proof to the United States' government of the falsity of such reports, which the char-acter of the British nation, and the mani-fest inability of urging the Indians to their destruction, should have rendered impro-bable, but in order that you may be enabled in case it shall seem fitting to you, to cor-rect the mistaken notions on the subject, which have unfortunately found their way even among persons of the highest respect-ability; only as I am convinced, from their having been misinformed.

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

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.

Department of State, Jan. 9, 1812.

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 28th ult. disavowing any agency of your government in the hostile measures of the Indian tribes to-wards the United States. If the Indi-ans desired any encouragement from any persons in those measures of hos-tility, it is very satisfactory to the President to receive from you an as-surance that no authority or counte-nance was given to them by the British government.

I have the honor to be, &c. JAMES MONROE. His Excellency, A. J. Foster, &c.

Manufacture of Morocco Leather and Shoes, at Lynn, (Mass.)

Perhaps the towns of Naham and Lynn, in Massachusetts, exceeds all places in the U. States for the manufac-ture of shoes. In the course of the year 1811, nearly one million pair of women's shoes were made by the in-dustrial inhabitants. They are form-ed of domestic sheep and foreign goat-skins, dressed in the Morocco fashion. The former are risen to great value in the shoe-making business. The pelts of a sheep, but a few years ago was not worth more than from 6 to 9 cents.—They have since fetched forty and even fifty—and when finished for making the neatest shoes and slippers, is valued at two dollars and a quarter; a price as great as the entire animal, meat, wool and all, used formerly to bring.

The first English Morocco was brought into America in the year 1793, by Mr. Ebenezer Breed. It was then difficult to persuade the cordwainers of N. York and Philadelphia to work it up into shoes. At that time, florinets, satinetts and silks were chiefly in vogue for ladies wear. But, at length, Morocco took a run, and became so fashionable, that considerable quanti-ties were imported from England to supply the home demand.

Domestic manufactures of Morocco were begun about 1796 or 1797; and have progressed in such a manner, that there is no occasion whatever for the imported material. Indeed the whole union is now supplied with Morocco shoes, entirely of domestic manufac-ture.

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment of an obli-gation, executed by the subscriber to a certain Matthew Whiting, on the 26th day of December last, for twenty five dollars. The consideration of said obligation was for the hire of a negro woman, which Mr. Whiting gave so-lemn assurances of being sound and well, but which assurances have turned out to be false; I therefore will not pay the amount of said obligation unless compelled by law.

THOMAS ENDSLEY. Jefferson County, Jan. 14, 1812.

WANTED,

To hire, or purchase, a Negro Girl, from 12 to 16 years of age. Inquire of the Printer. January 17, 1812.