

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 Baner, 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 Plain- tiff, 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, un- til 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, Fran- cis 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, Fre- derick 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 Spaogler, Benjamin Sheeley Wm. Stanhope, Samuel Scollay, Ed- ward Smith, Henry Severs, Barbara R. Saunders, Michael Sanks, James S. Swearingen, Jane Stephenson, Har- 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, Eze- kiel Wright, William Wallace, care of John Ingraham. J. HUMPHREYS, P. M. January 1, 1812.

List of letters in the Post Office, at Har- per'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.

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, hav- ing only the suit above described when he went off. A reward of ten dollars will be given if taken within the count- ies 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 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 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 M'Cause'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. 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 Plain- tiff, 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- ted attention to business, to merit the favors of the public. JACOB STATEN. Charlestown, December 13.

FALL GOODS, NOW OPENING.

By the Market house in Shepherd's Town, consisting of: Extra super London Cloths, Ditto ditto Cassimeres, Lodi's Pelicise Cloths, Finest Java cloths for frock coats, Do the mill'd and milled ditto, Low priced white, blue, and red do, Fancy and swandown waistcoats, well assorted, Extra Super olive & bottle green coatings, Ladies extra super white flannel, Men's full and milled ditto, Low priced white, blue, yellow & red do, Extra super scarlet, blue, black and spotted pelisse do, Large and small rose blankets from 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 Fearnots, Lyon Skin, for great coats, Ladies superfine and low priced black worsted hose, Men's full, lamb's wool knit and wor- ed 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, Adelaïd 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. 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 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 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, un- til 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 incumbent 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 Brit- ain 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- nual. 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- ed 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- my; 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- ders in council on a principle of retaliation on France, at a time when it ad- veyed away, or secreting the debts by him owing to, or the effects in his hands of the defendant Edward Ridgway, un- til the further order of this court. A copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, Clk.

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. INTZL.

We have pleasure in stating, on the au- thority of letters from respectable mem- bers of the Legislature of Pennsylvania that the "American Bank" of five or seven millions, will certainly not receive a char- ter from that body. It is understood, that the committee reported the bill merely with a view of bringing the question before the Legislature.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. VIRGINIA.

On Thursday the 9th instant the House resumed the consideration of the preamble and resolutions which were, on Wednesday, ordered to be laid on the table. After undergoing some amendments, they passed in the affirmative. Ayes 140—Noes 31.—Mr. Leigh, of Dinwiddie, was op- posed to the propriety of adopting any resolutions at all. He considered them inefficient and inoperative, idle and useless. Inefficient and inoperative, because similar resolutions had never produced any good effect, and he cal- led upon the friends of the measure to shew, if they could, that any benefit, either to the state or to the Union, had ever resulted from the various resolu- tions of the same nature, which year after year, from 1796 to the present day, had emanated here. When the legis- lature of Virginia had called in the loudest terms and in the most decisive language, for energetic measures, and pledged the blood and treasure of our citizens to support the general govern- ment in any manly measures which it would take to avenge the injuries of the nation, and cause our rights to be re- spected; he said that so far from being attended to, the government had al- ways pursued a course diametrically opposite to that recommended by the state legislatures. Neither the insults & outrages of foreign nations, nor the clamors of the people, nor the exhorta- tions of the state legislatures had been able to excite the general government to vindicate the honor, and seek re- dress for the injuries of the nation.— For five years past we have had suffi- cient cause to go to war with either England or France; and if we now go to war with England, he thought it perfectly justifiable and should deem it the duty of every good citizen to give his aid to his country. He did not be- lieve that the government had come to a determination of avenging by arms, the many wrongs and outrages which have been heaped on us by England. The government will await the course of events—it will wait to see whether the British government will commence the war against us, which nothing but the worst infatuation, can in her present situation, drive her to. Mr. Leigh repeated over and over again, and pledged his existence that, if we should ever have war, let it commence when it may, Great Britain will strike the first blow.

A similar resolution had never pro- duced any effect, but had been treated

with much disrespect, even by our re- presentatives in congress, he consid- ered 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 their protection from the mob, and to place on shipboard, for safety, M. Vallante, a member, whom that mob had denounced. A grat-irruption was expect- ed 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- er 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 26th 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 attack 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.

Sir, 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- dustrious 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 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.

The RELIGIOUS and MORAL Man contemplating his present and future state, will hence perceive an interesting similitude, which I need not here expatiate upon; my object being merely to draw the attention of your readers towards the following lines, said to have been written by COWPER, but not inserted in his works.

MONITOR.

Lines on the close of the Year.

Thankless for favours from on high,
Man thinks he fades too soon;
Though 'tis his privilege to die,
Would he improve the boon.

But he—not wise enough to scan
His best concerns aright,
Would gladly stretch life's little span
To ages, if he might.

To ages—in a world of pain—
To ages where he goes,
Galled by affliction's heavy chain,
And hopeless of repose.

Strange fondness of the human heart,
Easom'd of its harm—
Strange World, that costs us so much smart,
And yet has power to charm.

Whence has this world its magic power?
Why deem we Death a foe?
Recoil from weary Life's best hour,
And count a longer woe?

The cause is Ignorance—Conscience
Her tale of Guilt renews—
Her voice is terrible, though soft,
And dread of death ensues.

Then, anxious to be longer spared,
Man mourns his fleeting breath,
All evil then seems light—compared
To the approach of Death!

'Tis judgment shakes him! There's
The fear
That prompts his wish to stay—
He thinks incurred a long arrears,
And must despair to pay.

PAY? Believe CHRIST, & ALL IS PAID!
His death YOUR life ensures!—
Think on the Grave where he was laid,
And calm descend to YOURS.

FROM A LATE ENGLISH PAPER.
CURIOUS CASE.

At the quarter sessions for the borough of Leeds, on Monday last, John Burnley, weaver, of Beeston, was brought before the court on a charge of deserting his family, and leaving them chargeable to the township. When he was placed at the bar, he was interrogated in the following terms:

Court. What reason have you to assign for deserting your family, and leaving them chargeable to the township?

Prisoner. I was called by the word of God so to do?

Court. Where have you lived since, and what have you done?

Prisoner. I have lived at Potovens, near Wakefield, and have worked at my business as a weaver.

Court. What can you earn a week upon an average?

Prisoner. From 18 to 20 shillings per week.

Court. And how do you dispose of it?

Prisoner. After supplying my own necessities, I distribute the rest among my poor neighbors.

Court. But should not your wife and children be the first objects of your care and bounty?

Prisoner. No; unless they are in greater distress than all others.

Court. The scripture, which you profess to follow, says, speaking of the relation of man and wife, that they shall be one flesh—of course you are under as great an obligation to maintain her as yourself.

Prisoner. The scripture saith, whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder; but God never joined me and my wife together.

Court. Who then did?

Prisoner. I have told you who did not, you may easily judge who did.

Court. We suppose you are as much joined together as any other married people are.

Prisoner.—I am willing to suffer all you think proper to inflict; I expect to suffer persecution, for the scripture says, those that will live godly in Christ Jesus, must endure persecution. I regard the laws of God only, and do not regard any other laws.

Court. You seem to have read the scriptures to very little profit, or you would not have failed in so plain a duty as that of providing for your own household.

Prisoner. The scripture commands me to love my neighbor as myself, and I cannot do that if I suffer him to want when I have the power to relieve him. My wife and children have all changes of raiment, but I see many others that are half naked.—Should I not, therefore cloath these rather than expend my money on my family?

Court. But your family cannot live upon their raiment; they require also victuals.

Prisoner. They are able to provide for their own maintenance, and the gospel requires me to forsake father and mother, wife and children. Indeed it was contrary to the gospel for me to take a wife, and I sinned in so doing.

Court. Have you any friends here who is above!

Prisoner. Is there any person here who knows you?

Prisoner. Mr. Banks knows me.

Mr. Banks being called upon, stated that he should suppose, from the recent conduct of the prisoner, that his mind was not in a sane state. Formerly he was an industrious man; of late, he understood that he had read the Bible with uncommon assiduity and fervency. He would absent himself whole days together, and retire into the woods and fields for the purpose of reading it. After some time spent in this manner, he went away from his family, and refused to contribute to their support. His family contrived to carry on the business, and he bought of them what pieces they made. He understood that what the prisoner had said of giving away his earnings to objects of distress was correct.

The court made another attempt to convince this deluded man of the impropriety of his conduct, but without the least effect; he replied to all their reasonings by quoting appropriate texts of scripture. Nor would he even promise to permit his employer to pay to his family the sum of five shillings weekly. He dared not, he said, make any promises or engagements of any kind. Nor was the attempt to work upon his feelings more successful; his fanaticism had, apparently, rooted from his heart all the tender charities of domestic life. When it was intimated to him that one of his children was in a decline, he seemed perfectly unmoved; nor did the tears of his wife who implored him only to assist in paying the debts before he went away, in the least affect him. He coldly replied, that the landlord might distress for the rent.

The court asked some questions of the overseers as to the affairs of the family, the answers to which the writer of this did not hear; but they confirmed what Mr. Banks had said as to the manner in which he disposed of his surplus earnings, and expressed an opinion that no benefit was likely to result from sending him again to the house of correction. After some consultation with the bench, the Recorder addressed him to the following effect:

"John Burnley.—The court are disposed to deal leniently with you, in hopes that better consideration will remove the delusion you labour under.—For this purpose I would advise you to read your Bible with still greater attention, and ask the advice of some intelligent friends, particularly the minister you attend upon. I would also beg of you seriously to consider that all the rest of the world think it their duty to provide, in the first place, for their families; and you, surely, cannot suppose that they are all neglecting the care of their souls and in the road to eternal destruction. This consideration should induce you to distrust your own judgment, and if you have any humility, and humility is a christian virtue, you would conclude that it is more probable that you should be mistaken than that all the rest of mankind should be wrong. Your wife has already expressed her wish that no severity should be used towards you.—Influenced by these considerations, the court has ordered that you should be discharged."

Prisoner. The scripture saith, that darkness covers the earth, and gross darkness the people. And again in

another place, that the whole world lieth in wickedness. I know that the way of duty is in the path of suffering; but it is the path which our leader trod, and we must follow his steps.

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 recollecting, 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.

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 recollecting, 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 run 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.

FALL GOODS, NOW OPENING

By the Market house in Shepherds town. CONSISTING OF

Extra super London Cloths,
Ditto ditto Cassimeres,
Ladies Peleisse Cloths,
Fine drab cloths for frock coats,
Double mill'd drab cloths for great coats,
Low priced cloths and Cassimeres,
Fancy and swandown waistcoating, well assorted,
Cords and Velvets,
Extra Super olive & bottle green coatings,
Low priced ditto of every colour,
Ladies extra super white flannel,
Men's filled and mill'd ditto ditto,
Low priced white, blue, yellow & red do.
Extra super scarlet, blue, black and spotted peleisse do.
Large and small rose blankets from 6-4 to 12-4.
Three and three and a half point blankets, large and heavy,
Striped Duffel blankets,
Plaines, Kerseys, half thicks, and Fearnolds,
Lyon Skin, for great coats,
Ladies sup. fluff and low priced black worsted hose,
Men's filled, lamb's wool knit and worsted ditto,
Which mingled with their former supply make their present assortment very extensive and complete, embracing almost every article which this country or neighborhood requires. All which were purchased in the best markets, in the months of March, April and May last, previous to the late immense rise in the price of goods, which enables us to dispose of them on the cheapest and best terms.

P. S. They constantly keep a supply of the best of Leather—and give the highest price for Hides, Skins and Tanner's Bark.

They have also just received a supply of 10, 8 and 6 PLATERSHOVES, and SHEET IRON, with STOVE PIPE, ready made.

JAS. S. LANE, BROTHER & CO. Shepherds-Town, October 11.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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'Carthy, 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.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, Shepherds-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 Dasher.
- F. Peter Fisher.
- G. William Guy, John Groves.
- H. John Hoffman, Thomas Henry, 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'Cooler.
- P. John Pierce.
- R. Roger Randal.
- S. Margaret Stode, Captain Tom Swearingen, Elizabeth Saddler, Dennis Stephens, John Showman, Jacob Sheets, John Stone.
- T. Conelius Thompson, Aquilla Thomas, Miss Ann Thompson, Thomas Turner.
- W. David Welshans.
- Y. James Young, JAMES BROWN, P. M. January 2, 1812.

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted four weeks to non-subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

AN ACT,

To raise an additional Military Force.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be immediately raised, ten regiments of infantry, two regiments of artillery, and one regiment of light dragoons, to be enlisted for the term of five years, unless sooner discharged.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a regiment of infantry shall consist of eighteen captains, eighteen first lieutenants, eighteen second lieutenants, eighteen ensigns, seventy-two sergeants, seventy-two corporals, thirty six musicians, and eighteen hundred privates, which shall form two battalions, each of nine companies.—A regiment of artillery shall consist of twenty captains, twenty first lieutenants, twenty second lieutenants, forty cadets, eighty sergeants, eighty corporals, one hundred and sixty artificers, forty musicians, and fourteen hundred and forty privates, which shall form two battalions, each of ten companies.

The regiment of cavalry shall consist of twelve captains, twelve first lieutenants, twelve second lieutenants, twelve cornets, twenty-four cadets, forty-eight sergeants, forty-eight corporals, twelve saddlers, twelve farriers, twelve trumpeters, and nine hundred and sixty privates, which shall form two battalions, each of six companies.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That each regiment raised under this act, whether of infantry, artillery, or light dragoons, there shall be appointed one colonel, two lieutenant colonels, two majors, two adjutants, one quartermaster, one pay-master, one surgeon, two surgeons' mates, two sergeant majors, two quartermaster sergeants, and two senior musicians.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed two major-generals, each of whom shall be allowed two aids, to be taken from the commissioned officers of the line, and five brigadier-generals each of whom shall be allowed a brigade major and aid, to be taken from the captains and subalterns of the line; and there shall also be appointed one adjutant-general and one inspector-general: each with the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier-general; the said adjutant-general shall be allowed one or more assistants, not exceeding three, to be taken from the line of the army, with the same pay and emoluments as by this act are allowed to a lieutenant-colonel; the said inspector-general shall be allowed two assistant inspectors, to be taken from the line of the army, each of whom shall receive, while acting in said capacity, the same pay and emoluments as by this act are allowed to a lieutenant-colonel; there shall also be appointed such number of hospital surgeons and mates as the service may require, with one steward to each hospital.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That when an officer is detached to serve as brigade-major or aid, or as assistant to the adjutant-general or inspector-general, on the appointment of a general officer, or as adjutant or quartermaster on the appointment of a colonel, he shall not thereby lose his rank.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the major-generals respectively shall be entitled to two hundred dollars monthly pay, with twenty dollars allowance for forage, monthly, and fifteen rations per day, and one hundred and sixty acres of land, and the heir's portion of those non-commissioned officers and soldiers who may be killed in action, or die in the service of the U. 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.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That all other officers, cadets, non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates, authorized by this act, shall receive the like pay, forage, rations, clothing, and other emoluments, as the officers of the same grade and corps, cadets, non-commissioned officers, musicians artificers and privates, of the present military establishment.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That each ration shall consist of one pound and a quarter of beef or three quarters of a pound of pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, eighteen rums, whiskey or brandy, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles, to every hundred rations.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That every non-commissioned officer, musician and private of the artillery & infantry, shall receive annually the following articles of uniform clothing, to wit: one hat, one coat, one vest, two pair of woollen and two pair of linen overalls, one coarse linen frock and trousers for fatigue clothing, four pair of shoes, four shirts, two pair of socks, two pair of short stockings, one blanket, one stock, and clasp, and one pair of half gaiters: And the secretary of war is hereby authorized to cause to be furnished to the pay-masters of the respective districts such surplus of clothing as he may deem expedient, which clothing shall under his direction be furnished to the soldiers when necessary for the contract prices, and accounted for by them out of their arrears of monthly pay.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the said corps, shall be governed by the rules and articles of war which have been established by the United States in Congress assembled, or by such rules and articles as may be hereafter, by law, established.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the commissioned officers who shall be employed in the recruiting service, shall be entitled to receive for every effective able bodied man, who shall be duly enlisted by him for the term of five years and mustered, of at least five feet six inches high, (and between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years,) the sum of two dollars: Provided nevertheless, That this regulation so far as respects the age of the recruit, shall not extend to musicians or to those soldiers who may re-enlist into the service: And provided also, That no person under the age of twenty-one years shall be enlisted by any officer or held in the service of the United States, without the consent in writing of his parent, guardian, or master first had and obtained, if any he have; and if any officer shall enlist any person contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, for every such offence he shall forfeit and pay the amount of the bounty and clothing which the person so recruited may have received from the public, to be deducted out of the pay and emoluments of such officer.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed and paid to each effective able bodied man, recruited as aforesaid, to serve for the term of five years, a bounty of sixteen dollars; but the payment of eight dollars of the said bounty shall be deferred until he shall be mustered, and have joined some military corps of the U. States for service. 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 said bounty three months' pay, and one hundred and sixty acres of land, and the heir's portion of those non-commissioned officers or soldiers who may be killed in action, or die in the service of the U. 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.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the said corps shall be paid in such manner, that the arrears shall, at no time, exceed two months, unless the circumstances of the case shall render it unavoidable.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private, shall be disabled by wounds or otherwise, while in the line of his duty in public service, he shall be placed on the list of invalids of the United States, at such rate of pension and under such regulations as are or may be directed by law: Provided always, That the compensation to be allowed for such wounds or disabilities, to a commissioned officer, shall not exceed for the highest rate of disability half the monthly pay of such officer, at the time of his being disabled or wounded; and that no officer shall receive more than the half pay of a lieutenant colonel; and that the rate of compensation to non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, shall not exceed five dollars per month: And provided also, That all inferior disabilities shall entitle the person so disabled to receive an allowance proportionate to the highest disability.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That if any commissioned officer in the military establishment of the U. States, shall, while in the service of the United States, die, by reason of any wound received in actual service of the United States, and leave a widow, or if no widow, a child or children under sixteen years of age, such widow, or if no widow, such child or children, shall be entitled to and receive half the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time of his death, for and during the term of five years: But in case of the death or intermarriage of such widow before the expiration of the said term of five years, the half pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the child or children of such deceased officer: Provided always, That such half pay shall cease on the decease of such child or children.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That if any non-commissioned officer, musician or private, shall desert the service of the United States, he shall, in addition to the penalties mentioned in the rules and articles of war, be liable to serve for and during such a period as shall, with the time he may have served previous to his desertion, amount to the full term of his enlistment; and such soldier shall and may be tried by a court martial, and punished, although the term of his enlistment may have elapsed previous to his being apprehended or tried.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That every person not subject to the rules and articles of war, who shall procure or entice a soldier in the service of the United States, to desert; or who shall purchase from any soldier, his arms, uniform clothing, or any part thereof; and every captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel, who shall enter on board such ship or vessel as one of his crew, knowing him to have deserted, or otherwise carry away, any such soldier, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined at the discretion of any court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned any term not exceeding one year.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That every officer, non-commissioned officer, musician and private, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, to wit: "I A. B. do solemnly swear, or affirm, (as the case may be,) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against their enemies or opposers whomsoever; and that I will observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over

me, according to the rules and articles of war."

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed to each division a judge advocate who shall be entitled to the same pay and emoluments as a major in the infantry, or if taken from the line of the army shall be entitled to thirty dollars per month in addition to his pay, and the same allowance for forage as is allowed by law for a major of infantry.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That where any commissioned officer shall be obliged to incur any extra expense in travelling and sitting on general courts martial, he shall be allowed a reasonable compensation for such extra expense actually incurred, not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents per day to officers who are not entitled to forage, and not exceeding one dollar per day to such as shall be entitled to forage.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That no non-commissioned officer, musician or private, during the term of his service, shall be arrested on mesne process, or taken or charged in execution for any debt or debts contracted before enlistment, which were severally under twenty dollars at the time of contracting the same, nor for any debt whatever, contracted after enlistment.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That whenever any officer or soldier shall be discharged from the service, except by way of punishment for any offence, he shall be allowed his pay and rations, or an equivalent in money, for such term of time as shall be sufficient for him to travel from the place of discharge to the place of his residence, computing at the rate of twenty miles to a day.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That the subsistence of the officers of the army, when not received in kind, shall be estimated at twenty cents per ration.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed to each brigade one chaplain, who shall be entitled to the same pay and emoluments as a major in the infantry.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, 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.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEO. CLINTON,
Vice-President of the United States,
and President of the senate.

January 11, 1812.
APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Additional Army.—The act for raising an Additional Regular Force of twenty-five thousand men having now become a law; all predictions of its rejection having failed; the opposition prints have undertaken to excite distrust and jealousy by declaring the Cabinet, that is the Executive and the Heads of Departments, to have been opposed to it. We apprehend these assertions to be as erroneous in this case, as the passage of this law has proved their predictions to have been in another; and our belief is formed from circumstance as they have arisen from our view.

The President in his message to Congress at the commencement of the session, as was his duty, exhibited to the assembled People his views of Public Affairs; in doing which he went as far as he could with propriety in addressing himself to a Legislative Body. He expressed his conviction of the necessity of a change of attitude, leading to more energetic and decisive measures. The opinion of the Executive, as indicated by the tenor of his message, cannot be, nor has it been, mistaken. His voice was for War, the last resort of Republics as well as Kings, to enforce our rights and avenge our wrongs.

In the face of this public manifesta-