

*From the Belfast News Letter.***THE GOOSE.**

Let others praise the warbling Thrush,
Who sings so sweet from yonder bush;
Or others, if they will, may hail
The beauties of the Peacock's tail—
Or else the Lark, that soars on high,
To pour its music o'er the sky;
I'll sing the bird that's fit for use,
The fat, contented, stubble Goose,
Whose wing, my fin in winter blows—
Who gives me down for my repose—
The flavour of whose flesh I boast,
In broth, in pie, or boiled or roast—
Nay, lends tongue unto my soul,
That's heard from Indies to the Pole,
With which I may invite love's care,
Till I join gible's with my fair!
Malone, Dec. 31. B.

*British and Foreign Bible Society.***MR. EDITORS:**

It is with great satisfaction that I have read the following paragraph in the seventh Report of the British Foreign Bible Society, commentary to the Translations now going on in India by the Baptist Missionaries at Scampore. It might confirm the public estimation by giving it in your paper. And will oblige

A Friend to the Bible.

"In India, the various translations are all proceeding with great spirit and energy, and in the course of a few years, there will be editions of the scriptures in many Oriental Languages. Among these, the Tamil, Malay, Sanscrit, Bengalee, Orissa, Seck, Hunderscrite, Mahrattas are already printed or in press. Several others, together with the Chinese, are preparing, and the printing of some of them began.

"It may be mentioned as a singular, and not uninteresting circumstance, that native of India, a Hindoo, has subscribed 100 rupees (50 dollars) to the funds of the society, and has addressed a letter to the committee (in Calcutta) acquainting them with it.

"In addition to £5000 sterling granted for the disbursement of the preceding five years in translating and printing the scriptures in India, the committee have voted £2000 sterling annually for three successive years."

Here then, Mr. Editor you have the opinion of the most noble society which Britain ever boasted. Here you may discover the feelings of British Christians towards the diffusion of the Bible—some in this country doubt its reception by the Hindoos—here is a Hindoo an annual subscriber of 50 dollars.—Quere. Is the Bible a blessing to us? Is it not capable of doing that for others which it has done for us? Is it not the duty of the whole Christian World to aid in so vast and so important an object? Say, shall America be one with Britain in giving the word of life to four millions, bone of our bone—for of one blood are made all nations. I feel a pleasing confidence, that the opinion of the British and Foreign Bible Society will be confirmed—that "In America the zeal excited for the diffusion of the Holy Scriptures continues to operate with increasing energy." May the spark be enkindled into a blaze!

Salem Gazette.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS
From Irish Papers received at the Office of the Baltimore Whig.

OTTOMAN PORTE.

The titles, forms, and customs, of the Turkish empire, are very little known among the Christian nations, and nothing shews more strongly our general ignorance on these subjects than the facility with which we copy from age to age the blunders of our predecessors, without acquiring any distinct knowledge either of things, or the terms by which they are designated. The Ottoman Porte, or the Sublime Porte, is the title by which the Court of the Sultan, or Constantinople has been designated, and under which the declarations of that Court have been announced as long as it has been known in Christendom. Still, so little has the literal significance of the terms been attended to, although that alone could lead to the force and substance of the designation that even our Gazettes and other books of geography, have, alledged that the expression is intended to announce the vast superiority of the port or harbor of Constantinople over all other harbors; and that the Ottoman Porte, and the Sublime Porte, mean nothing else but that harbor. Now the fact is, that the Turks like all other nations not al-

tered by constant intercourse, with strangers, have very peculiar customs—and, founded on those customs, very peculiar modes of expression. The Turkish expression means simply the door or gate of a habitation, of which Porte (*La Porte Ottomane*) is the French translation. A man's gate or a man's door, has the same significance on that a man's roof, or a man's hall had in the times of hospitality and chivalry. *La Porte Ottomane* means, therefore, Ottoman residence of Court: and "Our Sublime Porte" is equivalent to our sublime house, or palace, or presence &c, conveying a little appendage of pomp between christian plainness and Oriental magnificence. It will therefore, be material for the British reader to recollect, when he meets this expression again, that it means simply what is sent forth from the Turkish Court, what issues from its gate, being very nearly the same as we have been in the habit of declaring to have issued from the hall, or from the presence. The threshold and roof are still more peculiar illustrations; crossing the threshold inwards or outwards, and coming under or departing from the roof, being exactly the same as departing from or entering the dwelling. Thus the Ottoman Porte, and the Sublime Porte, which have been alledged by ignorant people to allude to the harbor of Constantinople, &c, mean actually neither more nor less than what we see annexed to the proclamation of our gracious Sovereign, "Given from our Palace of St. James" or from "The Queen's House," Windsor, &c.

A fine peacock, belonging to Mr. Henwood, of Carlinham, near Bodmin, was lately attacked by a ferocious hog, and literally torn to pieces. It was more than 90 years of age.

The royal Irish Academy have proposed a premium of 50/- to the writer of the best essay on the following subject, viz., "whether, and how far the cultivation of Science, and that of *Poetic Literature*, assist or obstruct each other.

Wrought iron has been proposed as an advantageous substitute for the materials now in use for many purposes in shipping. A mast of this metal, the cylinder being half an inch thick, and the same height and diameter as a wood mast, will not be so heavy, will be considerably stronger, much more durable, less liable to be injured by shot, and can be easily repaired, even at sea. It will weigh only 12 tons, and at 45/- per ton will not cost more than 540/- though its strength will be nearly 50% above that of a wooden mast, that weighs 23 tons, and costs nearly 1200/- This mast is made to strike nearly as low as the deck, to ease the ship in a heavy sea. Ships furnished with wooden masts are in such circumstances obliged to cut them away. Ships furnished with iron masts, will not, like others, be exposed to the risk of receiving damage from lightning, the iron mast being itself an excellent conductor: by using an iron bolt from the bottom of the mast through the kelson and keel, the electric matter will be conducted through the bottom of the ship into the water, without injury to the ship. Yards and bowsprits may also be made of wrought iron, at the same proportion of strength and expense as the mast; and chain shrouds and stays of iron, which may be used with those masts, will not cost half the expense of rope, while they will also prove ten times more durable. Even the whole hull may be made of wrought iron.

We are likely soon to be independent of the Baltic cables for our Navy, from a skilful invention just introduced into our dock yards, for making cables for the heaviest ships of spring chains, so skilfully worked in iron, as to be stronger and more durable than any rope cable can possibly be made. Two or three of our line of battle ships are already equipped with those iron cables.

*From the Freeman's Journal.***DREADFUL RETRIBUTION.**

Mr. McCorkle,
The following instance of an awful vengeance, will contribute to shew what Napoleon will have to encounter, and the determined resolution he will have to subdue before he can bring Spain into that abject submission in which he holds the rest of continental Europe.—I give it, in substance, from the mouth of the Defendant William Briscoe, until the further order of this court.

the last sad offices to the intrepid heroine.

When the town of Naval, Carnero, about 35 miles south of Madrid, was taken by the troops of the imperial Spoiler, among the horrid butcheries that succeeded was the inhuman massacre of the father and mother of a lady, named Mariana Samaniego. After the tumult of blood and murder had, in some measure, subsided, general Volucio and six of his officers, entering the house of the above lady, demanded refreshment. Probably the resolution first struck her mind. In a short time the meal was ready, and they prepared to eat, when one of the officers suggested the probability that it was poisoned (for sometimes, when villages were deserted, whole vineyards were poisoned and numbers died by drinking) but the firm and fearless Mariana, to avert suspicion offered to eat with them, and accordingly they sat down together.

After the meal, Mariana said to Veliuci, "You murdered my father and mother, and in return I have destroyed you. In a short time you will all be dead;" and, indeed, in a few hours they all expired; a dreadful sacrifice to the manes of her parents and the freedom of her country. But to crown all, the intrepid Samaniego soon fell dead among her lifeless guests.

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.

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 Journeyman 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 McCarly, 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.

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, 6, PLATE STOVES, and SHEET IRON, with STOVE PIPE, ready made.

JAS. S. LANE, BROTHER & CO.
Shepherd's-Town, October 11.

WANTED.

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

January 17, 1812.

A copy, Teste,
GEO. HITE, CLE.

30 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's farm, on Tuesday the 10th ult., a negro 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 Berkley—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.

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 indines to both sides of her neck, no brand 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 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 recollect, has a small mark on her withers occasioned by the fistula, and 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.

FALL GOODS,

NOW OPENING

By the Market house in Shepherd's Town.

CONSISTING OF

Extra super London Cloths,
Ditto ditto Cassimere Cloths,
Ladies Peleisse Cloths,
Fine drab cloths for frock coats,
Double mill'd drab cloths for great chais,
Low-priced cloths and Cassimere,
Fancy and swindon waistcoating, well assort'd,
Cords and Velvets,
Extra Super Olive & bottle green cloths,
Low priced ditto of every colour,
Ladies extra super white flannel,
Men's full'd and mill'd ditto ditto,
Low priced white, blue, yellow & red clo.
Extra super scarlet, blue, black and spotted pelisse do.

Large and small rose blankets from 64

to 124.

Three and three and a half point bla-

kets, large and heavy,
Striped Duffel blankets,
Plain, K rseys, half thicks, and
Fearnats,

Lyon Skin, for great coats,

Ladies sup'time and low priced black
worsted hose,

Men's full'd, lamb's wool knit and worst-

ed clo.

Which mingled with their former sup-

ply 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 unseasonable rise in the price of goods

which enables us to dispose of them on the

cheapest and best terms.

SCITUATE, (R. I.) JAN. 8, 1812.

Messrs. Jones and Wheeler,

I pray you to publish this letter

from my son—it is the voice of distress

—it pierces my heart like the spear of

death. I am flesh and blood, and

have feelings; the feelings of a parent

mortal tongue cannot express. Had

Heaven's thunder smitten my child to

the ground—had the earth opened and

swallowed my son up alive—had the stormy billows covered him in the mighty

deep—or had the pestilence marked

him as its victim—submission, to the

destinies of nature, acquiescence in

the will of Heaven, would have mi-

tigated my grief; and time, that sure

though slow medicine, would, ere now,

have assuaged my pains, if not healed

the wound. But I suffer the protracted

agonies of a living death; I suffer from

the tyrants of the ocean—the

plunderers of the world; and I may

add, that my sufferings are carried to

the highest pitch of anguish, by the bitter

reflection, that my own state has ta-

ken part with the British against me,

by putting men into office in the state,

dence of his fellow-citizens in Virginia | though sublime moral force, for principles, whose permanent, and to the | grant of supplying the Indians within the limits of the state of Georgia—Referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

On this theatre, perhaps the most expanded which the world presents to the views of a great and liberal statesman, Mr. Madison alone stood upon that high ground which his character, and his previous exertions, fitted him to occupy. In the novel questions of policy & government, which engaged the attention & fixed the most anxious deliberations of a new people, his conduct was marked by a capacious discernment and inflexible pursuit of the soundest interests of his country, and was followed by praise correspondent to the high sense of duty which dictated, and the wisdom which enforced exertions so able and patriotic. Educated in the precepts of republicanism, confirmed in their truth by the happiest examples, the reflections of his own mind, and the experience of his own life, equally tended to fix his judgement and his feelings in an unqualified attachment to our systems, on their freest and most republican scale. It was, hence, his object to impart to the first operations of the government a tone in unison with its republican genius. His counsels were always those of a discerning statesman, unfolding his conceptions with an orator prompt, dignified and nervous. Punctual in the exercise of all his duties, foremost in debate, he maintained, while in Congress, that weight of character, and acquired that solidity of fame, which were the just result of acknowledged probity, and abilities so extensive. But the highest evidence of Mr. Madison's endowments rests on the manner in which, for the last eight years, he has filled the office of secretary of state. The superintendance of the foreign department of our government is, at any time, a task of moment. During the last eight years it has been of a peculiar magnitude and difficulty. The public systems of Europe have presented aspects equally novel, intricate and fierce.—The ancient relations of policy and power have been broken up; the governments of countries, their limits, their very names been in a state of constant change. France and England, like two mighty and desperate gladiators, have dealt destruction all around, leaving scarcely any thing but wrecks, within the wide range of their blows. The world has seen but one ferocious power upon the ocean, and but one ferocious power upon land. The valid prescriptions of immemorial usage, the more binding authority of long established law, heretofore the safety (the frequent safety at least) of states, the praise and boast of christian Europe, have been denied, have been prostrated; more; have been sarcastically scoffed in their fall—and rapacity and force, those only umpires of feudal or of pagan contentions, been the avowed resort, of the promulgated code, of national rage! In the situation of our foreign affairs thus hazardous and embarrassing, has the American secretary of state, been looked to for a proper execution of his responsible trust. He has had to watch the turns of fortune abroad; to detect the disguises of diplomacy; to expose the crookedness of injustice; to trace out the wiles of duplicity; to hold up the falsities of contradiction. The claims of arrogance & strides of power have alternately exercised the criticism and demanded the remonstrance of his pen. Engaged in repelling one trespass upon right, new trespasses, bolder inroads, have instantly succeeded; the issues of corrupt power and ambition have been opened, and their baleful floods seen to encompass this functionary, from the overwhelming effects of which, nothing but the possession and the exercise of the highest attributes of mind and unwearied powers of application, could have been the instrument of rescue.—But rescue and triumph have been eminently witnessed. In his instructions to our ministers abroad, in his correspondence with the agents of foreign governments at home, he has manifested a profoundity and readiness of research, and a cogency and conclusiveness in argument, at which his countrymen have looked with the proudest approbation. In recounting the abuses of commercial usage, in fixing the boundaries of maritime right, the close and lucid deductions of his own mind have been fortified by the best allusions to historical and jurisprudential truth. The vigilant observer of his country's wrongs, the profound vindicator of her rights, few ministers of state have stood in situations of severer trial. Called on at a portentous crisis, this officer has combated, almost singly, and with an ineffectual

right to which is to be inalienably vested in him.

Four hundred thousand dollars are proposed to be appropriated annually, in addition to the sum formerly appropriated, for the purchase of arms.]

THURSDAY, January 30.

Mr. Bigelow (of Mass.) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this house such information as he may possess, of captures, seizures and condemnations of merchandise and ships, the property of citizens of the United States, under the authority of the governments of Europe or either of them, not heretofore communicated.

Mr. Bigelow observed that this was only a motion of renewal, as the same resolution had been adopted at the last session, but that the state department had not been able to complete the matter it embraced, before the rising of the national legislature. He therefore hoped that the resolution, as renewed would be agreed to.

A debate ensued, several motions were made to postpone and amend, which were severally withdrawn, when Mr. Blackledge offered the following amendment to come in at the end of the resolution [^{“and accompanying the same with a reference to the regulations, orders or decrees under which the respective classes of captures have been made and information how far the decrees, orders or regulations under which these captures have been made are adopted or persevered in by the nation making such captures.”}] Therewithal than amended was agreed to—

The house then took up the order of the day; the section providing for a dock yard under consideration.

Mr. Rhea moved to amend by striking out the whole section—Carried 56 to 52.

Mr. Blackledge moved a new section to the bill, providing for the building of four seventy-four gun ships. As an inducement to the House to adopt this new section, he stated there were sufficient timber and guns on hand; that the whole expense would not exceed 1,000,000 dollars, and the guns and timber being already provided an appropriation of 824,000 dollars only, would be necessary to complete them.

The question was negatived, 76 to 33.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. D. R. Williams, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Breckinridge in the chair, on the bill supplementary to an act more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States; and to an act making provision for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States. The bill having been gone through without amendment, the committee rose and reported it to the house; when the house adjourned.

FRIDAY, January 31.

Mr. Bacon (chairman of the committee of ways and means) reported a bill making appropriation for the existing military establishment of the United States, for the year 1812—Referred to the committee of the whole to whom was referred the bill providing for six companies of mounted rangers, for the protection of the western frontiers—Read twice and ordered to be printed, with the accompanying documents.

Mr. Bacon also reported a bill making appropriation for the support of the additional military force—Read twice and referred to the same committee—Ordered to be printed, with the accompanying estimates.

The house then proceeded to the order of the day on the bill for the classification & arming of the militia, reported by Mr. D. R. Williams.

The engrossed bill concerning the naval establishment, was read the third time and passed, Yeas 65, Nays 30.

The House took up the bill for classifying and arming the Militia; Mr. D. R. Williams spoke at considerable length in its favor, explaining the objects of the bill, and Mr. Mitchell against it, who concluded his observations by a motion to strike out the first section of the bill. He was followed by Mr. Wright in favor of the bill.—After Mr. W. had been speaking a considerable time, the Speaker observed that there was not a quorum of members present. A motion was made to adjourn and carried.

This bill proposes the division of the militia into three classes. The first, is to consist of such persons as are over 18 and under 21 years of age, to be called the *Minor Class*, to be ordered out whenever detachments of the militia are authorized, but are not to do duty out of the state or territory in which they reside, nor continue in service more than three months at a time.

The second class, is to consist of persons over 21 and under 31 years of age to be called the *Junior Class of Militia*, and may be ordered to serve in any part of the United States, or their territories, but not be compelled to serve more than twelve months at a time.

The third class, is to consist of persons over 31 and under 45 years of age, to be called the *Senior Class of Militia*, subject to do duty in the state or territory in which they reside, and may be called into an adjoining state or territory, but not be compelled to serve more than six months at a time.

Mr. Bigelow urged objections to having the words “United States” engraved on the arms sent to the several states; he always understood the militia to be the militia of the states and not of the United States: he wished to use distinctions that would prevent implications on the part of the general government. The house adjourned without deciding on it.

CONGRESS. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, January 27.

The navy bill was again called up—the section providing a supply of timber by an appropriation of 200,000 dollars annually for three years, before the house, which was agreed to. The amendment of the committee of the whole to strike out the section which provides for building additional frigates, was agreed to by the house—62 to 59. The last section only remains; it appropriates 100,000 dollars for building a dock yard.

The house adjourned without deciding on it.

TUESDAY, January 28.

Mr. Jackson presented a petition from the seamen of East Greenwich, remonstrating against the passage of the resolution offered some time since by Mr. Wright, which proposes to give a bounty to American seamen impressed who should bring in British vessels. The petition was ironical and sarcastic, and proposed the giving up of the British seamen in exchange for the Americans impressed.

While the Clerk was reading it Mr. Gholson moved to dispense with the reading, and let it lie on the table.

The Speaker declared, that in future, when he discovered that any paper presented to the house was couched in disrespectful and improper language, he should consider it his duty to take the sense of the house on the propriety of suspending the reading to progress.

Mr. Bibb presented the petition of the managers of a manufacturing company in Georgia, praying the exclusive

grant of supplying the Indians within the limits of the state of Georgia—Referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

Mr. Archer offered the following resolution—Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be requested to give this house such information, as he may possess, relative to the practicability of obtaining loans by the government of the United States; to what amount and at what rate of interest—Ordered to lie on the table, by request of Mr. Archer, who considered it important to know the ways and means; he was willing to go as far as any man; but he confessed the report was a pill too bitter for his palate—he doubted the propriety of laying those taxes which were so odious to the people, and whose prejudices had been excited on this subject.

Mr. Bigelow observed that this was only a motion of renewal, as the same resolution had been adopted at the last session, but that the state department had not been able to complete the matter it embraced, before the rising of the national legislature. He therefore hoped that the resolution, as renewed would be agreed to.

A debate ensued, several motions were made to postpone and amend, which were severally withdrawn, when Mr. Blackledge offered the following amendment to come in at the end of the resolution [^{“and accompanying the same with a reference to the regulations, orders or decrees under which the respective classes of captures have been made and information how far the decrees, orders or regulations under which these captures have been made are adopted or persevered in by the nation making such captures.”}] Therewithal than amended was agreed to—

The expedition against the Caracas, which sailed from Porto Rico had been lost; and several of the vessels had been taken.

FROM CORRUMA.

Yesterday arrived here two gentlemen who came passengers in the schr. Régulator, which has put into Barnstable in distress 44 days from Corruma. We are informed no battle had recently occurred between the French and combined armies. No movements had been reported, as exciting alarm or interest.

The British army was said to be about a hundred miles from Lisbon—we presume, where we last heard from them. The French had taken possession of the little seaport town Gibon, in Asturias, Spain.

Markets at Corruma, 4th December. Flour 14 dollars per bbl.—Beef 10—Pork 20—Fish 1-2 per quart.—Corn 2 per bushel.

ZANESVILLE, (Ohio) Jan. 29.

Extract of a letter from the commanding officer of the militia of Dark county, to Governor Meigs, dated Greenville, January 14, 1812. [Greenville is the place where Wayne's treaty was held.]

The people of this county are much alarmed at this time by the near approach of the Indian Prophet and his party, consisting of about 45 warriors, who are hunting about 30 miles from here—we are told by two Mingo Indians, who say they are encamped about ten miles from this place, and that the Prophet and his party are hunting about twenty miles from them, nearly a western direction. They say they were told this by one of the Prophet's men, who came to their camp, and said that the Prophet's men would kill every white man they came across. We are about to send out spies immediately to try to discover whether the Prophet is there or not. Our exposed situation would render us an easy prey to the Indians, should they attack us.

There are about 36 families in this county, living considerably scattered; and should the Indians fall upon us, we are not in a situation to assist each other; and as several of them are without guns, we could make but a feeble resistance, the nearest settlement to us being on Stillwater, which is 16 miles from this place. The inhabitants here have earnestly requested us that we would inform you of our situation, and desire that troops might be sent for our protection, and the sooner they are here the better; for we know that unless peace is made with the Indians, or men sent to our assistance, most if not all of the inhabitants will move off to places of security, and wait the issue of an affair, which to their interests, will be ruinous. We therefore, humbly request, that your Excellency will take the interest and safety of this county into consideration, who, we believe, have a right to claim the protection of the state. It is not for us to say how many men would be necessary, we leave that to your better judgment; but we have a request if any are sent, that they may be here soon, before the winter breaks up.

In Senate the volunteer bill has been ordered to its third reading—the report made by Mr. Giles to reduce it to 25,000, not being agreed to: the bill as it went from the house appropriates \$3,000,000—the Senate have reduced it to \$1,000,000, under the supposition that Congress will be in session in time to make the additional appropriation when it shall be necessary.

Alex. Herald.

We understand that the Committee of Foreign Relations have lately had a

BOSTON, January 24.
CARACCAS GAZETTE.

We have been favored with a file of Caraccas Gazettes, published in the new republic of Venezuela, to the 16th November inclusive. They maintain the interesting character we before gave them. The kingdoms of Carthagena and Truxillo had been added to the confederation: And an army was advancing from Carthagena against St. Martha; but a proclamation inviting the natives of St. Martha to join the confederation, had preceded the army; at the same time intimating that powder would be burnt if necessary. General Miranda, having established the new government in Valencia, had returned to the Caraccas, accompanied by the gratitude of the natives of Valencia, expressed in a very handsome address. The papers are replete with discourses on the establishment of the Republic; and against the Inquisition, but they are translations verbatim from the writings of the celebrated Abbe Raynal, the great enemy of monarchy; and are intended to disseminate those principles of policy which have ensured tranquility to Switzerland for two centuries. We are happy in finding, that with their warlike preparations, these new republics have established a military school, a hospital, or medical school, and other scientific institutions; and the papers are filled with the names of the contributors to their support.

The expedition against the Caracas, which sailed from Porto Rico had been lost; and several of the vessels had been taken.

Yester evening a letter from James S. Lane, Brother & Co. was received by mutual consent dissolved this day. All those that are in arrears to James and John Lane, or James S. Lane, Brother & Co. are earnestly requested to pay their respective balances to James S. Lane, on or before the first day of March next, as it is indispensably necessary the business should be closed as speedily as possible. We confidently hope, all will evince a willingness to comply with this reasonable request, and come forward and settle, without giving the trouble of calling or sending to them.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening the 30th ult. in the city of Washington, Daniel Sheffey, Esq. Representative in Congress from Virginia, to Miss Maria Hanson, daughter of Samuel Hanson of Samuel, Esq. of that city.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Co-Partnership which existed in Shepherd's-Town, under the firm of James S. Lane, Brother & Co. was by mutual consent dissolved this day. All those that are in arrears to James and John Lane, or James S. Lane, Brother & Co. are earnestly requested to pay their respective balances to James S. Lane, on or before the first day of March next, as it is indispensably necessary the business should be closed as speedily as possible. We confidently hope, all will evince a willingness to comply with this reasonable request, and come forward and settle, without giving the trouble of calling or sending to them.

JAMES S. LANE,
JOHN N. LANE.

P. S. Sheriffs, Constables, and Executives of estates, will please also attend to the above.

Shepherd's-Town, Jan. 1, 1812.

JAMES S. LANE,
RESPECTFULLY informs the friends and customers of the late concern of James S. Lane, Brother and Co. and the public in general, that the business will be continued (extensively as ever) at that well known old stand by the Market-House, where he shall find pleasure in serving them at all times with such articles as they may want, on the very lowest possible terms. He wishes to reduce the present stock of Goods on hands, and is now selling many articles remarkably cheap.

HE NOW HAS READY FOR SALE,
Clover and Hemp Seed,
English and country Steel, of the best
quality,
Wrought and Cut Nails, of all sizes,
Leather of all kinds, and of the best
quality,

Iron and Castings,
Cotton Yarn, (Chain and Filling,)
Homemade Tow Lines,
Long Flax, & Fine Shoe Thread, &c.
P. S. He buys all kinds of Hides,
Skins, Tanner's Bark, and Country
produce.

Shepherd's-Town, Jan. 31, 1812.
Public Sale.

WILL be sold, on Tuesday the 25th inst. (if the weather permits, or the first fair day afterwards) at the farm belonging to the heirs of Levi Taylor, dec'd, within 2½ miles of Charlestown, best known in that neighborhood by the name of Fleetwood, on a credit of nine months—All the farming utensils and stock of every description belonging to said estate, consisting of a wagon and gears, ploughs and harrows, and every other kind of implements necessary on a farm—work horses, valuable brood mares, cows, hogs and sheep—Also, a complete wheat fan, Bond and approved security will be required before the property can be removed. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. where due attendance will be given by

WILLIAM TAYLOR, Adm'r,
FANNY TAYLOR, Adm'trix.

February 7, 1812.
Annapolis, Jan. 24.
The Earthquake—a letter has been received in this city, from a gentleman of the first respectability in Tennessee, which states that the earthquake, so generally felt on the 16th of December, was so violent in the vicinity of his residence that several chimneys were thrown down, and that eighteen or twenty acres of land on Piney river, had suddenly sunk so low, that the tops of the trees were on a level with the surrounding earth. Four other shocks were experienced on the 17th, and one or more continued to occur every day to the 30th ult. the date of the letter.

A slight shock of an Earthquake was felt in this city about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. It continued only a few seconds.

30 Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from my plantation, near Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. on the night of the 15th instant, a negro boy named GEORGE, aged about 19 or 20 years, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, square built and somewhat bow legged, has had a part of one of his great toes and the toe adjoining it chopped off with an axe, has lost two or three of his upper front teeth, which perceptibly affects his speech, and has a scar on his chin. He had on a new drab coloured homemade cloth coat, tow linen shirt, wool hat, yarn stockings & coarse strong shoes: his other clothing not particularly collected. I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend said negro and bring him to me, or secure him in any jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges.

M. RANSON.
January 31, 1812.

Apprentices Indentures
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

From the Pittsburgh Mercury.
THE DEATH OF THE BRAVE.

"Peace to the souls of the heroes, their
deeds were great in fight."—OSSIAN.

Wake the harp to strains of glory,—
For deeds of high heroic story;
Let the rushing stream of song
Sweep the wild wave's force along.
As the chords in thunder roll,
Burns for fight the warrior's soul,
And as the rising feeling glows,
He meets the torrent of his foes.
Bright beams his faulchion waving
high,

And on his plume sits victory :
But while the battle rages round,
The hero falls—with glory crown'd,
'Twas thus the valiant Davieless fell,
He whom his country loved so well.

Al! there for many a soldier brave,
Had fate prepar'd the honour'd grave ;
Columbia's sons—Columbia's pride,
They fought, they conquer'd and they
died !

Shall their be then the meteor's lot,
Seen for an hour and then forgot ?
No ! in the hero's laurel'd bier,
The Muse shall drop the sacred tear ;
And Memory, bending o'er the grave,
The warrior's name shall fondly save ;
And high and holy minstrel lays,
Shall tell their worth to distant days ;
But (tribute, richer far than all,)
For them the tears of beauty fall.

A. ST. C.

SPECTACLES.
To the Editor of the Belfast News Letter.

SIR.—Spectacles, by assisting the eyes to converge rays of light, restore and preserve to us one of the most noble and valuable of our senses. They enable the mechanic to continue his labors and earn his subsistence till the extreme of old age. By their aid the scholar pursues his studies and recreates his mind with intellectual pleasures; thus passing away days and years with delight and satisfaction—which might otherwise have been devoured by melancholy, or wasted in idleness.

Spectacles, when well chosen, should neither enlarge nor diminish objects, and should shew the letters of a book black and distinct; nor ought they in any degree to fatigue the eye. Every one must determine for himself the glasses which produce the most distinct vision, yet some attention should be paid to the judgment of the person of whom they are purchased. By trying many spectacles the eye becomes fatigued in accommodating itself to the several changes, and the purchaser often fixes on a pair which is injurious to his sight. People often injure those tender organs, and deprive themselves of future assistance from glasses, by purchasing them of hawkers and pedlars, who are equally ignorant of the science of optics, and of the construction of the eye.

Rules for the preservation of the sight.

1. Never sit for any length of time in absolute gloom, or exposed to a blaze of light, and then remove to an opposite extreme.

2. Avoid reading a very small print.

3. Never read by twilight, nor by firelight; nor, if the eyes are disordered, by candle-light.

4. Do not permit the eye to dwell on glaring objects, particularly on first awakening in the morning.

5. Long-sighted persons should accustom themselves to read with rather less light, and somewhat nearer to the eye than is naturally agreeable; while the short-sighted should habituate themselves to read with the book as far off as possible.

6. Nothing preserves the sight longer than a moderate degree of light; too little strains the eyes, and too great a quantity dazzles and inflames them.

7. Do not wear other spectacles than your own, to which your eyes have accommodated themselves.

Spectacles are necessary,

1. When we are obliged to remove small objects, to an increased distance from the eye; to see them distinctly.

2. When we find it necessary to have more light than formerly; as, for instance, when we find ourselves placing the candle between the eye and the object;

3. When, on looking at and attentively considering a near object, it becomes confused, and appears to have a kind of mist before it;

4. When the letters of a book run into one another, and become double and treble;

5. When the eyes are so fatigued by a little exercise, that we are obliged to

shut them from time to time, and to relieve them by looking at different objects.

Then it will be prudent and necessary to set aside all prudery; honestly confess that age is creeping upon us; that our eyes are an unerring warning; and without coquetry, or apology, ask the optician for a pair of spectacles.

For those who live at a distance from large cities, the following modes of calculating the focus of glasses will prove useful.

Rule for calculating the focus of convex glasses.—Multiply the distance at which a person sees distinctly, by the distance at which he wishes to see, and divide the product by the difference between the said distances; the quotient is the desired focus.

Rule for concave glasses to read and write, for a near-sighted person.

Multiply the greatest distance at which the short sighted sees distinctly with his naked eye, by the distance at which it is required he should see distinctly with a concave glass, and divide the product by the difference between the said distances. If it is to see remote objects, the focus should be the same as that required for the distance of distinct vision.

The preceding observations are valuable, just in proportion to the value of sight, and to the pleasure of seeing distinctly and without pain. Z.

A. ST. C.

SPECTACLES.

To the Editor of the Belfast News Letter.

SIR.—Spectacles, by assisting the eyes to converge rays of light, restore and preserve to us one of the most noble and valuable of our senses. They enable the mechanic to continue his labors and earn his subsistence till the extreme of old age. By their aid the scholar pursues his studies and recreates his mind with intellectual pleasures; thus passing away days and years with delight and satisfaction—which might otherwise have been devoured by melancholy, or wasted in idleness.

Spectacles, when well chosen, should neither enlarge nor diminish objects, and should shew the letters of a book black and distinct; nor ought they in any degree to fatigue the eye. Every one must determine for himself the glasses which produce the most distinct vision, yet some attention should be paid to the judgment of the person of whom they are purchased. By trying many spectacles the eye becomes fatigued in accommodating itself to the several changes, and the purchaser often fixes on a pair which is injurious to his sight. People often injure those tender organs, and deprive themselves of future assistance from glasses, by purchasing them of hawkers and pedlars, who are equally ignorant of the science of optics, and of the construction of the eye.

Rules for the preservation of the sight.

1. Never sit for any length of time in absolute gloom, or exposed to a blaze of light, and then remove to an opposite extreme.

2. Avoid reading a very small print.

3. Never read by twilight, nor by firelight; nor, if the eyes are disordered, by candle-light.

4. Do not permit the eye to dwell on glaring objects, particularly on first awakening in the morning.

5. Long-sighted persons should accustom themselves to read with rather less light, and somewhat nearer to the eye than is naturally agreeable; while the short-sighted should habituate themselves to read with the book as far off as possible.

6. Nothing preserves the sight longer than a moderate degree of light; too little strains the eyes, and too great a quantity dazzles and inflames them.

7. Do not wear other spectacles than your own, to which your eyes have accommodated themselves.

Spectacles are necessary,

1. When we are obliged to remove small objects, to an increased distance from the eye; to see them distinctly.

2. When we find it necessary to have more light than formerly; as, for instance, when we find ourselves placing the candle between the eye and the object;

3. When, on looking at and attentively considering a near object, it becomes confused, and appears to have a kind of mist before it;

4. When the letters of a book run into one another, and become double and treble;

5. When the eyes are so fatigued by a little exercise, that we are obliged to

shut them from time to time, and to relieve them by looking at different objects.

Then it will be prudent and necessary to set aside all prudery; honestly confess that age is creeping upon us; that our eyes are an unerring warning; and without coquetry, or apology, ask the optician for a pair of spectacles.

For those who live at a distance from large cities, the following modes of calculating the focus of glasses will prove useful.

Rule for calculating the focus of convex glasses.—Multiply the distance at which a person sees distinctly, by the distance at which he wishes to see, and divide the product by the difference between the said distances; the quotient is the desired focus.

Rule for concave glasses to read and write, for a near-sighted person.

Multiply the greatest distance at which the short sighted sees distinctly with his naked eye, by the distance at which it is required he should see distinctly with a concave glass, and divide the product by the difference between the said distances. If it is to see remote objects, the focus should be the same as that required for the distance of distinct vision.

The preceding observations are valuable, just in proportion to the value of sight, and to the pleasure of seeing distinctly and without pain. Z.

A. ST. C.

BOATING.

THE subscriber informs the public that he continues to boat flour from Keepstir Furnace to Georgetown and Alexandria.

He requests all persons having claims against the late firm of James and R. I. W. Conn, to bring them in for settlement, and those indebted to make payment as speedily as possible.

JAMES CONN.

January 31, 1812.

Saddle and Harness Making.

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

THOMAS ENDSLEY.

Jefferson County, Jan. 14, 1812.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED OR STOLEN ON FRIDAY NIGHT,

THE 29TH ULTIMO, FROM THE SUBSCRIBER,

LIVING IN CHARLESTOWN, A DARK BROWN,

MARE, RATHER MORE THAN 14 HOURS HIGH,

BLACK MANE AND TAIL, HER MANE INDENTED

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 JUMP 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.

WANTED,

TO HIRE, OR PURCHASE, A NEGRO GIRL,

FROM 12 TO 16 YEARS OF AGE. INQUIRIES

OF THE PRINTER.

January 17, 1812.

WANTED,

A LAD ABOUT 14 OR 15 YEARS OF AGE,

AS AN APPRENTICE TO THE PRINTING BUSI-

NESS. APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

October 25.

Four Cents per Pound

WILL BE GIVEN AT THIS OFFICE FOR

CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON

RAGS.

January 26, 1812.

Reed Making.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has commenced the above business in Shepherd's-Town, opposite the dwelling of John Baker, Esqr. where those who wish to encourage him can be supplied with Reeds of all descriptions, and of the best quality, on the shortest notice.

JAMES WHITE.

January 25, 1812.

Land for Sale.

I WILL sell my plantation, lying in Berkeley county, Virginia, containing 240 acres—about 150 cleared and under good fence; about 25 acres of good meadow, and nearly as much more may be made. The improvements are a good stone dwelling house completely finished, a complete stone distillery as any in the county, two log barns, and other necessary out buildings, a good orchard, and several never failing springs. As it is presumed that no person will purchase without previously viewing the premises, a further description is thought unnecessary.

Also, a Lot of ground in Middle-ton, on which are erected a stone distillery, a good dwelling house and stable. It is also well situated for a tan yard or brewery. Any person wishing to purchase either or both, will apply to the subscriber, near Middletown, Virginia. NATHAN BULL.

January 31, 1812.

Jefferson County, to wit.

January Court, 1812.

William Bond, Plaintiff,

vs.

Hezekiah Briscoe and John Briscoe,

Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Hezekiah Briscoe 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 John Briscoe be restrained from paying away or secreting any money, goods or effects in his hands belonging to 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 John Briscoe be restrained from paying away or secreting any money, goods or effects in his hands belonging to 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 John Briscoe be restrained from paying away or secreting any money, goods or effects in his hands belonging to 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 John Briscoe be restrained from paying away or secreting any money, goods or effects in his hands belonging to 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 John Briscoe be restrained from paying away or secreting any money, goods or effects in his hands belonging to 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 John Briscoe be restrained from paying away or secreting any money, goods or effects in his hands belonging to 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 John Briscoe be restrained from paying away or secreting any money, goods or effects in his hands belonging to 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 John Briscoe be restrained from paying away or secreting any money, goods or effects in his hands belonging to 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 John Briscoe be restrained from paying away or secreting any money, goods or effects in his hands belonging to 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 John Briscoe be restrained from paying away or secreting any money, goods or effects in his hands belonging to 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 John Briscoe be restrained from paying