

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.]

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1812.

[No. 217.

From the Pittsburgh Mercury.

SPRIT OF AMERICA.

PEACE smil'd on every vale and hill,
From western border wild and still,
To eastern port, and isle and bay,
Where wav'd a thousand streamers gay:

From Maine's white boundary, rude
and steep,
To where St. Mary's willows weep,
Dith the humblest cot the while,
Though city pride might haply smile;
Love dan'd by gilded lake and stream,
And sported in the moon's mild beam,
While pleasure sung her summer songs—

Thill loud was heard the tale of wrongs:
Then throbb'd each heart, and flash'd
each eye
Of gallant spirit warm and high:
And hardly brook'd it to be told
Of injury deep and insult bold;
But ere the hurried tale could close,
The kindling cry of vengeance rose—
O'er stream and vale and hill and dell,
We heard the murr'ring signal swell,
It rose on fair Atlantic's side,
And deep in western forest died—
But died not so the spirits warm
That pant'd for the battle's storm.
All stern and silent, they prepare
For soldier's fate and soldier's fare—
But ah! my country's disarray,
Blanch'd many a cheek that anxious
day—
Why droops each ardent youth his
head!
Is it for fitful courage fled?
And does that sigh betoken fear?
What swells the heart and starts the
tear?

It is for endless dull debate
That wastes occasion, while they wait
The signal word, to send them bound
For British battlements and mound—
Oh! for Montgomery's arm, they cry,
To plant the eagle standard high,
Wherever red-cross flag before
Way'd from Au-Plait to Labrador.
Then let the inspiring summons come,
With trill of file and roll of drum—
Soon shall Columbia see her sons
Gird on their swords and grasp their
guns,

And deep through darkling forests hie,
With lighted heart and eager eye,
While martial air and merry song
Shall lead their gallant bands along.
To meet the glorious hap of war,
Where danger calls or near or far—
Lives there a wretch who hears the call,
And shuns to go, or dreads to fall—
Back, dastard coward, while you may,
Let none but heroes share the day.
On! then, my noble spirits, on!
Be ye Montgomery's every one!
And when the toils of war are past,
Your names shall with your country's
last.

FOR RENT.

The subscriber wishes to rent his
store house on the main street in
Charlestown, at present occupied by
Mr. Joseph E. Lane. Possession may
be had on the 20th of this month.

JOHN KENNEDY, tf.

April 10.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed executed by
James Conway and William Con-
way, to the undersigned, and now of
record in the office of the county court
of Jefferson, conveying to him all the
interest of the said James and William
in a certain tract of land lying in the
said county, near Charlestown, former-
ly held and occupied by Cornelius Con-
way, dec'd, in trust for the benefit of
Jacob and Daniel Allstadt, he will, on
Saturday the 13th of June next, before
the door of Robert Fulton's tavern, in
Charlestown, proceed to sell to the
highest bidder, for cash, the said pre-
mises (supposed to contain about 210
acres) when the undersigned will make
such title to the purchaser as is vested
in him by the deed above mentioned.

TH. GRIGGS, junr.

April 10.

Land for Sale.

Lancelot B. Lee will sell his small
tract of land, containing by survey 88
acres, the nearest approximating point
of which is as he supposes about three
quarters of a mile from the main Bull-
skin, and bounded on the south by the
tract formerly leased by capt. Green-
field, and the west and north by the
tract of Mr. Henry S. Turner, and on
the east by said Turner and Lancelot
Lee. For terms apply to him.

April 17.

Carding of Wool.

WILL be executed in a superior
style, on the first rate machin-
ery at Beeler's mill, two and a half miles
from Charlestown, where the utmost
attention and dispatch will be observed
to customers.—It is expected that the
wool will be sent cleaned from any
thing that may injure the cards, other-
wise there will be an extra charge on
the customary price.

JOHN HOGELAND.

May 1, 1812.

The subscriber will sell

sixty barrels of corn,
on a credit to the first day of October
next; he will also sell work horses, or
mares and colts, and a stud colt un-
commonly fine, now two years old,
gotten on a fine mare by the horse
North Star, which stood in Charles-
town three years ago, on a credit of
eight months.

ALEX. STRAITH.

May 1.

100 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from my plantation,
near Charlestown, Jefferson coun-
ty, 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 ad-
joining 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 homedade
cloth coat, tow linen shirt, wool hat,
yarn stockings, & coarse strong shoes:
his other clothing not particularly re-
collected. I will give the above re-
ward to any person who will apprehend
said negro and bring him to me, or se-
cure him in any jail so that I get him
again.

M. RANSON.

January 31, 1812.

DANCING.

THE subscriber respectfully in-
forms the ladies and gentlemen of
Charlestown and its vicinity, that he
purposes recommencing his dancing
school, as soon as a sufficient number is
subscribed. He intends also to attend
in Shepherd's Town, as soon as six-
teen scholars offer.

JAMES ROBARDET.

April 24.

Worthington, Cookus, and Co.

Have been for some time engaged
in opening a

Supply of Goods,

consisting of almost every article
that can now be obtained in the mar-
ket. Every pains were taken by one
of the concern to purchase them on
the very lowest terms, and on like
terms are they now offered to the
public. They feel thankful for the
liberal encouragement that the pres-
ent concern has met with, and
pledge themselves that every exer-
tion will be made use of, to merit
a continuance of the same, and to
give general satisfaction to those
who may be disposed to do busi-
ness with them.

Purchasers coming from a dis-
tance will find it worth their atten-
tion to call on them.

Shepherdstown, April 10.

FOR RENT.

A valuable Mill,

with about five acres of land, lying on
the road from Charlestown to Shep-
herd's Town, Jefferson county, Va.
and between one and two miles from
the former place. The mill is situate
on a never failing stream, with a saw
mill and houses necessary for a family
annexed to it. It will be rented for a
term of years to a man of good charac-
ter, with qualifications for the business.
For terms apply to Col. Morrow, in
Shepherd's Town, or Doctor Grayson,
Winchester.

April 10. tf.

For Sale,

A quantity of Corn and Rye. Ap-
ply to the subscriber in Charlestown.

J. W. DAVIS.

May 1.

Pasture to Rent.

Stock will be received by John Bo-
ley, living on the Harwood estate, the
former residence of the late Mrs.
Washington, to pasture in a field con-
taining between 250 and 300 acres,
through which water runs—on the fol-
lowing terms:—One dollar and a half
per month for horses, and one dollar
for cattle. Persons wishing to put
stock in said pasture must leave their
names and the quantity with Mr. Bo-
ley, who will attend to receiving them.
None will be received for a less time
than one month, and the money for
that paid in advance to said Boley.—
Any stock left there more than one
month will be considered as entered for
two months, &c. Persons entering
stock for more than a month to pay
when they are taken away. The fences
are in good order, but I will not be
responsible in any way whatever for
any property that may be put in said
field.

Any person trespassing upon said
estate by throwing down the fences, or
in any other way, may expect to be pun-
ished according to law.

J. B. HENRY.

May 1.

NEW STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs
his friends and the public that he has
just received and opened a handsome
assortment of

Groceries & Dry Goods,
suitable for the present season, in the
corner house formerly occupied by Da-
venport and Willett, which he will sell
on very low terms for cash.

CHARLES GIBBS.

Charlestown, May 1.

Tanner's Bark Wanted.

THE highest price in cash, will be
given for any quantity of Tanner's
Bark, delivered to the subscriber in
Charlestown.

JACOB E. PARSON.

May 1.

More New Goods,

West of the Market House, in Charle-
stown.

The subscribers have just received and
now ready for sale,
A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

Spring & Summer Goods,

all of which have been purchased to
as good advantage as any in the market,
& they hope will enable them to supply
those who may please to call on them, on
moderate terms—their assortment con-
sists in part of the following articles:
A few pieces broad cloth,
Cotton Cassimeres assorted,
Grandrells ditto,
A quantity of best Nankens, short
and long pieces,
Cotton Jeans,
Chambray muslins,
Country stripe cotton and chambray,
Ladies damask shawls,
Ditto habit kid gloves,
Ditto extra long ditto ditto,
Ditto long silk ditto,
Black silk hose,
Silk for ladies dresses,
Bandanna hdkfs.
Vesting assorted,
Carradaries and Scersuckers,
Muslins assorted,
Dimities assorted,
Cotton shawls,
Homemade linen,
Best Spinning cotton,
Fur and wool hats,
Wrought and cut nails.

Also, a good assortment of

Groceries and Potter's

Ware.

They again return their sincere ac-
knowledgments to the public generally
for the liberal encouragement they have
received, and solicit a continuance of
public patronage.

JOHN ANDERSON, & Co.

April 24.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against
hunting or fowling on the subscriber's
plantation, cutting down the timber, or
trespassing in any manner upon his
land, as he is determined to prosecute
such offenders with the utmost rigor of
the law.

DANIEL ALLSTADT.

May 1.

Apprentices Indentures

For Sale at this Office.

WOOL.

The Opsequon Manufacturing Com-
pany will purchase fleece wool, and
give from 30 to 40 cents per pound, in
cash, (according to the quality) deliv-
ered in Winchester to either of the
subscribers, or to Mr. David Ham-
phreys. The wool to be washed be-
fore shearing, the hairy locks and tags
taken off, and each fleece to be kept en-
tire, rolled up and tied, with a label on
each, describing the different kinds,
viz. rams, suckling ewes, lambs of the
first shearing, wethers, &c. Four or
five days should elapse after washing
the sheep before they are shorn.

JOHN DAVENPORT, junr.
LEWIS HOFF.
Winchester, April 27, 1812.

Jefferson County, to wit.

April Court, 1812.

George Hite, Complainant,
vs.
John Briscoe and Hezekiah 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 complainant by his counsel, it is or-
dered that the said defendant do appear
here on the fourth Monday in June
next, and answer the bill of the com-
plainant, 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 any
monies, by him owing to or goods or
effects in his hands belonging to the ab-
sent defendant Hezekiah Briscoe, un-
til the further order of this court.

A Copy. Teste,
GEO. HITE, Clk.

RICH SILKS,

Now opening, consisting of

Rich Levantines,
ditto Double Ruanes,
ditto Taffas,
ditto Sattin and Sarcinets,
Superb figured volantes & plaid silks,
Ditto lace caps, handkerchiefs and veils,
Silk shawls, handkerchiefs and silk veils,
Beautiful selection of ribbands,
Ladies' and gentlemen's silk hose and
gloves,
Silk gauze,
Sewing silk and twist,
Millinery—trimmings, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Superfine linen cambric and cambric
handkerchiefs,
Black, white and coloured crapes,
Long and short kid gloves,
Fine white Russia Dowls,
White and Brown Russia sheeting,
Raven's duck and besticking,
First quality Irish linens,
Ditto shirting and table diaper,
Superfine cloths and cassimeres, &c.
Old London particular Madeira & other
wines,
Old Cogniac 4th proof brandy and other
spirits.

Teas of a superior quality,
First quality coffee, New Orleans sugar
and spinning cotton, &c. &c.
He will be regularly receiving and open-
ing goods of every description, for several
weeks in succession, all which will be sold
very cheap.

As usual he constantly keeps Leather of
all kinds for sale; and pays the highest
price for all kinds of Hides and Skins, and
Tanner's Bark.

JAMES S. LANE.

Corner Store by the Market house,
in Shepherd's Town.

March 20.

Jefferson County, to wit.

March Term, 1812.

Leonard Y. Davis, Thomas W. Davis, and
William W. Davis, Complainants,
vs.

Mary Davis, Joseph W. Davis, Nancy Da-
vis, Clementine Davis, and Aquilla Da-
vis, an infant, by Joseph W. Davis, his
next friend, and William Worthington,
Defendants. In Chancery.

THE defendant William Worthington
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 com-
monwealth: On the motion of the com-
plainants by their counsel, it is ordered
that the said defendant do appear here on
the fourth Monday in May next, and an-
swer the bill of the complainants, 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 Joseph W. Davis
be restrained from paying away or secre-
ting any money, goods or effects in his hands
belonging to the absent defendant William
Worthington, until the further order of this
court.

A Copy. Teste,
GEO. HITE, Clk.

Election Notice.

An election will be held at the court
house in Charlestown on Saturday the
30th instant, for the purpose of electing
7 fit persons to act as Trustees of the
said town. All persons entitled to vote
are desired to attend.
DAN. COLLETT, Sh'ff.
May 15.

FOR RENT,

THE yellow house on Congress
street, in Charlestown, adjoining the
Presbyterian meeting house lot. The
house is large and very convenient,
with three rooms below & three above
stairs, exclusive of two neat pantries.
There is a full lot of ground attached
to the house, with a kitchen, smoke
house, corn house, stable, &c. For
terms apply to
JOHN KENNEDY, tf.
May 15.

At a meeting of the Trustees of Shep-
herds Town, held on May 5, 1812,
Ordered that notice be given to the
public, through the medium of the
Charles-Town & Martinsburg news-
papers, that the following laws are
in force in said Town, to wit:

A law prohibiting any person from
galloping a horse or mare, through the
streets or alleys of said Town, in a dis-
orderly manner, also the driving of
horses in wagons faster than a walk.

A law prohibiting hogs running at
large in said Town, imposing a fine on
the owners for suffering it.

A law prohibiting the firing of fire
arms in said Town, unless on a muster
day, on which day it is allowed while
mustered and parading the streets.

A law respecting stud horses in said
Town.

A law prohibiting persons from
throwing filth or dirt into said streets or
alleys, that may occasion a nuisance so
as to endanger the health of any in-
habitant.

A law prohibiting any brush or trash
being burnt in said Town.

Ordered that Jacob Long be and is
hereby empowered and directed by the
Trustees, to take notice from this date,
of all persons violating any of the fore-
going laws, or any other law enacted
by them, and to take proper steps to
bring all offenders to justice to be dealt
with as the law may direct.

By order of the board of Trustees,
JOHN WINGARD, Prest.

Attest,
JAMES LEGGET, jun. Sec.

ROCKVILLE ACADEMY

LOTTERY,

Will commence on Monday the
10th inst. at Martinsburg court house,
Maryland.

By authority of the State of Maryland,
Science of a Lottery for erecting an Aca-
demy at Rockville.

Dolls. is. 5000 5 000
1 do 2500 2 500
1 do 1500 1 500
2 do 500 1 000
10 do 100 1 000
10 do 50 500
50 do 10 500
100 do 5 510
2500 do 5 8250

300 prizes
4595 blanks
8000 tickets at 2 1/2 dollars and 50 cts.

No 1 & 4 blanks to a prize.

Prizes payable sixty days after the draw-
ing shall have been completed, subject to a
deduction of 15 per cent.

First drawn ticket entitled to a prize of
500 dollars. First drawn 2500 blanks
each entitled to 3 dollars.

All prizes not demanded within twelve
months after the drawing of this Lottery,
will be considered as donations to the Aca-
demy.

1st drawn ticket 6th day, a prize of 100 dolls.
1st do 7th do do 500 do.
1st do 8th do do 1500 do.
1st do 9th, 10th & 11th each 100 do.
1st do 12th do do 500 do.

The last drawn ticket do 100 do.

RICHARD ANDERSON,
UPTON BEALL,
HONORE MARTIN,
SOLOMON HOLLAND, } Commrs.

Tickets for sale at J. Milligan's Book
Store, Georgetown, and by the Commis-
sioners at Rockville.

Rockville, May 1, 1812.

A MILITARY COUNTRYMAN.

[The venerable patriot, General,
HEATH, has frequently addressed his
country under this signature. The
following observations have had the
singular good fortune to meet the ap-
probation of both parties, at a time of
their hottest disputes, and may there-
fore be considered worthy the attention
of all.]—Tankee.

FROM THE CHRONICLE.

Messrs. Editors.—Observing in the
public papers that a man by the name
of JOHN HENRY, a British Spy, had
given information, that being in Mon-
treal in the winter of the year 1809, he
became agent and spy for Sir James
Craig, then governor of Canada—that
he was to reside in the Eastern states,
to render accounts of the public affairs,
proceedings of legislative and other bod-
ies, strength and plans of parties,
prospects, &c.—That not having been
compensated as he thinks he had reason
to expect, and now feels from his obli-
gations, he, for the good of our coun-
try, unfolds the iniquity. The writer
has not taken up his pen to try the spy
or his employers, or the magnitude of
the guilt of either or both of them.—
The subject is in the hands of the pro-
per authority, the Great Council of the
nation. My object is, as our country
seems to be verging towards war, to
descant a little on the subject of spies
in general: a subject of no small im-
portance, especially to young states.—
All courts, and all armies, especially
such as are jealous of, or are acting
against each other, have their spies;
and thousands and millions of money
are applied to secret services. A vi-
gilant court and an enterprising gener-
al will sometime avail themselves of
more correct information than the
other party have collected, from their
spying no pains or money to obtain it.
And it is not improbable, that at the
present time, the courts of London and
St. Cloud possess as correct plans and
reports of all the fortifications, works,
harbors, naval force, army, militia,
their numbers, organization and disci-
pline, and the probable intention of the
United States, as far as can be devel-
oped from critical observation and in-
quiry, and as correctly arranged, let-
tered, and filed in their bureaux, as can
be found in any repository in our own
country.

This will not be doubted by those,
who have knowledge of the practice of
Courts and of armies. It is effected
by and through their capable spies,
who are amply paid. They are in all
armies & cannot effectually be prevent-
ed. It has been said, "that the golden
key opens all locks." In time of
peace these spies generally pass with-
out being suspected.—In time of war,
if taken they are promptly hanged with
but little ceremony, as was major An-
dre, in Arnold's treachery—and the
two spies sent out by the British gener-
al to the Pennsylvania line of the ar-
my, when they revolted, who nobly
despised the offer made to them, and
in several instances during the war—

Spies (says the late great Frederick of
Prussia) may be divided into four clas-
es. 1st. Common spies, who are such
by profession—2d. Double spies—
Spies of consequence—and 4th. Those
who are forced into that unhappy em-
ployment. The writer has not now li-
time to describe each of them. Gen-
eral Washington employed some of them
successfully. It is probable that the
British were equally so on their part—

The business is some times attended
with more difficulty than at others.—
Prince Eugene paid a considerable pen-
sion to the postmaster at Versailles,
who constantly opened the dispatches
from the French court, and transmit-
ted a copy of them to him, which he
generally received before the com-
mander of the French army. Luxem-
burg bribed one of the secretaries of
the King of England, by which means
he was informed in all their resolu-
tions.— In the operations of war, eve-
ry circumstance is to be turned to ad-
vantage. If there is any neutral coun-
try in which two armies are interested,
it depends upon each to try which of
the two can most effectually obtain the
confidence and friendship of the ioha-
bitants. If there are only one religi-

ous sect in the country, they are to be
assured of protection—if there be
two or more, nothing but toleration is
to be held out to all, throwing all the
blame of violent animosity between the
different sects of christians, on the
priests of each, who notwithstanding
their disputes are agreed in the funda-
mental articles of faith. If the people
are groaning under the burthen of aug-
mented taxes or any other grievance,
they are to be assured that if they
would change their master, they would
be immediately relieved. These points
are to be found in the instructions of
the great general before mentioned.—
As our country becomes more ac-
quainted with the science of war, and
its stratagems, and with the intrigues
of courts, if not rendered more pros-
perous and happy thereby, they will be-
come greater proficient in the study
and knowledge of man, and thereby
will be more able to discover and coun-
teract wily designs. Under this view
of things, what are the yet young U.
States to do? The answer is in part in
the close of the late message of the Pre-
sident of the United States: "It will
not fail to render more dear to the
hearts of all good citizens that happy
Union of these states, which under di-
vine Providence is the guarantee of
their liberties, their safety, their tran-
quility and prosperity." To this
should be added, earnest endeavors to
allay the excess of party spirit, dis-
courage factious dispositions, spurn
every idea of foreign influence, which
is more dangerous to our peace and
prosperity, than all the spies and arms
of our enemies united. In the election
of officers, a frequent recurrence to the
fundamental principles of our excellent
constitution—a constant adherence to
those of piety, justice, moderation,
temperance, industry and frugality—
are absolutely necessary to preserve the
advantages of liberty, and to maintain
a free government. The people ought,
consequently to have a particular atten-
tion to all those principles, in the
choice of their officers and representa-
tives; and they have a right to require
of their lawgivers and magistrates, an
exact and constant observation of them,
in the formation and execution of the
law, necessary for the good adminis-
tration of the commonwealth.

Fill all public offices with men of in-
tegrity and of real abilities, ardent
lovers of their country, its honor, peace
and prosperity. Be cautious of office
seekers and intriguers—(Arnold ear-
nestly solicited the command of West-
Point)—Encourage industry and fru-
gality, and insure to their votaries the
enjoyment of their own labor. Faith-
fully guard and protect the life, liberty
and property of all—place the country
in a correct condition of defence at eve-
ry point—double vigilance for the pub-
lic good: Then if spies, intriguers or
armies should attempt to assail our hap-
py country, whether at midnight, break
ing of day, or in the morning, she will
be able and ready to give them a proper
reception.

A Military Countryman.

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and thicken their blankets, in a great degree, by the fulling mill, and then still more by the card. They give a moderate coat to the inside and a full rich coat of pile to the outside; making them very thick, so as to fill the hand when grasped. This operation requires the careful attention and utmost exertions of our manufacturers and fullers, for their pains and skill should be much the greater, because our coarsest wool (taken by the fleece) is too fine, soft and short for blankets.

To obtain a good thickness to blankets, to make them easy and safe to card up into a moderate coat on the lower side and a rich coat on the upper side, it is absolutely necessary that even the chain or warp be not too hard twisted; and that the web or filling be not so much twisted so as to enable the weavers to work it. It is in managing these points well and in not driving the web too hard up in the loom, and not making the web too close and tight, that the first foundations of a good blanket are laid. The fuller must not omit to do his part, using his judicious endeavors to thicken the blanket, and to prepare it to yield enough of its pile easily to the card; moderately on the lower side, but considerably on the upper side. By loosening a dozen yards of chain and filling of a point blanket, instruction will be obtained.

The *flushings* or *lyn skins* for great coats are made in the same way, and indeed are nothing more than good tweeled blanketing well raised and regularly on the upper side, and dyed blue, brown, olive or drab.

NORFOLK, May 4.

The political affairs of our country being such, that an appeal to arms in support of our independence can no longer be delayed, nothing further remains but a vigorous preparation for the event. Viewing with the liveliest sensibility, the defenceless state of our Eastern frontier, the Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth gave his immediate attention to the subject, and with a patriotic zeal for the service of his country, determined forthwith on inspecting *in person* the military strength, natural situation, &c. of the lower counties, that he might with greater certainty provide for their defence.—Such prompt attention on the part of the governor to the welfare of his fellow citizens, deserves, and will insure him their highest confidence and approbation.

On Friday last his excellency reviewed the 54th regiment of this borough, and inspected the arms. He expressed much pleasure at the police and discipline of the corps in general, and particularly the volunteers.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

As a testimony of their respect and esteem for their distinguished fellow citizen JAMES BARBOUR, governor of this state, the inhabitants of Norfolk prepared an elegant DINNER on Friday last for his entertainment. On no similar occasion do we recollect having seen so numerous and respectable an assemblage.— *Miles King*, Esq. Mayor of the borough acted as President, and *Seth Foster*, Esq. as Vice President. Harmony, the result of generous feelings, characterised the whole company, and rendered the enjoyment of each individual complete.—The following toasts were drank, followed by appropriate music and discharges of cannon.

- 1st. Our beloved country—the cradle of the infant Hercules of freedom.
- 2d. The president of the United States, the congress and heads of departments.
- 3d. The army and navy of the U. States.
- 4th. The memory of WASHINGTON.
- 5th. THOMAS JEFFERSON, our revered fellow citizen.
- 6th. The memory of GEORGE CLINTON, the late Vice President—he has descended to the tomb full of glory and full of honor.
- 7th. The commonwealth of Virginia.
- 8th. The union of the States—it will be preserved, although Britain “has audaciously laid her bloody and unhallowed hands upon this ark of our political salvation.”
- 9th. The militia of Virginia in requisition—when it must act may it endeavor to emulate the bright example of our ancestors.
- 10th. The people of the United States “animated with one common sentiment when it is compelled to make the last solemn appeal of nations.”
- 11th. War—Not wanted nor feared,

by the people, is now their chosen alternative when there is no other but an ignominious submission.

12th. The approaching crisis—it will exhibit to the world the sublime spectacle of a free and brave people rising in arms to defend the invaluable heritage derived from their ancestors.

13th. Our impressed countrymen on board the floating Juncos of Britain—their cries and groans call aloud for revenge.

14th. Our brethren on the Western frontier—their valor will avenge the blood which dyed the waters of the Wabash.

15th. The freedom of the seas—the bravery of our Tars will teach Britain that what she denies, we will assert and maintain by force.

16th. The Patriots of Florida, like our revolutionary forefathers, they have asserted those rights so dear and invaluable to mankind—May success crown their struggle for freedom.

17th. The Lamp of Liberty—May it shed its benignant rays over the whole Western Hemisphere.

18th. The American Fair.

When the 7th Toast (“The Commonwealth of Virginia”) was drunk, the Governor rose and delivered the following elegant and animated Address, which was received with unbounded satisfaction and applause.

Gentlemen,

I should do great injustice to my feelings were I not to present to you my sincere thanks, for the polite attention and friendly regard which, in your goodness, you have shewn me since my arrival amongst you. I beg you to believe that your kindness towards me has been received with great sensibility; that it will make an indelible impression on my mind, the remembrance whereof I shall cultivate with the most unshaken constancy.—Called as I have been, by the voice of my country, to a share of its confidence, and placed in a situation to guard the peace and welfare of the Commonwealth, I have not been unmindful of the course of events or their probable issue—America has drunk of the cup of humiliation to its dregs; as she has receded, her enemies have advanced in insults and injuries. Still to recede, would be infamous—War, then, must be the result.

Under this impression I traced with solicitude the map of Virginia for the purpose of discovering what part required most the aid of the government. There was no difficulty in deciding, that if we should be involved in the calamities of war, the eastern frontier would be most exposed, and Norfolk in particular, on account of its importance, and the facility with which it may be approached. I lost no time in presenting these considerations to the view of the general government, and in requesting that a full share of the national protection might be dispensed to this portion of the State.

It is due to the executive of the U. States to declare, that they were warm in their expressions of attachment, and, that in the event of a serious catastrophe they should not be wanting in their attention to the claims of the eastern frontier of Virginia. The executive of the state feel the utmost solicitude for your safety, and steps have been already taken, and will be indefatigably pursued, as far as the limited means under their control will permit, to place you in a respectable posture of defence; and should it become necessary to call forth the military force of the state, I will place myself at its head, and identifying my fate with that of my country I will avenge her wrongs or perish in the conflict. That solicitude which was heretofore the result of duty, is now increased by sentiments of gratitude, and the ardour of friendship.—It is not flattery, but an act of justice to declare, that I look with entire confidence to the courage and patriotism of the citizens of Norfolk, that in the event of an appeal to arms, they will develop an energy proportionate to the occasion, and display a firmness which is the characteristic of freemen when fighting the battles of their country.—I beg leave to assure you, that the moment which shall separate me from so much hospitality and friendship as I have received at your hands, will be to me one of sincere regret.—However widely we may be separated by time or accident, you will forever maintain a high grade in my affection; and I shall never cease to supplicate a good Providence to dispense to you a large share of its blessings, so that your prosperity and happiness may continue to increase till time itself shall be no more.

William Lindsay, Esq. then rose, and made an eloquent and suitable re-

ply; after which the company retired, and (the necessary arrangements having been made) waited with respectful attention on his excellency to his lodgings.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, May 11.

Mr. Rodman presented a memorial of 440 of his constituents, principally of the county of Northampton, Pennsylvania. They prayed to have the duration of the embargo reduced to 60 days, agreeably to the recommendation of the president, or to have the law abrogated altogether. Mr. R. moved to have it referred to a select committee.

Mr. Lacock moved to postpone till the 4th July.

Mr. Smilie said the object of the embargo was to get property home, as preparatory to the question of war.

Mr. Tallmadge thought this could not be the case; our citizens had property abroad; they had petitioned for leave to bring it home, but were refused, because we were to have a declaration of war. Under his present troubled state of mind, and the vexations to which the country was exposed, he would almost rejoice to see the declaration of war laid on the table tomorrow.

The motion to postpone was carried, 53 to 32.

Mr. Seybert laid on the table a memorial from a number of the inhabitants of the county of Philadelphia, addressed to the president and both houses of congress, praying that the calamities of war may be averted.

The house in committee of the whole, Mr. Stanford in the chair, resumed the consideration of the bill for granting a charter to the Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria.

The house remained in committee on this subject until the usual hour of adjournment, when the committee rose without having gone through the bill.

Tuesday, May 12.

An engrossed resolution for taking a census of the inhabitants of the Mississippi territory, was read a third time and passed.

A bill from the Senate to admit the entry of vessels of the U. States on certain conditions, was read twice and referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

The house in committee of the whole, Mr. Bassett in the chair, on a bill from the Senate for the relief of Arthur St. Clair. This bill grants him an annuity of 450 dollars per annum for life.

The committee rose and reported the bill, and the house proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. B. Hall moved to amend the bill so as to embrace all the old revolutionary officers & soldiers according to their rank. The question on agreeing to the amendment was taken by yeas and noes and were yeas 28, Nays 49.

On the question, Shall the bill be read a third time? a desultory debate took place and the question was taken by yeas and noes and was yeas 36, Nays 44, and the bill rejected.

Adjournd.

Wednesday, May 13.

Mr. Seybert presented a memorial from Portuguese citizens who came from thence for the purpose of obtaining provisions for that country, which the embargo prevented them from accomplishing; they pray exemption through the liberality of Congress.—After considerable debate it was postponed till the 4th of July.

The Mechanics' Bank bill was read the third time, when a warm debate ensued on the propriety of increasing the capital, the grievances of the petitioners, &c. The bill passed, 61 to 36.

Mr. D. R. Williams then rose for the purpose of offering a proposition called for from the peculiar situation of the country at this particular time.—

Resolved, That the speaker of the house of representatives be directed to address a letter to each member now absent, requesting his attendance prior to the first day of June.

Mr. Grundy wished the resolution modified so as to read “immediately,” because if the resolution prevailed it would pledge them to act on that day—gentlemen would suppose they were not wanting till then; and would be fixing a definite period for discussing the great question which has been so long agitated—it would go into the papers, and it would go some where else across the water; and it would be telling them that that was the day to strike a blow.

Messrs. Nelson and Stanford raised

an objection, particularly the latter; that it would be necessary for the house to have the resolution at least one day before them, as it contemplated the rescinding of a former order—Nay, indeed almost all the gentlemen now absent had leave of absence granted them during the session—it was saying (in the opinion of Mr. Nelson) that we could not do without the absentees.—He for one would act without those who had absented themselves by leave or otherwise.

Mr. Williams proceeded to shew that his object was to give the members an opportunity to return, that the majority should not lay under the imputation of having seized upon a moment of absence of members to declare a sectional war: tho' this was more perhaps than the absentees deserved, as they may have known had went away with an intention to return, and others under the expectation that nothing favorable, and very unpleasant Indian news, which is as follows.—A Mr. Hutson, who lives on the westerly bank of the Wabash about 30 miles above this went to a neighboring mill yesterday afternoon, (he left his wife, and four small children and a young man who lived with him.) On his return he found the young man murdered, lying in the yard, and his house in flames. He made the greatest expedition down here; and on his report spies and some rangers, were sent up, who have ascertained that his whole family perished in the flames.—The young man had three holes through his body, his heart taken out, scalped, and otherwise horribly mangled. The bones of the family were found in the house. From all the information I can collect, Tecumseh and the Prophet are determined on further hostilities, and he powerfully aided by the British.—This moment a man has been murdered and scalped in a creek on Driftwood; besides, the report that two more from the same neighborhood went out to look up horses only for one day, and they have been ten days missing, without provisions.”

Thursday, May 7.

Mr. Turner presented the address of a meeting of citizens of the county of Plymouth, (Mass.) praying relief of the non-importation law and an abrogation of the embargo. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Lewis presented the petition of Joseph Smith, of Alexandria, who, in 1809, shipped to Tonningen a quantity of Tobacco, which, after its arrival, in consequence of the French tariff at that place was obliged to be removed to Hamburg, and there sold; by which sale he sunk \$1400—Indemnification is prayed for. Referred to the secretary of state.

Friday, May 15.

Mr. Newton stated that the committee of commerce and manufactures, had, in obedience to a resolution of the house passed some days since, relative to the distresses of the people of the Canary Islands, and the propriety of affording them relief, made all the enquiries they were capable of, and from the testimony collected, were of opinion that it would be improper for them to recommend to the house any appropriations for that object.

The house in committee of the whole were engaged the remaining part of the day on a claim of Anna Young, representative of Col. Durkee, for his seven years half pay. The committee rose and reported the bill.

Adjournd.

Saturday, May 15.

The president returned the bill with his signature for establishing a Mechanics' Bank in the town of Alexandria.

Mr. Reed reported a bill for allowing Anthony St. Clair the half pay of a lieutenant colonel—Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole for Monday.

The bill from the senate entitled an act supplementary to the act entitled an act for the admission of the state of Louisiana into the union, and to extend the laws of the U. States to the same was read the third time and passed.

At 12 o'clock the house adjourned, on motion of Mr. Nelson.

CHILLICOTHE, May 2.

Extract of a letter from an officer commanding at Fort Madison, on the Mississippi, to the Editors of the *Supporter*, dated March 31, 1812.

“You will confer a favor on your friend by inquiring after a family by the name of Leonard, who I understand reside at or near Chillicothe. My particular object is to relate to them the catastrophe of their brother James as well as to send the value of what little property he left.—This unfortunate young man went from the garrison on the morning of the 3d inst. and had not gone but little more than out of the reach of our cannon, before he was discovered and pursued by five Winnebago Indians, who overtook and shot him with three balls—stabbed and tomahawked him in a most shocking manner—mutilating him by cutting off his head and arms, and taking out his heart.”

“On the 19th inst. at 11 o'clock at night, one of these imps of Pluto's regions crawled up, snake like, and wounded one of our centries, with a load of eight buck shot, three of which was taken from him the next morning. I believe I may now venture to say, his wound is not mortal. Indeed, we are completely besieged,

but have plenty of wood, water and provisions.”

To the politeness of lieutenant Johnson, commandant of fort Fayette, we are indebted for the following extract of a letter from lieutenant Miller of the 5th regiment United States infantry, dated Vincennes, April 11, 1812.

“We have this morning received unfavorable, and very unpleasant Indian news, which is as follows.—A Mr. Hutson, who lives on the westerly bank of the Wabash about 30 miles above this went to a neighboring mill yesterday afternoon, (he left his wife, and four small children and a young man who lived with him.) On his return he found the young man murdered, lying in the yard, and his house in flames. He made the greatest expedition down here; and on his report spies and some rangers, were sent up, who have ascertained that his whole family perished in the flames.—The young man had three holes through his body, his heart taken out, scalped, and otherwise horribly mangled. The bones of the family were found in the house. From all the information I can collect, Tecumseh and the Prophet are determined on further hostilities, and he powerfully aided by the British.—This moment a man has been murdered and scalped in a creek on Driftwood; besides, the report that two more from the same neighborhood went out to look up horses only for one day, and they have been ten days missing, without provisions.”

New-York, May 13.

Last evening arrived at this port the fine fast sailing and regular trading ship Pacific, capt. Stanton, in 27 days from Liverpool, from whence she sailed on the 13th of April.

Mr. Joseph B. Simms came passenger in the Pacific, and is the bearer of dispatches from our minister in France, and Mr. Russell our charge des affaires in London.

A London paper of the 11th of April states that Mr. Ruff, the messenger, had left London the day before for Plymouth, to embark for America, with despatches for the British minister, Mr. Foster.

The L'Orion squadron, after being at sea 20 days, arrived at Brest on the 29th of March, having made several prizes.

The king of England remained as usual, and no change had taken place relative to American affairs.

Provisions were very scarce and dear in England—Flour was 75 shillings per barrel—wheat 19 shillings; and rice bore a good price—upland cotton 1s. to 1s. 3d.—New-Orleans 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.

Petitions from Birmingham, Leeds Manchester, Sheffield, Bristol, &c. have been sent to the prince regent, praying a repeal of the Orders in Council.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 10.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL. Earl Fitzwilliam presented a petition from certain merchants and manufacturers engaged in the woolen trade in the West Riding, Yorkshire, against the orders in council; which having been read at the table, his lordship observed, that the statement of a respectable body of men was highly deserving of attention. The petition, he understood, was signed by 15 thousand persons, whose complaints of the grievances under which they labored, in consequence of the operation of the orders in council, he should feel it his duty to call the attention of the house to on Tuesday the 28th instant, for which day he moved that the lords be summoned.—Ordered.

COURIER OFFICE, Two o'clock.

We have just received the following letter from Carlsham, March 22:—

“We have the Russian declaration of hostilities on the 19th ult. and a letter of the 13th dated Konigsberg, which says, that France brings into the field 135,000 Frenchmen.

“There are besides 300,000 Austrians, Prussians and Saxons. Bonaparte and the king of Prussia are expected at Konigsberg, at the head of the left-wing of the army, 100,000 strong. Massena commands the Prussian army. The Prussian court is gone to Breslau.

LIVERPOOL, April 13.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN TOWN. Royal exchange London, Saturday Night, April 11, 1812.

RUSSIAN DECLARATION OF WAR.

This afternoon a gentleman has reached this city from Libau, which

place he left as late as 26 of last month. He states positively that at that period a declaration of war by the emperor of Russia against France had arrived at that place, and that it was expected that hostilities would be immediately commenced, as Bonaparte had marched 145,000 Frenchmen to the frontiers.

By two additional Anhalt mails, we have advices this evening of a very important character from various situations of the Baltic and its neighborhood; and two of the communications confirm the interesting fact above stated. In a letter from Konigsberg, and another from Carlsham in our possession, it is asserted, that Napoleon had actually arrived at Dresden. We should observe, that the Moniteur of the 3d inst. mentions his presiding at a council at St. Cloud on the preceding day; but this assertion may be merely an expedient to conceal his departure to the north. The following extracts from our letters, which will be found to contain valuable information.

April 9.

We noticed yesterday the arrival of a packet from Cadiz, and the important intelligence of the publication of the Spanish constitution under the sanction of the supreme council of the nation.—We have since received private advices, derived from a variety of letters, and from a gentleman who was a passenger. The public papers brought by the packet are, the R-gency Gazette to the 25th, and the M-ercuriale Diaric, Conicos, and Redactores Generales to the 26th ult.

Provisions were extremely scarce in the quarter of the enemy round Cadiz and the Isle, but within the fortress and the Spanish lines they were abundant. Ten American ships had arrived with 25,000 barrels of flour, and the price had been reduced from 21 to 17 dollars per bbl. The new regency had obtained the entire confidence of the people, and by its activity, firmness and patriotism, was likely to deserve the continuance of that confidence.

The enemy was in motion, but what direction he would ultimately take was not ascertained. A telegraphic communication had announced, that he had transferred 500 infantry, with their baggage, from Chiclana to Santa Maria. This operation occurred on the 22d March, and the 23d the same number crossed over from Puerto Real to Xerez, commanded by a general officer, who was attended by his Aides de Camp. It was fully expected that in a short time the French would raise the siege of Cadiz; but this hope was encouraged by a rumor, which we knew to be false at the time it was circulated, that Badajoz had surrendered to the Allies, and that the latter had penetrated into the province of Cordova.

The gentleman whom we have above alluded to, informs us, that a reconnoitring party of English and Spaniards had left the Isla by the bridge of Santi Petri, in order to obtain the correct information of the new position taken by the enemy. He describes the force of gen. Ballesteros at about 10,000 strong, completely provided with clothes, arms, ammunition, and other supplies. The horse under the count of Penno Villamar was soon to join him, and it was expected, that when this union was accomplished, he would approach the neighborhood of Cadiz to give battle to the enemy, should the latter venture to wait his approach, in order to prevent the conveyance of provisions to the enemy.

The regency have very properly declared all the country from Santa Maria to Aymonte in a state of blockade. It was by these ports that grain was conveyed in American ships to the enemy.

Paris, April 3.

On the 20th of March, there were publicly burnt in Square Napoleon, in Leignorn, about 230,000 francs worth of English goods.

CHARLES-TOWN, May 22.

On Saturday last, William Wright, youngest son of Mr. Samuel Wright, of this county, was killed by the falling of a branch of a tree upon his head.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Loan—We are happy to state, that the subscriptions to the loan authorized by the congress at their present session, amounted, during the two days the books were open, viz. on the first and second days of May, to about six millions of dollars. No doubt therefore remains that in the course of a few weeks the whole stock in the market will

be taken up; at least before it is wanted for the current expenditure.—

We do not see upon what ground some of the federal prints so loudly exult at what they term the failure of the loan. Without stopping to analyse the motive which would induce exultation at such a circumstance, had it really occurred, we deny that there has been any failure. Had not a cent of the loan been subscribed, the result would only have proved that moneyed men could obtain more than 6 per cent. per annum for their money. Federalists should recollect that their attempts, during the administrations of Washington and Adams, to borrow at six per cent, proved wholly abortive—so much so that not a dollar was ever subscribed under an act authorising a loan of five millions at six per cent. When the general government is compelled to resort to loans at eight per cent to obtain money, we will acknowledge that the federalists will have reason to exult (admitting for argument's sake such a matter to be a fit subject of exultation) that the credit of the general government, under a republican administration, is reduced so low as it stood during the period to which we have already referred, when, to save the government from absolute disgrace, a recourse was had to loans at 8 per cent.—Comparisons are said to be edifying; but contemplating the amount of subscriptions to the present loan, we certainly feel some gratification at the result, when we compare it with the utter inability of any administration, before this day, to borrow a cent from individuals at an interest of six per cent. When we have more room to spare, we shall again advert more to this subject.

From the National Intelligencer, May 16.

We are requested to state that a meeting of the republican members of the congress of the United States, will take place at the senate chamber in the capitol, on Monday evening next at 6 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of designating such persons as they may think most proper to be supported as candidates for the offices for the president and vice-president of the United States at the ensuing election.

Late letters from the western states and territories, present accounts of further hostile movements of the Indians. Two whole families were a few days ago butchered by them, within a few miles of Vincennes. Nat. Intel.

The Georgia papers state that the agency of the government in the late enterprise against Amelia Island, and in East Florida, has been disavowed by the Executive of the United States. We have no information on the subject. ib.

We have conversed with a gentleman lately arrived from England, whose means of information are very extensive, and he informs us, that serious apprehensions were entertained of a scarcity of the article of grain throughout the kingdom. In consequence of this the supplies to their armies on the Peninsula, would be greatly restricted, if not entirely suspended. Phil. Gazette.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool dated April 13, 1812.

“With respect to the probability of the removal of the Orders in Council, we scarcely know what to say; the Ministers have certainly declared their determination to continue them; but it is now said, that Lord Sidmouth, who has joined the administration has done it on the condition that these Orders should be modified or repealed; how far this may be correct we know not, but independent of this, we think there is a probability of their repeal from the voice of the people being raised against them. Petitions for their removal have from most of the manufacturing towns, where the laboring classes begin to be clamorous.”

“In London the prices of wheat and flour have again advanced above their former standard.”

Norfolk, May 6.

The U. S. troops now at Fort Norfolk, we understand, are to embark immediately in Herbert's packet for New York. Fort Norfolk is to be garrisoned with a portion of the drafted militia, consisting of Capt. Ott's company of artillery from the 54th regiment Norfolk Borough; capt. Day's company of light infantry from the 7th regiment Norfolk county, and capt. Rogers's company of artillery from the 21st regiment, Gloucester county.

Hagers-Town, May 12. POISONOUS CHEESE.

On Friday last, a respectable merchant in this place, received a quantity of New-England Cheese. On the same evening, his whole family, consisting of seven persons, were poisoned in consequence of eating some of it. Had not medical assistance been immediately procured, we are assured that it would have proved fatal to a part of the family.

What the poisonous ingredients contained in the cheese consisted of, we are unable to state.—It appears to have received no colouring. It is said to be a practice with those who make cheese, when there is danger of its spoiling, to put a quantity of white lead in it; probably this may have been overcharged with that poisonous article. We understand that a part of the cheese has been obtained by several gentlemen for the purpose of analysing it.

Pertinent Extract.

I hate that drum's discordant sound, Parading round and round and round; To thoughtless youth its pleasure yields, And lures from cities and from fields, To sell their liberty for charms, Of tawdry lace and glittering arms; And when ambition's voice commands, To march and fight, and fall in foreign lands.

I hate that drum's discordant sound, Parading round, and round and round; To me it talks of ravaged plains, And burning towns, and ruined swains, And mangled limbs, and dying groans, And widows' tears, and orphan's moans: And all that misery's hand bestows, To fill the catalogue of human woes.

The rev. Mr. Price will preach in the stone church on Sunday the 51st instant.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Overseers of the Poor of Jefferson County will be held at Robert Fulton's tavern, in Charles town, on Monday the first of June next. All persons interested are desired to attend.

JAMES BROWN, C. O. P. May 22.

Darkesville* Factory.

The subscriber has had his machinery put in order by an experienced hand, and expects to be able to card wool in a complete manner. It is expected that the wool sent to the machine will be greased and picked clean from any thing that will injure the cards. He will card, spin, weave and full for those that wish to have their wool manufactured into cloth at his mill.

JONA. WICKERSHAM. May 22. * Bucklestown.

Mechanics' Bank.

The Commissioners appointed under an act of congress incorporating the Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria give notice that the books will be opened for subscriptions thereto at the Court House in Alexandria on MONDAY the first of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. May 18.

FOR SALE, A likely Negro Man,

aged about 23 years. He is offered for sale for no other reason than that he ran away without cause. The purchaser must agree to remove him at least 300 miles from this place. Inquire of the Printer. Jefferson county, May 15. tf.

Mills for Rent.

Will be rented, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 30th inst. for one or more years, the merchant and saw mills where I now live, on Opequan creek, called Lynn Grove Mills, together with miller's house, cooper's house and shop, and ground sufficient for a garden.

ISAACS. SWEARINGEN. May 15.

For Sale.

ON Saturday the 23d inst. will be offered for sale, at Mr. John Lyon's Mill, on Bullskin, cheap and handsome MAHOGANY FURNITURE, for cash. JOHN GANTT, jun. May 15.

James Brown and Co.

Are now receiving and opening at their store, corner of the Globe Tavern, in SHEPHERD'S-TOWN, An assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

as general as the time present will admit of—consisting in part of Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, an elegant collection of Rich Silks and other fancy articles, Galicoes and Chintzes, Muslins, coarse and fine, Irish Linens, Sheetings, Ticklenburgs, Oznaburgs, Home-made Linens, a general assortment of Domestic Manufactured and Spun Cottons, Kid, Morocco and common Leather, Shoes, SCHOOL and other BOOKS, among which is "A Serious-Ludicrous-Tragic-Comic Tale," written by

THINKS-I-TO-MYSELF, WHO?

Wines, Brandies, Spirits, Holland Gin, and Rum, all of superior quality, and a quantity of whiskey, some of which is upwards of three years old and of excellent quality—Every article of which is bought with cash, and with the greatest care and attention, and will be offered low for ready money—and such produce as will suit our markets.

May 8.

Jefferson County, to wit.

April Court, 1812.

John Hinkle, Complainant,

vs.

Forney, Hughes, and Co. Defendants. In Chancery.

THE defendants Forney, Hughes, and Co. not having entered their 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 they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the fourth Monday in June next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county.

A Copy. Teste,

GEO. HITE, Clk.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell the farm whereon he now resides, lying on the Bullskin run, containing three hundred and thirty seven acres, one hundred of which are in wood. It is conveniently situated, being within a quarter of a mile of a good merchant and saw mill. It is also well adapted to grass. About 70 acres of the above land is now sown in clover.

SAM. WASHINGTON.

May 8.

FOR RENT.

The subscriber wishes to rent his store house on the main street in Charlestown, at present occupied by Mr. Joseph E. Lane. Possession may be had on the 20th of this month.

JOHN KENNEDY, Jr.

April 10.

WOOL.

The Opegun Manufacturing Company will purchase fleece wool, and give from 30 to 40 cents per pound, in cash, (according to the quality) delivered in Winchester to either of the subscribers, or to Mr. David Humphreys. The wool to be washed before shearing, the hairy locks and tags taken off, and each fleece to be kept entire, rolled up and tied, with a label on each, describing the different kinds, viz. rams, suckling ewes, lambs of the first shearing, wethers, &c. Four or five days should elapse after washing the sheep before they are shorn.

JOHN DAVENPORT, jun.

LEWIS HOFF.

Winchester, April 27, 1812.

The subscriber will sell

sixty barrels of corn, on a credit to the first day of October next; he will also sell work horses, of which one is excellent for the cart; or mares and colts, and a stud colt uncommonly fine, now two years old, gotten on a fine mare by the horse North Star, which stood in Charles town three years ago, on a credit of eight months.

ALEX. STRAITH.

May 1.

Worthington, Cookus, and Co.

Have on hand, and for sale, a few barrels of excellent old WHISKY and APPLE BRANDY.

May 8.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed executed by James Conway and William Conway, to the undersigned, and now of record in the office of the county court of Jefferson, conveying to him all the interest of the said James and William in a certain tract of land lying in the said county, near Charlestown, formerly held and occupied by Cornelius Conway, dec'd, in trust for the benefit of Jacob and Daniel Allstadt, he will, on Saturday the 13th of June next, before the door of Robert Falton's tavern, in Charlestown, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the said premises (supposed to contain about 210 acres,) when the undersigned will make such title to the purchaser as is vested in him by the deed abovementioned.

TH. GRIGGS, junr.

April 10.

Land for Sale.

Lancelot B. Lee will sell his small tract of land, containing by survey 88 acres, the nearest approximating point of which is as he supposes about three quarters of a mile from the main Bullskin, and bounded on the south by the tract formerly leased by capt. Greenfield, and the west and north by the tract of Mr. Henry S. Turner, and on the east by said Turner and Lancelot Lee. For terms apply to him.

April 17.

100 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, 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 recollected. 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.

M. RANSON.

January 31, 1812.

Carding of Wool

WILL be executed in a superior style, on the first rate machinery at Beeler's mill, two and a half miles from Charlestown, where the utmost attention and dispatch will be observed to customers.—It is expected that the wool will be sent cleaned from any thing that may injure the cards, otherwise there will be an extra charge on the customary price.

JOHN HOGLAND.

May 1, 1812.

Jefferson County, to wit.

April Court, 1812.

George Hite, Complainant,

vs.

John Briscoe and Hezekiah 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 complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in June next, and answer the bill of the complainant, 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 any monies, by him owing to or goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendant Hezekiah Briscoe, until the further order of this court.

A Copy. Teste,

GEO. HITE, Clk.

Apprentices Indentures

For Sale at this Office.

Worthington, Cookus, and Co.

Have been for some time engaged in opening a

Supply of Goods,

consisting of almost every article that can now be obtained in the market. Every pains were taken by one of the concern to purchase them on the very lowest terms, and on like terms are they now offered to the public. They feel thankful for the liberal encouragement that the present concern has met with, and pledge themselves that every exertion will be made use of, to merit a continuance of the same, and to give general satisfaction to those who may be disposed to do business with them.

Purchasers coming from a distance will find it worth their attention to call on them.

Shepherdstown, April 10.

FOR RENT,

A valuable Mill,

with about five acres of land, lying on the road from Charlestown to Shepherd's-Town, Jefferson county, Va. and between one and two miles from the former place. The mill is situated on a never failing stream, with a saw mill and houses necessary for a family annexed to it. It will be rented for a term of years to a man of good character, with qualifications for the business. For terms apply to Col. Morrow, in Shepherd's-Town, or Doctor Grayson, Winchester.

April 10.

Pasture to Rent.

Stock will be received by John Boley, living on the Harewood estate, the former residence of the late Mrs. Washington, to pasture in a field containing between 250 and 300 acres, through which water runs—on the following terms:—One dollar and a half per month for horses, and one dollar for cattle. Persons wishing to put stock in said pasture must leave their names and the quantity with Mr. Boley, who will attend to receiving them. None will be received for a less time than one month, and the money for that paid in advance to said Boley.—Any stock left there more than one month will be considered as entered for two months, &c. Persons entering stock for more than a month to pay when they are taken away. The fences are in good order, but I will not be responsible in any way whatever for any property that may be put in said field.

Any person trespassing upon said estate by throwing down the fences, or in any other way, may expect to be punished according to law.

J. B. HENRY.

May 1.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against hunting or fowling on the subscriber's plantation, cutting down the timber, or trespassing in any manner upon his land, as he is determined to prosecute such offenders with the utmost rigor of the law.

DANIEL ALLSTADT.

May 1.

Jefferson County, to wit.

March Term, 1812.

Leonard Y. Davis, Thomas W. Davis, and William W. Davis, Complainants,

vs.

Mary Davis, Joseph W. Davis, Nancy Davis, Clementius Davis, and Aquila Davis, an infant, by Joseph W. Davis, his next friend, and William Worthington, Defendants. In Chancery.

THE defendant William Worthington 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 complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in May next, and answer the bill of the complainants, 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 Joseph W. Davis be restrained from paying away or secreting any money, goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendant William Worthington, until the further order of this court.

A Copy. Teste,

GEO. HITE, Clk.

BLANK DEEDS

For Sale at this Office.

Tanner's Bark Wanted.

THE highest price in cash, will be given for any quantity of Tanner's Bark, delivered to the subscriber in Charlestown.

JACOB E. PARSON.

May 1.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having arms in their possession belonging to the 55th Regiment of Virginia militia, are requested to deliver them immediately to captain Buckmaster, Charlestown, or to captain Staley, Shepherd's-Town. If it should be discovered that any person is so base as to withhold any arms belonging to the public, they may rest assured of being dealt with according to law.

J. CRANE, Lt. Col. 55th Regt.

May 15.

NEW STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has just received and opened a handsome assortment of

Groceries & Dry Goods,

suitable for the present season, in the corner house formerly occupied by Davenport and Willett, which he will sell on very low terms for cash.

CHARLES GIBBS.

Charlestown, May 1.

Blue Dying.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends to have the Blue Dying business carried on extensively this season, at his stand, near the Methodist Meeting house, Shepherd's-Town.—His price for deep blue is forty-seven and a half cents, middle thirty-seven and a half, pale twenty-five. He hopes that from his arrangements, low prices, and unremitting attention that he means to pay to his profession, to merit the patronage of all those who may favor him with their custom.

THOMAS WHITE.

May 8.

Money Found.

A ten dollar bank note near the entrance of one of the streets in Charlestown. Upon describing the note, and paying the expense of this advertisement, the owner shall have it, on application. Inquire of the Printer.

May 7.

More New Goods,

West of the Market House, in Charles Town.

The subscribers have just received and now ready for sale,

A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

Spring & Summer Goods,

all of which have been purchased to us as good advantage as any in the market, & they hope will enable them to supply those who may please to call on them, on moderate terms—their assortment consists in part of the following articles: A few pieces broad cloth, Cotton Cassimeres assorted, Grandrells ditto, A quantity of best Nankeens, short and long pieces, Cotton Jeans, Chambray muslins, Country stripe cotton and chambray, Ladies damask shawls, Ditto habit kid gloves, Ditto extra long ditto, Ditto long silk ditto, Black silk hose, Silk for ladies dresses, Bandanna hdkfs. Vesting assorted, Carradaires and Seersuckers, Muslins assorted, Dimities assorted, Cotton shawls, Home-made linen, Best Spinning cotton, Fur and wool-hats, Wrought and cut nails.

Also, a good assortment of

Groceries and Potter's

Ware.

They again return their sincere acknowledgments to the public generally for the liberal encouragement they have received, and solicit a continuance of public patronage.

JOHN ANDERSON, & Co.

April 24.

For the FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

If the people of this country require any new evidence of the existence of a party in our national councils whose zeal for the interests of a foreign power, and whose indiscriminate affection for the subjects of the British monarch, can make them neglect the sacred duty which they owe to their own country, and forget the respect which is due to their fellow citizens, the letter of the hon. Harrison Gray Otis, to his friend in London, will furnish them with confirmations, strong as proofs of holy writ.

In the beginning of this letter, he says "You will perceive by the papers that our government profess the intention to assume a very warlike attitude." [The sarcastic insinuation which Mr. Otis here throws out against his government, discovers the malignity of his mind, and is well calculated to defeat the purpose of his letter; for no good effect could be expected from an intimation which evidently means that there is only a profession of an intention to do that which ought already to have been done.] "And that the sentiment of indignation throughout the country at the continuation of the orders in council is loud and universal from both parties."

[If Mr. Otis could have found in his soul patriotism enough to stifle the flame of party animosity, and to sever his British "ties," for the general good of his country, he might have given the British government practical proofs of this—his mere say-so will hardly make his good friends, the British, believe that he or his party can feel any "sentiment of indignation" against them. Half the pains which this letter cost Mr. Otis could have produced that unanimity with the name only of which, he has attempted to bring the British government to its senses, and which he well knows would be a most cogent and successful negotiator for America.]

"The motives which induce your government to continue them are quite incomprehensible to the best friends of Great Britain in this country." [It is to Mr. Otis, and such as him, that the incomprehensibility of these "motives" is owing. The rebellious clamour and the mad resentment which "the best friends of Great Britain in this country" have exhibited towards republican government, have led them to believe that by a persevering course of irritation and refusal of justice, they might render that government unpopular with a considerable party, and in the moment of discontent, step in to "divide and conquer" us. We trust that such "fond hopes" will ever prove to be "vain." "And the effect will be to make every man edacious who dares to express a wish for your success and prosperity." [Here, whilst Mr. Otis trembles for the British party, he makes a feeble attempt to intimidate England; "a sentiment still common to our best men, but which an adherence to this system will impair and destroy." [If Timothy Pickering and the associates and accomplices of Henry are "our best men," then indeed, this may be true, and if an adherence to "this system" will destroy all such sentiments as theirs, in this country, it is most devoutly to be prayed for.]

"It is too true, that the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees has been less formal than it should have been, and that our administration have become willing dupes to the insidious policy of Napoleon." [Scarcely had Mr. Otis swallowed the reluctant admission of the repeal of the French decrees, when he vomits up a falsehood in the face of truth. "But why should your government mind that?" [what a plaintive and coaxing whine of supplication! what a gentle and philosophic tone of remonstrance! what a sublime spectacle—(give me the pencil of Kuelter to preserve it!) an American Legislature on his knees for British justice! "Why should they not embrace any pretence for restoring harmony between our countries, especially as it will of consequence be followed by hostility on the part of France?" [this is nothing but the old system of alliance with England under "any pretence," and of implacable hostility to France. How soon these people forget (or had

it convenient to forget) the advice of Gen. Washington, whom, with sinister designs, they once affected to revere. What does his valedictory address tell us about foreign connections and partialities—

"Nothing is more essential than that permanent interests and animosities against particular nations, and passionate attachments for others should be excluded; and that in place of them just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated." "A passionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest, in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the animosities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or justification. And it gives to ambitious, corrupted, or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favorite nation) facilities to betray the interests of their own country. Such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with our affections (wisely Henry's mission) to practice the arts of seduction, to excite the British bank of the U. S.) to mislead public opinion, [see the Baltimore F. R. Repu.; the Boston Centinel; the New York Evening Post; the U. S. Gazette and others] to influence or awe the public Councils!"

Of this last we have an example in the circular of Otis, Phillips and Sullivan—three gentlemen highly perfumed with the civet of federalism and aristocracy. The candid reader will compare the sentiments of Mr. Otis with the maxims inculcated in the above quotations. Weigh them in this once favorite balance and say if they are not found "wanting" in American principle. But let us go on with the letter. "Napoleon will renew his outrages the moment we are friends; and the natural ties which cement Great Britain and America will be drawn closer."

[The prospect of French outrages seems to revive his spirits, and in the intoxicating moment of his elation, he fancies himself already in the fraternal embrace of my Lord Liverpool, cousin Castlereagh, or friend Canning.]—"On the contrary, the scrupulous adherence of your cabinet to an empty punctilio, will too probably unite the whole country in opposition to your nation, and sever for generations, perhaps forever, interests which have the most natural affinity, and men who ought to feel and love like brethren."

[Here Mr. Otis pays his party a pretty compliment. "He does not blush to remind them of their traitorous degradation in supporting, by refusing to resist, the adherence of Britain to an empty punctilio which has for more than five years barraged and now almost ruined the commerce of the U. States. He grieves over the probability that the whole country will be united in opposition to England!—where is the heart of patriotism, of honesty, of pride, that does not wish for such an union! It would be the greatest event that ever blessed our country. We do not want a perpetual and insatiable opposition—such as Mr. Otis and his coadjutors want against France—we shall welcome its termination when our wrongs are redressed, and a pledge shall be given that our rights shall be respected. Mr. Otis ends his letter in strains which if we could believe that they emanated from philanthropy, would do honor to his heart. But he has given us too much cause to doubt that he possesses any such feeling. In July 1797 an amendment was proposed in Congress to the stamp duty bill, contemplating a charge of twenty dollars for a certificate of citizenship. This would have been most cruel & oppressive to poor emigrants, many of whom, perhaps, had not saved that much from the voracious requisitions of a tyrannical and extravagant government. But Mr. Otis said he did not wish "a horde of wild Irishmen to be let loose upon us" he "wished a bar to further migrations, and he did not think 20 dollars too much." This must have been a mortifying and heart chilling reception to the honest and industrious husbandman or mechanic who had just landed in America with a cheering hope of finding among the citizens of a free government, congenial sentiments of liberty, and that toleration and protection which the despotism of the British government had de-

nied him. But perhaps he was one of "those" (according to Mr. Otis) "who had unfurled the standard of rebellion at home," and this was enough for the order-loving, revolution-hating gentry. After all this, when Mr. Otis talks of national affinity and brotherly love, we cannot help believing that he only borrows the expressions of noble and generous sentiments to cloak the most narrow and unnatural political prejudices.

The only anxiety which dictated this letter, seems to have been its authors fears for the fall of the British faction, but it shows that even federalists are sensible that it is vain to look for satisfaction from the justice of the British government. It is to the people of Nottingham, of Manchester, of Birmingham, and of Sheffield that we must appeal—they will speak to the ministry with a voice louder than our cannon. The measures which have been authorised by the Legislature will make this appeal; and it is confidently hoped that the Executive will carry them into operation with vigour and with expedition. The first blast of war will have the salutary effect of shaking such caterpillars as H. G. Otis from the tree of republicanism, and when the calm of peace shall return, it will flourish with equal luxuriance and beauty on the North and on the South, on the East and on the West. Even this alone, will be a most happy achievement, and abundantly reward us for all the perils and expense of a conflict, to the brink of which we have been drawn with reluctance, but which the ravings of the federal party and the aggressions of G. Britain have conspired to render unavoidable. And there is not the possibility of a doubt that the issue will gloriously perpetuate the patriotism of every true AMERICAN.

May 20.

FROM THE NORFOLK HERALD.

Mr. O'CONNOR.—You will confer a favor on one of your subscribers, and may probably benefit your country, by inserting in the Herald the following information relative to enlistments. Congress has laid out three millions of acres of land, on the Mississippi, for the purpose of paying the bounties of land due to soldiers who shall have served the five years for which they have engaged. This bounty is certainly the largest which was ever given in any country upon any occasion. The land is amongst the best in that part of the world, and supposed at a moderate calculation, to be worth five dollars per acre. The one hundred and sixty acres of land, would at this low average price amount to eight hundred dollars; which with the additional bounty in money, pay, rations, and clothing, would make the considerable sum of \$1,750 for the five years. Now, sir, look at the industrious, laboring men of our country, and point out but few whose earnings will amount to more. It is impossible for any man, who is a real friend to this country, to look on with indifference at the languor and lethargy which seems to pervade us—Our good Old Dominion will probably be invaded, and we appear to be asleep. Our land is to be polluted by the foot of a British enemy; and who voluntarily steps forward to prevent it? few, few indeed. It is time we had arisen from our slumbers, and be awake for the occasion.—The first landing of the enemy will be like the thunderbolt, dreadful in its fall, and resistless in its power. Then, for heaven's sake! sleep no more, and be prepared to defend your wives and your children, your birth rights, and your independence. Many will be the widow and the orphan, unless we seize the present moments. It is true the governor has called out the quota from this state, but there are other ranks to be filled, and without them, they cannot be an effective force.—The eye of the world is on us, and let us act like men. What will Europe say, when she observes an apparent unwillingness in the sons of Columbia to turn out, and defend this second heaven. Be Virginians, emulous of your ancient deeds, and remember the battles of Guilford court house & King's Moun-

tain. Look at our brothers in the eastern states; an offer to enlist, is accepted as an invitation to honor and fame. As many as six hundred men have been enlisted in one day, and three thousand in one week. Mark the difference, what apathy has taken possession of us; shall it be said we are afraid? No, that would be a reflection which the sons of Virginia could not & would not submit to. Then let us be active, or we may merit such disgrace. We have yet to tread the ground where Montgomery fell.

A VIRGINIAN.

May 12, 1812.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, May 18.

Mr. Rodman presented sundry petitions from the interior of Pennsylvania, against the embargo, which were ordered to lie on the table.

The following letter was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, through the hands of the chairman of the committee of ways and means.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

May 14, 1812.

SIR.—Subscriptions were opened on the first and second instant to the loan of eleven millions of dollars authorised by the act of the 14th March last, in conformity with the enclosed notice (A.) It was left optional with the Banks which were disposed to subscribe, either to receive stock or to loan the money by special contract.—The enclosed circular letters (B. C. D.) shew the instructions transmitted and the manner in which the proposals were made to the several banks. It was thought most eligible not to limit in any place the amount of subscriptions to any specific sum: for which reason the loan was kept open only for two days, in order that the general result might be ascertained, and a reduction, if necessary, be made.

All the returns have now been received, and an abstract (E.) is herewith transmitted. From these it appears that \$6,118,900 were subscribed in those two days, viz. \$4,190,000 by Banks, and \$1,928,000 by individuals. This last sum is greater than the aggregate of all the loans at 6 per cent. ever before obtained by the government from individuals in the United States; and, considering the price of stocks, and various obstacles which at this time have impeded the subscriptions, the amount is as great as might have been expected within so short a period. The unsubscribed residue will now be apportioned among the several places according to the apparent demand in each, and subscriptions will be received or stock sold, until the sums thus respectively apportioned shall have been disposed of.

It is confidently believed that the amount which remains unsubscribed for will thus be filled as the money will be wanted for the public service. In order, however, to prevent the possibility of disappointment, and to remove doubts and erroneous expectations, I beg leave to submit the propriety of authorising the issue of Treasury notes on the following principles, viz:

1. Not to exceed in the whole the amount which may ultimately not be subscribed to the loan; that is to say, that the amount received on account of the loan and that of the Treasury Notes shall not together exceed eleven millions; which limits therefore the greatest possible amount of Treasury notes to less than 4,900,000 dollars.

2. To bear an interest of 5 and 2-3 per cent. a year, equal to 1 & 1-2 cent. per day on a one hundred dollar note.

3. To become payable by the Treasury one year after the date of their respective issues.

4. To be in the mean while receivable in payment of all duties, taxes, or debts due to the U. States.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

*The only two six per cent. loans obtained from individuals in the U. States by this government are 1. On account of the Loan of 5,000,000 dollars authorised by act of 31 May, 1796, one half of which stock was ad-