

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.]

FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1812.

[No. 215.]

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 as a 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 Casimeres assorted,
- Cotton 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,
- Ditto long silk ditto,
- Black silk hose,
- Silk for ladies dresses,
- Bandanna hdkfs.
- Vestings assorted,
- Carradaries and Seersuckers,
- Muslins assorted,
- Dimities assorted,
- Cotton shawls,
- Homemade linen,
- Best Spinning cotton,
- Fur and wool hats,
- Wrought and cut nails.

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.

Lime for Sale.

The subscriber has a fresh kiln of lime burnt, and for sale.

JOHN HENKLE.
April 24.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Overseers of the Poor of Jefferson County will be held on Saturday the 16th of May next, at Thomas James's tavern, in Shepherd's Town. All persons concerned are desired to attend.

J. BROWN, C. O. P.
April 24.

DANCING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Charlestown and its vicinity, that he purposes recommending 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.

One Cent Reward.

RAN away on the 31st of March last, an apprentice to the tanning business, named Alexander Reiley. Whoever brings home said apprentice shall have the above reward, but no thanks. All persons are cautioned against harbouring said apprentice, as we are determined to prosecute such to the utmost of the law.

Wm. M'SHERRY & CLARK.
Smithfield, April 24, 1812.

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.

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. if.

FOR SALE,

A small Farm,
containing 100 acres. Of this land 40 acres are cleared and under good fencing—the remainder is covered with as fine timber as any in the county. This land has the convenience of a good farm house and excellent water.

Also, the place on which I now reside, near Shepherd's-Town; and (in the town) one frame dwelling house and several brick tenements.

A liberal credit may be had (on good security) for any part of the above property.

DANIEL BEDINGER.
April 10.

POTTERY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have taken the shop lately occupied by Samuel Snively, deceased, in Shepherd's-Town, where they intend carrying on the above business in the most extensive manner. Having served a regular apprenticeship to the business, they flatter themselves to be able to execute their work in the most complete and handsome manner. Store keepers and others can be supplied on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN DALRUMPLE.
GEO. CHRISSENGER.
April 3.

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, 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 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.

Windsor Chairs.

WILLIAM KAIN, RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Charlestown, and its vicinity, that for their accommodation he has left chairs with Mr. Gibbs, in Charlestown, for sale, of the newest fashion, and finished in the best manner, where they can at any time be supplied, or by applying to himself in Shepherd's-Town.

He will also do painting at the shortest notice.
Shepherd's-Town, April 17.

Ten Dollars Reward.

Lost on Sunday the 12th instant, a red morocco pocket book, containing a twenty dollar bank note, one five dollar note, and a quarter of a dollar; also a receipt from John Anderson, and a note of hand given by the subscriber to John M'Daniel. Whoever has found the above pocket book, and will return it with its contents, shall receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

FRANCIS M'KINEY.
April 17.

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.

BLANK BOOKS

CONSISTING OF
LEDGERS, JOURNALS,
RECORD, DAY BOOKS,
MEMORANDUM, &c.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Worthington, Cooks, 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.

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 Fulton'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 above mentioned.

TH. GRIGGS, junr.
April 10.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber living in Jefferson county, near the White House, on the 2d inst. a brown Horse, about 15 hands high, six years old this spring, has some marks of the gears on him, his mane lies on the near side, has one hind foot white, and is a natural trotter, was shod before, if any shoes on behind they were old. Whoever takes up said horse and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward with all reasonable charges.

SAM'L MENDENHALL.
April 10.

Beatty's new improved threshing machine.

This machine is now complete, and answers the utmost expectations of the inventor, and those persons whom he has furnished with them. The inventor has returned to Charlestown, and will build them for any person who may think proper to employ him. This machine has the greatest character of any ever known, by a number of gentlemen of respectability. Two men with one horse can thrash and clean from 60 to 80 bushels per day. A complete model may be seen at Mr. Parson's, Charlestown.

The whole expense of the machine and fan will not exceed 230 dollars.
THOS. BEATTY.
April 17.

For Sale.

ON Saturday the 2d of May next, will be offered for sale, at Mr. John Lyon's Mill, on Bullskin, cheap and handsome MARIAGANY FURNITURE, for cash.

JOHN GANTT, junr.
April 16th, 1812.

FARMERS ATTEND!

TANNER'S BARK WANTED.

THE subscriber will give Five Dollars for Black Oak, Six Dollars for Spanish Oak, and Seven Dollars for Chesnut Oak BARK, for any quantity that shall be delivered to him in good order at Shepherd's-Town this year.

JOHN KEARSLEY.
March 6.

Apprentices Indentures

For Sale at this Office.

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 courthouse 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.

Caution.

I hereby forbid all persons from throwing down my fences, or passing through my fields, driving wood from my lands, or removing wood from said lands, or my plantation, or from committing any species of trespass upon my property, being determined to exercise the rigour of the law upon all such offenders.

WILLIAM VESTAL.
Shenandoah, March 27, 1812.

RICH SILKS,

Now opening, consisting of
Rich Lutestrings,
ditto Levantines,
ditto Double floance,
ditto Taffeta,
ditto Sattin and Sarciants,
Superb figured volantes & plaid silks,
Ditto lace caps, handks and veils,
Silk shawls, handks and silk velvets,
Beautiful selection of ribbands,
Laces and gentlemen's silk hose and gloves,
Silk g-aze,
Sewing silk and twist,
Millinery-trimmings, &c. &c.

ALSO,
Superfine linen cambric and cambric handks,
Black, white and coloured crapes,
Long and short kid gloves,
Fine white Russia Down, sheeting,
White and Brown Russia sheeting,
Raven's duck and bedtickings,
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 opening 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.

A Weaver Wanted.

Constant employ and liberal wages will be given to a good journeyman weaver, by applying to the subscriber at the Flowing Spring, two miles from Charlestown.

DAN. M'LAUGHLIN
April 10.

IRISH GRAY,

WILL stand this season (public days excepted) on Mondays and Tuesdays at Henry Garnhart's, near Charl stown; on Wednesdays and Thursdays at Henry Barnhart's, two miles from Shepherdstown, and the remainder of the week at Leonard Davis's, and be let to mares at six dollars the season, payable the first of September next, but may be discharged with five if paid within the season, two dollars and a half the single leap, to be paid when the mare is covered, but if not then paid to be considered as engaged for the season, and eight dollars for insurance, to be paid when the mare proves with foal—removal of parting with the mare, or not attending regularly every eighth day, forfeits the insurance. The season has commenced, and will end the last day of June. The greatest attention will be paid, but no responsibility for accidents.

IRISH GRAY is a beautiful dapple gray, full 17 hands high, 5 years old this spring, and well proportioned.

WILLIAM DAVIS.
April 10.

I do hereby certify that the Irish Gray Stud Colt, this day sold by John Sanders to William Davis, has been raised under my inspection, and that he has come from as good a stock of horses for the farmer's use as any in Loudoun county. He has never stood a season, but what few colts he has gotten in the neighborhood, promise equal to any in the county.

ABRIEL JENNERS.

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

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

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

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 Davyport and Willitt, 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.

Carding of Wool

WILL be executed by a superior stiler, on the first rate machinery at B-ler'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.

ALEX. STRAITH.
May 1.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber by John Wilkins, on the 13th day of February, 1812, to secure the payment of a sum of money due John Humphreys, I will sell for ready money, on Tuesday the 12th inst. at public auction, to the highest bidder, the House and Lot, in Charlestown, now occupied by the said Wilkins.—The sale will take place on the premises at 12 o'clock.

WILLIAM TATE, Trustee.
May 1, 1812.

Pasture to Rent.

Stock will be received by John Boyle, 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 add 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. Boyle, 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 Boyle.—Any stock left there more than one month will be considered as entered for two months, &c. and be paid for accordingly. 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.

AN ACT,

To authorise a Detachment from the Militia of the United States,

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to require of the executives of the several states and territories, to take effectual measures to organise, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, their respective proportions of one hundred thousand militia, officers included, to be apportioned by the president of the United States, from the latest militia returns in the department of war: and, in case where such returns have not been made, by such other data as he shall judge equitable.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the detachment of militia aforesaid shall be officered out of the present militia officers, or others, at the option and discretion of the constitutional authority in the respective states and territories: the president of the U. States apportioning the general officers among the respective states and territories, as he may deem proper, and the commissioned officers of the militia, when called into actual service, shall be entitled to the same pay, rations and emoluments, as the officers of the army of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said detachment shall not be compelled to serve a longer time than six months after they arrive at the place of rendezvous: and during the time of their service the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, shall be entitled to the same pay and rations as is provided by law for the militia of the United States when called into actual service.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the president of the United States be and he is hereby authorised to call into actual service any part, or the whole of said detachment, in all the exigencies provided by the constitution, and the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the said detachment shall be subject to the penalties of the act, entitled "An act for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for those purposes, passed the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five," and if a part only of said detachment shall be called into actual service, they shall be taken from such part thereof, as the president of the United States shall deem proper.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That in lieu of whipping, as provided by several of the rules and articles of war, as now used and practiced, stoppage of pay, confinement and deprivation of part of the rations shall be substituted in such manner as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That any non-commissioned officer or private belonging to the aforesaid detachment of militia, who shall, while in actual service, be convicted before any court martial of any offence, which before the passing of this act might or could have subjected such person to be whipped, shall for the offence, be put under such stoppages of pay as such court martial shall adjudge, not exceeding the one half of one month's pay for any one offence; but such offender may, moreover at the discretion of such court martial, be confined under guard, on allowance of half rations, any length of time, not exceeding ten days for any one offence, or may, at the discretion of such court martial, be publicly drummed out of the army.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the sum of one million of dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, towards defraying any expenses incurred by virtue of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force for the term of two years from the passing thereof and no longer.

Passed April 10, 1812.

From the Nat. Intelligencer.

INVASION OF CANADA IN 1775.

To the Editor.

Having seen in the National Intelligencer that some person wished to get information how Col. Arnold got thro' the wilderness to Quebec with his army from Cambridge, in 1775, from some of that party, if any were alive, I will give a short account of our march.

On the 13th of September, our detachment consisted of (as near as I can remember) fourteen companies, upwards of 60 men in each company, rank and file—Col. Arnold, Col. Green, Col. Enos, Major Bixelow, Major Meigs, Capt. Morgan, Smith & Hendrick, Hanchet, Hubbard and Williams, Goodridge, Dearborn, Scott and McCobb, Thyer, Topham, Ward and Cobourne. On the same 13th September we marched from Cambridge to Newburyport, and took water from thence to Kenebec river, where our bateaux were ready to load. We marched in three divisions, Arnold in front, Green in the centre, Enos in the rear. The water being low, our men were constantly in the water shoving up the boats. There were three carrying places before we came to the great carrying place, which is about 120 miles from the mouth of the said river, fourteen miles across which brings us into Dead river. Arnold came up with us. There came on a great rain, which raised the water very high and swift—it began to snow very cold; we could not get more than ten miles in a day; the men's shoes were nearly all worn out. We had not yet got to the heights of land. Our spy whom we sent on had not returned to give any information whether the Canadians would receive us or not. It now snowed and looked like winter; our men were sick, their shoes all worn out, and they discouraged with hardships, and at the same time we grew short of provisions. Col. Arnold ordered our sick and worn out men to be sent back to Cambridge, under the command of a lieutenant; the rest to proceed on as fast as possible. The rear division becomes discouraged, commanded by Col. Enos, and returned back to Cambridge with four companies, bidding us farewell, not expecting to see us any more. The weather still continuing cold and snowing often, very much fatigued we arrived at the height of land, it being on the 28th October. Our men would carry the boats no further; we likewise left our tents, and our provision was nearly gone. A carrying place of four miles brings us to Sanguany Creek.—This Creek leads into Chaudier Lake. Col. Arnold leaves orders to divide our provision, and we divided the hard money, each officer to carry part, it being heavy and our men weak. Five pints of flour were allotted to each man and about two ounces of pork to a man. We received information by our spy that the Canadians would receive us.—We were likewise ordered to march back two miles and then steer a north-east course, which would clear us of some sunken land between us & Chaudier Lake. Steering northeast carried us out of our course; we struck another lake and were obliged to go round it. We travelled in sunken land all that day till we encamp, when it snowed about two inches. Our men were now so weak that they left behind them all their clothes, except what they wore. We crossed the inlet by fording, travelled all that day, and came to the trail at night, much fatigued. Two boats only were carried over into these waters. Chaudier is very rapid & swift. Capt. Morgan turned over his boat and drowned one man. Our men were weak and sick, and some could not travel, and were obliged to be left behind, where a number perished with hunger. We killed all our dogs and eat them, which gave us great relief. Nov. 5th, we met cattle, providentially sent up by Col. Arnold. Our men could not wait to have them dressed, but drank the blood, washed the intestines, broiled them and eat them all up. Destitute of shoes and stockings, and snow on the ground, in that situation we proceeded as fast as possible to Quebec, about 100 miles further. We arrived at

Point Levi, over against Quebec, on the 9th November.

We collected all the boats we could in order to cross the river, two ships of war lying waiting us. On the 15th we crossed in the night, and had like all to have been drowned by bad boats. We paraded our men on Abraham's Plain near day-light, the snow about 2 inches deep on the ground; our men and guns being in such a situation that we dare not attack the town that night, we went into quarters on Abraham's Plain, keeping out guards to stop communication with the country. The garrison finding how weak we were, are coming out to give us battle. We examine our guns and ammunition—not four rounds to a man and but few guns that are fit for use; our retreat liable to be cut off in consequence of a river a little above us not being fordable. We were obliged to retreat up the river to Point Trumbull, 25 miles above Quebec. On the 6th December General Montgomery came down with his army from Montreal; we marched to Quebec again, raised a battery on Abraham's Plain with two guns near the walls; threw a great many shot into the town, but when they brought their guns to bear upon it they stole our cannon to pieces. The 25th December was cold—a council of war was held whether to storm Quebec or not. Agreed to attack it by storm. On the 31st made our attack; but unfortunately general Montgomery was killed in the outset, which threw all the force of the garrison on us, and we were obliged to surrender ourselves prisoners. Col. Arnold was wounded in the first attack.—We remained prisoners till the 11th of August, when we were sent to New-York on parole, and were exchanged on the last of January, 1777.

This, sir, is only a short account, leaving out many circumstances worthy to be mentioned. The carrying places on our march amounted to near 40 miles in all. We lost about one-fourth of our men in killed in the attack.—Whilst in prison we lost about one-fourth of what remained. If this short account is satisfactory to any, I shall be glad.

SAM. BROWN,
Lieut. in Col. Arnold's detachment to Quebec in 1775.

St. Clairsville, Ohio. April 10, 1812.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, April 27.

Not a petition was presented, nor a report from any committee this morning. Mr. Bacon asked leave of absence through Mr. Turner, for the remainder of the session. The circumstances calling for his absence were stated to be urgent, but such as would permit his return, if required, before the end of the session. After some general objections from Mr. Newton, leave was granted, Ayes 52.

Mr. Milnor obtained leave of absence for four weeks.

Mr. Potter obtained leave of absence from Monday next to the end of the session.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, 38 to 33, Mr. Stanford in the chair, on the bill for the protection and recovery of American seamen. The bill was amended and reported to the House.

Without debate—The question was taken on engrossing the bill for a third reading, as follows:

For its engrossment . . . 52
Against it . . . 28

So the bill was passed to a third reading.

Mr. Goldsborough obtained leave of absence for twenty days from Wednesday next.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Tallmadge in the chair, on the bill making further appropriations for the year 1812. The bill was gone through and reported to the House.

This bill contains an appropriation of forty thousand dollars "for compensa-

tion to the marshals and assistant marshals for taking an account of the manufactures of the United States in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated for that purpose."

This appropriation was objected to by Mr. Goldsborough and others, because too great an appropriation for a service which it was said had been very loosely performed. It was stated in reply that the labor had been performed in compliance with the requisitions of law, &c. and that those who had engaged in the labor on the faith of the government for payment pledged by that law, ought to be compensated, &c.

The question on concurring with the committee of the whole in this appropriation was decided in the affirmative.

For the appropriation 65
Against it 27

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. And the House adjourned.

Tuesday, April 23.
Mr. Van Cortlandt and Mr. Gray obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session; & Mr. Ridgeley for ten days.

Mr. Calhoun, from the committee of Foreign Relations, reported a bill making further provision for the army of the United States, and a bill to amend the act to establish a quartermaster's department, which were twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Clay, Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be and they are hereby instructed to enquire whether any, and if any, what alterations ought to be made in the law passed the 16th of March, 1812, entitled "An Act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States and the law passed the 12th of April, 1808," to raise for a limited time an additional military force," or in any other acts respecting the military establishment, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

[Mr. C. stated his object to be to generalize the whole system, and to insure uniformity of operation in the forces created under these different laws.]

The engrossed bill "for the protection, recovery, and indemnification of American seamen," was read the third time.

On motion of Mr. Nelson, the bill was, after debate, recommitted to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for the 11th of May next.

Wednesday, April 25.
Mr. Gold presented a petition of sundry inhabitants of the state of N. York, praying a repeal or suspension of the Embargo Law, which was on motion postponed to the 4th day of July next.

Mr. Cheves from the committee to whom was referred the bill from the Senate to incorporate the Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria, made a favorable report thereon; which was read, and together with the bill, referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Macon offered a resolution which was amended, to read as follows, and adopted, 104 to 1.

Resolved, That the committee of Commerce and Manufactures be instructed to report a bill authorising the President of the United States to cause to be purchased barrels of provisions, and to have the same exported to some port in Carraacas, for the use of the inhabitants who have suffered by the earthquake.

On motion of Mr. Randolph, Resolved, That the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, be instructed to enquire whether any and what relief ought to be extended to the inhabitants of the Canary islands, suffering from famine occasioned by the ravages of the locust.

The resolution from the Senate for a recess from the 6th of May, to the 25th of the same month, was twice read.—On its passage to a third reading it was negatived.

For the recess 51
Against it 59

Thursday, April 30.
Mr. Reed presented the memorial of 450 merchants of Boston, praying a relaxation of the non-importation system, as necessary on the eve of a war and expressing their belief of the continuance of the operation of the Berlin and Milan Decrees; an hour and an half was consumed in debate as to the most proper reference. The debate took so great a latitude as to involve the whole scope of our foreign policy.—It was referred to the committee of the whole.

The bill from the Senate for arming merchantmen in certain cases was gone through in committee of the whole.

The bill for cutting a canal round the West end of Mason's causeway was read the third time and passed.

The bill authorizing two assistant secretaries of war was gone through and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow; there was an attempt during its discussion to insert clerks instead of assistant secretaries, motion lost; the object and propriety of the measure were strictly examined and expressed; the majority was large and decided in its favor.

Friday, May 1.
Mr. Newton, from the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, pursuant to order, reported a bill for the relief of the citizens of Venezuela; which was twice read and committed.

The bill "supplementary to the act entitled "An Act to establish an Executive Department to be called the Department of War," was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Stow offered the following resolution for consideration.

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire whether any, and if any what regulations are necessary to prevent abuses growing out of the employment of persons as waiters to the officers of the army of the United States."

Mr. Clay objected to the resolution because he believed the whole subject was already before the committee; and because he had no disposition to prevent the officers from having waiters, as was usual in all armies.

Mr. Stow stated that as a member of a committee he had seen papers going to show that great abuses in this respect had prevailed; that in some cases one third of the privates were detached as waiters; that in one instance, in a corps of 140 or 150 stationed at one place, sixty-three were employed as waiters! That this was in all armies a fruitful source of abuse, which the influence of Gen. Washington himself had scarcely been able to check in the revolutionary war, and was well worthy the attention of the House.

The resolution was agreed to by a large majority. And the house adjourned to Monday.

Mr. Pope reported the following bill in the Senate, on Tuesday April 22.

A bill more effectually to protect the commerce and coasts of the U. States.—Whereas British and other armed vessels have harassed and committed depredations on the commerce of the United States, on or near the coasts thereof, in violation of the laws of nations; and Therefore,

Be it enacted, &c. That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, and he is hereby authorised to instruct and direct the commanders of the armed vessels belonging to the U. States, to seize, take and bring into any port of the United States, to be proceeded against according to the laws and usages of nations, any such British or other armed vessel which shall have committed, or which shall be found hovering on the coasts of the U. States for the purpose of harassing or committing depredations on the vessels belonging to the citizens thereof.

Resolved, That the committee of Commerce and Manufactures be instructed to report a bill authorising the President of the United States to cause to be purchased barrels of provisions, and to have the same exported to some port in Carraacas, for the use of the inhabitants who have suffered by the earthquake.

On motion of Mr. Randolph, Resolved, That the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, be instructed to enquire whether any and what relief ought to be extended to the inhabitants of the Canary islands, suffering from famine occasioned by the ravages of the locust.

The resolution from the Senate for a recess from the 6th of May, to the 25th of the same month, was twice read.—On its passage to a third reading it was negatived.

For the recess 51
Against it 59

Thursday, April 30.
Mr. Reed presented the memorial of 450 merchants of Boston, praying a relaxation of the non-importation system, as necessary on the eve of a war and expressing their belief of the continuance of the operation of the Berlin and Milan Decrees; an hour and an half was consumed in debate as to the most proper reference. The debate took so great a latitude as to involve the whole scope of our foreign policy.—It was referred to the committee of the whole.

The bill from the Senate for arming merchantmen in certain cases was gone through in committee of the whole.

The bill for cutting a canal round the West end of Mason's causeway was read the third time and passed.

The bill authorizing two assistant secretaries of war was gone through and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow; there was an attempt during its discussion to insert clerks instead of assistant secretaries, motion lost; the object and propriety of the measure were strictly examined and expressed; the majority was large and decided in its favor.

Milan decrees as the remedy; that to have the desired effect they must be every where enforced, and disposable troops must be sent to wherever the British flag may be expected to enter." The minister of war says, "the greatest part of the troops have been called out of the empire, to defend those great interests which insure the preponderance of the empire, and maintain the Berlin and Milan decrees, so fatal to England."

"Of Russia nothing is said in the French official articles. Not a word of Sweden.

"It is said, all the male population of France, divided into four classes, are called out.

"Mr. Horne Tooke has paid the debt of nature.

"There was a report in London that Cadiz had fallen. This is thought to be incorrect.

LONDON, MARCH 28.
We (Courier) have to announce the following ministerial arrangements, which we hear were finally settled this morning.

Lord Sidmouth is to be president of the council in the room of lord Camden.

The earl of Buckinghamshire president of the board of control, in the room of lord Melville.

And Mr. Vansittart to be one of the lords of the treasury.

Intelligence has been received of the French ships from L'Orient having positively got into Cherburgh.

A treasury journal of this day contains an article under the head of bread, in which it announces the approach of famine, and recommends as palliatives of this evil, a reduced consumption, the disuse of pastry, and an immediate act of parliament to prevent the eating of new bread.

Catholic question.—Meetings are holding in all the counties of Ireland on the catholic subject of emancipation. The language held up is bold and resolute; and it is thought the claims set up will be finally agreed to.

The merchants of Liverpool are petitioning for the participation in the East India trade.

Eleven thousand frame work netters of the town and county of Leicester, have petitioned parliament for a repeal of the orders in council.

The king of England remains as usual.

CHARLESTON, April 17.
We understand from St. Mary's, that the United States brig Vixen, captain Gadsden, arrived at Amelia last Friday, from a cruise off St. Augustine.

During the cruise, the Vixen fell in with a British brig of war, the Colibri, from whose manoeuvres, captain Gadsden was induced to believe she expected an engagement would take place, as she attempted to obtain the weather-gage of the Vixen; both vessels were prepared for action, with lighted matches, &c. in which situation they manoeuvred for about half an hour, when they separated without hailing each other.

We learn, that when captain Gadsden left Augustine, the Spaniards were still in possession of the town; and that the revolutionists were encamped a small distance from it; with a detachment of about 160 American troops, near their encampment.

There were within the harbor of St. Augustine, two or three small British armed vessels at the time above stated.

BALTIMORE, April 24.
Capt. Adam, from Teneriffe, reports, that of 46,000 inhabitants in the port of Oratavo, 3420 had the fever, 370 died, and 2690 recovered, 550 escaped the disorder—630 had left the city. The fever had ceased, the cordons were taken off, and the inhabitants were returning. The island of Teneriffe containing 95,000 and the six other islands 110,000 souls. They were in a state of starvation in Teneriffe, & all the Canary islands; when he came away, they were eating horses, dogs and other animals: a number had died of hunger during his stay there (sixty days). The Indian corn was delivered from his ship in small quantities, by the Mayor in person, one almude or two quarts to each person.—The peasants came upwards of 12 miles from the country, for that quantity.—They pressed so hard at the Granary door, that the Governor ordered out the soldiers to keep them back, but to no effect; the crowd was so great, that a number were considerably hurt; several American seamen were starving in the streets—captain A. took them to his lodgings, and fed them for twelve

days, while his ship was blown out of the roads; when the ship returned, he took them on board, and brought them with him. The Locusts were so numerous on the island, as to darken the sky, devouring every thing before them. For want of rain last season, the crops of wine were very short; the greatest part of which was shipped to England and Portugal, the price had risen from 25 to 35l. per pipe—Indian corn had sold at three dollars per bushel, and flour 20 per barrel—none at market.—C. H. Books.

CHARLES-TOWN, May 8.

The rev. Mr. Price will preach in the stone church, near Mr. John Briscoe's, on Sunday the 17th inst.

The bill for appointing two Assistant Secretaries to the War Department has passed both Houses of Congress.

By a letter from Marietta, in Ohio, we are informed that Geo. Cass left that place on Sunday last with between 250 and 300 volunteers, the quota called for from his brigade, generally fine spirited young men. They will go by water to Cincinnati, whence they are to commence their march by land to Detroit. Five hundred volunteers might have been obtained from the same division, had they been necessary. The whole quota of the state of Ohio, of the detachment of militia authorised by law is expected to be raised without resorting to a draught. ib.

Of the loan authorised by a late act of Congress for borrowing 11,000,000 of dollars between five and six hundred thousand dollars have been taken, it is said, in this district. Two of the banks of this town subscribed \$100,000 each.

Captain Richmond, arrived at Boston, on the 22d ult. in four days from Halifax, informs that the day before he sailed, the English frigate *Zelus*, sent in as a prize, the ship *Armatia*, Leeds, out 25 days from La Teste, (France,) with a cargo said to be worth \$200,000, bound to Philadelphia. ib.

We learn by a gentleman from the southward, that Augustine was likely to surrender on Saturday or Sunday last. All the young soldiers of the garrison had deserted, leaving only about 60 or 70 elderly men, who it was expected could not maintain it long, if disposed to resist, having only about six weeks provisions. The above information was obtained by our informant from one of the Spanish soldiers who had deserted, whom he met on the road.—Savannah Repub. April 18.

DISSENTIONS IN CANADA.
The Rutland Herald mentions, on the information of a citizen just arrived from Canada, a fracas between a portion of the Militia of the province of Little York, Lower Canada, and the regular troops, in which twenty persons lost their lives.

A letter from a gentleman at Black Rock, U. C. near lake Erie, says— "We have just heard from Kingston—a soldier was tied up to be bogged for a small offence. As the drummer was about doing his duty, a soldier told him if he struck the man a blow he would shoot him through. The drummer desisted, but on a second order the drummer struck, and the soldier shot him dead. The commanding officer came out and was shot. Thirty persons were killed and the mutineers remained masters of the fort."

The same letter mentions that "there is a great stir in the Canadas on account of passing some new laws and an addition to the oath of allegiance." The law obliges every man capable of military duty to appear and train six times a month, and requires the man to swear that he will say nothing, directly or indirectly, against the king or family, or any part of the government, and to enter immediate complaint on hearing any thing of the kind uttered. Many people, in consequence of these arbitrary requisitions, were removing from the province, and discontent appears general. Governor Prevost in his speech to the legislature alludes in strong terms to the dissatisfaction of the people of Canada towards the British government. From all these considerations we have no doubt the British government have no doubt that four-fifths, perhaps nine-tenths of the people of Canada would willingly shake off the yoke of a base and perfidious government, and participate in

the inestimable privileges of our free republican government. N. H. Pat.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent American gentleman now resident in Liverpool, to his friend in N. York, dated March 24th.

"There has not any thing new transpired for several days past. Markets are very flat. Upland cotton is about 13 1/2d. to 15 1/2d. but so little is done, that prices may be said to be merely nominal, and will probably remain so until we hear again from America.

"Judging from what I see and hear, the opposition in Parliament is growing more powerful, and great exertions are making to bring about a change of ministry, which it is thought by many will eventually be successful; but whether this change will be more favourable to the interests of the United States, is a question which yet remains doubtful. My own expectations on this head are not so sanguine as those of many of my acquaintance. One thing appears to me very evident—that if something be not done to relieve the manufactures of this country, there will be dreadful work before the year closes. Their distress is indeed great; they are in a state of starvation; and I perceive, from the spirit of their petitions, that their distress is almost uniformly imputed to the Orders in Council. The trade with America, which these orders prohibits, is considered by them as of great importance, being a market for their manufactured goods to the amount of 12 to 14 millions per annum. The cry now is, A repeal of the orders in council, and a free trade with America. If our government and citizens can hold out, I do not see but these orders must be taken off, were it only to pacify the clamours of the people." N. Y. pap.

From the Philad. Democratic Press. NOTES OF PREPARATION.
The appropriation laws of the U. States for the year 1812, were passed about the 21st and 24th of February last, and were known here about the 24th and 27th inst. The woollen, linen and cotton garments inspected, since the 5th of February, and before the 15th of April, amount to eighty six thousand nine hundred and sixty four. Besides these, shoes, hats and caps, worsted and cotton bands and tassels, cockades and eagles, leathern stocks, stock clasps, woollen hose, 4 or 5000 woollen and cotton blankets, plumes, epaulets, great coats, bedsacks, and sheets, cartouch boxes with belts, bayonet belts and scabbards, camp kettles, axes, axe slings, muskets, gunpowder, salt-petre, sulphur, drums, files, 3000 hospital, horsemen's, and common tents, knapsacks, haversacks, &c. have been bought or made: materials for six or seven thousand tents have been purchased. The duties, powers and knowledge of the business, so far as relates to the purveyor's office, ends, with the going into the public arsenals and stores.

Contracts for, and purchases of various articles to a large amount have been made in the same time. The whole of this business has been done without any material addition to the ordinary clerkship. There was a considerable surplus of clothing and materials from the last year on hand in December, beside those above mentioned. Four contracts for 20,000 woollen blankets, 6000 cotton blankets, and 25,000 yards of kersey, besides many others, have been made: 80 to 90,000 pairs of shoes, five thousand horsemen's swords, and a great number of felt caps and hats have been purchased.

COMMON SENSE.
"We find that the federal prints produce the captures and burning of American vessels by the French as arguments against a war with England.—We really cannot understand how the wrongs of one enemy excuse those of another. The federalists themselves admit that it would be unwise to go to war with both powers. Then surely, it is improper to give the captures and insults of one belligerent as reasons against coercing redress from the other. By such a course, we can never go to war with either, but must peaceably submit to wrongs tenfold worse than those which we have suffered; because, if French wrongs are arguments in favour of preserving peace with England, English wrongs are arguments for preserving peace with France. If federal arguments are good, how will that party obtain their favourite object—a war with France? But such arguments are

most foolish. They invite continued aggression; they lay us open to aggravated insult, and they admonish us to remain in quietude under all the injuries which the two belligerents may choose to heap upon us." American.

New-York, April 23.
Yesterday General Dearborn visited Governor's Island, Castle Williams, &c. on which occasion a federal salute was fired from the water Battery near the Castle. The General was not in uniform.

April 30.
Latest from France.—Yesterday morning arrived at this port, the schr. Zephyr, Olcott, from La Rochelle, which port she left the 15th of March. Capt. Olcott informs us, that the Hornet sloop of war had not sailed from Cherburgh, but was waiting for dispatches from Mr. Barlow.

Baltimore, May 2.
Yesterday the loan to the U. S. called for by a late law, was opened in this city. Notwithstanding the unpropitiousness of the weather, and the number of our monied citizens who were engaged in the military manoeuvres of the day, we understand upwards of seven hundred thousand dollars were subscribed.

William H. Crawford, of Georgia, in consequence of the death of Gen. Clinton, exercises the duties, and will receive the salary of Vice President of the U. States and President of the Senate.

General Orders.
COUNCIL CHAMBER.
Richmond, April 19th, 1812.
The President of the United States, in pursuance of the law of Congress, passed the 10th inst. authorising a detachment of one hundred thousand militia, by an official communication of the 15th inst. addressed to the Executive Department of this State, having required that twelve thousand men, officers included, being the quota of Virginia, should be organised armed and equipped, according to law: and that they should hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning, I have thought fit, with the advice of the Council of State, to require that each Brigadier General throughout the State furnish his quota of the said twelve thousand men, officers included, in conformity with the following apportionment, viz.

[Here follows a long list of the different companies and troops, held in requisition by the Executive of the State.—On account of its great length, we omit the publication of the whole, and select only such parts of it as immediately affect this and the neighboring counties.]

16th brigade, to furnish 717 total; of which capt. Morgan's rifle company, attached to 31st regiment, Frederick, estimated at 50; capt. Kerney's ditto, 55th, Jefferson, 50; captain Mason's ditto, 67th, Berkeley, 50; captain Faulkner's company of artillery, Berkeley, 50—200. (Leaves) To furnish of infantry of the line, 517.

From the infantry of the line are to be deducted 1 colonel and 2 majors, and a due proportion of captains, lieutenants, ensigns, non-commissioned officers, musicians, &c. and allowing 60 men (officers included) to each company.

And I hereby require the said Brigadier Generals to cause the said quotas to be organised, armed and equipped according to law, and that they hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning. It would be heroic spirit and love of country, the distinguishing characteristics of their character, in this important crisis, to come forward and make a voluntary tender of their services, so as to supercede the necessity of resorting to a draft.

Should this event happen, and it is confidently anticipated, such tender is to be accepted; & should the number of Volunteers exceed the quota of the respective Brigades, their services may nevertheless be provisionally accepted, subject to the pleasure of the Executive.

For the purpose of complying with these Orders, the Commandants of Regiments will, with the least possible delay, cause a meeting at the usual place of rendezvous, with all the public Arms—the best of which will be

placed in the hands of those who either Volunteer their service, or shall be in a state of requisition.—And the drafts are immediately to be placed under the officers who shall be detailed, for the purpose of training; but are not to consider themselves embodied, or be considered in actual service until by subsequent orders they shall be directed to take the field.—Muster Rolls and Inspection Returns are to be made to the Deputy Adjutant General at this place, with the least possible delay.—Expresses may be employed by Brigadier Generals and Colonel Commandants in execution of any portion of the service hereby enjoined upon them.—Commandants of Regiments will avail themselves of this opportunity to report upon the state of the Arms as required by previous orders.

JAMES BARBOUR.
Norfolk, April 24.
The United States Frigate Congress, Capt. Smith, returned to Hampton Roads yesterday from a short cruise off the coast. We understand that the Congress did not fall in with any belligerent ship of war.

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, Calicoes 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-Tragicomic 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.
Worthington, Cookus, and Co.
Have on hand, and for sale, a few barrels of excellent old WHISKY and APPLE BRANDY.

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.

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.

Trustee's Sale.
BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to the subscriber by John Haynie, to secure the payment of a debt due John M'Kim, I will sell, for cash, on Wednesday the 20th inst. before the door of Fulton's tavern, in Charlestown, a valuable young NEGRO MAN. The sale to commence at two o'clock in the afternoon.

M. FRAME, Trustee.
May 5.

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.

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.

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

For Sale,
A quantity of Corn and Rye. Applied to the subscriber in Charlestown.

J. W. DAVIS.
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.

WOOL.
The Opequon 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.

Battalion Orders.
The first battalion of the 55th regiment Virginia militia, is ordered to attend muster on Saturday the 23d of May, at Shepherd's-Town, and the second battalion on the 30th of the same month, at Charlestown.

JOSEPH CRANE, Lt. Col.
Com. 55th Regt. Va. militia.
April 30.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1812.

[No. 216.]

Vol. V.]

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

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

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

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as general as the time present will admit—consisting in part of Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, an elegant collection of rich Silks and other fancy articles, Calicoes and Chintzes, Muslins, coarse and fine, Irish Linens, Sheetings, Ticklenburgs, Ozaburgs, 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 Series Ludicro-Tragico-Comico Tale," written by

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April Court, 1812.

John Hinkle, Complainant,

vs.

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

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Land for Sale.

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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.

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.

Lime for Sale.

The subscriber has a fresh kiln of lime burnt, and for sale.

JOHN HENKLE.

April 24.

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 as good advantage as any in the market, and 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, Ditto long silk ditto, Black silk hose, Silk for ladies dresses, Bandanna hdkfs, Vesting assorted, Carradaries and Scrauckers, 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 acknowledgments to the public generally for the liberal encouragement they have received, and solicit a continuance of public patronage.

JOHN ANDERSON, & Co.

April 24.

Jefferson County, to wit.

March Term, 1812.

Lennard 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 BOOKS

CONSISTING OF LEDGERS, JOURNALS, RECORD, DAY BOOKS, MEMORANDUM, &c.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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 Fulton'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.

Windsor Chairs.

WILLIAM KAIN, RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Charlestown, and its vicinity, that for their accommodation he has left chairs with Mr. Gibbs, in Charlestown, for sale, of the newest fashion, and finished in the best manner, where they can at any time be supplied, or by applying to himself in Shepherd's-Town.

He will also do painting at the shortest notice.

Shepherd's-Town, April 17.

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.

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 on 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.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Overseers of the Poor of Jefferson County will be held on Saturday the 16th of May next, at Thomas James's Tavern, in Shepherd's-Town. All persons concerned are desired to attend.

J. BROWN, C. O. P.

April 24.

DANCING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs 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 sixteen scholars offer.

JAMES ROBARDET.

April 24.

One Cent Reward.

RAN away on the 31st of March last, an apprentice to the tanning business, named Alexander Reiley. Whoever brings home said apprentice shall have the above reward, but no thanks. All persons are cautioned against harbouring said apprentice, as we are determined to prosecute such to the utmost of the law.

Wm. M'SHERRY & CLARK.

Smithfield, April 24, 1812.

From the Belfast Commercial Chronicle.

MONEY.

The earth and sea we traverse o'er,
From pole to pole, from shore to shore,
And nature's latent springs explore,
For money.

Through boiling deeps incessant ply,
And burning sands, a torrid sky,
Eternal polar frosts defy,
For money.

The Furies dread of wind and wave,
That round his bark tremendous rave,
The hardy sailor dares to brave,
For money.

The merchants' hope the happy gale,
To wait from 'far the cumbersome bale;
And watch the lucky hour of sale,
For money.

The peasant makes his humble bow,
And daily plies the spade or plough;
And sweat distilling from his brow,
For money.

Though patriot like he puff and swell,
As if he had the heart of TELL,
The statesman will his country sell,
For money.

The spring of virulent debate,
The wayward strife and veneful hate,
And war, the curse of many a state,
Is money.

Hard, gripping misers, lank and bare,
Denied to rest, and needful fare,
Torment their narrow souls with care,
For money.

Attentive wait on Mammon's call,
Before his altar prostrate fall,
And barter conscience, virtue—all,
For money.

The fortune hunter heaves a sigh,
And for his mistress feigns to die;
But what has won his heart and eye?
Her money.

The nabob, lo! the heir attends,
And crowds of specious, supple
friends;
But mark their secret selfish ends—
His money.

The jockey lies, and cheats, & swears,
The preacher stamps, and foams, and staves;
And hypocrites prolong their prayers,
For money.

The advocate expounds the laws,
Right slyly twists a knotty clause,
And warmly pleads his client's cause,
For money.

The doctor makes his deep surmise;
Affects to seem most wondrous wise,
His learned recipe supplies,
For money.

The quack proclaims unerring skill,
Prescribes his universal pill,
Will wound, or heal, or cure, or kill,
For money.

The shuffling gambler packs the deck,
And knave and villain forge a check;
The thief and footpad risk their neck,
For money.

The assassin, in rage nor strife,
Whets and conceals the bloody knife,
And coolly spills the sacred life,
For money.

What will our credit still preserve?
Of action be the vital nerve?
And what will every purpose serve?
His money.

O money! source of weal and woe,
Our very friend, our deadly foe,
More precious wealth let's ne'er forego,
For money.

From the Belmont Repository.

A MISER.

Mr. ARMSTRONG, Believing that some account of Michael Baird, (or Baer) who lately lived near Little York, Penn. will not be uninteresting to the readers of the Repository, I send you the following statements of facts relative to that singular personage.

Mr. B. was of German extraction.—His father left him a valuable farm of five hundred acres, in the vicinity of York, with some farming and household articles. He kept a tavern for a number of years—married a wife, and raised four children. He accumulated

A TRAVELER.

FOR SALE, A small Farm,

containing 100 acres. Of this land 40 acres are cleared and under good fencing—the remainder is covered with as fine timber as any in the county. This land has the convenience of a good farm house and excellent water.

Also, the place on which I now reside, near Shepherd's-Town; and (in the town) one frame dwelling house and several brick tenements.

A liberal credit may be had (on good security) for any part of the above property.

DANIEL BEDINGER.

April 10.

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, 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 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.

POTTERY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have taken the shop lately occupied by Samuel Snively, deceased, in Shepherd's-Town, where they intend carrying on the above business in the most extensive manner. Having served a regular apprenticeship to the business, they flatter themselves to be able to execute their work in the most complete and handsome manner. Store keepers and others can be supplied on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN DALRUMPLE.

GEO. CHRISSENGER.

Apr 3.

trious GEORGE CLINTON lives but in the hearts of his countrymen.

"The bosom of his father and his God." Sadness dwells on the hills & mournful silence in the valleys of Columbia! A melancholy gloom pervades her councils! The voice of lamentation agonizes her cries, and her villages are in tears; for the hero whom she loved has departed, the chief who was her ornament and her pride is no more!

Citizens of the state of New York! You have lost your father and your friend! He whose genius rescued you from degrading dependence—whose valor was your shield in war—whose wisdom was your guide in peace, has descended to the tomb! So true it is, "The paths of glory lead but to the grave!"

But on the grave of the great and good man, fame plants her never dying laurel; and while the spirit of our revered CLINTON ascends to mingle in delightful and eternal communion with the spirits of his co-patriots, Franklin Montgomery, and Washington, his name, like theirs, shall remain imperishable in the memory of mankind; and future ages shall emulate his stern virtue, his heroic fortitude, and his unbending integrity.

Well indeed may we apostrophize the sainted shade of our departed patriot and hero, in the strain of a favourite bard: "In peace thou wast the gale of spring; and in war the mountain storm." "Pleasant be thy rest, O glorious beam! too soon hast thou set on our hills? The steps of thy departure were stately, like the moon on the blue trembling wave! But thou hast left us in darkness, first of the sages of Columbia! Soon hast thou set, but thy name still rises, like the beam of the east, among the spirits of thy friends."

WEDNESDAY, May 6. Mr. Bleeker presented the petition of eight hundred citizens of Albany, in New York, and its neighborhood, stating the deleterious effects of the Embargo on their interests, and the reasons of their disapprobation of the measure, praying that the embargo act may be repealed or so modified as to afford them relief.

Mr. B. stated this memorial to be signed by citizens of all parties, and by some of the warmest friends of the administration. The language of the petition was respectful; its contents certainly deserved serious consideration. He therefore moved to refer it to a select committee.

Mr. Rhea moved to postpone the further consideration of these petitions to the 4th day of July next, assigning as a reason his disposition to see them follow the same course as other papers of a similar tenor, and to avoid encouraging in the breasts of the petitioners a groundless hope by a reference.

Mr. Gholson moved that they should lie on the table. Motion negatived, 42 to 29.

An animated and interesting debate took place on this question, involving the course of policy pursued during the session and the course now proposed to be pursued by the nation. The Speakers were Messrs. Rhea, Bleeker, Randolph, Johnson, Calhoun Grundy and Wright.

About half past three o'clock the question on the postponement of these petitions was taken and decided in the affirmative.

For indefinite postponement 58
Against it 30

And the House adjourned.

Thursday, May 7.

Several petitions were presented and referred.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter addressed to him by Joseph Hill, of Philadelphia, enclosing for the use of the House a survey of St. Mary's river, Amelia Island, &c. which were ordered to be deposited in the Library of Congress.

The annual report in relation to invalid pensioners was received from the Secretary of War.

The House proceeded to consider the bill to amend the act "to establish a quarter master's department and for other purposes; and the question depending on Mr. Lacroix's motion to strike out the third section of the original bill was taken.

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[The bill authorizes the President to cause to be exported such quantity of provision as he may think proper, for the relief of the inhabitants of Venezuela, suffering by the effects of an earthquake.]

Mr. Newton proposed to fill the blank for the appropriation with the sum of 30,000 dollars.

Mr. Pitkin enquired for the official information, which might have been laid before the committee, on the subject of the distress existing at Caracas.

Mr. Newton in reply said that there were many private letters in confirmation of the facts, & also a letter from our consul, &c. Some of which were read.

Mr. Calhoun moved to fill the blank with fifty thousand dollars, which he thought would be little enough to effect the object in view.

The question on the latter motion was decided in the affirmative, 45 to 29.

The committee rose and reported the bill; which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Friday, May 8.

Mr. Tuesday presented a petition of Henry B. and Charles Curtis, merchants of Boston, stating that on the 23d March last, their brig called the "Adventure" was illegally captured and destroyed by the order of the commander of a French ship of war, and praying such relief in the premises as Congress may think reasonable and proper. Referred to the Secretary of State.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill from the Senate "to incorporate a Bank in the town of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia, by the style of the Mechanics Bank of Alexandria;" and after some time spent therein, the committee rose, and Mr. Stanford reported that the committee had, according to order, had the said bill under consideration, and made some progress therein, but that finding themselves without a quorum they were prevented from further proceeding therein.

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