

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.]

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1812.

[No. 246.

PERPETUAL MOTION,

Which has so long baffled the ingenuity of the most enlightened projectors in Europe, and which has been treated with derision by self-conceited ignorance, as a monster of fancy like the *Philosopher's stone*, is now actually accomplished, and America claims the honor of the stupendous discovery! A native of the state of Pennsylvania and resident near Philadelphia, of the name of *Readhefer*, a plain, country Mill-wright, has fully succeeded in this hitherto impracticable object, and proved to the world the superior powers of his genius. Already had the ravs of science glittered over our Western hemisphere—the discovery of the identity of electric fire—the mariner's quadrant—and the successful application of steam to navigation, have given to our country, even at this early period, a rivalry in science with the most enlightened nations of Europe. The invention of a labour-saving machine, adapted to numerous purposes and containing within itself the power of generating motion without cessation, remained to be added to those splendid trophies of American genius.

We refer our readers to the subjoined extract from the *Aurora*, which is an interesting report of the Editor of that paper upon the subject of the machine, and of its immortal inventor.

A plain country working millwright, a native of the neighborhood in which he at present resides, of the name of *Readhefer*, has for more than eleven years been employed in various efforts to construct machines containing within themselves the power of spontaneous and continued motion. All along satisfied of the practicability of the object which he wished to accomplish, he has not been discouraged by poverty nor by the frowns and sneers of ignorant ignorance; he has persevered against scoffers and scorners, and against imputations of insanity; and has to his honor, and to the honor of his country, actually accomplished the construction of a machine simple in its appearance, obvious in its power and means of motion, easy of construction when the principle is once understood, and to appearance susceptible of application to any extent with the strength and power of wood or metal.

Among the effects of this important discovery, the expense of every species of labor saving machinery, may be reduced to the whole amount of the difference between the construction of this machine, which works without any aid of water or fire, or animal force; it saves the labor of man; it saves the labor of animals; it saves the expense of fuel; it is to appearance, susceptible of application to all branches of carding, spinning, weaving, grinding of grain, or the rolling of metals; it may be erected in a garret or cellar, and unseen performs all the movements necessary to give action to machinery in any other part of the house; as it may be applied to mill-working, in countries in which there are no mill seats, even the highest mountains, may have all the advantage of the best watered countries; neither heat nor cold affects or retards its operation; and the expense of construction will be within every man's power—the miller may employ it in pumping out his mines—cities may employ it to convey water to suitable elevations—marshes may be drained—and meadow constantly irrigated by this happy discovery of mechanical power. It would be easy to extend the variety of uses to which it is susceptible of application. *The power of perpetual motion then, we can assure our readers, is actually accomplished.*

The machine, which is a beautiful piece of workmanship, the work of the inventor's own hands, is at present exhibited at a house contiguous to *Gress's* tavern, on the right side of the high road from Philadelphia near the *ten mile stone*. It stands in a room of about 12 by 14 feet square, and nine feet high. The machine rests on a square frame of about 6 feet, sustained at the angles by four posts of about 8 feet high—and resembling in that respect a weavers loom. In the centre stands an upright post, which serves as the axle to a horizontal wheel below—this upright post or axle moves in an eye or socket on a transverse piece which crosses the top of the frame in the middle, and a gudgeon in its lower point, turns in a socket placed on another transverse piece, which passes across the frame at about 2 1/2 feet from the floor. The description beyond this is not easily given with clearness in any form of words, without the object being first seen and present—above the lower horizontal wheel, which is attached to the perpendicular axle, there is a wheel of double its diameter, but this wheel is perforated in the centre, & not there attached to the upright axle, but it is suspended to an iron cap, which is placed near the summit of the up-

right axle, by four hooks and chains. Two vertical wheels of unequal dimensions are moved by the cogs of the horizontal wheels, and it is by the horizontal axle of these vertical wheels, that exterior motion and power is to be communicated for all useful purposes.

The main and moving power is yet to be explained; and although very simple to the intelligent eye cannot be so satisfactorily described, from the peculiar simplicity and ingenuity with which the power of gravitation is applied to produce perpetual horizontal action. This power, however, is produced by the pressure of the weight of two corresponding boxes, on a plane inclined in an angle of 45 degrees; the application of this power, & the means by which it is brought to act are evident to the senses, on a slight examination; and without the view, we could not expect to render it intelligent to our readers even with the best drawing.

To obviate many calumnies, the fruit of vile passions, we think it proper to say something of the man; as it has been spread abroad that the machine is a deception, and the inventor a cheat, who is making money by the public credulity. Mr. *Readhefer*, so far from being an artful or a covetous man, is remarkable for the unaffected simplicity of his manners, and an obvious negligence of pecuniary profit; he has had considerable offers made him for rights and has uniformly declined them, for reasons which do honor to him and to human genius; he is obliging, and eager to give every information that has been asked; but it must be said he has been treated with extreme rudeness, in many instances, by men who had no other pretensions than their money, or empty heads which were covered by powdered hair.

In like manner, many persons, with a *petit larceny* disposition, have, at the moment that they have been aspersing the man and denying the merit of the invention, been seeking to steal the principles and apply them to their own emolument; it is said that two different persons have gone from this country to England to claim the invention as their own, with drawings made by permission of the inventor.

DANCING SCHOOL.

THE subscriber respectfully submits to the patronage of the Ladies and gentlemen of Charles Town and its vicinity, his intention of opening a *Dancing School* in this place, wherein will be taught the most fashionable steps and figures. Practising Balls will also be given (gratis) once a fortnight, for the further improvement of the scholars; and the greatest attention shall be paid to the manners and conduct of the pupils whilst under the care of the subscriber. Price of Tuition \$10 a quarter; the school will commence as soon as sixteen scholars shall have been obtained—Days of tuition, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, on every fortnight. A subscription list is left at the Printing Office, and at *Fulton's* Hotel.

J. A. XAUPI.
November 27, 1812.

Baking Business.
THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recommended the above business; and having employed a good Baker he flatters himself to be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.
JOHN WILSON.
Charlestown, Nov. 29.

Five dollars Reward.
Strayed or stolen from the subscriber's stable, in Charlestown, on Tuesday the 10th inst. a bright sorrel horse, about 7 years old, 15 hands high, the near eye defective, and shod all round. The above reward will be given for information of said horse, so that it get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home.
WILLIAM GROVE.
Nov. 27.

Night School.
THE subscriber will open a Night School at his school house in Charles Town, to commence on the first evening in December ensuing. Young men wishing to improve themselves in the several branches of literature, will do well to embrace this seasonable opportunity, by coming forward prior to the time stipulated, and make known their names to
G. GIBBONS.
Retirement School, Nov. 27.

FOR SALE,
A valuable Negro Man,
About 21 years of age, well acquainted with every branch of farming. He is offered for sale for no fault. Inquire of the Printer.
November 27.

FALL GOODS.

THE subscriber informs his customers, and the public, that in addition to the Goods he opened in the early part of the season, he is now opening a very large assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

well adapted to the season, embracing almost every article required in his line: The articles which have been most scarce and difficult to obtain for some time past, will be found among the present assortment, and having been purchased in the best markets for cash, will be sold accordingly cheap.

To Blacksmiths.

The subscriber has for Sale,
Genuine Millington Crow-
ley Steel, warranted first quality, for Axes and other edge Tools,

Best English Blister, for
Mill Irons, Hammers, &c.

Do. Country Blister, Bar
Iron, Sheet Iron, Strap

Iron. ALSO,
Anvils and Vices,
of the first rate.
JAMES S. LANE.
Shepherd's-Town, Nov. 20.

Take Notice.

ALL those indebted to the late firm of *John Anderson, and Co.* by bond, note or book account, are earnestly requested to come forward and pay their respective balances to *JOHN CARLILE*, who has all the bonds, notes, and book accounts assigned to him—he hopes that all those who owe said firm will come forward immediately and discharge their accounts, as it is not in his power to give any longer indulgence; he therefore hopes that every person owing will evince a willingness to pay, as the money is wanting immediately.
JOHN CARLILE.
Charles Town, Nov. 27.

ESTRAY.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, near Shepherd's-Town, Jefferson County Va. some time about the 1st of June last, a brown mare colt with a blaze in her forehead, supposed to be one year old last spring, appraised to nine dollars. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away.
DAVID OSBORNE, scar.
Nov. 27, 1812.

Hides & Skins wanted.

THE highest price, in cash, will be given for hides and skins, delivered at the subscriber's tan yard, about 50 yards from the Charlestown mill.
JACOB E. PARSON.
Charlestown, Nov. 13. 3 m.

Valuable Land for Sale

IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.
THE subscriber will sell at public auction, for ready money, at *Fulton's* tavern, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, on Tuesday the 15th day of December, 1812, a tract of land, situate in the county of Jefferson, on the east side of the Shenandoah river, being a part of *Ferdinando Fairfax's* Shannondale tract, and containing 1267 acres, be the same more or less, conveyed by deed from the said Fairfax to Thomas Parker and Bennett Taylor, trustees to secure the payment of a sum of money in the said deed mentioned, due from the said Fairfax to John Hopkins. The Deed of trust with a plat and certificate of survey annexed, will be exhibited on the day of sale.
BENNET TAYLOR,
acting Trustee.
October 9, 1812. tds

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, Nov. 6. 4f.

FOR SALE,

Two Negro Women,
One aged about 30 years, and has been accustomed to house work, and the other about 18 years of age, with a child 8 or 9 months old; the latter woman is a house servant and used to sewing and washing. Inquire of the printer.
November, 20.

To the Public.

THE large and commodious WAREHOUSE erected by the Potomac Company at Harper's Ferry, for the reception of all kinds of PRODUCE, is now in readiness and so arranged as to receive it from the Waggon or Boats, free from any charge. The subscriber has procured a number of new Boats, of the best construction, which will always be manned by the most careful and experienced Boatmen. He pledges himself for the most satisfactory care of all articles committed to his charge, and will transport the same with the greatest possible expedition to George-Town or Alexandria, and bring back in return, whatever may be desired by the shippers, at the most reduced freights. For the accommodation of the public in general, he will, at all times keep on hand for sale, upon the most reasonable terms, Plaster, Salt, Fish, &c. All persons storing produce with the subscriber, are assured, that it shall meet with no detention at any moment when it may be prudent to navigate the river.

WM. GRAHAM.
October 30, 1812.

James Brown & Co.

At their Store in Shepherd's-Town, are now opening and selling,
ROSE, striped and plain Blankets
Superfine white and scarlet Flannels
Yellow, red and white ditto, assorted qualities
Bearskins, Coatings and Forrest Cloths
Kerseyes, Half-Thicks and Plaies
Jersey Stripes and Plaies
Superfine Cloths & Cassimeres, assorted
Middle and low-priced ditto, colors
Bedford Cords and Stockings
Velvets and Velvetene, assorted
Marseilles, Toiletette, Swansdown and Silk Vestings
Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery
Silk, Kid, Shammy and other Gloves
Black, pink, crimson, blue and straw-colored Canton Crapes
French ditto ditto
Groceries and Liquors
Hardware and Cutlery
Books and Stationary
China and Queen's-ware
Together with a variety of other articles, as well of necessity as of elegance and taste. They are determined to sell their goods at a remarkably low advance for ready payment—and to punctual customers, at a short credit.
November 6. 4f

Jefferson County, to wit,

March Term, 1812.
Leonard Y. Davis, Thomas W. Davis, and William R. Davis, Complainants,
vs.
Mury Davis, Joseph W. Davis, Nancy Davis, Glendius H. 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 14th Monday in May next, and answer the bill of the complainants, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the *Farmers'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 said defendant William Worthington, until the further order of this court.
A C. p. Teste,
GEO. HITE, Clk.
November 27.

Jefferson County, to wit,

September Court, 1812.
Isaac Evans and his wife, late Jane Barnhouse, Complainants,
vs.
Richard Barnhouse, William Barnhouse, Nancy Barnhouse, Caleb Barnhouse, Margaret T. Barnhouse, and Augustus Barnhouse, heirs at law of Richard Barnhouse, deceased. Defendants. In Chancery.
THE defendants 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 complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the fourth Monday in October next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the *Farmers's Repository* for two months successively, and published at the door of the court-house of said county.
A copy.
Teste,
GEO. HITE, C. J. C.
Oct. 15.

Blank Deeds

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
November 27, 1812.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

The price of the *Farmers'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 three 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,

West end of Charles-Town; opposite Mr. Henry Haines' tavern.

John Carlile,

Takes the liberty of informing the public generally, that he has just received and finished opening a neat assortment of

WINTER GOODS,

suitable for the present season, consisting in part of the following articles: Superfine and common cloths, assorted; Superfine and common cassimeres, Bedford cords, Cords, thicksets and velvets of the best quality, Calicoes, flannels and umbrellas; ALSO, A good assortment of Cutlery, Britania spoons, Gentlemen's fashionable and best spurs, And many other articles too numerous to mention—together with a good assortment of

Wines, Spirits & Whiskey,

Molasses, and Sugars of every quality, Coffee, Teas, &c. &c. All of which was purchased very low, and will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash or country produce.—Any person wishing to purchase for cash, will find a great advantage in calling on him, as he is determined to sell as low as they possibly can be sold in this part of the country.
December 4, 1812.

Take Notice.

ALL those indebted to the late firm of *John Anderson, and Co.* by bond, note or book account, are earnestly requested to come forward and pay their respective balances to *JOHN CARLILE*, who has all the bonds, notes, and book accounts assigned to him—he hopes that all those who owe said firm will come forward immediately and discharge their accounts, as it is not in his power to give any longer indulgence; he therefore hopes that every person owing will evince a willingness to pay, as the money is wanting immediately.
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J. A. XAUPI.
November 27, 1812.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, November 30.
Yesterday afternoon, the ship Pacific, capt. Stanton, arrived at this port, in 50 days from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the 5th and Liverpool to the 8th ult. inclusive.

The capture of Gen. Hull and his army, and that of the *Guerriere*, by capt. Hull, were received in England by the *Cartaret* packet, from New-York, and both published in the London papers of the 5th ult. the former with exultation, and the latter with sorrow. In giving an account of the loss of the *Guerriere*, the London editor observes, that "she fought under the most disadvantageous circumstances." The *Cartaret* left New-York, Aug. 29, and Halifax Sept. 10.

The prince regent, by proclamation, dissolved parliament, on the 29th of September, and ordered writs to be issued, returnable Nov. 24, calling a new parliament.

On the 8th, two members to parliament were to be elected to represent the borough of Liverpool. The candidates were, gen. Tarleton, general Gascoyne, and the honorable George Canning. Nothing new had occurred in England relative to the war.

From the latest accounts in England, Bonaparte was within 40 miles of Moscow, and the general opinion was that he would enter that place in a few days.

The monthly report relative to the king of England's health says, "he continues nearly in the same uniform state."

The American ship *Amazon* was sent into Plymouth, Oct. 4, by the *Polyphemus*.

The London Gazette, contains an order in council, extending to the first of Jan. next, the period for the return of neutral vessels trading between G. Britain and Turkey.

The latest accounts from sir Sidney Smith left him at anchor off Carthage in the *Tremendous*, to lend any assistance that might be required. It is stated that king Joseph, Soul and Suchet, formed a junction at Jumella, on the 20th of September.

Alderman Scholey, is elected lord mayor of London.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Battle of Moskwa.—French papers to the 26th ult. were received on Friday.—They contain the eighteenth bulletin, detailing one of the most sanguinary and hardly contested battles to be found in modern warfare. It was fought at Moskwa, between Gijjat and Mejaisk, where the Russians had formed an entrenched camp. The two armies came in contact on the 5th Sept, when the Russians lost a redoubt, by which their main position had been greatly strengthened. On the 6th they were reconnoitred: and on the 7th Sept. the battle commenced. Bonaparte on the 7th inflamed the ardor of his troops by an address, enumerating their former victories, and conjuring them to rival their former exploits. Perhaps the most cogent reason for his choosing to hazard so desperate an action may be found in the confession, "that victory was necessary for us, that it was necessary to carry the Russian line by main force! and it is admitted, that until they succeeded, they were so exposed that their loss was necessarily great! The Russians, undismayed by the loss of their batteries, attempted to recover them. They advanced in the midst of the hottest fire; and such was their intrepidity, that the bulletin allows that "for a moment it was feared that they might carry the village which had been burnt." It was this renovation of the battle, however, wherein they chiefly suffered; their advance is at first arrested, and their columns are afterwards annihilated by eighty pieces of cannon; yet, under the suzerainty of this annihilation, it was that they displayed a degree of passive valor unparalleled in the military annals of the world; "They stood for two hours," says the bulletin, "in close order, against the chain shot, not daring to advance, unwilling to retire, and renouncing the hope of victory." Marshal Ney decided their uncertainty; he penetrated through the breaches which the cannon shot had made in their condensed masses, and dispersed them on all sides. The battle ended at 2 o'clock.

The Russians appear to have effected their retreat. Their loss must certainly have been great though it is doubtless exaggerated in the bulletin: for if there were only 17 or 18,000 killed and taken, whence come they to have lost in the whole between 40 and 50,000?

The French acknowledge the loss of 10,000 men.
By private letters from Paris, of the 27th ult. we learn that the telegraphic despatches had reached that capital, announcing the arrival of the French at Moscow. It is further stated that the Russians had lost 80,000 men in the battles which preceded the occupation of that city—if so, there must have been other engagements after that of Moskwa—and lastly, it is added, "we shall soon have peace with Russia." This, we apprehend, is to be understood rather as the aspiration after a desirable event than the positive avowal of it.

PARIS, Sept. 21.

EIGHTEENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Majaik, Sept. 12.

On the 4th, the emperor set out from Ghjat, and encamped near the post of Gijahneva.

The 5th, at 6 o'clock in the morning, the army put itself in motion. At two in the afternoon we perceived the Russians formed with their right upon Moskwa, the left upon the heights, on the left bank of the Kologha. At 1200 toises in advance of the left, the enemy began to fortify a fine height, between two roads, where they had placed nine or ten thousand. The emperor having reconnoitred it, resolved not to lose a moment, and to carry this position. Orders were given to the king of Naples to pass the Kologha, with the division of Compans and the cavalry. Prince Poniatowsky, who had marched on the right was in a condition to turn the position. At four o'clock the attack commenced. In one hour the redoubt was carried, with the cannon; the enemy's corps driven from the wood, and put to flight, leaving the third part on the field of battle. At seven in the evening the firing ceased.

On the 6th at two o'clock in the morning, the emperor surveyed the enemy's advanced posts; the day was passed in reconnoitering. The enemy were in a position much contracted. Their left was weakened by the loss of the position the day before; backed by a large wood, supported by a fine height, crowned by a redoubt, planted with 25 pieces of cannon. Two other heights, crowned with redoubts at 100 paces from each other, protected their line as far as a large village, which the enemy had destroyed, to cover the ridge with artillery and infantry to support the centre. The right extended behind the Kologha, in the rear of the village of Borodino, and was supported by two fine heights, crowned with redoubts and fortified with batteries. This position appeared strong and favorable. It was easy to manoeuvre and to oblige the enemy to evacuate it, but that would have been renouncing our object, and the position was not judged sufficiently strong to render it necessary to avoid fighting. It was easy to perceive that the redoubts were but half formed, the fosse shallow, and neither pallisaded nor defended with chevaux de frise. We reckoned the enemy's force at about 120 or 130,000 men. Our forces were equal, but the superiority of our troops was not doubtful.

On the 7th, at two in the morning, the emperor was surrounded by the marshals, in the position taken the evening before. At half past five o'clock the sun rose without clouds—it had rained the preceding evening—"This is the sun of Austerlitz," said the emperor. 'Tho' but the month of September, it was as cold as a December in Moravia. The army received the omen—the drum beat, and the following order of the day was read:
"Soldiers! Behold the field of battle so much desired! henceforth victory depends on you; it is necessary to us; it will give us plenty, good quarters for the winter, and a speedy return to your country. Behave yourselves as you did at Austerlitz, at Fredland, Vitespk, at Smolensk; and that the latest posterity may speak of your conduct this day with pride, that it may say of you, 'He was at the great battle under the walls of Moskwa.'"

At the Imperial Camp on the height of Borodino, 7th September, 2 o'clock, A. M.

The army answered with reiterated acclamations. The ground on which the army stood, was spread with the dead bodies of the Russians killed the preceding day.

Prince Poniatowsky, who was on the right, put himself in motion to turn the forest on which the enemy rested their left. The prince of Eckmuhl marched in the skirt of the forest, the division of Compans at the head. Two batteries of 60 cannon each, commanding the enemy's position had been constructed in the night. At 6 o'clock general Sorbier, who had armed the battery on the right with the artillery of the reserve of the guard, commenced the fire. General Pernety, with 30 pieces of cannon, put himself at the head of the division of Compans (4th of the first corps) who skirted the wood, turning the head of the enemy's position. At half past six general Compans was wounded, at seven the prince of Eckmuhl (Davoust) had his horse killed.

The attack advanced, the musketry commenced. The victory, who formed our left, attacks and carries the village of Borodino, which the enemy could not defend; that village being on the left bank of the Kologha. At seven the marshal duke of Elchingen (Ney) put himself in motion, and under the protection of 60 pieces of cannon which general Foucher had placed the evening before against the enemy's centre, bore upon the centre. A thousand pieces of cannon spread death on all sides.

At 8 o'clock the position of the enemy was carried, his redoubts taken and our artillery crowned his heights. The advantage of position which the enemy's batteries had enjoyed for two hours, now belonging to us. The parapets which had been occupied against us during the attack, were now to our advantage.—The enemy saw the battle lost, which he tho't had only commenced. A part of his artillery was taken, the rest was withdrawn to his line in the rear. In this extremity he attempted to restore the combat, and to attack with all his masses those positions which he was unable to protect. Three hundred pieces of French cannon placed on those heights thundered upon his masses, and his soldiers died at the foot of those parapets which they had raised with so much labor, and as a protecting shelter.

The king of Naples with the cavalry, made various charges. The duke of Elchingen covered himself with glory, and displayed as much intrepidity as coolness. The emperor ordered a charge of the front, the right in advance—this movement made us master of three parts of the field of battle. Prince Poniatowsky fought in the wood with various success.

There still remained to the enemy his redoubts to the right. General count Morand marched thither, and carried them; but at 9 in the morning, attacked on all sides, he could not maintain himself there. The enemy encouraged by this advantage, made his reserve and his last troops advance to try his fortune again. The imperial guard, formed a part of them. He attacked our centre, which formed the pivot to our right. For a moment it was feared that he might carry the village, which was burnt—the division Friant advanced thither—80 pieces of French cannon immediately arrest, and then annihilate the enemy's columns, which stood two hours in close order under the chain shot, not daring to advance, unwillingly to retire, and renouncing the hope of victory.

The king of Naples decided their uncertainty. He caused the 4th corps of cavalry to make a charge, who penetrated through the masses of the Russians, and the squadrons of their cuirassiers—they dispersed on all sides. The general of division count Caulincourt, governor of the emperor's pages, advanced at the head of the 5th regt. of cuirassiers, overthrew every thing, and entered the redoubt on the left by his gorge.—From this moment there was no longer any uncertainty. The battle was gained. He turned upon the enemy the 21 pieces of cannon which were found in the redoubt. Count Caulincourt, who had distinguished himself in this fine charge, has terminated his career. He fell dead,

struck by a bullet—a glorious death, worthy to be envied.

It was now two in the afternoon—the enemy had lost all hope—the battle was ended—the cannonade still continued; the enemy fought for retreat and safety, but no longer for victory.

The loss of the enemy is enormous; from 12 to 13,000 men, and from 8 to 9,000 Russian horses have been counted on the field of battle—60 pieces of cannon and 5,000 prisoners have remained in our power.

We have had 2,500 killed, and thrice that number wounded. Our total loss may be estimated at 10,000 men; that of the enemy at from 40 to 50,000. Never was there seen such a field of battle.—Out of six dead bodies, there were five Russians to one Frenchman. Forty Russian generals were killed, wounded or taken. General Bagration was wounded. We have lost the general of division Montbrun, killed by a cannon ball; general Caulaincourt, who was sent to occupy his place, was killed by a shot of the same kind, an hour afterwards.

The generals of brigade Gompere, Plauzonne, Marion, & Huart, were killed; seven or eight generals were wounded, the most of them slightly. The prince of Eckmühl has received no injury.—The French troops covered themselves with glory, and displayed their great superiority to the Russian troops. Such, in a few words, is a sketch of the battle of Moskwa, fought a few leagues from the rear of Majaisk, and 25 leagues from Moskwa, near the little river of Moskwa. We fired 60,000 cannon shot, which are already replaced by the arrival of 800 artillery carts which passed Smolensk previous to the battle. All the woods and villages from the field of battle to this place, are covered with dead and wounded. We have found here two thousand killed or amputated Russians—a number of generals and colonels are prisoners.

The emperor was never exposed; neither the foot nor horse guards were engaged, or lost a single man. The victory was never uncertain. Had the enemy, when driven from their entrenchments, not endeavored to retake them, our loss would have been greater than his; but he destroyed his army by keeping it, from eight o'clock till two, under the fire of our batteries, and in obstinate attempts to regain that which was lost. This was the cause of his immense loss.

Every one distinguished himself. The king of Naples and the duke of Elchingen were peculiarly conspicuous.

The artillery, and particularly that of the guards, surpassed itself. The actions which have rendered this day illustrious shall be made known in detailed reports.

[Here follows an address under the signature of Napoleon, to the bishops, ordering thanks to the God of armies for the victory of the French arms.]

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.

Dreadful Gale.—Yesterday about one o'clock, a gale from S. E. commenced, and continued with the most astonishing and alarming violence till four o'clock, when it chopped bound to N. W. and abated. Several houses, roofs, chimneys, trees, &c. were blown down in different parts of the city, but we have heard of no lives being lost on shore. Serious apprehensions are entertained for the safety of vessels on the coast, in our bays and rivers. At our wharves one ship (the Virginia) was upset; a schooner, with a man and woman on board, sunk at the wharf, and those on board perished. Most of those vessels in the harbor received more or less injury.

The following particulars of the damage sustained on land, has come under our notice.

In George street near Juniper, seven new brick houses completed for roofing, belonging to Mr. Anderson—the fronts blown down to the second story—the joists and beams torn to pieces, and otherwise considerably injured. A two story brick kitchen, corner of Juniper and Walnut-st.—part of the roof taken off and the end blown down. Four new unfinished houses in Walnut street between Broad and Schuylkill streets, belonging to Mr. Napier, one entirely demolished, together with a stack of chimneys; a second, the gable ends blown down and the roof carried to the distance of seventy or eighty feet, and in its progress tore up the ground as though it had been ploughed.

A three story brick house on Schuylkill Seventh, below Walnut-st. ready for roofing, entirely demolished, with the exception of about ten or twelve feet of the gable-ends. A large double three story brick house belonging to the widow Esing, in Walnut, between Schuylkill, 6th and 7th streets, finished to the 3d story;

the whole of the 3d and part of the 2d stories, together with the beams from the floor, broken and torn to pieces.

A blacksmith's shop, corner of Walnut and Schuylkill Seventh street, blown to atoms. A frame stable, corner of George and Broad streets unroofed and otherwise injured, and a stack of kitchen chimneys blown down. A stone ceter shop in Broad near High street, belonging to Mr. Napier, unroofed and considerably injured. A three story brick house N. E. corner of Tenth and Spruce streets, the west front blown to the floor of the second story, and the roof carried off. A considerable part of the fence surrounding the Alms house, in Spruce street, blown down.

The scaffolding of the bridge building to the Upper Ferry on Schuylkill was destroyed, besides other damage done to the superstructure.

The above is all the particulars we are able to obtain for this day's paper. The damage already ascertained, is computed to amount to more than twelve thousand dollars.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3.

Extract from a letter, dated Buffalo, Nov. 18.

"Affairs are beginning to assume a much more important aspect in this quarter. The Pennsylvania troops, so long expected, have just arrived, amounting to nearly 2000. It is said notice has this day been sent across the river that the armistice will be considered at an end tomorrow evening at 9 o'clock. If so, something will be done, or attempted to be done, within a few days. It is the opinion of every well informed man, that General Smyth will not have more than 4000 effective men under his command; this force must be considered small to go into the enemy's country for winter quarters, but the attempt will undoubtedly be made, and time only can determine the result. The regular troops continue quite sickly, but deaths are less frequent among them than a few days since—one was shot for desertion on Monday last."

Geneva, Nov. 26.

From the western frontiers, we hourly expect important intelligence. We are informed the armistice on the Niagara river was terminated on Friday afternoon last at 5 o'clock, and at day-light the next morning Fort Niagara opened a fire on the British, which was continued until night. It was confidently expected Gen. Smyth would make an attempt to cross at Black Rock in a day or two. The long expected 2000 Pennsylvania militia arrived at Buffalo on the 18th inst.

From the Albany Register, Extra—November 27.

A Handbill of which the following is a copy, was obligingly handed to us by a friend, since our paper was put to press.

GENERAL SMYTH,

To the Soldiers of the Army of the Centre, Companions in Arms!

The time is at hand when you will cross the stream of Niagara, to conquer Canada, and to secure the peace of the American frontier.

You will enter a country that is to be one of the United States. You will arrive among a people who are to become your fellow-citizens. It is not against them that we come to make war. It is against that government which holds them as vassals.

You will make this war as little as possible distressful to the Canadian people. If they are peaceable, they are to be secure in their persons; and in their property, as far as our imperious necessities will allow.

Private plundering is absolutely forbidden. Any soldier who quits his rank to plunder on the field of battle, will be punished in the utmost exemplary manner.

But your just rights as soldiers will be maintained. Whatever is booty by the usages of war, you shall have. All horses belonging to artillery and cavalry; all waggons and teams in public service, will be sold for the benefit of the captors. Public stores will be secured for the service of the United States. The government will, with justice, pay you the value.

The horses drawing the light artillery of the enemy, are wanted for the service of the United States. I will order two hundred dollars for each to be paid to the party who may take them.

I will also order forty dollars to be paid for the arms and spoils of each savage warrior who shall be killed.

Soldiers! You are amply provided for war. You are superior in number to the enemy. Your personal strength and activity are greater. Your weapons are longer. The regular soldiers of the enemy are generally old men, whose best years have been spent in the sickly climate of

the West Indies. They will not be able to stand before you, when you charge with the bayonet.

You have seen Indians, such as those hired by the British, to murder women and children, and kill & scalp the wounded. You have seen their dances and grimaces, and heard their yells. Can you fear them? No. You hold them in the utmost contempt.

VOLUNTEERS!

Disloyal and traitorous men have endeavored to dissuade you from doing your duty. Sometimes they say, if you enter Canada, you will be held to service for five years. At others they say, that you will not be furnished with supplies. At other times they say, that if you are wounded, the government will not provide for you by pensions.

The just and generous course pursued by the government towards the volunteers who fought at Tippecanoe, furnishes an answer to the last objection. The others are too absurd to deserve any.

Volunteers! I esteem your generous and patriotic motives. You have made sacrifices on the altar of your country. You will not suffer the enemies of your fame to mislead you from the path of duty and honor, and deprive you of the esteem of a grateful country. You will shun the eternal infamy that awaits the man, who having come within sight of the enemy, basely shrinks in the moment of trial.

Soldiers of every corps! It is in your power to retrieve the honor of your country; and to cover yourselves with glory. Every man who performs a gallant action, shall have his name made known to the nation. Rewards and honors await the brave. Infamy and contempt are reserved for cowards. Companions in arms! You came to vanquish a valiant foe. I know the choice you will make. Come on my heroes! And when you attack the enemy's batteries, let your rallying word be, "The cannon lost at Detroit—or Death."

ALEXANDER SMYTH, Brigadier-general commanding. Camp near Buffalo, 17th Nov. 1812.

BURLINGTON, (Vt.) Nov. 26.

We learn the army has returned to winter quarters. Gen. Bloomfield's brigade is to be stationed at Plattsburgh, N. Y. and Gen. Chandler's brigade in this town. Part of Gen. C's. brigade and part of the Vermont militia arrived in town last evening.

The circumstances which have occasioned this unexpected return of the army we have not at present been able to learn.

RICHMOND, December 1.

The federal court for this circuit (the chief justice and judge Tyler present) have decided to suspend during the war all suits in which British subjects were plaintiffs—they being at this time alien subjects.

Virginia Legislature.

The House of Delegates convened yesterday at 11 o'clock—and more than 130 members attended.

Andrew Stevenson, Esq. was re-elected Speaker, and Wm. Munford, Esq. (of this City) Clerk, without any opposition.

John Jourdan, Esq. (of Amherst, an old revolutionary officer) was elected Sergeant at arms—Mr. J. 69, Mr. John Prunty 59, scattering 1.

The door-keepers of the last session were re-elected.

A long and comprehensive message was read from the governor—it breathes a firm and elevated spirit.

The house adjourned till this day, 12 o'clock.

The senate met, 15 present; and re-elected Mr. Taylor, Speaker, Mr. Hansford, Clerk; and their other officers.

FRANKLINTON, (O.) Nov. 17.

On Thursday last, a man named Alexander Clark, who says he is Captain of a company of spies in the British service, was brought to this place by a guard of men sent from General Tupper's brigade.

Captain Clark informed General Tupper that there were but few Indians now at Malden—that the principal part of them have been in, and received their annuities and returned to their families.—The Brownstown Indians are now at the Rapids with the foraging party, amounting to about 60 mounted warriors. The other Indians now at the Rapids are Chipewaug, Tawas, and Potawatomies, who came up in vessels and canoes. Detroit is now garrisoned with 50 men of the 41st regiment, under command of Gen. Proctor. They have made no improvement on the fort. The battery opposite Detroit has been demolished. 8 large pieces of cannon, taken at Detroit, now lie on the wharf at Malden. Captain Clark was unable to inform what number of cannon are mounted at Detroit—he

thinks there are but few, and those small. Malden is garrisoned with about 500 regular troops of the 41st regiment, and about 200 militia—it mounts 4 heavy cannon on each bastion, consisting of 18 and long nine pounders. The great force of militia they have ever been able to raise was about 400. The Indian force at the surrender of Detroit did not exceed 700—the British regulars & militia, between 6 & 700. Capt. Clark, (says Gen. Tupper) must be a good judge of the force, having been at the battles of Brownstown and Magsuga, and at the surrender of Detroit."

At Malden, they are strengthening the fortifications, but they do not calculate on an expedition from the United States this season.—They are apprised of General Winchester's force, but understand he is building a fort at Defiance, to remain there during the winter. They have no knowledge of any preparations making in the state of Ohio.

How far Clark has confined himself to truth, will hereafter appear—but we think his statements deserve some credit, as Gen. Tupper expressly informed him that his treatment hereafter would entirely depend upon the truth of his assertions—that is to say, if he lied, he would suffer as a spy.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Nov. 30.

Mr. Seaver presented the memorial of sundry owners of privateers, of Boston, praying a remission or diminution of duties on prize goods. Referred.

Mr. Lewis reported a bill authorizing the sale of the glebe lying within the county of Alexandria, and praying for a trial of the adverse claims to the same. Twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Williams, the committee of the whole were discharged from the further consideration of the bill "making provision for an additional number of general officers," and it was re-committed to the committee.

Tuesday, December 1.

On motion of Mr. Lacock, the House resumed the consideration of the bill supplementary to the naturalization laws.

On motion of Mr. Lacock, the bill was amended by adding thereto the following additional section:

"And be it further enacted, That every naturalized citizen of the U. S. or the territories thereof shall forfeit such citizenship on his voluntarily departing from & remaining out of the United States for and during the term of two years."

On motion of Mr. Fitch, the following other section was also incorporated in the bill:

"And be it further enacted, That all persons who shall have been naturalized subsequent to the 18th day of June last, shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States, from the date of such naturalization, any thing in the declaration of war against Great Britain, or any other act to the contrary notwithstanding."

Mr. Fisk moved to strike out nine months, the time allowed to citizens to take the benefit of our naturalization laws, and insert three. He said he could not see why so long a time should be allowed. The longest time extended to our citizens in Canada is 30 days; and he did not see why so much more liberality should be extended to their citizens here. He was opposed to their remaining here longer than necessary, the more especially, as they employed themselves in exciting divisions, and fomenting the party feuds which now agitate the country.

Mr. Lacock thought the time proposed was too short; that in some districts they could scarcely hear of the law within that time, and at any rate might not be able to meet with a tribunal, at which to comply with the requisites of the naturalization law, before the expiration of that period.

A resolution was proposed by Mr. Newton, going to direct the committee of commerce and manufactures to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting the exportation of provision and articles of naval equipment from the U. S. in vessels of foreign nations in amity with the U. States.

Mr. Newton stated his object to be to prevent exportations to the enemy, under clearances for Spain and Portugal.

After various modifications of this proposition, going to limit it to an enquiry into the expediency of compelling such vessels to give bonds on such exportations not to enter an enemy's port; the question was taken on the resolution so amended, which was negatived—56 to 49.

Mr. Newton then offered the following resolution, which he said he did under the impression that the previous vote on

a similar motion was not conclusive as to the sentiments of the house:

"Resolved, That the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to enquire whether any, and if any, what restrictions on exportation of provisions and all articles necessary for military and naval equipments in vessels of foreign nations in amity with the U. States, may at this time be expedient; and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise."

The question to consider this resolution was decided by yeas and nays as follows:

For consideration 56
Against it 57

Wednesday, December 2.

Mr. Williams reported a bill supplementary to the act making provision for arming the whole body of the Militia of the United States; which was twice read and committed.

EXPORT OF PROVISIONS.

Mr. Harper said, that the House had yesterday refused to consider a resolution, offered by a gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Newton) on the subject of enquiring into the propriety of restricting the exportation of bread stuffs, &c. when the House was thinner than at present, some members having been absent. With a view to try the question in a full house, he moved that the house do now proceed to a consideration of the resolution.

On the question of agreeing to consider this resolution, there were, yeas 58, nays 58.

The votes being equally divided—

Mr. Speaker said he believed he should vote against the proposition at any time, and it was rather too late in the day to take it up now.

He therefore voted in the negative. And the House adjourned.

CHARLES-TOWN, December 11.

The rev. Mr. Matthews will preach in the court house, in this town, on Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock.

A gentleman who left Leesburg yesterday, informs us that a handbill was in circulation in that place, containing an account of the capture of a British frigate of 44 guns, by com. Decatur, after an action of 17 minutes. The loss of the British is stated at about 100; the loss of the Americans about ten men.

Wm. Eustis, secretary of war, has re-signified the control of that department, and we have no doubt much to the general satisfaction of the country, as it will afford the executive an opportunity of selecting a man whose science and practical knowledge would give more confidence and effect to its operations. Other convulsions will more than probable take place in the arrangement of the cabinet.

Alex. Herald.

FOR THE REPOSITORY.

THE STAUNTON CABAL,

versus

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

IT is much to be regretted that those two enlightened and patriotic bodies of men, should stand in direct opposition to each other on the all important question of IMPRESSMENT. The sages who assembled at Staunton, gravely inform us that the subject "has not been for several years beyond the reach of just and amicable accommodation."

Now—the SOLONS and LYCURGUS of Martinsburg, without showing the least respect for the opinions expressed by their brethren and fellow labourers, in the same vine yard, impute to them the grossest possible ignorance. In as much as they roundly assert, not that an accommodation was attainable; but that "an arrangement was actually made in 1806, which was deemed satisfactory by Messieurs Monroe and Pinkey, our Ministers in London. But it was haughtily and peremptorily rejected by Mr. Jefferson."

Thus it is, that the luminaries of Staunton and the Det men of Martinsburg, are now fairly at issue.

On a slight view of the question, one would suppose that the latter were the aggressors: But then, as they have solemnly called on heaven to attest their truth and sincerity, why should they not maintain the position taken by themselves? On the other hand—As most great men are tenacious of their own opinions, and do not like to be held up as ignoramus's, the Stauntonians will probably prosecute this dispute, to the very last resort. In the mean time, it must be expected that their opponents will, in the popular meaning of the phrase, always be ready to "give them a Rowland for their Oliver." How all this will terminate, it

is impossible to say; but to a man of peace, this kind of war-fare—this unprofitable hostility—this family quarrel, appears to be extremely unnatural.

"Blackheads, with reason, wicked wits abhor; But fool with fool, is barbarous civil war." Pope.

REVIEWS

Of an Address to the Citizens of Virginia, by the Sons of Submission and Peace, assembled at Staunton, September 21st, 1812.

OUR remarks have now arrived at a paragraph made up of such heterogeneous notions, that it is no easy matter to disentangle them; of questions of justice and policy so interwoven, as almost to bid defiance to our powers of extrication. The juncture appears to have intended to exhibit reasons of impolicy, but the very first they produce is evidently a charge of injustice. We are obliged, though we could have wished and did intend to have treated the questions of justice, necessity and policy as distinctly in our remarks, as they are dissimilar in their own natures, to follow the entangled tracks of our addressers. By this self created convention it is urged as an objection to the war that it has been undertaken contrary to the intreaties of those whose interests are most deeply affected by it. This is evidently a charge of injustice and not of impolicy. But let us pass from its form to its merits. By "those whose interests are most deeply affected by the war," we must understand, and the convention must have intended to denote, either a particular description of our citizens dispersed generally through the union, or a certain portion of them inhabiting a particular section of the country. We proceed to investigate the truth of this allegation, first, as it may be intended to relate to a particular description of citizens diffused throughout the union; and secondly, as it may be supposed to refer to the inhabitants of a particular section of the country. The first is a difficult question, and requires that we approach its discussion by such preliminary distinctions and remarks as tend to enlighten its solution. We therefore observe in the first place, that our citizens as assorted by their respective occupations and interests, may be classed as follows and under the following designations, agriculturalists, tradesmen, manufacturers, professional men, seafaring men, merchants or importers and venders of foreign wares. For as not merely useless, but noxious, I exclude from the list of American citizens, bankers, stock-jobbers, speculators, shavers, office hunters, disaffected malcontents, and disappointed expectants, with some other caterpillars of the state.

Secondly, That the external commerce of the United States consists of three distinct branches, so very distinct, that the annihilation of any one of them does not immediately or of necessary consequence involve the destruction of the rest. The branches into which our external commerce divides itself may be termed exporting, importing and foreign. Under the term exporting may be comprehended; first, all articles which we send out of domestic growth or manufacture; secondly, all the articles which we export, which have previously been imported and made American property by bona fide purchase.—To the importing branch we refer all foreign articles imported for domestic consumption, whether ready made or in raw material. The foreign branch is constituted by that employment of our shipping, which consists in carrying the property of foreigners from one foreign port to another, though in the course of its conveyance it may have touched at or even been landed on American ground, and also in carrying to foreign ports, without landing on American soil, such foreign articles as American citizens may have made American property by bona fide purchases in foreign countries.

Thirdly, That though the war has for its object the redress of a variety of injuries already inflicted, and the preservation of all our natural and political rights, yet it has in a particular manner the preservation of our maritime rights, or the undisturbed and unrestrained prosecution of each of the three great branches of our commerce above described, but especially the free and unmolested exercise of the first part of the first branch, the exportation of our domestic productions to such places, and their disposal to such persons as inclination or interest may prompt, with the perfect freedom of our seamen from impressment or other acts of insolence while employed in this necessary and honorable occupation.

Our citizens then being classed according to their particular occupations, with suitable appellations for their discrimination; and the component parts of our external commerce being distinctly set before us

in an analysed and described state, with appropriate terms of distinction; and also not only the more general and comprehensive objects of the war, but its more particular and limited ends being ascertained; we are in some measure prepared to proceed to the investigation of the different degrees of interest or concern which the several classes of our citizens have in the different branches of our commerce, and of course in a war undertaken on its account. And,

First, In the exporting branch, or rather in the division of it which consists in sending out to foreign markets our domestic productions, natural and artificial. To throw light on this part of our enquiry, we must analyse and compare the several interests that are concerned in the first part of the exporting branch of our trade. They may with sufficient accuracy for our present purpose be divided into three, that of the producer or original owner, that of the exporting merchant, and that of the seaman who conveys to the place of deposit or disposal. It is plain, that the producer or original owner is interested in the ratio of the value of the articles exported, when laid down at the store or wharf of the exporter, that is, of the cargo; the exporting merchant in the profit made on the cargo, or difference of price at the place of deposit or disposal, after deducting the expense of conveyance; and the seaman in the wages which he draws from its exportation. Now by how much soever the value of the cargo exceeds the net profit made on it, or the wages arising from its conveyance, is the producer or original owner interested in this branch of our exporting commerce above the exporting merchant, or the sailor. And in general by how much soever the whole value of our domestic productions that are exported, exceed the net profit made on them, or the wages drawn by their carriage to the place of sale or deposit, are the producers or original owners interested in all questions that relate to this branch of our trade above the exporting merchants, or seamen concerned in conveyance. For it is obvious, that the respective interests of these parties must be as the comparative amounts of the articles exported; the net profits made on them; and the wages derived from waftage. But the exact proportion which these amounts bear to each other I am unable to determine with precision. There can, however, be no doubt, but that former exceeds either of the other two, or in other words, that the price value of our domestic exports far exceeds the net profits of the exporters, or the wages of the seamen who conduct their exportation.

It still remains, before we dismiss this part of our enquiry, to investigate and settle the respective claims of the different classes of our citizens to be regarded as producers or original owners of the articles which constitute our domestic exports. To decide their respective pretensions recourse to custom and usage, or to the inspection of annual lists of exported articles is the readiest and surest way. These sources of information will soon satisfy the enquirer, that exporting merchants, professional and seafaring men, considered as such, have no share in this contest. This honorable competition is confined entirely to the agriculturalists, the tradesmen and the manufacturer. In furnishing the long list of our annual domestic exports, each of these may perhaps do contribute something; but it is decidedly the labours of the first, to the unequalled amount of his wages, that we are indebted for almost all the articles that form our domestic exports.

The agriculturalists then wherever they reside, in the north or in the south, in the east or in the west, or spread themselves over the whole face of the union, compose that body, class or description of our citizens, who are principally interested in every thing that relates to this most important branch of our commerce, the exportation of our domestic productions, and of course in the decision of all questions of war undertaken on its account. But it is not merely from the greater interest which our agriculturalists have in the subject of a war, undertaken in defence of the branch of commerce now under consideration, that they derive and claim a superior right to the decision of all questions that relate to such a war; they moreover set up a superior right to the decision of all questions that concern its origin, progress and conclusion; and also the origin, progress and conclusion of all other wars, in their relation to the cause which they are engaged in, and to the ground, that their labour is the ultimate fund, the real source of all the money that is laid out in defraying the expenses of war. Out of whose hands soever the money may be immediately taken, or to what use soever it appears to come, it may be really traced through every part of its route to the labor of the agriculturalist. He is the ultimate and real bearer of all public burdens, of the whole expense of social institution.

Whether then the question before us be determined from a superior interest in the subject on whose account the present war was principally undertaken, or in the fund out of which its expenses must be discharged, it is not true, as the addressers assert, that the war was undertaken contrary to the intreaties of those whose interests are most deeply affected by it. It is presumed, prejudice herself cannot peruse the preceding observations, and not be satisfied that the agriculturalist is that class of the community, whose interests both as to loss and gain are most deeply affected by the present war. To this class of citizens the cause for which it was undertaken principally belongs—on them its hardships of every kind must chiefly fall—out of their labour its expenses must ultimately come—to their advantage, if successfully conducted, its success will be generally redound. If unsuccessful, they will suffer more severely than any other class of men. But no where, neither by their own representatives in Congress, nor by their own lips in popular meetings have our agriculturalists presented their entreaties against the war. On the contrary, both in Congress and out of it, the war has in general met with their warmest approbation and support. No where in the union has the opposition, with which the war has met, been engendered, fostered,

nurtured by agitators; the class principally concerned in it; but by the importers and venders of foreign wares, by lawyers and judges, by bankers, stock-jobbers, speculators, shavers, disappointed expectants, cashiered officers, office hunters and mercenary clergy-men; that is, by men who have comparatively no interest in the matter, and of course no right to interfere in the business. Of this the Staunton convention affords an illustration and a proof. In that assembly it appears there was but one man, who had not either fingered public money, or been in pursuit of it, who had not been in office or a candidate for it.

VINDICX.

To CORRESPONDENTS.
As we know not the handwriting of JUNIUS, an interview is requested with the author, before his essay can appear in this paper. JOHN BULL is under consideration.

Valuable Negroes for Sale.

I will sell eight valuable negroes, viz. three men, two women, and three very fine children—the children will not be parted from the mother. One of the women was hired for several years by Mr. Williamson, as a cook, at 45 dollars per year. As those negroes are not sold for any fault, they will not be sold to what is termed negro buyers, nor to any man that is not reputed a good master.

HENRY GANTT.

December 11.

Notice to Travellers.

THE proprietors of the Winchester and Frederick-Town MAIL STAGE, take this method to inform their friends and the public in general, that they intend to run but once-a-week after the 8th day of December, starting from Mr. McGuire's Tavern, Winchester, every Friday morning, at 3 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Frederick-Town on the evenings of the same days.—Returning—to start from the house of Mrs. Kimbell, Frederick-Town, every Saturday morning, at 3 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Winchester on the evenings of the same days. Stage fare and allowance of baggage, as usual.—All baggage to be at the risk of the owner.

WILLIAM SCOTT,

GEORGE BARRICK.

December 2, 1812.

Take Notice.

THE purchasers at the sale of the personal estate of John Bryan, dec'd. are hereby informed, that their obligations became due on the 16th of October last. The subscriber will attend at Charles-Town on the first day of December court, to receive payment, and will consider it a favor if those indebted will meet him on that day—and make payment, as he is about to leave this county, and it would be disagreeable to him to put the papers into the hands of any other person to collect.

DANI. COLLETT, Adm'r.

Jefferson County, Dec. 11.

Negroes for Hire.

THE subscriber as Trustee for the children of Mrs. Harriet Christian, late dec'd. will offer for hire on the first day of January next, opposite the door of Robert Fulton's Hotel, in Charles-Town, a negro woman aged about 26 years, and a boy aged about 11; the woman is well known in this place, and has the character of being as valuable a slave as any in the valley, she is an excellent cook, washer, and table servant; the boy although of tender years, is remarkable for his activity & usefulness.—Bond with approved security will be required.

ROBERT C. LEE.

Charlestown, Dec. 11, 1812.

Valuable Land for Sale

IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.

THE subscriber will sell at public auction, for ready money, at Fulton's tavern, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, on Tuesday the 15th day of December, 1812, a tract of land, situate in the county of Jefferson, on the east side of the Shenandoah river, being a part of Ferdinand Fairfax's Shannondale tract, and containing 1267 acres, be the same more or less, conveyed by deed from the said Fairfax to Thomas Parker and Bennett Taylor, trustees to secure the payment of a sum

Copy of a letter from Brig. General Tupper, commanding the Ohio volunteers in the N. W. Army, to Brig. Gen. Harrison, transmitted to the Department of War, dated

Camp near M. Arthur's Block-house, Nov. 16, 1812.

Sir—My letter of the 10th inst. informed you of my preparation to march that day to the Rapids, in consequence of the information I obtained of the prisoner, capt. Clark. I am sorry to inform you that I have not succeeded to the extent of my expectations; though I am convinced the movement will prove beneficial to the service.

On the morning of the 10th, about 11 o'clock, we moved from this camp, with a force consisting of 604 men, exclusive of officers, with one light 6 pounder, the soldiers carrying in their knapsacks five days' provision. Owing to the state of the roads, I soon found the field piece could not be carried forward without retarding our march—I left it at the block-house, 15 miles in advance.

On the evening of the 13th, we reached Carion river (about 18 miles from the Rapids.) I ordered capt. Hinkton to proceed that night to examine the situation of the enemy: capt. Hinkton met me the next day five miles from the Rapids, with the information that the enemy still occupied the Rapids, and that the boats and vessels lay a little below. I detained the troops till sun-setting, so as not to fall in with their daily scouts, and proceeded in the evening to the ford, about 2 1/2 miles above the Rapids; I there again halted while capt. Hinkton and Wood proceeded down and examined the exact situation of the encampment of the enemy. At 9 o'clock they returned and gave me the necessary information: They were encamped in a body above Bougron's house; were engaged in dancing and (as they concluded) drinking. I immediately ordered the troops to prepare to cross the river—to attack the enemy at the first dawn of day. Col. Safford, who commanded the second regiment, I ordered to proceed, marching by the left flank in single files: Col. Miller commanding the 3d regiment, followed in the same order; major Galloway, who commanded a battalion of the first Regiment, I ordered to march 30 paces to the left, so as to act as a reserve, as circumstances might require, the two regiments being sufficient to form a line to enclose the enemy with the river. Every officer had been instructed in his duty, and every soldier ordered to leave the ranks who felt an unwillingness to pass over, that our situation would not admit of a retreat, and that when we had gained the other shore, they had only to choose between victory or death. The soldiers cheerfully took up the line of march. Though I had ordered the fords examined, I had still fears whether the men could resist the current; they had undergone a fatiguing march, had then lay on the ground without fires nearly three hours, the wind blowing almost a gale from the northwest. Though the soldiers were shivering with the cold, they did not hesitate to attempt the ford. I proceeded over with the first section, instructing them to look arms to resist the current. A part of the first company passed over in safety; but scarcely had they reached the shore, when a cry of "Help, I am drowning," was heard from the companies in the rear. The current was sweeping the men down the Rapids in spite of the exertions of those who were stronger and better able to resist it. The few horses we had were sent in to save the men, and fortunately succeeded: about ten guns were lost, and the greater part of the ammunition of the musket men entirely destroyed. I next attempted to bring the men over on horses, but owing to their being weak, many of the horses were swept from their feet, and their riders thrown into the current. I soon found that it would not be possible to cross the whole force before day-light; and, some when over, would not be in a condition to contend with a force of two-thirds of their numbers. I was very reluctantly compelled to stop the passing over of the men, and send back such as had crossed; this occupied us till three o'clock in the morning. I immediately ordered the wet arms to be dried, and caused cartridges to be taken from the men who had not been in the river, and distributed to those whose cartridges had been wet. In the morning, convinced we were unable to get at the enemy, I ordered the spies to endeavor to decoy them over: they proceeded down and discovered themselves; about 15 came over, but they were so cautious as not to be drawn within our lines. The spies, however, wounded two of them. After finding they were not coming over with any considerable force, I marched down and shewed the heads of our columns op-

posite their encampment at Bougron's. They appeared in considerable disorder, as the advanced guard opened from the woods. The British which were in the vessels and boats immediately cut loose and proceeded down the river. The women were seen running off, on the road leading to Detroit; the men commenced a fire towards us, but the distance was so great that but few of their bullets reached us. The Indians shewed a force of between 4 and 5 hundred, every one discharged his piece. They had one piece of artillery which they discharged; from its report, I considered it a 4 pounder.—After a number of challenges for them to cross over by our men, I ordered the march back to our encampment, having previously observed a number of Indians mounting their horses and taking the direction of the road. When within about one mile of our encampment some of the soldiers without permission and contrary to orders, fired upon a gang of hogs from the rear of the right column, and pursued them nearly half a mile; at the same time, 8 or 10 men, without my knowledge, left the ranks and entered a field to gather corn—at this moment, a body of mounted Indians came upon them, and killed 4 men; then rode violently up to the rear of the right flank and commenced an attack. I ordered the right column thrown back and commenced a brisk fire, at the same time advancing upon them, they gave the ground; but in a few minutes rallied, and passing along our vanguard, made a violent charge upon the rear of the left column. This was thrown briskly back, and resisted every attempt they made to break the lines. In 20 minutes they were driven from the field.

Conceiving that the attack by this force of mounted men was but to get our troops into disorder, to make room for an attack of their foot, I ordered the right column to move up into marching order, lest that attack should be made on our right flank. This column had scarcely regained their position, when major Beasley, who commanded a battalion on that flank, sent and informed me that the Indians were crossing the river in considerable numbers at the head of that column. I immediately ordered the left column to resume their marching order, and proceeded to the head of the right column, which was nearly up to the ford.—I found a number of Indians had crossed on horseback; some in the middle of the river crossing, and about two hundred still on the opposite bank. I ordered major Bently to advance with his battalion and dislodge them. In this he succeeded in a few minutes; several of them were shot from their horses while crossing the river—I observed them floating down the Rapids at a distance below their horses.—The sun at this time was setting.—The Indians which had made the attack upon our rear, crossed at a ford below the rear of our columns. We had but one man touched by a bullet in our lines, and he but slightly; one of our spies was also wounded. A number of the Indians were shot from their horses—they with great dexterity threw them on again and carried them off the field: from the information of a number of men on whom I can rely, as well as from what I was witness to, from 15 to 20 Indians were carried off, either killed or wounded. Split Log, mounted on an active white horse, led on the several attacks at the commencement—his horse was well trained; he sometimes fired from him, and at other times leaped from him, behind a tree. At some of the last attacks another rider was mounted on that horse, when the horse was wounded and taken from the field. Col. Elliot was along our rear and right column, at about 300 yards distance; he was well known by several persons in our lines. The Indians' horses were very different from such as I have been accustomed to see them riding; they were high and active—they were also supplied with pistols and holsters. I have reason to believe the whole force of the enemy was very little, if any, inferior to our own; of this I was well convinced from the information of captains Hinkton and Wood, who examined the number of their files before we attempted to cross; but from the advantage we had gained by our approach, and the determined spirit of the soldiers, I felt not the least hesitation in attacking them; and well am I convinced that nothing but the situation of the river prevented our making a complete slaughter of their whole force, and securing the gun-boats, and batteaux loading with corn.

The troops under my command had consumed their provisions, (some on the evening of the 13th, and 14th) and had then a distance of 40 miles to travel back before there was a possibility of a supply. I was, therefore, compelled to abandon a position I felt myself fully able to maintain. It is a duty I owe both to the officers

and soldiers, to say that they have performed this march through roads almost impassable, wet and deep; they have marched late and early; have endured wet, cold and hunger without a murmur or complaint. They have at all times cheerfully sought the enemy, and when engaged and commanded to charge them, have rushed upon them at full speed.

The enemy had gathered very little of the corn from the fields on this side of the Rapids, and I have reason to believe they took but little off in their boats; what quantity remains on the other shore, I am not able to determine.

The troops encamp this evening 10 miles from this place. I left them this morning at 10 o'clock; they will arrive in the course of the day or to-morrow, when they will have performed a march of one hundred and sixty miles in eight days, one of which was spent in manoeuvring and contending with the enemy.

I am very respectfully, &c.
(Signed)
EDW. W. TUPPER.
Brig. Gen. Harrison.

To the Public.

THE large and commodious WAREHOUSE erected by the Potomac Company at Harper's Ferry, for the reception of all kinds of PRODUCE, is now in readiness and so arranged as to receive it from the Waggon or Boats, free from any charge. The subscriber has procured a number of new Boats, of the best construction, which will always be manned by the most careful and experienced Boatmen. He pledges himself for the most satisfactory care of all articles committed to his charge, and will transport the same with the greatest possible expedition to George-Town or Alexandria, and bring back in return, whatever may be desired by the shippers, at the most reduced freights. For the accommodation of the public in general, he will, at all times keep on hand for sale, upon the most reasonable terms, Plaster, Salt, Fish, &c. All persons storing produce with the subscriber, are assured, that it shall meet with no detention at any moment when it may be prudent to navigate the river.

WM. GRAHAM.

October 30, 1812.

James Brown & Co.

At their Store in Shepherd's Town, are now opening and selling,

ROSE, striped and plain Blankets
Superfine white and scarlet Fannels
Yellow, red and white ditto, assorted qualities

Bearskins, Coatings and Forrest Cloths
Kerseys, Half-Thicks and Plains
Jersey Stripes and Plains

Superfine Cloths & Cassimers } assorted
Middle and low priced ditto, } colors
Bedford Cord and Stockings
Velvets and Velvetens, assorted

Marseilles, Toil-nette, Swansdown and Silk Vestings

Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery
Silk, Kid, Shammy and other Gloves

Black, pink, crimson, blue and straw-colored Canton Crapes

French ditto ditto
Groceries and Liquors

Hardware and Cutlery
Books and Stationary

China and Queen's-ware

Together with a variety of other articles, as well of necessity as of elegance and taste. They are determined to sell their goods at a remarkably low advance for ready payment—and to punctual customers, at a short credit.

November 6. if

Jefferson County, to wit,
September Court, 1812.

Isaac Evans and his wife, late Jane Birnhouse, Complainants,

vs.
Richard Barnhouse, William Barnhouse, Nancy Barnhouse, Coley Barnhouse, M-g-nus, T. Barnhouse, and Augustus Barnhouse, heirs at law of Richard Barnhouse, deceased. Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants 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 plaintiffs by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the fourth Monday in October next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and published at the door of the court-house of said county.

A copy.
Teste,
GEO. HITE, C. J. C.

Oct. 16.

Blank Deeds

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

November 27.

Hides & Skins wanted.

THE highest price, in cash, will be given for hides and skins, delivered at the subscriber's tan yard, about 50 yards from the Charlestown mill.

JACOB E. PARSON,
Charlestown, Nov. 13.

FOR SALE,

Two Negro Women,

One aged about 30 years, and has been accustomed to house work, and the other about 18 years of age, with a child 8 or 9 months old; the latter woman is a house servant and used to sewing and washing. Inquire of the printer.

November, 20.

Baking Business.

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recommended the above business—and having employed a good Baker he flatters himself to be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.
JOHN WILSON,
Charlestown, Nov. 29.

Five dollars Reward.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber's stable, in Charlestown, on Tuesday the 10th inst. a bright sorrel horse, about 7 years old, 15 hands high, the near eye defective, and shod all round. The above reward will be given for information of said horse, so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home.
WILLIAM GROVE,
Nov. 27.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Negro Man,

About 21 years of age, well acquainted with every branch of farming. He is offered for sale for no fault. Inquire of the Printer.

November 27.

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 may agree to remove him at least 300 miles from this place. Inquire of the Printer.
Jefferson county, Nov. 6. if.

FALL GOODS.

THE subscriber informs his customers, and the public, that in addition to the Goods he opened in the early part of the season, he is now opening a very large assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

well adapted to the season, embracing almost every article required in his line: The articles which have been most scarce and difficult to obtain for some time past, will be found among the present assortment, and having been purchased in the best markets for cash, will be sold accordingly cheap.

To Blacksmiths.

The subscriber has for sale,

Genuine Millington Crow-ley Steel, warranted first quality, for Axes and other edge Tools,

Best English Blister, for Mill Irons, Hammers, &c.

Do. Country Blister, Bar Iron, Sheet Iron, Strap Iron.

ALSO,

Anvils and Vices, of the first rate.

JAMES S. LANE,
Shepherd's Town, Nov. 20.

Jefferson County, to wit,
March Term, 1812.

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

vs.
Mary Davis, Joseph W. Davis, Nancy Davis, Clementis R. 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.

November 27.

TERMS 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 three 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.

TREASURY REPORT.

In obedience to the directions of the Act supplementary to the act entitled "An Act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following Report and Estimates.

I. To the end of the year 1812. The actual receipts in the Treasury during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1812, have consisted of the following sums, viz.

Customs, sales of lands, arrears, re-payments & all other branches of revenue, amounting together, as will appear more in detail by the statement (E) to \$10,934,946 90

On account of the loan of eleven millions of dollars authorised by the act of March 14th, 1812, 5,847,212 50

Total amount of receipts 16,782,159 40

Making, together with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of October, 1811, & amounting to 3,247,818 36

An aggregate of \$20,029,977 76

The disbursements during the same year have been as followeth, viz.

Civil department, including miscellaneous expenses, and those incident to the intercourse with foreign nations, 1,823,060 35

Army, militia, volunteers, fortifications, arms & accoutrements, 7,770,300

Navy department 3,107,501 54

Indian department 230,975

Interest on the public debt 2,498,013 19

On account of the principal of do 2,938,465 99

Amounting together, as will appear in detail by the statement (F) to 18,368,325 07

And leaving in the Treasury, on 30th September 1812, a balance of 2,661,652 69

\$20,729,977 76

The statement (E) exhibits in detail the payments made by the Treasury Department for the several branches of the Military and Naval expenditure during the same year (from the 1st October, 1811, to 30th September, 1812) and also during the two last months (October and November, 1812).

The receipts for the last quarter of the year 1812, on account of both revenue and loans, are estimated at 9,000,000 dollars; and the expenditures (including about 1,300,000 dollars on account of the principal of the public debt, and 1,000,000 for the militia) at nearly the same sum.

The sums obtained or secured on loan during this year, amount, so far as has been ascertained at the Treasury to 13,100,200

Of which there was received prior to 1st Oct. 1812, as above stated 5,847,212 50

Received or to be received prior to 1st Jan. 1813, 6,202,987 50

To be received in January & February, 1813, 1,250,000

13,100,200

It will also appear by the statement (F) that this sum was obtained on the following terms, viz.

For six per cent. stock, irredeemable till 1st January, 1825, and afterwards redeemable at the pleasure of the U. States. 7,415,200

On temporary loans at the rate of six per cent. a year, and reimbursable as followeth, viz.

In 1813 1,350,000

1814 750,000

1817 50,000

For Treasury Notes bearing an annual interest of 5 2/5 per cent. and reimbursable one year after date 3,535,000

\$13,100,200

From the present demand, it appears probable that the residue of the Treasury Notes authorised by the act of 30th June last, and amounting to \$1,465,000, will be disposed of prior to the 1st of March next.

It may be proper also to state that notwithstanding the addition thus made to the public debt, and although a considerable portion has been received from England and bro't to market in America, the public stocks, which had at first experienced a slight depression, have been for the last three months, and continue to be, at par.

Year 1813.

The net revenue arising from duties on merchandise and tonnage, which accrued during the year 1810, amounted to \$12,513,490.

The net revenue arising from the same sources which accrued during the year 1811, amounted as will appear by the statements (A. & B.) to \$7,902,560.

The same revenue for the year 1812, is estimated at \$12,500,000, of which sum about \$5,500,000 arise from duties on the late importations from Great Britain.

The custom house bonds out-standing on the 1st day of January, 1813, and falling due in that year, are estimated, after deducting bad debts, at \$11,250,000; and it is believed that the probable amount of receipts from that source into the Treasury during the year 1813, may be safely estimated at \$11,500,000.

The sales of public lands north of the river Ohio, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1811, and after deducting the lands which have reverted to the United States have amounted, as appears by the statement (C.) to 390,000 acres; and the payments by the purchasers to \$790,000. The Indian war may affect the amount of payments. It is, however, believed that that branch of revenue may together with some other small items be estimated for the ensuing year at 500,000 dollars; making the whole amount of probable receipts into the Treasury for the year 1813, exclusively of loans, \$12,000,000

The expenditures of that year are estimated as followeth, viz:

1. Expenses of a civil nature, both foreign and domestic, \$1,500,000

2. Public debt, viz: Interest, including that on new loans of the years 1812 and 1813, 3,300,000

Reimbursement of 6 per cent. and deferred stocks, and of temporary loans & Treasury notes, falling due in 1813, and estimated amount of purchases of stock, 5,200,000

3. Military establishment: The estimates of the Secretary of War are, with respect to the army, predicated on the employment of the whole force authorised by law, and amounting to 36,700 men of every description. Adding to this the expense incident to the service of volunteers and militia, and also the increase of pay of the army, the appropriation for arming the militia, and \$400,000 of the unexpended balance for fortifications, the whole contemplated expense may be estimated as follows:

Army—Pay, subsistence, bounties, clothing & hospitals, \$9,350,000

Ordnance & armories, 1,850,000

Quarter master's department, and contingencies, 2,500,000

Fortifications, 900,000

Arming the militia, 200,000

Volunteers and militia in actual service, 2,000,000

Indian Department, 200,000

\$17,000,000

4. Naval establishment: The estimates of the Secretary of the Navy are predicated on the employment of the following force, viz:

Commissioned & warrant officers, 871

Petty officers, seamen & boys, viz. For 9 frigates and 9 smaller vessels, 3,620

For 200 gun-boats and other vessels, 7,000

Marines, including officers, 1,869

Total, 13,360

And the expense is estimated as followeth, viz:

Pay, provisions and medicine, 3,220,000

Ordnance, 100,000

Repairs, contingencies, and navy yards, adding the annual appropriation of 200,000 dollars for timber, 1,125,000

Marine corps, 410,000

4,925,000

Amounting altogether to \$31,925,000

The receipts on account of the revenue having been estimated at 12,000,000

Leaves a balance to be provided for by loans, of \$19,925,000

Of this sum more than one million is already contracted for; and there remains on hand a balance of about a million and a half in Treasury notes not yet disposed of. An authority to issue new notes for about two millions and a half more, being the amount reimbursable in 1813, will still keep the whole amount issued at five millions, and reduce the amount of the loan to about fifteen millions of dollars.

In order to facilitate the loan, and perhaps to improve its terms, it may however be eligible to leave some discretion in the executive as to the respective amounts of stock and notes to be issued; which may be advantageously varied according to circumstances, without increasing the aggregate of both.

The preceding estimates do not embrace the expense incident to the proposed increase of the navy, nor any other expenditure not yet authorised by law. In order to meet any new expenses which may thus be authorised by Congress, it will therefore be necessary to increase the loan to a corresponding amount.

The sums received or to be received on loan during the calendar year 1812 have been stated at 12,950,200

The payments on account of the principal of the public debt during the same year, though not yet precisely ascertained, may be estimated (so far as ascertained on the 1st of Dec. at the Treasury) at 2,350,200

Making the actual increase of debt during that year 10,600,000

It will also appear by the statement (F) that this sum was obtained on the following terms, viz.

For six per cent. stock, irredeemable till 1st January, 1825, and afterwards redeemable at the pleasure of the U. States. 7,