

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.]

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1813.

[No. 257.]

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, February 15.

SUSPENSION OF NON-IMPORTATION.

Mr. Cheves, from the committee of Ways and Means, made the following report:

The Committee of Ways and Means report, That they have deemed it to be their duty, that the public service may not suffer and that the public credit may be duly supported, to look beyond the Ways and Means of the present year, and to take into consideration the revenue which may be wanted for the year 1814. That an estimate of the probable amount of the revenue which will accrue under existing laws, and be receivable within that year, has been submitted to Congress in the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury made during the present session. That, comparing the amount thereof with the sums which will probably be required by a prudent regard to the public credit, it appears to the committee indispensably necessary to make a further provision; that this may be done by a partial suspension of the non-importation acts, which will not greatly lessen their injurious effects upon the enemy, by an additional duty on foreign tonnage, and by the imposition of internal taxes and duties: That, in their opinion, all these means will be necessary to supply the revenue which will be wanted: That it is impracticable, during the present session, consistently with a due attention to the other business of the nation, to enact the laws necessary to embrace the last mentioned object; but that this may be done, without difficulty and without a delay which will be injurious either to the public credit or the public service, by an earlier meeting of Congress than the constitutional period, or the Executive branch of the government, to fix at such time as shall be deemed most proper and expedient: That it is, however, necessary that the suspension of the non-importation acts which is contemplated should be enacted at the present session of Congress: and for this purpose and the imposition of additional duties on foreign tonnage, they beg leave to report a bill. They also report here-with a correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury and this committee on the subject of this report.

Letter from the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means to the Secretary of the Treasury.

COMMITTEE ROOM, Feb. 3, 1813.

SIR—I am directed by the committee of Ways and Means to request from you the favor of a reply to the following questions:

1. What in your opinion would be the probable amount of revenue applicable to the service of the year 1814, which would result from a modification or partial repeal of the non-importation acts, such as is suggested in your letter of the 10th day of June, 1812, addressed to the committee of Ways and Means?

2. Is the modification suggested by that letter the best in your opinion that can be devised to obtain a given revenue with the least possible diminution of the effects of the non-importation acts? If not, be pleased to suggest such alterations and improvements as occur to your mind.

3. Are there, in your opinion, any further legal provisions necessary, or which may be expedient, more effectually to enforce the non-importation acts, or to insure the more effectual collection of the revenue?

4. Would it, in your opinion, be advisable to increase the duty on foreign tonnage? If it would, to what amount? and what would be the probable addition to the revenue applicable to the year 1814 by such an increase?

I am, &c.

LANGDON CHEVES.

Hon. ALBERT GALLATIN, Secretary of the Treasury.

Answer of the Secretary.

Tuesday, Feb. 16.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of the exports of the U. States for the year ending the 30th September, 1812.

NATURALIZATION LAWS.

On motion of Mr. Lacombe, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Bibb in the chair, on the bill to amend the naturalization laws of the United States, which, having been amended in committee, was reported to the House.

Mr. Lacombe moved to amend the bill by extending the naturalization of aliens to all those who have heretofore or may

within nine months hereafter, declare their intention agreeably to law to become citizens of the United States, and declaring that they may be admitted as such.

This motion was negated by the following vote—

For the amendment 45
Against it 48

On the question of concurrence with the committee in striking out the section of the bill, which deprives his right to the privileges of citizenship any citizen who shall depart from and remain without the limits of the United States for a term of two years—the yeas and nays were—

For striking out the section 71
Against it 43

The bill having been thus amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge in the chair, on the bill "establishing an elementary exercise for the Infantry of the Militia and Army of the U. States."

[The bill proposes the adoption of the system entitled "A hand-book for Infantry," the author of which is William Duane, as the system of Elementary Exercise for the Infantry of the Militia and Army of the U. States.]

A letter from the present Secretary of War to the Military committee recommends the adoption of this system.

Mr. Turner opposed the bill, on account of defects which he alluded in the proposed system.

Mr. Williams warmly defended it, and at some length advocated its adoption.

Mr. Wright said a few words in its favor; and

The committee rose and reported the bill without amendment.

On the question of engrossing the bill for a third reading—

Considerable debate took place, Mr. Tallmadge and Mr. Quincy opposing and Mr. Williams and Mr. Johnston supporting it.

A motion was made by Mr. Turner to amend the bill so as to confine its effects to the Army of the United States, and not to extend it to the Militia; which motion was negated.

And the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole House on the bill for releasing to the owners of privateers all claims of the United States under the non-importation law, to British property taken on board of American vessels.

After some minutes spent in committee of the whole, the committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

And the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 17.

Mr. Little introduced the following resolution with some remarks in favor of the policy of the non-importation act, to which he avowed himself to be very friendly, and to the suspension of which he was opposed:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be, and hereby are, instructed to report to this House a bill or bills laying taxes for the support of the war."

The question of consideration of this resolution was decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays—

For consideration 66
Against it 38

The resolution being thus presented to the House, its adoption—

A desultory debate of two hours took place on it, in the course of which a motion was made by Mr. Grundy to lay the resolution on the table, and negated, 60 to 45.

Mr. Grundy opposed the motion, because it had already been declared impracticable, by the Committee of Ways and Means, to act properly on the subject at the present session.

Mr. Little supported it on the ground of his opposition to a suspension of the non-importation act, a measure which he reprobated as injurious to the manufactures of our country and weakening our measures against Great Britain, of which he considered the non-importation act to be as powerful as any.

Mr. Stow advocated the motion, because he wished the House to redeem the pledge given at the last session that taxes

A Request.

THE subscriber requests all those indebted to him to discharge their accounts by the first of April next, as he wishes to purchase a complete new Carding Machine, for which he must pay cash, and to have his old one repaired, so that he can card wool in a complete manner the ensuing season.

JONA. WICKERSHAM,
Darkeesville, Jan. 29, 1813.

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
Kersey's, Half-Thicks and Plains
Jersey Stripes and Plains
Superfine Cloths & Cassimeres } assorted
Middle and low-priced ditto, } colors
Bedford Cords and Stockinets
Velvets and Velveteens, 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. if

For Sale or Rent.

THE yellow house on Congress street, in Charles-town, adjoining the Presbyterian meeting house 157. The house is large and convenient, with three rooms below and three above stairs, exclusive of two neat parlors. There is a full lot of ground attached to the house, with a kitchen, smoke house, corn house, stable, &c. For terms apply to Samuel Russell, Charles-town, or to the subscriber at Harper's Ferry.

THOMAS RAWLINGS,
January 15.

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, Alberta 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, Tea, &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.

Jefferson County, to wit: January Court, 1813.

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

vs. Joseph W. Davis, Samuel Davis, Clement R. Davis, Aquila Davis, Mary Davis, Nancy W. Davis, and Wm. Worthington, Defendants.

In Chancery. And the said 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 plaintiffs by their counsel, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: It is ordered that the said def. Wm. Worthington do appear here on the 4th Monday in April next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be forth with inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house of said county: And it is further ordered that the other defendants do pay, or satisfy away or secret any monies, in their hands due, or goods or effects belonging to the said defendant William Worthington, until the further order of this court.

A Copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, CLK

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the recruiting rendezvous in Shepherd's Town, Jefferson County, Va. on the 6th inst. a soldier named JOHN MANNING, born in Dumfries, Va. aged 24 years, five feet seven inches high, light complexion, light hair, light eyes, and by profession a labourer. Had on when he deserted, a rifleman's uniform coat, woolen vest, green woolen overalls, and a ruffled shirt. The above reward will be paid on his delivery to any officer of the United States army, together with all reasonable charges.

HENRY V. SWEARINGEN,
Lieut. of U. S. regt. riflement.
Jan. 29.

Stray Shoat.

CAME to the subscriber's farm on Elk Branch, about the 1st of September, 1812, a black and red Shoat—Appraised to one dollar and fifty cents. The owner is desirous to come, prove property, pay charges and take it away.

HENRY MILLER,
February 5.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Geo. A. Muse, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons, to whom the estate is indebted, are solicited to produce their accounts to the subscriber, properly authenticated.

BATAILLE MUSE, Adm'or.
of the estate of Geo. A. Muse, dec'd.
Jefferson County, Jan. 29. 3 m.

Clover Seed.

IT is the opinion of the best judges, that success in raising this valuable article, is more than two to one, in favor of early sowing.—It is now ready for delivery, at a low price in Shepherd's Town.

JAMES S. LANE,
January 29, 1813.

NOTICE.

BOOKS will be opened at Mr. W. W. Lane's store, Charles-Town, and at Mr. R. Rumphrey's store, Harper's Ferry, on the 23d February next, by the commissioners of Harper's-Ferry & Charles Town Turnpike road, to receive subscriptions to the same under the act of incorporation.

January 29.

To Millers & Millwrights.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF BEST WARRANTED

BOLTING CLOTHS;

AL-O,
BEST HOME-MADE

TWILLED BAGS.

JAMES S. LANE,
Shepherd's-town,
January 8, 1813. }

A CARD.

ALL those in arrears to the subscriber are earnestly requested to discharge their respective balances.—The utility of this must be obvious to every one, as it will enable him to supply them on better terms than if they withheld his funds. To his punctual customers he tenders his most grateful thanks, and assures them, nothing will afford him more pleasure than to serve them at all times with such articles as they may want, on the best possible terms.

JAMES S. LANE,
Shepherd's-Town, Jan. 22, 1813.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the recruiting rendezvous at Charles-town, Jefferson County, Va. on the 17th ultimo, a soldier named WILLIAM DAVIS, born (as he says) in Frederick county, Va. but supposed to have been born in the state of Pennsylvania—aged 18 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, dark eyes, dark hair, and by profession a labourer—had on when last seen, a soldier's hat, blue hunting shirt, striped overalls of homemade cloth—other articles of clothing not recollected. It is earnestly requested that the utmost diligence should be used in apprehending and delivering said deserter to some officer of the U. S. army, by whom the above reward will be paid, together with all reasonable charges.

OTHO W. CALLIS, Lieut.
12th regt. U. S. Infantry.
Feb. 5.

BLANK DEEDS

For Sale at this Office.

vice as aforesaid in their respective corps; and the bounty so allowed, shall be apportioned and paid to such volunteers, for and according to the time they shall respectively continue to serve after the expiration of their present term of service.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a sum not exceeding forty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury of this state, not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of any non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates who may serve as volunteers, agreeable to the provisions of the first section of this act; and the pay-master of any detachment of such volunteers, shall be entitled to receive bills from the auditor of public accounts, payable at the treasury; and the auditor is hereby required to issue the same, on such paymaster producing to him the pay-rolls of such detachment, duly certified by the commander in chief of the North Western Army.

JOHN POLLOCK,
Speaker of the house of representatives.

THOMAS KIRKER,
Speaker of the senate.

February 2, 1813.

Indian news.

By a gentleman just from Greenville, we learn that about eight hundred Delaware Indians had arrived at that place, and had proceeded on to Piqua. Among them are two hundred warriors completely armed. Their dispositions are friendly; the object of their coming in, is to be protected not only from the excursions of our troops, who find it difficult to discriminate, but from the hostility of the neighboring tribes, particular the Miamies and Puttawatomies who have ranged themselves under the British standard. Those two hostile tribes can bring into the field a thousand well appointed warriors; about twenty Delawares have joined them; they call those warriors who come in for protection *agraws*, and threaten to exterminate them, if they ever return. They appear to anticipate another expedition against their towns; the Delawares say, they are engaged in conveying their women and children beyond the Wabash, and intend to return to Massassiniway in hopes of inviting another attack. They invite us to come mounted again, that they may get their stock of horses recruited.—We hope Gen. Harrison will take suitable measures to curb their savage insolence. Unless an efficient force is employed in that service while the Swamps are rendered passable by the frost, not only the frontier will be exposed to their predatory excursions but the rear of our army will be harassed, and the transportation of supplies rendered extremely hazardous.

ANECDOTES.

Sir George Stanton, who attended Lord Macartney on his embassy into China, relates the following curious anecdote of old Kein Long, Emperor of China.—He was enquiring of Sir George the manner in which Physicians were paid in England; when after some difficulty, his majesty was made to comprehend the system, he exclaimed, "Is any man well in England that can afford to be ill?" Now I will inform you said he, "how I manage my Physicians; I have four, to whom the care of my health is committed; a certain weekly salary is allowed them; but the moment I am ill, the salary stops till I am well again. I need not inform you that my illness is usually short."

Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, once issued an edict prohibiting 40,000 of his subjects from laboring in their vocation. No person can blame him for this when told, that these were Lawyers. When they enquired of him, how they should find employment, he told them they might enlist—the tallest for grenadiers, and the shortest for drummers—"so that the least of you (said he) will have it in his power to make as much noise as ever!"

Matthew Wilson,

CHAIR-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business, at the west end of the main street in Charles-Town, in the house formerly occupied by John Lemon, where he is ready to supply all those who may please to call on him with Windsor Chairs, Settees, &c. made in the newest fashion, of the best materials and workmanship, and on the lowest terms. He intends commencing the Wheel-Wright business in the spring.

Charles-Town, Feb. 12, 1813.

GOVERNOR'S COMMUNICATION.

Chillicothe, Feb. 1st, 1813.

To the Speaker of the Senate of Ohio.

SIR—The advance of the North Western Army has been defeated at the River Raisin. The term of service of the two brigades of Ohio militia, attached to that army is about to expire. I recommend, that measures be immediately adopted, by the general assembly, to induce a continuance of those brigades in the service. It would be advisable, also, to furnish some encouragement for an immediate reinforcement, to join the army. The state of Ohio is deeply interested in the success of the present campaign. Its original object is neither abandoned, nor despaired of; but legislative aid, and energy are demanded.

R. J. MEIGS.

General Assembly of Ohio.

MONDAY, Feb. 1st, 1813.

Whereas, the late disastrous defeat of that part of our army lately under the command of Brigadier general Winchester, may induce our enemies, through a mistaken idea of our resources, to attempt making immediate inroads on our frontier inhabitants, and retard, for a short time, the laudable, and patriotic enterprise of general Harrison. Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate, That a committee of three members, be appointed, to take into consideration, the propriety of adopting measures for raising a number of volunteers, or other efficient force, to join gen. Harrison, as soon as practicable, in the expedition against Upper Canada.

A copy. Attest.
C. A. NORTON, clk. of the senate.

General Assembly, of Ohio.

February 1st, 1813.

Resolved by the Senate, That a committee of three members, be appointed, to prepare and bring in a bill for paying out of the state treasury, to each non-commissioned officer and private, who may, from this state, volunteer and enroll himself in the service of the United States, or of this state, or who may be drafted into the service of the same, and continue in the service aforesaid, for six months, if not sooner discharged, FOUR DOLLARS per month, in addition to the sum now allowed by law.

A copy. Attest.
C. A. NORTON, clk. of the senate.

The first of the foregoing resolutions was introduced by Mr. M'Connell, and the second by gen. M'Arthur, and with the communication from the governor on the same subject, were referred to Mr. M'Connell, Mr. Purviance, and Mr. M'Arthur, to report thereon.

LAW OF OHIO.

AN ACT

For the encouragement of Volunteers in the North Western Army of the United States.

WHEREAS, in consequence of the lamentable disaster, which has happened to that part of the North Western Army of the United States, lately under the command of General James Winchester, it becomes indispensably necessary that prompt and efficient measures should be adopted, to carry on the expedition contemplated by the army under the command of General William H. Harrison; and whereas it may be impracticable to recruit and organize an adequate corps of the militia of this state, at so early a period as to reinforce the North Western Army, prior to the expiration of the term of service of the brigades under the command of Gen. Tupper and Gen. Perkins; and notwithstanding their valor and patriotism, yet considering the privations and sufferings those men have endured, it is unreasonable to expect or require of them to continue in service, after the expiration of the term aforesaid, without making them an additional compensation: Therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Ohio, That in case the term of service of any of the militia of this state, now under the command of General William H. Harrison, should expire prior to his receiving a sufficient reinforcement, he is hereby authorized to accept their services for any longer period not exceeding two months; and provided the whole or any part of such militia shall volunteer, and subject themselves to the orders of the commander in chief of the North Western Army, to perform such services as he may require of them, a bounty at the rate of twelve dollars per month, shall be paid out of the treasury of this state, to each non-commissioned officer, musician and private of the militia of this state, now in the service of the United States, who shall volunteer and continue in the ser-

would be laid at this, and to observe something like consistency in their proceedings.

Mr. Cheves spoke at length in defence of the committee of Ways and Means, and in demonstration of the impracticability of acting on the subject properly at the present session. Sitting day and night, and passing by all other business, a proper system of taxation could not be digested and put into the form of law before the end of the session. Two only, out of fourteen of the bills it would be necessary to pass to carry the system proposed at the last session into effect, would require the whole of the present session to perfect them. The passage of a system of taxation, besides, would not obviate the necessity of the passage of the law for suspending partially the non-importation act. It would require both. The taxes, he agreed, must be laid, but could not at the present.

Mr. Archer moved to strike out the whole of the resolution, for the purpose of inserting an instruction to the committee of Ways and Means to report a bill or bills, pursuant to the report of the committee of Ways and Means on the 4th day of March, 1812.

This modification of the motion was accepted by Mr. Little.

Mr. Cheves then withdrew his objection to the motion, as it contained a definite instruction, and he felt a delicacy as a member of the committee of Ways and Means in opposing it, though he was convinced it would be impracticable to pass the bills at the present session.

Mr. Roberts opposed the motion, and expressed his regret that the discussion, which was fixed for to-morrow, should be forestalled by this resolution.

Mr. Johnson warmly opposed the motion as going to cast censure on a committee which had laboured day and night in its vocation, and requiring them to originate measures which they had already declared it impracticable to act on at the present session, &c.

Mr. Widgery also spoke against the motion, decidedly.

The question on the adoption of the resolution, as modified by Mr. Archer, was decided as follows:—Yeas 47, Nays 69.

So the motion was rejected.

The engrossed bill supplementary to the several acts on the subject of a uniform rule of naturalization, was read a third time.

Mr. Bacon opposed its passage on the ground of the impolicy of encouraging the emigration of alien enemies during the existence of war; and concluded a short speech against the bill by moving its commitment to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Grundy supported the motion on the ground of the defects in the detail of the bill which he wished to amend.

The motion for re-commitment was carried by a large majority, and the bill made the order of the day for Monday.

The engrossed bill establishing an Elementary Exercise for the Infantry of the Army and Militia of the U. States, was read a third time and passed.

For the bill 55
Against it 28

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill making appropriation for the support of government for the year 1813; and the blanks in the bill having been filled with the several sums moved by the chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, the committee rose and reported the bill; and the amendments having been agreed to, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. And the House adjourned.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT TO THE ELECTORS OF WESTMINSTER.

GENTLEMEN—
In addressing so enlightened a portion of the community as the electors of the great metropolitan city of Westminster, it would become me to adopt the hackneyed style of congratulation and profession usual on occasions like the present. I cannot congratulate the people on the opportunity afforded them for redressing their manifold grievances, by a due exercise of their constitutional right to appoint their representatives in Parliament, well knowing that such opportunity is, in point of fact, or is intended to be, afforded the people. You, gentlemen, are too well informed of the real condition of your country, not to regard such language as deceptions, and not to treat it with merited contempt. Neither can I, with truth, profess that I shall be highly or at all gratified by being returned a member of an assembly where corruption is acknowledged to be as "notorious as the sun at noon day," and where "practices, which would have made our forefathers startle with indignation, in utter oblivion of every former maxim and feeling of parliament," have been impudently avowed and shamelessly justified. This has brought us into a situation almost impossible, within the limits of an advertisement, to depict. Nine hundred millions of

debt; inland fortresses under the name of barracks; an army of German, and other foreign mercenaries; an army of spies and informers; of tax and excise agents; an inquisition of private property; a phantom for a king; a degraded aristocracy; an oppressed people; a corrupt and intimidated press; pensioned justices, packed juries; the houses of commons, a house of commons, the members of which sit, agreeably to a return laid before it in 1801, put into their pockets 178,994, a year in sinecures, salaries and pensions, besides their staff appointments, and their commissions, and besides the money received by their wives and other relations. In fact the whole evil arises here. Those who vote the money are, some way or other, interested in the expenditure of it. The small number of independent men have no weight at all.

Gentlemen, it is often affirmed, that the savings in our power to make from sinecures and pensions, would afford relief to the people; let us take a few out of numerous instances. The house of commons itself, in sheer places and pensions, swallows up as much as would give fifty shillings a week to 71,224 families. Would this be nothing? Lord Arden, brother to the late minister, with reversion to the late minister himself, receives from his sinecures 28,574 a year. This is the exact sum stated. But it is said, that he receives besides immense sums arising from interest. Here is support all the year round at twelve shillings a week for more than a thousand families. The Duke of Grafton's sinecures and pensions would maintain half as many; and, in short, it is in this way the nation is impoverished, and reduced to misery. The Lord Chief Justice, Ellenborough, besides his salary, receives in sinecures and pensions 16,000 a year, and participates in the emoluments of his own gaol.—The sinecures of the chief justice would keep three hundred families. Mr. Garmer, the apothecary general, has a clear 12,000 a year according to his own acknowledgment, besides the sums given to the printers out of the droplets of admiralty, the king's private property in the funds, exempted from the income tax, and Mr. Addington (the maker and breaker of the treaty of Amiens) in 1801, misapplying upwards of 50,000. (voted for the civil list) as a loan to the Duke of York, a small part of which he never repaid, and that without interest. What noble examples they set us of making sacrifices—and for reconciling the people to their sufferings, from the weight of the taxes, and the distresses of the times.

Gentlemen, there was formerly a law for putting a badge of distinction on every pauper receiving alms from his parish; but what BADGES OF INFAMY do those men deserve who thus extort alms from every poor man in every parish in England? who embezzle, in unnumbered pensions, and sinecure places, and divert into private purses, the public resources of their country.

Gentlemen, our usurping oligarchy assumes a power of making our most innocent actions misdemeanors; of determining points of law without appeal; and of imprisoning our persons without trial; of breaking open our persons with the standing army, and murdering the people in the streets, by soldiers paid by the people themselves for their defence.—Gentlemen, before recent experiences we should have hardly thought that the bare vote of the Lower House would have been of sufficient force in any Court of Justice, to overrule the solemn enactment of King and Parliament.—Gentlemen, the Judges in the time of Charles I. decided against Hampden in the great cause of Ship Money.—But secondly, in the action brought against me by the present excellent High Bailiff of Westminster, which I defended because I thought it my duty not to give up my rights, Lord Ellenborough directed the Jury to find a verdict for the High Bailiff, reasoning in this curious manner: "the burden and the benefit of the benefit," said his Lordship "by taking the seat, the election expenses ought to fall upon me." As to taking the seat, that was compulsory, in obedience to the King's Writ; and what the benefit is of a seat in the House of Commons, I am still to learn.—How his Lordship could make so many blunders, both in law and logic, in so small a compass, it is impossible to imagine, unless it could for an instant, be supposed that his Lordship spoke from experience; and that having found a seat in the House a convenient stepping stone to the Bench, he had forgotten the ancient theory in the modern practice of the Constitution; with the latter of which his Lordship is said to be full as well acquainted as with the former. But there is nothing in the conduct of judges, either ancient or modern, to identify all pretensions to common sense and to the understanding of plain English. How are we weter for the noble struggle of our forefathers against arbitrary power in the King, if we endure it in much worse hands—those of our fellow subjects? What signifies to us the law of England, if it is to be imprisoned without lawful judgement of the juries, if the jargon of Lex et consuetudo Parliamenti, (a scrap of Latin is ever introduced to cover a cheat) can render all the laws useless? How is the flock the better for being safe from the wolf, if they are surrounded by a pack of dogs, and they are to be killed by a pack of dogs? What walls raising the Lion, to fall into the jaws of the Jackal? To have plighted the Eagle's wings to become the sport and prey of Daws and Kites? Despicable condition! created, sold, and arbitrarily ruled by her own servants, who exceed Judas in treachery, and are instructed to redress our grievances, is become the greatest of all grievances, itself the ready instrument of all our oppressors; a two-edged sword to destroy, instead of a shield to protect us.

Gentlemen, the people of England are entitled, by several positive laws, as well as by that which is superior to all laws

Reason and Common Sense, and Common Good, to annual Parliaments and free Elections. These are the vital principles of the Constitution; the only means of insuring Justice, Peace and Security to the community at large.

Gentlemen, we once had this happiness; our laws were made by representatives of our choosing; our money was not taken from us but by our own consent, and our laws made by common consent were the measure of the King's Rule and the subject's obedience. To use the words of our great Dramatic Bard,

Look here upon this picture, & on this;
The counterfeit presentment of two brothers;
See what a grace was seated on his brow;
A combination, and a form indeed,
Where every God did seem to set his seal;
This was your Constitution, look now,
What follows,
Here is your Constitution;
We may well conclude by asking with the poet,
What devil was't
That thus has cozened us at hoodman blind?

Gentlemen, under the present system no change of ministry can be permanent, and importantly useful to the country. The present are just as good as any of their predecessors during the present reign, or as any that are likely to succeed them. The fault is not in the individuals, but in the system; a system under which no nation ever did or can prosper; a system of the most infamous and most complicated corruption. To this internal suffering of the country, I desire to draw the attention of my countrymen, persuaded that from hence alone proceeds all our internal sufferings and external weakness; by the removal of this system, you have foreign conquest, if that is desirable; by the non-removal of it, even victory and conquest would serve only to enhance, and to confirm the national servitude, depravity and misery. This system must be put a stop to by efforts from without the doors of the house of commons, for be assured, the gentlemen within will never reform themselves.—They will no more part with their rotten boroughs than a highwayman with his pistols. THE SPIRIT OF HAMPDEN must revive in the breasts of our country gentlemen, and the people, with united voice, must demand reform in a language not to be misunderstood. Until some such spirit shall manifest itself, I am desirous of withdrawing from acting a part in the law force carried on in St. Stephen's; of resigning into your hands your delegated trust; of returning to that retirement I had chosen when you so unexpectedly placed me in your service; that in so degraded, and degrading a state of the country, "the post of honor is a private station." At the same time, gentlemen, be well assured that nothing can efface from my recollection the deep impression of your noble and generous conduct. On this point all the world agreed, whatever difference of opinion may exist about the object of your voice.—Gentlemen, your kind and considerate behaviour has made a burthen, far too heavy for my shoulders, sit easier than I could have expected.—Not only have I been free from importunity, but even from the slightest request from a single individual of your numerous body.

Gentlemen this conduct fills me with esteem and respect, and must ever bind me to the electors of Westminster by indissoluble ties of gratitude and affection. But, gentlemen, I do most earnestly wish to spare myself the mortification, and you the disappointment of passing a painful life in undignified, because unsupported, and unavailing efforts to stem a torrent of corruption, irresistible as infamous; of "dipping buckets into empty wells, and growing old in drawing nothing up."

Gentlemen, I remain with the most profound gratitude and devotion, your humble servant,
FRANCIS BURDETT,
Oxford, Oct. 6, 1812.

and that 22 vessels had sailed from thence for Cuba, with troops and emigrants. By this arrival we have received a Bermuda paper of the 23d of January, which mentions the arrival of the Peiteters 74, Acasta frigate, Tartarus, Syren, and Childers sloop of war, from a cruise; and the Frances Freeling Packet, 20 days from Falmouth. The Bermuda papers also mentions the sailing of the Belvidera and Aeolus frigates on a cruise.

EXCURSION FROM OGDENS BURG.

Extract of a letter from Ogdensburgh, dated Feb. 7.
Last evening Capt Forsyth, commandant at this post, left this village with about two hundred volunteers, part from his company, part from Capt. Lytle's volunteers, and the remainder citizens, among whom were Col. Benedict and other gentlemen of distinction. The detachment proceeded in sleighs up the river to Moriston, where they formed, and at 3 o'clock this morning crossed over to Elizabethtown, surprised the guard, took 52 prisoners, among whom was Maj. Carley, 3 capt. and 3 lieuts. also 129 muskets, 20 rifles, 2 casks fixed ammunition, &c. but no private property was either taken or destroyed. All was effected without the loss of a single man.

Capt. Forsyth was led to this enterprise by the repeated aggressions of the British guards, who had been in the habit of crossing the river a few miles above this place, and taking the deserters, 16 of whom they had in jail at Elizabethtown, threatened with being shot. Capt. F. being informed of this, determined to effect their liberation, in which he succeeded. One prisoner confined in the jail for murder he declined taking. Capt. F. speaks of the conduct of the officers and men in the highest terms of approbation. Two British soldiers from Prescott came over a few hours after the return of our troops with the prisoners, to effect their release. I understand they are all paroled, and are to return again to Canada this evening.

The movements of the troops on the other side indicating an attack on this place, Col. Benedict was induced to call out his regiment of militia, so that we have now in Ogdensburgh about 800 men; and should an attack be made from Prescott, I have the fullest confidence in our success. Indeed, from the high tone of our troops, it is difficult to restrain their ardor, and should we not be attacked from the other side within a few days I should not be surprised were they to go over there.—Col.

NORFOLK, Feb. 15.
Since the publication of our last, a cartel with prisoners has arrived from the squadron in our bay.

From persons of intelligence, who have been captured, and from circumstances, we are induced to believe, that the blockade (which we at first imagined was only a temporary measure, and that it would cease with the occasion that produced it) is intended to be permanent.

Our informants state, that they understood from the commanders and other officers, that the blockade would continue, and that as soon as a force expected should arrive, the Delaware and New-York would be also blockaded. Several neutral vessels, and vessels in ballast bound in have been ordered off.

Arrived, schooner Rebecca, Mayo, from Boston. Came into the bay on Friday, and was captured by the squadron; afterwards ransomed and sent up as a Cartel with about 250 prisoners taken in the following vessels: Letter of Marque schooner Lottery, capt. Southcomb, from Baltimore, bound to France, captured off Old Point Comfort on Monday last by 10 of the enemy's barges, after a brave resistance of nearly two hours, during which the enemy had 7 killed and wounded. On board the schr. capt. Southcomb was dangerously wounded and six of the men slightly. The Lottery mounted six guns and had only 25 men besides passengers. The wounded men were sent up in the Cartel and are now in the Hospital; Capt. Southcomb remained on board the Maidstone. [Balt. Whig.]

A letter from a gentleman in New-York to a member of congress, with which we have been politely favored, states, that the Constitution had arrived at Boston, and confirms the account of her having captured and sunk the Java, and adds that the Hornet had taken a prize with 200,000 dollars on board.

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Brigadier Gen. Hampton will take the command at Buffalo, and should the bill reported by Mr. Williams be adopted, for the appointment of additional major generals, governor Harrison will be promoted.

The trial of brig. gen. Hull is postponed, and the officers who formed the court martial, (whose services were required

for a speedy prosecution of the campaign) have been ordered to their respective commands.

A letter to the editor of the Pittsburg Mercury, from Warren (Ohio) just received by the express post, says—"I have seen a letter, dated Head-Quarters, Rapids of Miami, February 6, 1813, which says, we have not yet correct accounts of the affair of the River Raisin, but from what is known it is believed to be much less unfortunate than was at first reported."

From the above it appears that Gen. Harrison's head quarters were at the Rapids.

Extract of a letter from Little Egg Harbor, dated Feb. 8.

"We have had a British 74 to pay us a visit for some time past. She came ashore at the beach. After throwing her guns overboard, and taking other articles from her on board another vessel lying off the coast, she made her escape. She fired signal guns all the first day she came on."

From the Richmond Enquirer of Feb. 16.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.
The following letters were laid before the Va. Legislature, on Saturday last.

Council Chamber, Feb. 13.
Sir—I lose no time in laying before the general assembly a copy of a letter received this morning from James Monroe, Esq. secretary of state, at this time superintending the department of war, stating the amount and species of force contemplated to be furnished by the general government, for the defence of Norfolk and its vicinity.

I have the honor to be, &c.
CHARLES K. MALLORY,
The Honorable the Speaker of

Department of State, Feb. 11.
Sir—In my last letter I had the honor to state, that in the several augmentations of force which had been made, a provision for the defence of our seaport towns and coast was a principal object.—The disposition of the force authorized to be raised by a late act of congress has been under consideration, and I have now the satisfaction to inform you that a regiment, consisting of about one thousand men, of those to be raised for 12 months, will be allotted to the port of Norfolk and its neighborhood; and in the mean time, that the recruits for the other regiments raised in Virginia, on the south side of James river will be ordered there.

I have the honor to be, &c.
JAS. MONROE.
His Excellency, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, or, in his absence, the acting Governor.

SELF-DEFENCE.
On Saturday last the House of Delegates passed a bill on this subject, after a long and arduous debate, ayes 76, noes 66.—It proposes to raise 8 companies of infantry, 2 of artillery, 1 of cavalry, and 1 of riflemen, calculated to raise about 1000 men—to serve in the commonwealth alone—the field officers to be 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel and 1 major—all the officers to be appointed and commissioned by the governor and council—bounty \$20—pay \$8 per month for the privates—to be enlisted during the war, and subject to the discretion and disposition of the council of state.

The bill also empowers and requires the executive to purchase \$50,000 worth of munitions—to be stored in two depots, one in this city, the other near or in Norfolk—each depot to be protected by guards under the superintendance of the executive.

Yesterday the above bill came before the Senate, and was passed at one sitting, without any amendment—this is an example of promptitude and decision which is worthy of the times—Virginia at length acts—it is a spirit of this description which will save the republic.

The House of Delegates were yesterday in committee of the whole on the revenue bill to raise the wind for this new appropriation—various new sources of

for a speedy prosecution of the campaign) have been ordered to their respective commands.

From the Baltimore Whig of Feb. 10.
We have letters from Buffalo, of the 3d, and from Utica of the 11th inst. which are entirely silent as to the information contained in the following:

Utica, Feb. 9.
IMPORTANT FROM DETROIT.
We are informed by a gentleman from this village, who came from Buffalo, on Tuesday last, that just before he left that place, an express arrived from Gen. Harrison, with the important and joyful intelligence of the N. W. army having taken possession of the town and Fort of Detroit. The particulars he did not learn.

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taxation are proposed—taxes on lawyers, toll-bridges, merchant mills, tanneries, tobacco factories, printers, &c.—besides a certain addition to old taxes.—The whole calculated to raise \$150,000.

From the Nat. Intelligencer.
PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.
Hampton, 10th Feb. 1813.

DEAR SIR,
"We have been for several days in a bustle, on account of a British squadron coming into the Chesapeake; an invasion from them was the general opinion, and as we were but ill prepared to meet them, it required the greatest exertions, to get ourselves in any kind of readiness to make a stand against the enemy. The agility of man could not exceed what was performed in this town in a few hours.—Every man turned out and continued in arms all night. Expresses were sent round the country, and the ensuing day the militia were flocking in from every quarter; a despatch being sent on to the Governor, a sufficient number of troops were ordered out immediately; they are at this time nearly organized, and perfect serenity decks every brow. The Governor has headed the troops destined for Norfolk, and is now on his march to that place. The Admiral (Warren) has been greatly irritated from a reply sent him by the Col. of Princess Ann county, where he had sent a flag of truce to obtain water, offering to quit his station and proceed to sea if his request was granted; the patriotic old gentleman sent him word if he wanted water to go to Hampton for it, meaning to freshen his memory relative to the water cask business; by some captains who were prisoners on board his vessel, we are informed that Warren got into a great passion and swore that he would have water at the risk of his squadron. What he will attempt is all surmise. One thing is certain, if he lands at, or near this place, but few of his men will ever do him service again, for never was such a spirit of fighting in the hearts of men. The Spartan Hamptonians long for a conflict with their sanguinary enemy. Warren takes every vessel that passes him, even to oyster-boats. If any of those licenced gentry attempt to go to sea, he stops them and sends them back to their ports.—Some think it's to prevent them from going out, fearing they would give information to the French frigates that they expect in the Chesapeake every day. There was a hard fought battle in the bay the day before yesterday, with nine British barges and a privateer, her name is not known as yet; the contest lasted three hours. A number of persons of veracity, living on the bay shore saw the whole of the fight, and it is supposed, seven of the barges were sunk, but finally the schooner was captured."

Every day brings to light new and conclusive evidence of the artifices resorted to by the opposition party to advance their detestable purposes, and shield from the public eye the deformity of their motives. Nor is it believed there can be any one with a tolerable chance of getting information, and a severe wish to act rightly, who can be long misled by their duplicity, if he would take a little pains, free from the shackles of prejudice, to make enquiry. It cannot be denied that this party have declared, that one strong reason for their opposition to the war against Great Britain, was, that France was not included in the declaration. This theme has been sung from one extreme of the union to the other—"this the burthen of their song has ever been." "French insults—French injustice—French partiality—and French influence"—then every rational man must have supposed that they would have joined heart and hand to include France (that hateful nation) in the declaration of war, if a proposition to that effect had been offered. But strange to tell they turned their backs against it. Merciful God—the Federalists vote against a declaration of war against France? Yes!—the dreadful truth is out at last.—Whilst the war question was pending before the House of Representatives in secret session, Mr. M'Kee [a republican] made a motion in committee of the whole to include France in the declaration of war; when—lo!—only three Federalists voted for it—and in consequence of its not being spread upon the journals of the house, these sagacious gentlemen thought it best to conceal the fact. Did they ever inform their constituents of the circumstance?—did they tell them they had rejected a declaration of war against France? No—this would not have answered their purpose—the main ground of complaint against the administration would then have been forced from under them—they would then have been compelled to support the war; they would then have been

at a loss for a fit subject to divide and mislead the people.—But, did not they with astonishing avidity circulate through the country artfully composed addresses, suppressing the truth, with evident intention to deceive—did they not with abominable hypocrisy, tell their constituents that Napoleon ruled the councils of the nation, and that this war was waged for the purpose of aiding him in his European conquests—did they not, and do they not still with most atrocious effrontery endeavour, by all the means in their power to blast the fair characters in the nation—those virtuous and enlightened patriots—the guardians of our liberties—whose lives have been nearly spent in the service of their country. But contemptible indeed are their attempts to sully such fame, such glory and such honours—and although these virtuous heroes, like the immortal Washington, cannot always preside over the destinies of this nation; their names, like his, will be enrolled on the records of heaven, in sweet remembrance to all virtuous posterity, through eternal ages. Whilst the names of their calumniators, these "insects of a day," shall with their body, sink into well merited infamy, and be remembered only as a stain upon the proud name of man.—And truly, these men call themselves Washingtonians, vainly striving under that sacred name to conceal their "cloven foot," the better to destroy this temple of liberty, which cost that Chieftain so many years of toil to erect. "Insulted hero, is it thus thy name is profaned, thy memory disgraced, and thy spirit drawn down from Heaven to administer to the brutal violence of party rage."

CENSOR.
THE WRIG CLUB, will dine at Mr. Miller's, (Rk branch) on Tuesday next, March 2d. Dinner on the table precisely at 2 o'clock.

JOHN CARLILE,
West end of Charlestown, opposite Mr. Henry Haine's Tavern.

HAS on hand a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Bedford Cord, Corduroy, Tickets and Velvets, ALSO, A complete assortment of Knives and Forks, together with Wines, Spirits, Whiskey, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Teas, &c. &c. &c. and a variety of other articles suitable for both town and country, all of which he is anxious to sell on the most pleasing terms to the purchaser.

N. B. All those indebted to John Anderson & Co. are earnestly requested to come forward and discharge their respective balances immediately to John Carlile. The money is wanting, and he hopes all those who are in arrears to said firm, will be polite enough to call without any longer delay. Further indulgence is out of his power.
Feb. 26.

NOTICE.
ON the 20th March next, an election will be held for Overseers of the Poor, for the first district of Jefferson County, for the year 1813, at the house of Thomas James, in Shepherd's-Town, under the direction of John Morrow, and Presley Marmaduke, Esqrs. and on the same day an election will be held at the court house in Charles-Town, for Overseers of the Poor in the second district, under the direction of Matthew Frame, and Thomas Griggs, Esqrs. and on the same day an election will be held for Overseers of the Poor, in the third district, at the house of Adam Moudy, in Smithfield, under the direction of William P. Flood, and Presley Marmaduke, Esqrs.
February 26, 1813.

50 Dollars Reward.
STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, living near Shepherd's-Town, Jefferson county, Va. on Wednesday night the 24th instant, A HORSE, about 15 or 16 hands high, 6 years old next spring, some white hairs on his forehead, old shoes on his fore feet, long tail and thick mane. Twenty dollars will be paid for returning said horse and securing the thief if taken in this county—if taken 30 miles from home 30 dollars—and if any greater distance the above reward, or half the above sums respectively, for the horse alone; and reasonable expenses.

HENRY KRETZER,
February 26, 1813.

FOR SALE,
A Negro Girl,
about 14 years of age, very healthy and promising, and is offered for sale for no fault. Inquire of the Printer.
Feb. 19.

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CAPTAIN DAGRES' DEFENCE.

Capt. DAGRES' Address to the Court-Martial which tried him, is published in the London papers. We copy it for the amusement of our readers—requesting their particular attention to the acknowledgment it contains of Americans on board the Guerriere.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Court,

"By my letter to Admiral Sawyer, and the narrative of the principal officers, I trust you will be satisfied that every exertion was used in defending the ship, as long as there was the smallest prospect of the resistance being of any use. In my letter where I mentioned the boarders being called, it was my intention after having driven back the enemy, to have boarded in return; and in consequence I ordered down my first lieutenant on the main deck to send every body up from the guns; but finding his deck filled with men, and every preparation to receive us, it would have been almost impossible for us to succeed. I ordered the men down to their quarters, and desired Mr. Kent to direct part of his attention to the main deck, the lieutenant being killed. The main mast fell without being struck by a single shot, the heart of the masted decayed, and it was carried away solely by the weight of the foremast; and though every thing was done, we could not succeed in getting the ship under command; and on the enemy wearing round to rake us, without our being able to make any resistance, and after having used every exertion, to the best of my abilities, I found myself obliged to order the colors to be struck, which nothing but the unmanageable state of the ship (lying a perfect wreck) could ever have induced me to do, conceiving it was my duty not to sacrifice uselessly the lives of the men, without any prospect of success, or of benefit to their country.

"On the larboard side about 30 shot had taken effect, about 5 sheets of copper down, and the mizen-mast had knocked a large hole under our starboard counter, and she was so completely shattered, that the enemy found it was impossible to refit her sufficiently to attempt carrying her into port, and they set fire to her as soon as they got the wounded out. What considerably weakened my quarters, was permitting the Americans belonging to the ship to quit their quarters on the enemy hoisting the colors of that nation, which, though it deprived me of the men, I thought it was my duty.

"I felt much shocked, when on board the Constitution, to find a large proportion of his ship's company British seamen, and many of whom I recognized as having been foremost in the attempt to board.

"Notwithstanding the unlucky issue of the affair, such confidence have I in the exertions of the officers and men who belonged to the Guerriere, and I am so aware that the success of my opponent was owing to fortune, that it is my earnest wish, and would be the happiest period in my life, to be once more opposed to the Constitution, with them under my command, in a frigate of a similar force to the Guerriere.

"I cannot help noticing that the attachment of the ship's company in general to the service of their king and country, reflects on them the highest credit; for though every art was used to encourage them to desert, and to inveigle them into the American service, by high bounties and great promises by the American officers, in direct contradiction to the declaration to me, that they did not wish such a thing; only eight Englishmen have remained behind, two only of which number have volunteered for their service.

"Leaving the character of my officers and ship's company, as well as my own, to the decision of this honorable court, the justice of whose sentence no person can presume to question, I close my narrative, craving indulgence for having taken up so much of their time.

FROM THE AURORA.

In no one action fought during the present war, has there been more courage and gallantry displayed than in the attack made by the privateer Rolla, of Baltimore, on the British ship Rio Nueva, and as no account has been published of the action, I herewith send you a statement of it, which reflects so much credit

on the conduct of captain Dooley, his officers and men. The Rolla originally carried four 12 pound carronades in her waist, and double fortified twelve—mounted on a pivot—in a gale of wind off Madeira, the four 12 pounders were obliged to be thrown overboard and only one gun remained—with this, however, on the 4th December the Rolla attacked the Rio Nueva, mounting 18 guns, and 30 men, and took her after an action of twenty minutes.

It is true, there occurred, very fortunately during the action, no casualties; but the men on board the Rolla, animated by the courage and conduct of captain Dooley and his officers, evinced a fixed determination to take the enemy or perish—one of the men had a hole made thro' his hat, by a grape shot—"well," said the brave fellow, "they have given me an air hole, which has saved me the trouble of making one myself."—And another during the whole time, was singing "the capture of the Guerriere," which animated the others extremely! When the ship struck, the Rolla had ranged up within pistol shot, and was preparing to board.—The British captain observed to captain Dooley, when he came on board the Rolla, that he had lost the fruits of thirty-five years labor, which the chief mate hearing, said that was very hard—but asked drily, "well, what will the 18 guns striking to an American privateer of one—and that, for his part, "he was ashamed of it."

This example, so worthily set, we trust will be followed by many of our other vessels, and it ought to be made known to animate them to equal, if not surpass it.

LAND TO LEASE.

THE subscriber will lease for a term of years, a tract of about 3500 acres of LAND, on Buffalo Creek, Monongalia County, Virginia; a great proportion of this tract lays on the fork of the creek, about ten miles from its junction with the Monongalia River, and about three hundred acres of the first rate bottom. There are several mills in the neighbourhood of this land, and a public road running entirely through it. It is situated in a fine grazing country, and nearly as convenient to market as the south branch grazing farms, and by judicious management may be rendered of great value. The terms will be easy.—For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Shepherd's-Town, Jefferson County, Va.

JAMES BROWN.

February 19.

Ten Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on Friday the 13th inst. William Johnson, an apprentice to the blacksmith trade, twenty years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, heavy built, fond of drink and void of manners. Any person taking up and returning said apprentice, or placing him in the common jail so that I get him again shall receive the above reward, but no charges.—All persons are hereby cautioned against employing or harboring the said apprentice, as I shall certainly avail myself of the benefit of the law against such offenders.

TH. H. GRADY.

Feb. 19.

Matthew Wilson, CHAIR-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business, at the west end of the main street in Charles-Town, in the house formerly occupied by John Lemon, where he is ready to supply all those who may please to call on him with Windsor Chairs, Settees, &c. made in the newest fashion, of the best materials and workmanship, and on the lowest terms. He intends commencing the Wheel-Wright business in the spring.

Charles-Town, Feb. 12, 1813.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the recruiting rendezvous in Shepherd's-Town, Jefferson County, Va. on the 6th inst. a soldier named JOHN MANNING, born in Dumfries, Va. aged 24 years, five feet seven inches high, light complexion, light hair, light eyes, and by profession a labourer. Had on when he deserted, a rifleman's uniform coat, woolen vest, green woolen overalls, and a ruffled shirt. The above reward will be paid on his delivery to any officer of the United States army, together with all reasonable charges.

HENRY V. SWEARINGEN, Lieut. of U. S. regt. riflemen.

Jan. 29.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Geo. A. Muse, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons, to whom the estate is indebted, are solicited to produce their accounts to the subscriber, properly authenticated. BATAILLE MUSE, Adm'or. of the estate of Geo. A. Muse, dec'd. Jefferson County, Jan. 29. 3 m.

Stray Shoat.

CAME to the subscriber's farm on Elk Branch, about the 1st of September, 1812, a black and red Shoat—Appraised to one dollar and fifty cents. The owner is desirous to come, prove property, pay charges and take it away. HENRY MILLER. February 5.

Clover Seed.

IT is the opinion of the best judges, that success in raising this valuable article, is more than two to one, in favor of early sowing.—It is now ready for delivery, at a low price in Shepherd's-Town. JAMES S. LANE. January 29, 1813.

A Request.

THE subscriber requests all those indebted to him to discharge their accounts by the first of April next, as he wishes to purchase a complete new Carding Machine, for which he must pay cash, and to have his old one repaired, so that he can card wool in a complete manner he ensuing season. JONA. WICKERSHAM. Darkeville, Jan. 29, 1813.

To Millers & Millwrights.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF BEST WARRANTED BOLTING CLOTHS; ALSO, BEST HOME-MADE TWILLED BAGS. JAMES S. LANE. Shepherd's-town, January 8, 1813.

A CARD.

ALL those in arrears to the subscriber are earnestly requested to discharge their respective balances.—The utility of this must be obvious to every one, as it will enable him to supply them on better terms than if they withheld his funds. To his punctual customers he tenders his most grateful thanks, and assures them, nothing will afford him more pleasure than to serve them at all times with such articles as they may want, on the best possible terms. JAMES S. LANE. Shepherd's-Town, Jan. 22, 1813.

NOTICE.

BOOKS will be opened at Mr. W. W. Lane's store, Charles-Town, and at Mr. R. Humphreys' store, Harper's Ferry, on the 22d February next, by the commissioners of Harper's-Ferry & Charles Town Turnpike road, to receive subscriptions to the same under the act of incorporation. January 29.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the recruiting rendezvous at Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. on the 17th ultimo, a soldier named WILLIAM DAVIS, born (as he says) in Frederick county, Va. but supposed to have been born in the state of Pennsylvania—aged 18 years, five feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, dark eyes, dark hair, and by profession a labourer—had on when last seen, a soldier's hat, blue hunting shirt, striped overalls of homemade cloth—other articles of clothing not recollected. It is earnestly requested that the utmost diligence should be used in apprehending and delivering said deserter to some officer of the U. S. army, by whom the above reward will be paid, together with all reasonable charges. OTHO W. CALLIS, Lieut. 12th regt. U. S. Infantry. Feb. 5.

Stray Yearling.

CAME to the subscriber's residence at Berry Hill, sometime in September last, a brown Yearling Bull, with a white belly, marked with a swallow fork in the right and a slip off the left year. The owner is desirous to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away. LEVI CLEVELAND. February 6.

Stray Mare.

CAME to the subscriber's farm about five miles from Shepherd's-town, a dark bay mare, without brand or mark, four years old next spring, about 14 hands high, and appears to be with foal—Appraised to 40 dollars. ROBERT AVIS. Feb. 19.

For Sale or Rent.

THE yellow house on Congress street, in Charlestown, adjoining the Presbyterian meeting house lot.—The house is large and convenient, with three rooms below and three above stairs, with two neat parlors. There is a full lot of ground attached to the house, with a kitchen, smoke house, corn house, stable, &c. For terms apply to Samuel Russell, Charlestown, or to the subscriber at Harper's Ferry. THOMAS RAWLINGS. January 15.

Jefferson County, to wit, January Court, 1813. Leonard Y. Davis, Thomas W. Davis, and William R. Davis, Plaintiffs,

vs. Joseph W. Davis, Samuel Davis, Clementius R. Davis, Aquila Davis, Mary Davis, Nancy W. Davis, and Wm. Worthington, adm'or with the will annexed, of Joseph Wilson, dec'd., 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 Plaintiffs by their counsel, it is ordered that the said def. Wm. Worthington do appear here on the 4th Monday in April 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 posted at the front door of the court house of said county: And it is further ordered that the other defendants do not pay, convey away or secret any monies, in their hands due, or goods or effects belonging to the said defendant William Worthington, until the further order of this court. A Copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, CLK.

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 Kerseys, Half-Thicks and Plains Jersey Stripes and Plains Superfine Cloths & Cassimeres } assorted Middle and low-priced ditto, } colors Bedford Cords and Stockinets Velvets and Velvetines, assorted Marselles, Toilettette, Swansdown and Silk Vestings Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery Silk, Kid, Shabby 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. tf

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 Crowley Steel, warranted first quality, for Axes and other edge Tools, Best English Blister, for Mill Irons, Hammers, &c. Do. Country Blister, for Iron, Sheet Iron, Strap Iron. ALSO, Anvils and Vices, of the first rate. JAMES S. LANE. Shepherd's-Town, Nov. 20.

Apprentices Indentures For sale at this Office.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 25. Copy of a letter from Commodore WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated, U. S. FRIGATE CONSTITUTION, St. Salvadore, 3d Jan. 1813.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that on the 29th ultimo, at 2 P. M. in South lat. 13 6, and West long. 38, about 10 leagues distance from the coast of Brazil, I fell in with and captured His Britannic Majesty's Frigate JAV A, of 49 guns, and upwards of 400 men, commanded by Captain Lambert, a very distinguished officer. The action lasted 1 hour 55 minutes, in which time the enemy was completely dismantled, not having a spar of any kind standing. The loss on board the Constitution was 9 killed and 25 wounded as per enclosed list.—The enemy had 60 killed and 101 wounded certainly (among the latter Captain Lambert mortally.) but by the enclosed letter written on board this ship (by one of the officers of the Java) and accidentally found, it is evident that the enemy's wounded must have been much greater than as above stated, and who must have died of their wounds previously to their being removed. The letter states 60 killed and 170 wounded.

For further details of the action, I beg leave to refer you to the enclosed extracts from my Journal. The Java had in addition to her own crew upwards of 100 supernumerary officers and seamen to join the British ships of war in the East Indies; also Lieut. Gen. Hislop, appointed to the command of Bombay, Major Walker and Capt. Wood of his staff, and Captain Marshall, master and commander in the British navy going to the East Indies to take command of a sloop of war there.

Should I attempt to do justice by representation, to the brave and good conduct of all my officers and crew during the action, I should fail in the attempt; therefore suffice it to say, that the whole of their conduct was such as to merit my highest encomiums. I beg leave to recommend the officers particularly to the notice of government, as also the unfortunate seamen who were wounded, and the families of those brave men who fell in the action.

The great distance from our own coast and the perfect wreck we made the enemy's frigate, forbade every idea of attempting to take her to the U. States; I had therefore no alternative but burning her, which I did on the 31st ultimo after receiving all the prisoners and the baggage, which was very tedious work, only having one boat left out of eight and not one left on board the Java.

On blowing up the frigate Java, I proceeded to this place, where I have landed all the prisoners on their parole, to return to England and there remain until regularly exchanged, and not to serve in their professional capacities in any place or in any manner whatever against the United States of America, until said exchange is effected.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect, your obedient humble servant. WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE. Hon. Secretary of the Navy, City of Washington.

The following is a list of his Britannic Majesty's military and naval officers paroled at St. Salvadore, by Com. Bainbridge:—

- 1 Lieut. General } Military officers.
1 Major
1 Captain
1 Post-Captain
1 Master and Commander.
5 Lieutenants
3 Lieuts. of Marines
1 Surgeon
2 Assistant Surgeons
1 Purser
15 Midshipmen
1 Gunner
1 Boatswain
1 Master
1 Carpenter
2 Captain's Clerks

28 Officers. 323 Petty officers, seamen, marines, and boys, exclusive of 9 Portuguese seamen, liberated and given up to the Governor of St. Salvadore, and 8 passengers, private characters whom the Commodore did not

consider prisoners of war, and permitted them to land without any restraint.

All the officers and seamen taken in the Java were paroled by Commodore Bainbridge, and landed on the 3d of January at St. Salvadore, Brazil.

[The extract from Commodore Bainbridge's Journal, differs very little from the account given in our last, and is therefore omitted.—The following is the letter alluded to in the foregoing dispatch.]

Prisoner on board the American frigate Constitution, St. Salvadore, Jan. 1, 1813, Brazil.

My Dear Sir,—I am sorry to inform you of the unpleasant news of Mr. Gascoigne's death. Mr. Gascoigne & myself were shipmates in the Marlborough and first came to sea together. He was shot in the early part of the action by a round shot in his right thigh and died a few minutes after; 4 other of his messmates fared the same fate, together with 60 men killed and 170 wounded. The official account you no doubt heard of before this reaches you. I beg you will let all his friends and relations hear of his untimely fate. We were on board the Java frigate for a passage to India, when we fell in with this frigate. Two parcels I have sent you under good care—hope this will reach you safe. Your's truly, (Signed) H. D. CORNECK. Lt. Peter V. Wood, 22d regt. of Foot, Isle of France or Bourbon, E. Indies. A true copy, WM. BAINBRIDGE.

NOTE.—Mr. Cloete, by whom this letter was intended to be sent, was a passenger on board the Java, and a native of the Cape of Good Hope. He was not considered by me a prisoner, but had permission to land immediately on our arrival at St. Salvadore. W. B.

U. S. FRIGATE CONSTITUTION, At Sea, 25th January, 1813. In lat. 7 20, N. long. 41 30, W.

SIR—By this conveyance, (a valuable prize to the Horns!) I have the honor to send you a copy of my dispatch from St. Salvadore, containing the information of the capture and destruction of H. B. M. frigate Java, by the frigate Constitution, under my command.

The damage the Constitution received in the action, but more especially the decayed state she is in, made it necessary for me to return to the United States for repairs; otherwise I should have continued to prosecute my original plans for the operation of the squadron under my command, and should thereby, beyond doubt have considerably distressed the enemy's commerce. Expecting to arrive very soon after your receiving this letter, induces me to postpone giving you further particulars until my arrival, when I shall have the honor of giving you details in full.

I have the honor to be, sir, With the greatest respect, Your obt. humble servant, Wm. BAINBRIDGE. Hon. Secretary of the Navy, City of Washington.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Saturday, February 20.

SUSPENSION OF NON IMPORTATION. On motion of Mr. Cheves, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill partially to suspend the Non-importation acts, and to lay additional duties on foreign tonnage.

The question was taken on Mr. Wright's motion, and carried. For striking out 63 Against it 23

A motion was then made that the committee rise and report progress.—Carried. The bill was reported to the House as amended, and the question of concurring with the committee in striking out the first section was carried, Yeas 79, Nays 24.

The 2d, 3d, and 4th sections of the bill, being connected with and depending upon the 1st section, of course fell with it. Mr. Bibb moved that the 8th section which limits the operation of the bill to

the 1st day of January next, be stricken out.

Before the question on Mr. Bibb's motion was decided, a motion was made to adjourn and carried—half past 4 o'clock.

Monday, February 22.

Mr. Cheves reported a bill making appropriations for the support of the military establishment and of the militia in the actual service of the United States for the year 1813; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Tallman offered the following resolution for consideration, which was ordered to lie on the table:

Resolved, That the committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to bring in a bill for the benefit of the officers and crew of the frigate Constitution, granting to them a sum not less than 100,000 dollars as a reward for their gallantry in their late naval victory.

Mr. Grundy offered a resolution to the following effect, which, after the rejection of a motion to lay it on the table, was agreed to by a large majority:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for an earlier day for the next meeting of Congress than that fixed by the Constitution?

ENFORCEMENT OF NON IMPORTATION.

The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, viz. the remnant of the bill lately referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

The motion pending on the last adjournment was, to strike out the 5th section, which prohibits the Judges of the U. States from giving up property under jurisdiction, on the owner's giving bonds for refunding its value.

After considerable desultory debate, the motion to strike out the section was negatived.

For striking out the section 44 Against it 73

On motion of Mr. Milnor, a new section was added to the bill, limiting its duration to the continuance of the war.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, as amended, embracing in this form merely the provision for enforcing the non-importation act, and the duty on foreign tonnage.

The vote on the question of engrossment was Yeas 67, Nays 45.

NAVAL HEROISM.

The following message was received from the President of the United States. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States.

I lay before Congress a letter with accompanying documents from capt. Bainbridge, now commanding the U. S. frigate, the Constitution, reporting his capture and destruction of the British frigate the Java. The circumstances and the issue of this combat afford another example of the professional skill and heroic spirit, which prevail in our naval service. The signal display of both by capt. Bainbridge his officers and crew, command the highest praise.

This being a second instance in which the condition of the captured ship, by rendering it impossible to get her into port, has barred a contemplated reward of successful valor, I recommend to the consideration of Congress the equity and propriety of a general provision allowing, in such cases, both past and future, a fair proportion of the value which would accrue to the captors, on the safe arrival and sale of the prize.

JAMES MADISON. February 22, 1813.

The bill to alter the times of holding the district courts of New-York and Virginia, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill to amend the naturalization laws passed through a committee of the whole and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Newton, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Pickens in the chair, on the bill to prohibit any vessel of the U. States from trading under any pass or license from a foreign power.

The bill received several amendments in committee; but the committee rose without having gone through the same, and obtained leave to sit again.

Wednesday, Feb. 24. The bill making compensation to the officers and crew of the frigate Constitution for the destruction of the British frigates Guerriere and Java, was read a third time and passed by Yeas and Nays. For the bill 71 Against the bill 39

to continue the Mediterranean fund; and the bill to alter the times of holding the district courts of New-York and Virginia; were severally read a third time and passed.

The bill for imposing an additional duty on foreign tonnage, and for enforcing the non-importation act, was read a third time and passed.

THE FRIGATE CONSTITUTION.

On motion of Mr. Bassett, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole Mr. Lewis in the chair, on the bill reported by the Naval committee this morning, to compensate the officers and crew of the United States frigate Constitution for the destruction of the British frigates Guerriere and Java. [This bill provides that 500,000 dollars shall be paid out of the Treasury to Capt. Hull and the officers and crew of the Constitution frigate, and a like sum to Capt. Bainbridge and his crew, for their two gallant achievements; and appropriates a sum of 500,000 dollars therefor.]

Mr. Bassett moved to fill the first blank with 50,000 dollars.

After some conversation between Messrs. Bassett, Ely, Stow, and Milnor, on the propriety of making a general instead of a special provision on this head, as recommended by the President—

The question on filling the first blank with 50,000 dollars, was carried in the affirmative, yeas 60.

The second blank was then filled with 100,000 dollars.

The committee rose and reported the bill; and the amendments were concurred in.

Mr. Alston renewed a motion, which he had ineffectually offered in the committee, to amend the bill by adding a provision for the payment of the sum appropriated in this bill out of such fund as shall have accrued from prizes.

This motion was opposed by Mr. Bassett, Mr. Quincy, and Mr. Milnor, on the ground that the proceeds of prizes was already pledged for the establishment of a pension fund for decrepid and disabled seamen.

The motion was negatived by Yeas & Nays, as follows:

For the motion 36 Against it 70

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The speaker laid before the House a memorial from sundry citizens of New-York, remonstrating against any change in the non-importation act.

EXTRA SESSION.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Laock in the chair, on the bill to alter the time of the next meeting of Congress.

Mr. Grundy moved to fix the day for the 4th Monday in May.

Mr. Pickens stated the situation of North-Carolina, which would preclude her from returning members to this House before the time moved by the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. Roberts opposed the motion for so early a day—he did not believe it necessary to meet at so early a day for the purpose of laying taxes. He moved to fix on the first Monday in October.

Mr. Grundy spoke in support of his motion as necessary to the public service; and enforced his opinion by arguments drawn from the necessity of imposing taxes or devising other revenue for the support of government.

Mr. Johnson was opposed to meeting before October next; because an earlier session was unnecessary for raising a revenue for 1814. If the tax bills were passed before the 1st of January, 1814, he said they would be in time to produce the necessary revenue for that year. An earlier meeting would embarrass rather than assist the operations of the government.

After Mr. Johnson sat down—the committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

Wednesday, Feb. 24. The bill making compensation to the officers and crew of the frigate Constitution for the destruction of the British frigates Guerriere and Java, was read a third time and passed by Yeas and Nays.

For the bill 71 Against the bill 39

Some conversation took place on the phraseology proper for the title of the