

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IX.]

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1816.

[No. 453.]

TO THE HERB ROSEMARY.

By Henry Kirke White.
Sweet scented flower! who art wont to bloom
On January's front severe,
And o'er the wintry desert drear,
To waft thy waste perfume!
Come, thou shalt form my nosegay now,
And I will bind thee round my brow;
And as I twine the mournful wreath,
I'll weave a melancholy song,
And sweet the strain shall be and long,
The melody of death.

Come, funeral flower, that lovest to dwell
With the pale corpse in lonely tomb,
And throw across the desert gloom
A sweet decaying smell;
Come, press my lips, and lie with me,
Beneath the lowly alder tree,
And we will sleep a pleasant sleep,
And not a care shall dare intrude,
To break the marble solitude,
So peaceful and so deep.

And hark! the wind god, as he flies,
Moans hollow in the forest trees,
And sailing on the gusty breeze,
Mysterious music dies,
Sweet flower! that requiem still is mine,
It warns me to the lowly shrine,
The cold turf altar of the dead;
My grave shall be in yon lone spot,
Where as I lie by all forgot,
A dying fragrance thou wilt o'er my ashes shed.

* The rosemary buds in January. It is the flower commonly put in the coffins of the dead.

Short Chapter of Hints and Advices on the subject of Hard Times.

BY ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

How Poor Families should "work it."
What shall we eat? What shall we drink?
Where will we be clothed?—Take courage, if you are in the right way.—Providence helps those who rely upon Providence, and meanwhile employ their best endeavors to help themselves.

If you are a poor man, and in these hard times, sorely weighed down; look, that in the ponderous scale there be no weights of your own furnishing.

You have a family to support.—And is that all? Have you no idleness to support? no extravagance to support? no vice to support? Are you diligent, yourself, in your occupation? Instead of running, here and there, after amusement, do you carefully husband your time, and do you diligently employ your hands in providing things necessary for the body. Is the good woman, one "that seeketh wool and flax, and worketh willingly with her hands"? Do you both do your best to bring up your sons and daughters in habits of industry. Do you try your best to save, as well as to earn? Are there no items of family expense which you might expunge, and yet neither suffer, nor considerably feel the want of them?—If you are not given to strong drink nor any consuming vice else, and if you have hands and health to labor, and a good will to work hard and be saving, both yourself and your household; then, "thank God and take courage."

Hard as the times are, and hard as in all likelihood they will continue to be, poor families that are blest with health, and whose hands are taught to labour, will be able to provide themselves with necessaries, and even to lay up something for the seasons of sickness and of age. But then they must buckle close to their business, day in and day out; they must be no less saving than industrious; they must be content with plain food and plain attire, and with the bare necessities and essential comforts of life.

But "go now," ye who wittingly and willingly strike hands with poverty; whose chosen way lead directly and inevitably to want and woe. Will the heavens, think ye, rain down bread, to feed the mouth of idleness? Shall miracles be wrought to assist in extravagance, waste, dissipation, an profligacy? Has *Tom Tiddler* any right to complain of the times?—*Tom Tiddler*, who in maintaining one vice, spends as much as would maintain three children.

In sober truth, there are too many of such husbands and fathers; too many resolved to feed their vices, though their families should starve.

IF I WAS HE.

Ah! what if you was? Why I would do so and so. No sir, under the same circumstances, you would do just like him or worse.

If I was a minister, says a well meaning parishioner, & had as little to do as most ministers have, I would study my sermons better. I would not so ne into the pulpit without a sermon, and have to make one as I go along. No, would I preach one of Blair's?

If I was a lawyer, says a farmer, I should not have the fare to ask three dollars for a word of advice? But suppose, sir, you had spent five hundred pounds in qualifying yourself to give that advice?

Neighbor such a one has a farm—he owns a large stock of cattle—but he lives wretched in his house. His wife is a drozle, his floors are an inch thick with dirt—his tables and chairs are covered with grease. If I was he, I would put things in better order, or I'd know the reason why?—Alas, poor

A Fuller Wanted.

The Proprietor wishes to employ a person who understands the Felling and Dying Business, to whom good wages or a part of the mill will be given. A single man coming with good recommendations, would be preferred; otherwise one with a small family will answer.
BENJAMIN BEBLER.
Mills Grove, October 30.

FOR SALE.

A part of the tract of land called 'Willis' place, on the east side of the Shenandoah river, containing
Fifty four Acres,
about 20 acres of which has been lately cleared, the balance is well timbered—there are no improvements, no water, but a never failing stream of good water, runs very close to it. The land is good.—Terms \$500 cash, in cash and 1000 dollars at the expiration of a year without interest, or two annual payments with interest. Apply to the subscriber near Charles-Town Jefferson County Va.
BATAILLE MUSE.
Nov. 6.

DISCOVERY OF THE HOLY CROSS.

An article in the French papers, dated Rome, the 16th ult. says:
"The festival of the discovery of the Holy Cross has been celebrated here with all the pomp usually observed in the grand solemnities of the church. During the sacred office a crowded orchestra performed a piece of music worthy of Angels. The diplomatic body, a great number of cardinals, all the prelates, and a number of foreigners, attended mass. The royal family of Spain were all present."

The festival here alluded to, was instituted in commemoration of the supposed discovery by St. Helena, in the year 336, of the Cross upon which our Saviour actually suffered. Some of the Catholic fathers relate that her Saintship, being admonished by divine visions, proceeded to Jerusalem, where she ordered excavations to be made amidst the ruins on the spot where the crucifixion was ascertained to have taken place. The workmen after digging to some depth, found three crosses. This circumstance occasioned considerable perplexity, as they were afraid, to use the words of Sulpicius Severus, "lest through human error they should consecrate the graves of one of the thieves instead of the cross of the Lord?"

The providential passing of a funeral suggested an expedient for relieving them from this dilemma. Two of the crosses were applied to the corpse without producing any effect, but on its being touched by the third, the dead body immediately started into life. This latter was of course, denominated the true cross, and was consecrated with great pomp. Others of the fathers tell us, that the miracle by which it was ascertained was the instantaneous recovery of a sick female upon her touching it; and St. Ambrose says, that the finders were enabled to distinguish it from the other two, by the inscription on it remaining entire. However this may be, St. Helena is said to have carried a piece of it to her son, Constantine the Great. A portion of this fragment was enclosed in the statue of the Emperor, and the remainder was transmitted to Rome. According to the ancient fathers, Constantine also received two of the nails with which our Lord was fixed to the cross, one of which he converted into a bridle bit, and with the other he lined his diadem. St. Gregory of Tours, however, asserts, that four of the nails were brought to Constantine, two of them were superadded to his bridle-bit; the third decorated his helmet; and the fourth was thrown into the Adriatic, which has ever since been less tempestuous than it had been in former times. By the latter end of the fourth century, there was scarcely a church in Christendom but had been supplied with pieces of the true cross from Jerusalem, though most of them seem to have been subsequently lost; but, notwithstanding these incessant spoliations, if St. Paulinus of Nola is to be believed, the cross sustained a perpetual power of renovation—"quodlibet dividitur sumantibus, et semper totum venerantibus." Paulinus himself had a chip of it sent to him by John, the Bishop of Jerusalem, by which he distinguished an extensive conflagration at Nola, when he found his own habitation endangered by its progress. St. Louis, whose festival has just been celebrated with so much eclat at Paris had the merit of procuring for the Gallican Church the crown of thorns, our Saviour's robe, sword, the lance, the sponge and a great piece of the true cross, which he purchased from the Emperor of the Latins. With regard to the latter article, the President Henault says—"It is believed that this fragment of the genuine cross is the same that was brought from Jerusalem by St. Helena to her son Constantine the Great?" If this opinion be correct, the piece that was enclosed in Constantine's statue must have been as miraculously gifted as that which was left at Jerusalem; for, as we have above stated, the greater part of what St. Helena carried off, was sent to Rome. Such is a sketch of one of the numerous legendary absurdities which, in consequence of the re-establishment of the Papal hierarchy, are again to be imposed on the credulity of the ignorant and superstitious.

PLAISTER OF PARIS.

The subscriber will sell the single quality Plaster, at \$3 1/2 by the single ton, and \$ 8 per ton for any quantity not less than three tons.—This valuable article being now at lower prices than it can well be offered at, farmers would do well to enrich their lands and themselves by a liberal use of it.
JACOB MORGAN.
Alexandria, Nov. 6.

Lewis and Henry Young, TAILORS.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have commenced the Tailoring Business in the house lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Young, silversmith, opposite Wilkinson's Inn, where all work in their line will be executed in the most fashionable and durable manner, and on the shortest notice.
Charles-town, Nov. 6.

The sign of Henry Smith's INN.

The subscriber hereby informs the public, that he has opened a house of public entertainment in the Town of Smithfield and county of Jefferson, on the main street near the run, and adjoining Mr. James Clarke's. He assures the public that he is abundantly supplied with every article necessary for genteel and comfortable accommodation.
Nov. 6. HENRY SMITH.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE subscribers are now opening a very large assortment of well selected Fall and Winter Goods, which have been purchased for cash, unusually low. They invite their friends and customers, who wish to purchase cheap goods, to call and view their assortment, and they shall not be disappointed in having goods at prices far below their most sanguine expectations. They have on hand as usual, a complete supply of
GROCERIES,
—ALSO—
Cogniac Brandy, Spirits, Wines and Whisky, Flax Hackles, Crowley and Blistered Steel, Hoop and Sheet Iron, hammered and cut Nails of all sizes, Patent and other Medicines, China, Glass, Queen's and Stone Ware.
W. & J. LANE.
Charlestown, October 30.

NOTICE.

All those indebted to the subscriber will call and pay John Carlike, who has my books and full power to settle and receive the money; I hope all those indebted to me will call and pay off their accounts immediately.
JOHN ANDERSON.
Nov 20.

Come and pay off your Debts.

All those indebted to John Carlike & Co. are requested to come forward and pay off their bonds, notes and accounts immediately. The necessity of this request must be obvious to every person interested. It is well known that business of this kind cannot be done without money; it is actually necessary that every person owing us should discharge their accounts now. Should they neglect doing so, they will find their notes and accounts in the officer's hands in a very short time—but we hope no person will compel us to resort to that unpleasant and unprofitable means of collecting.
Wheat, Flour and Rye will be taken at a fair market price—therefore, no person can have any excuse hereafter for not paying his debts.
JOHN CARLILE & CO.
November 13.

Elegance & Comfort Combined.

The subscriber has now open for sale A SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF
Ladies' Pelisse Cloths,
Ladies' Morocco and Calfskin Boots, Shoes of every description,
Elegant Straw Hats and Bonnets, Stockings in great variety,
Silks of almost all colours, twill, figured and plain,
Masks of almost every description, Canes, an extensive assortment, Crapes in great abundance,
Silk and Cotton Shawls and Handkerchiefs of almost every kind,
Spermaceti Candles, well assorted, Second quality, and coarse tittle,
Rice Blankets, of all sizes and qualities, Linens, coarse and fine, brown and white, Flannels of various colours,
Stockingnets, Cords, Velvets, Velveties, Corduroys and Cassimeres, completely assorted,
Bombazets, Bombazeens, Ginghams and Dimities,
Domestic Cottons, Bocking Baizes, &c. In short it is impossible to enumerate the assortment of Dry Goods now on hand, in an advertisement.
Together with
Spirits, Wines, Rum, French Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, Fresh Tea, Sugars, Loaf, Lump and Brown Coffee, Tobacco, Chocolate, good Old Cheese and Philadelphia Porter, with the whole tribe of Groceries,
China Glass and Japan Ware, Bureau and Bedstead Mounting, Locks and Hinges, Nails assorted, Ropes and Brushes, and a thousand other things.
Call at the subscriber's Store, on the Hill, in Shepherd's-Town, where a little money will enable purchasers to clothe themselves with elegance and comfort.
JOHN KEARSLEY.
Shepherd's-Town, Nov. 13.

Jefferson County to wit.

AT a Court holden for Jefferson County on Monday the 28th day of Oct. 1816. John Dixon and James Hite, Compls.

Against Moses Wilson and Son, B. D. Mullekin, Wilson and Mullekin, Taylor, Robert C. Lee, William Little, John B. Henry, Abram Davenport, Braxton Davenport and James L. Ranson. Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.
The Dfs. B. D. Mullekin, Wilson, & Mullekin and Taylor, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of the 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 Dfs. B. D. Mullekin, Wilson and Mullekin and Taylor do appear here on the fourth Monday in December next & answer the bill of the complainants; and that the said Dfs. M. Wilson & Son, R. C. Lee, Wm. Little, John B. Henry, Abram Davenport, Braxton Davenport and James L. Ranson, do not pay, convey away or secrete any monies by their owing to, or goods or effects in their hands belonging to the absent Dfs. B. D. Mullekin, Wilson and Mullekin and Taylor until the further order of this court: And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository published in Charles-Town for two months successively and posted at the door of the Court House of this County.
A Copy—teste
GEO. HITE, Clk.

Jefferson County to wit.

AT a Court holden for Jefferson County on Monday the 28th day of Oct. 1816. Thomas Scott, George Trotter and John Telford, Compls.

Against Berriman B. Bredin, Townsend Beckham and Philip Hoffman. Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.
The Defendant Berriman B. Bredin not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing by satisfactory testimony that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth: On the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said Dfr. Bredin do appear here on the fourth Monday in December next and answer the bill of the complainants; and that the Defendants Townsend Beckham and Philip Hoffman do not pay, convey away or secrete any monies by their owing to, or goods or effects in their hands belonging to the absent Defendant Bredin until the further order of this court: And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository published in Charles-town for two months successively, and posted at the door of the Court House of this county.
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Blank Deeds, Apprentices Indentures, Constables Warrants, Attachments, Bail Bonds, and Forthcoming Bonds for sale at this Office.

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Wheat, Flour and Rye will be taken at a fair market price—therefore, no person can have any excuse hereafter for not paying his debts.
JOHN CARLILE & CO.
November 13.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale on Wednesday the 18th inst. at the late dwelling of Robert Throckmorton, dec'd.—The following property, viz. one Negro Woman and her three children, one of them a girl about twelve years old, one a boy about nine years old, and one at her breast—Also one good riding mare, and a quantity of household and kitchen furniture. The terms of sale will be made known on said day.
All persons having claims against the estate of the said Robert Throckmorton, dec'd. are hereby requested to bring them forward properly authenticated for settlement—and all persons that may be indebted to said estate, either by Bond, Note or Book account, are requested to make payment immediately.
SEBASTIAN EATY, Adm'r.
with the will annexed
December 4.

EDUCATION.

A person, qualified to teach the Latin & Greek languages; English, English grammar, Geography, Arithmetic & the various branches of the Mathematics, will (if sufficiently encouraged,) accept of such a situation, in some village or neighborhood, near this place; where he can be accommodated with a comfortable dwelling house, &c. A letter addressed to I. S. Charles-Town, Va. will be immediately attended to.
Charles-Town, Dec. 4.

Negroes for Hire.

TO be hired at Leetown, on Saturday the 28th instant, about twenty or more negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls.
RICH'D. BAYLOR.
December 4.

JOHN PACKETT, OF THE NAVY.

Wishes to sell two stout, healthy Negro Women, one with one child, the other with two.
Charlestown, December 4.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

TO be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the 2d day of January next,
A Tract or Parcel of Land, lying in the County of Jefferson, state of Virginia, containing 600 acres, being part of the land whereon Robert Learight now lives, in a populous neighborhood, convenient to valuable mills. The sale will be made under a Deed of Trust from said Robert Learight to the subscriber, for the use of John Day, and George Crossdale, and will take place on the premises.
ARCH. MAGILL, as Trustee.
Dec. 4.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, on Tuesday the 30th inst. at the late dwelling of Jacob H. Manning, dec'd, the following property, viz. Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils, consisting of Waggon, Ploughs, Harrows, &c. Household and Kitchen Furniture. Also, a quantity of Corn, Wheat and Oats—A credit of nine months will be given on all property except the grain, which will be sold for cash. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when due attendance will be given by
JAMES HITE, Agent.
N. B. At the same time it is probable the farm will be offered for rent, and the negroes hired out.
December 4.

FOR SALE, A Handsome Negro Girl, fifteen years of age—Inquire of the PRINTER.

Nov. 20.

SOLE LEATHER.

THE Subscriber has on hand a quantity of prime Spanish Sole Leather, which has been in use for upwards of two years, which he will sell low for Cash. Rye or Corn will be taken at the market price.
JACOB E. PARSON.
Dec. 4.

CAUTION.

THE subscriber notifies the public that he forbids any person's having any manner of dealings with his negroes, and particularly with his old man Robin, (whom he has had fixed on a little tenement on the mountain) without his permission. Those who shall be found to disregard this notice, will be dealt with according to law.
WELDON BRINTON.
The Retreat, December 4.

Regimental Orders.

ROBERT R. CONRAD, is appointed Adjutant to the 55th Regt. Virginia Militia, and will be respected and obeyed accordingly.
VAN RUTHERFORD, Lt. Col.
Nov. 13.

Farmers now is the time to save your COBS.

THE subscribers have their mill, (on the Opequan, one mile from Smithfield) in complete order for grinding corn, cob and all, which they will do on the shortest notice. This is a saving of one third to the farmers, if having been correctly ascertained by those who have tried it. If any one thinks otherwise, now is the time to try and be convinced.
SEYBERT & JRELA.
December 4.

ESTRAY COW.

TAKEN up, on the first instant, by the subscriber, living about a mile from Charles-town, a dark brindled milky COW, with a white spot on her rump, and some white on her belly, and has a calf about eight days old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.
JOHN MCGINNIS.
December 4.

ESTRAY SOW and Pigs.

CAME to the subscriber's farm near Lee-town, in September, (unknown to her until lately) a black and white sow and pigs, having no mark. The owner may have them by proving property and paying charges.
MARGARET B. BELL.
December 4.

RECEIVED

And just opened at the subscribers' store, near the Market House in Charles-town,
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
Fall and Winter Goods,
All of which will be sold at the most reduced prices. Our assortment being very good and all choice goods, those who wish to purchase, will certainly find it to their advantage to call here and see.
Cheap superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, Rose, striped and point Blankets, Molekin and other Coatings, Molekin, Swandown and other Vesting, Wool, Lambs Wool, and worsted Hosiery, Calicoes, Linens, Muslins and Cambricks, Baize, Flannels and Bombazettes,
And a variety of goods of almost every kind suitable for this part of the country.
Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Sugar, Molasses, Wine, Spirits, French Brandy, Indigo, Madder, Logwood, &c. &c.
With an Elegant Assortment of Knives and Forks, every quality, And a variety of other Hardware and Cutlery, Nails and Brads.
Those goods being purchased on the best terms, we are determined to sell them off very low.
JOHN CARLILE & CO.
November 20.

TIMELY NOTICE.

THOSE who are interested will be pleased to take notice, that the notes given at the sale of the subscriber, in last March, will become due and payable on Wednesday the 18th of next December. The subscriber will attend at Leetown on that day, where he hopes all concerned will meet him prepared to pay off their respective notes. As the subscriber lives at a considerable distance, he is confident every one will use their best exertions, to pay him on that day.
CASPAR W. WEVER.
November 13.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, DEC. 2.
This being the day prescribed by the Constitution for the annual Meeting of the Congress of the U. States, at 12 o'clock the President pro tempore of the Senate (Mr. GALLARD) took the chair, and the roll being called, by the secretary of the Senate (Mr. CURTIS) it appeared that a quorum was present.

The credentials of the Senators from Indiana (one of whom was present) having been read, some conversation took place respecting them, which resulted in the appointment of a committee to take the subject into consideration, it appearing that the copies of the constitution of the State had not been received in either House, though said to be transmitted as required by law, to the President and Speaker respectively. Mr. Taylor, therefore, though admitted to a seat, was not qualified.

The next business, and the only business besides the usual orders on organizing the Senate, was the proposition, by Mr. VAN-NUM, of the following resolve:
Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal a Law passed at the last Session of Congress, entitled "An act to change the mode of compensation to the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives and the Delegates from Territories;" and that a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill for that purpose.

The resolution lies on the table of course for one day.
After informing the other House that they were formed, &c. and appointing a committee for the same purpose to wait on the President, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, DEC. 2. 1816.
At 12 o'clock the SPEAKER (Mr. CLAY) took the chair, and the roll being called over by the Clerk of the House (Mr. DOUGLASS) it appeared that a quorum was present.

The usual orders were adopted for supplying the Members with papers, &c. for communicating with the SENATE, and for the appointment of a joint committee to wait on the President.
On motion of Mr. Taylor (N. Y.) it was ordered that the House meet at twelve instead of eleven o'clock of each day for the present. (The object of this change is to afford more time for the committees for the first week of two of the Session, whose sittings used to be interrupted, heretofore, almost as soon as commenced, by the meeting of the House.)
And the House adjourned.

President's Message.

TUESDAY, DEC. 3.
This day at 12 o'clock, the PRESIDENT of the United States transmitted, to both Houses of Congress, the following Message, by Mr. TOWN, his Secretary:
Follow citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives.

In reviewing the present state of our country, your attention cannot be withheld from the effect produced by peculiar seasons, which have very generally impaired the annual growth of the earth, and threaten scarcity in particular districts. Such, however, is the variety of soils, of climates, and of products, within our extensive limits, that the aggregate resources for subsistence, are more than sufficient for the aggregate wants. And as far as an economy of consumption, more than usual, may be necessary, our thankfulness is more due to Providence, for what is far more than a compensation, in the remarkable health which has distinguished the present year.

Amidst the advantages which have succeeded the peace of Europe, and that of the U. States with Great Britain, in a general invigoration of industry among us, and in the extension of our commerce, the value of which is more and more disclosing itself to commercial nations, it is to be regretted that a depression is experienced by particular branches of our manufactures, and by a portion of our navigation. As the first proceeds in an essential degree, from an excess of imported merchandise, which carries a check upon its own tendency, the cause, in its present extent, cannot be of very long duration. The evil will not, however, be viewed by Congress, without a recollection, that the manufacturing establishments, if suffered to sink too low, or languish too long, may not revive, after the causes shall have ceased; and that, in the vicissitudes of human affairs, situations may recur, in which a dependence on foreign sources, for indispensable supplies, may be among the most serious embarrassments.

The depressed state of our navigation is to be deplored, in a material degree, to its exclusion from the colonial ports of the nation most extensively conducted with us in commerce, and from the indirect operation of that exclusion.

Previous to the late convention at London, between the United States and Great Britain, the relative state of the navigation laws of the two countries, growing out of the treaty of 1793, had given to the British navigation a material advantage over the American, in the intercourse between the American ports and British ports in Europe. The convention of London equalized the laws of the two countries, relating to those ports; leaving the intercourse between our ports and the ports of the British colonies subject as before, to the respective regulations of the parties. The British government, endeavoring, now, regulations which prohibit trade between its colonies and the United States, in American vessels, whilst they permit a trade in British vessels, the American navigation loses accordingly, and the loss is augmented by the advantage which is given to the British competition over the American, in the navigation between our ports and British ports in Europe, by the numerous voyages, enjoyed by the one, and not enjoyed by the other.

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The reasonableness of the rules of reciprocity applied to one branch of the commercial intercourse, has been pressed on our part, as equally applicable to both branches; but it is ascertained, that the British Cabinet declines all negotiation on the subject, with a disavowal, however, of any disposition to view, in an unfriendly light, whatever countervailing regulations the United States may oppose to the regulations of which they complain. The wisdom of the Legislature will decide on the course, which, under these circumstances, is prescribed by a joint regard to the amicable relations between the two nations, and to the just interests of the United States.

I have the satisfaction to state, generally that we remain in amity with foreign powers. An occurrence has, indeed, taken place in the Gulf of Mexico, which if sanctioned by the Spanish government, may make an exception as to that power. According to the report of our naval commander, on that station, one of our public armed vessels, under a Spanish commander, and the American flag with the officers and crew, installed, in a manner calling for prompt reparation. This has been denied. In the mean time a frigate and smaller vessel of war have been ordered into that Gulf, for the protection of our commerce. It would be improper to omit, that the representative of his Catholic Majesty in the United States, lost no time in giving the strongest assurances, that no hostile order could have emanated from his government, and that it will be as ready to do, as to accept, whatever the nature of the case, and to be friendly relations of the two countries, shall be found to require.

The posture of our affairs with Algiers, at the present moment, is not known. The Bey

...a re-organization of the militia, on a plan which will form it into classes, according to the periods of life more or less adapted to military services? An efficient militia is authorized and contemplated by the constitution, and required by the present situation of free government. The present organization of our militia is universally regarded as less efficient than it ought to be made; and no organization can be better calculated to give it its due force, than a classification which will assign the foremost place in the defence of the country to that portion of its citizens, whose activity and animation best enable them to rally to its standard. Besides the consideration that a time of peace is the time when the change can be made with the most convenience and equity, it will now be aided by the experience of a recent war, in which the militia bore so interesting a part.

Congress will call to mind, that no adequate provision has yet been made for the uniformity of weights and measures also contemplated by the constitution. The great utility of a standard, fixed in its nature, and founded on the easy rule of decimal proportions, is sufficiently obvious. In the present year, an early state, and preparatory steps for introducing it, and a completion of the work will be a just title to the public gratitude.

The importance which I have attached to the establishment of a University within this District, on a scale and for objects worthy of the American nation, induces me to renew my recommendation of it to the favorable consideration of Congress: And I particularly invite again their attention to the expediency of exercising their existing powers, and where necessary, of resorting to the prescribed mode of enlarging them, in order to effectuate a comprehensive system of roads and canals, such as will have the effect of drawing more closely together every part of our country, by promoting intercourse, and improving it, and by increasing the share of every part in the common stock of national prosperity.

Occurrences having taken place which show that the statutory provision for the dispensation of criminal justice, are deficient in relation both to places and to persons under the exclusive cognizance of the national authority; an amendment of the law, embracing such cases will merit the earliest attention of the legislature. It will be a reasonable occasion, also, for inquiring how far legislative interposition may be further requisite in providing penalties for offences designated in the constitution or in the statutes, and to which either no penalties are annexed, or none with sufficient certainty. And I submit to the wisdom of Congress, whether a more enlarged revision of the criminal code be not expedient, for the purpose of mitigating, in certain cases, penalties which were adopted into it antecedent to experiments and examples which justify and recommend a more lenient policy.

The United States having been the first to abolish within the extent of their authority, the transportation of the natives of Africa into slavery, by prohibiting the introduction of slaves, and by punishing their citizens participating in the traffic, cannot but be gratified at the progress in this general suppression of so great an evil. They must feel, at the same time the greater solicitude, to give the fullest efficacy to their own regulations. With that view, the interposition of Congress appears to be required, by the violations and evasions which, it is suggested, are chargeable on unworthy citizens who mingle in the slave trade under foreign flags, and with foreign ports; and by collusive importations into the United States through adjoining ports and territories. I present the subject to Congress, with a full assurance of their disposition to apply all the remedy which can be afforded by amendment of the law. The regulations which were intended to guard against abuses with a kindred character, in trade between the several states, might also be rendered more effectual for their humane object.

To these recommendations, I add, for the consideration of Congress, the expediency of a re-modification of the judiciary establishment, and of an additional department in the Executive branch of the government.

The first is called for by the accruing business, which necessarily swells the duties of the Federal Courts, and by the great and widening space, within which justice is to be dispensed by them. The time seems to have arrived, which claims for members of the Supreme Court, a relief from the duties which are incumbent on them, as well as the age which a portion of them will always have obtained as well as the researches and preparations which are due to their stations, and to judicial reputation of their country. And considerations equally cogent require a more convenient organization of the subordinate tribunals which may be accomplished without an objectionable increase of the number or expense of the Judges.

The extent and variety of Executive business, also accumulating with the progress of our country, and its growing population, call for an additional department, to be charged with duties now overburdening other departments, and with such as have not been annexed to any department.

The course of experience recommends as another improvement in the Executive establishment, that the provision for the station of Attorney General, whose residence at the seat of Government, official connections with it, and management of the public business before the Judiciary, preclude an extensive participation in professional emolu-

ment; to make more adequate to his services and his relinquishments; and that, with a view to his reasonable accommodation, and to a proper depository of his official opinions and proceedings, there be included in the provision the usual appearances to a public office.

In directing the legislative attention to the state of the finances, it is a subject of great gratification to find, even within the short period which has elapsed since the return of peace the revenue has far exceeded all the current demands upon the treasury, and that, under any probable diminution of its future annual product, which the vicissitudes of commerce may occasion, it will afford an ample fund for the effectual and early extinguishment of the public debt. It has been estimated, that during the year 1814, the actual receipts of revenue at the treasury including the balance at the commencement of the year, and excluding proceeds of loans and treasury notes, will amount to about the sum of forty seven millions of dollars; that during the same year the actual payment at the treasury including the payment of the arrears of the year department, as well as the payment of a considerable excess beyond the annual appropriation, will amount to about the sum of thirty eight millions of dollars.

The operations of the treasury continued to be obstructed by difficulties arising from the condition of the national currency; but they have nevertheless, been effectual, to a beneficial extent, in the reduction of the public debt, and the establishment of the public credit. The floating debt of treasury notes and temporary loans, will soon be entirely discharged. The aggregate of the funded debt, composed of debt incurred during the wars of 1776 and of 1812, has been estimated with reference to the first of January next, at a sum not exceeding one hundred and ten millions of dollars. The ordinary annual expenses of the government, for the maintenance of all its institutions, civil, military, and naval, have been estimated at a sum less than twenty millions of dollars. And the permanent revenue, to be derived from all the existing sources, has been estimated at a sum of about twenty-five millions of dollars.

Upon this general view of the subject, it is obvious, that there is only wanting to the fiscal prosperity of the government, the formation of a uniform system of exchange, the resources, and the faith of the nation, displayed in the system which Congress has established, ensure respect and confidence both at home and abroad. The local accumulations of the revenue have already enabled the treasury to meet the public engagements in the local currency of most of the states; and it is expected that the same cause will produce the same effect, throughout the union. But for the interests of the community at large, as well as for the purposes of the treasury, it is essential that the nation should possess a currency of equal value, credit, and use wherever it may circulate.

The constitution has intrusted Congress exclusively, with the power of creating and regulating a currency of that description; and the measures which were taken during the last session, in execution of the power, give every promise of success. The bank of the United States has been organized under auspices the most favorable, and cannot fail to be an important auxiliary to those measures.

For a more enlarged view of the public finances, with a view of the measures pursued by the Treasury Department, previous to the resignation of the late Secretary, I transmit an extract from the last report of that officer—Congress will perceive in it ample proofs of the solid foundation on which the financial prosperity of the nation rests, and will do justice to the distinguished ability and successful exertions with which the duties of the department were executed during a period remarkable for its difficulties and its peculiar perplexities.

The period of my retiring from the public service being a little distant, I shall find no occasion more proper than the present, for expressing to my fellow-citizens my deep sense of the continued confidence and kind support which I have received from them. My grateful recollection of these distinguished marks of their favorable regard can never cease; and, with the consciousness that if I have not served my country with a sincere devotion, will accompany me as a source of unfeeling gratification.

Happily, I shall carry with me from the public theatre, other sources, which those who love their country most will best appreciate. I shall behold it blessed with tranquility and prosperity at home, and with peace and respect abroad. I can indulge the proud reflection, that the American people have reached in safety and success their fortieth year as an independent nation; that for nearly an entire generation, they have had experience of their present constitution, the offspring of their undisturbed deliberations and of their free choice; that they have found it to bear the trials of adverse as well as prosperous circumstances, to contain, in its combination of the federate & elective principles, a reconciliation of public strength with individual liberty of national power for the defence of national rights, with a security against wars of injustice, of ambition or vain glory in the fundamental provisions which subjects all questions of war to the costs and feel its calamities. Nor is it less a peculiar felicity of this constitution so dear to us all, that it is found to be capable, without losing its vital energies, of

expanding itself over spacious territory, with the increase and expansion of the community for whose benefit it was established.

And may I not be allowed to add to this gratifying spectacle, that I shall read, in the character of the American people in their devotion to true liberty, and to the constitution which is its palladium, sure presages, that the destined career of my country will exhibit a government pursuing the public good as its sole object; and regulating its means by the great principles consecrated in its charter, and by those moral principles to which they are so well allied. A government which watches over the purity of elections, the freedom of speech and of the press, the trial by jury, and the equal redress against encroachments and compacts between religion and the state, which maintains inviolably the maxims of public faith, the security of persons and property, and encourages, in every authorized mode, that general diffusion of knowledge which guarantees to public liberty its permanency, and to those who possess the blessing, the true enjoyment of it. A government which avoids intrusions on the internal repose of other nations and repels them from its own, which does justice to all nations with a readiness equal to the firmness with which it requires justice from them; and which, while it refines its domestic code from every ingredient not congenial with the precepts of an enlightened age, and the sentiments of a virtuous people, seeks by appeals to reason, and by its liberal examples, to infuse into the law which governs the civilized world, a spirit which may diminish the frequency, or circumscribe the calamities of war, and meliorate the social and beneficent relations of peace. A government, in a word, whose conduct within and without, may bespeak the most noble of all ambitions, that of promoting peace on earth and good will to man.

These contemplations, sweetening the remnant of my days, will animate my prayers for the happiness of my beloved country, and a perpetuity of the institutions under which it is enjoyed.

JAMES MADISON.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

CHARLESTON, OCT. 27.

The ship Union, captain Post, arrived last evening, in 20 days from Liverpool, with the latest news from Europe, and the arrival of the 25th. A few extracts follow. Accounts from Ireland of the 19th contradict the report by the Christopher, that the distillation of spirits from grain had been prohibited in Ireland.

LONDON, OCT. 24.

A Hamburg mail arrived just as our paper was going to press. It is mentioned from Italy, that several of the officers of Bonaparte's army have gone on board the American ship Iron in the Mediterranean.

Exchange on London 36-6.

We received yesterday the Paris papers of Friday, Saturday and Sunday last. The harvests in France, according to these journals, has been in general good, though not an abundant one.

There is still a report of the Emperor of Russia intending to go from Warsaw to Berlin, and afterwards to Vienna.

The Duke of Kent has quitted Paris for the head quarters of the British army.

We rejoice to learn that the corn market yesterday was what is technically called dull—that is, that there was not a demand for corn at the Monday's prices. The effect of the late fair weather has redeemed a great deal of the corn, which it was thought would perish on the ground—There is, however, no chance of the average price being brought below 80 shillings.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The fast sailing ship Isabella, Captain Paton, arrived here in the short passage of 28 days from Havre-de-Grace, which place she left on the evening of the 23d of October.

The French Journals are barren of news. They are filled with the nomination of the Deputies for the next Chamber, which were to meet on the 4th inst. The sitting, according to all probability, will be very interesting and furnish great events. It is generally considered in France, that the fate of that country depends considerably on their proceedings.

Trade is going on very slowly. There is a general complaint about the Crops, which were spoiled by the almost continual rain during the summer.

A good harvest appears to have been generally apprehended in France, as well as in England. 161 out of 258 members, of which the new Chamber of Deputies is composed, were of the last Chamber, which was dissolved 5th September by the Royal mandate.

It would seem from a Legation article, that grain was very abundant there, and continual supplies arriving from the Black Sea. It is hardly probable that the French people will starve, with such a granary in their neighborhood.

There were 100 arrivals at the port of Havre in the month of September. Of the articles of Cotton, these vessels brought 7457 bales; of Rice, 16 bbls. and of Tobacco, 615 hhd.

PARIS, OCT. 19.

GEN. GROUCHY.—The Count to judge Lieut. General Emanuel Grouchy, included in the King's ordinance of the 24th July, article 1st, met yesterday. He was declared absent and *contumax*. Col. Grouchy, the General's son, being dressed in his uniform of Colonel de Chasseur a Chaval,

presented himself to the bar in behalf of his father, and read a memorial signed by four celebrated Lawyers, proving that the General was not under the jurisdiction of a council of war, and should be tried by a high Court. After four hours deliberation, the Court declined to take further cognizance of that affair, and ordered the papers to be returned to his Excellency the Minister of War, to be acted upon as the law directs.

OCTOBER 20.

GENS. SAVARY and LALLEMAND.—Some foreign papers say, that the Governor of Smyrna was benighted for giving an asylum to the Generals Savary and Lallemand, without the order of the Grand Seigneur; and that the Aga of the Janissaries, and six others of the body were put to death.

The Duchess of Angoulême is at variance with the king, since the ordinance of the 15th September, dissolving the last chamber of deputies and ordering a new nomination.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 20.

LATE FROM ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Freeman's Journal, dated St. Barts, Nov. 11, 1816.

"The governor of this Island has issued his proclamation, dated 6th inst, rigidly prohibiting all vessels from Guadalupe and Antigua entering the port, owing to the prevalence of the yellow fever in those Islands. Several cases have occurred here, introduced by vessels from the said places.

"Accounts were received a few days since via St. Thomas, stating that a severe engagement was fought on the 28th Oct. on the plains of Barcelona, 6 miles distant from the town, between the royal and patriot armies. Sir Gregor M'Gregor commanded on the part of the Patriots, and General Moraes for the Royalists. The forces were about equal, 7,000 strong; M'Gregor succeeded in taking 2,500 prisoners, and killing 8 to 900, together with possession of the town.

"General Moraes had escaped into the mountains, and left behind him his horse, baggage &c.

"The Patriots were in possession of several other parts of the Maine. Their fleet was said to be at Margareta.

"The Patriot privateers are cruising in great numbers between St. Thomas and Porto Rico, several American and English vessels have been boarded by them, and treated with the greatest politeness—They have recently captured several Spanish vessels with valuable cargoes.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

On Tuesday night, about half past 11 o'clock, the city was alarmed by the cry of fire which broke out in a cabinet maker's shop in the rear of Water street, between Burling and Beekman slip, and which has laid in ruins the whole block or square between those two slips and Water and Front street with the exception of three fire proof stores occupied by Thos. H. Smith, Gordon and David Buck, and Isaac Wright and Son, and the wooden building occupied by Geo. Wells, grocer, which escaped the fury of the element without material damage—the opposite or west side of Water street, three or four houses are destroyed, and several others material injured. On the same side of Water street, above Beekman slip, the stores occupied by Mr. Thompson, copper smith, and Mr. Razeau are burnt down, and many others partially damaged. The wind blowing fresh from South West, and carrying immense quantities of cinders in that direction, it may be considered fortunate that the ravages of the fire were not more extensive. There were in all between 30 and 40 houses and stores destroyed, many of them wooden buildings, and a considerable amount of goods.

The extreme inclemency of the night added much to the distress of the scene—We understand that two or three persons were badly wounded by falling through one of the buildings.

BOSTON, NOV. 26.

LATE FROM RUSSIA.

Yesterday arrived at this port the U. S. brig Prometheus, A. S. Wadsworth, Commander, 36 days from St. Petersburg, and 23 from Elsinore.

This is the vessel which carried out Mr. COLES, with dispatches from the American Government to the Court of Russia—She arrived at St. Petersburg on the 27th of Sept. and remained there till the 20th of Oct. during which time the emperor was absent on a journey.

We understand she has brought despatches from the American Charge d'Affaire in Russia, and from Mr. COLES—but on account of the absence of the Emperor it is presumed they are not answers to the communications of our Government, for which probably Mr. C. remained at St. Petersburg.

The Prometheus brings no political intelligence of importance.

Mr. PINNEY had not arrived.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2.

We learn from a correct source, that a merchant in London has lately advised his correspondent in this City, against shipping flour for the English market, unless it were purchased at Nine Dollars per barrel.

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11.

The Legislature of Virginia were, at the date of our last accounts from Richmond, principally engaged in the discussion of the bill further to suspend the payment of specie by the banks. It is very uncertain what period will be fixed on for the banks to pay specie, as a great diversity of opinion exists in the House.

ROBERT G. HARPER, Esq. has resigned his seat in the Senate of the U. States.

Richmond, Dec. 5.

PROCEEDINGS

Of the Electoral College of Virginia.

The Electors of President and Vice President of the United States met in the Senate Chamber, on Tuesday last, to see whether all the Electors chosen by the people were present, and if not, to take the necessary arrangements to be made. Speaker ROANE, Esq. one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, was called to the chair, and Theodosius BARTON, Esq. (Clerk of the Senate) was chosen Secretary.—Six of the Electors were absent, viz. Mark Alexander, Branch T. Archer, Geo. Penn, Wm. G. Poindester, John Dixon and John Webster.

In this case, the law of Virginia provides, that if any Elector does not appear by such an hour of the day previous to the election, the Legislature is to supply the vacancy by the appointment of some person who lives within the district of the absentee; and if the Elector chosen by the people does not appear by 10 o'clock on the day of the election, the one appointed by the Legislature is to supply his place.—In compliance with this provision a letter was addressed by the President of the College on Tuesday, to the Legislature, apprising them of the non-appearance of several of their Members; whereupon, the Legislature proceeded to fill the vacancies, by the joint ballot of both Houses.

—Robert B. Stark, of Greenville, was chosen to supply the place of Mark Alexander, of Powhatan, that of Branch T. Archer, Benjamin Cook, of Franklin, that of George Penn, William Brockenbrough, of Richmond City, that of Wm. G. Poindester, Daniel Morgan, of Jefferson, that of John Dixon, and John Edie of Brooke, that of John Webster.

At 10 o'clock yesterday the College again met in the Senate Chamber.

After the names of the members were called over, to see that they were present, the President of the College requested them to prepare their ballots for President of the U. S. The Clerk then called over the names of the Electors in the order in which the districts from which they were selected, are arranged in the law; and as each one was named, he rose from his seat and deposited his ballot in the box.

Messrs. Stewart (of Augusta), Holmes (of Frederick) and Taylor (of Orange), were chosen a committee to examine the ballots. As each ballot was opened, its contents were audibly and successively pronounced by the members of the committee. The ballots with little variation ran thus, "JAMES MONROE, now Secretary of State, of the U. S. to be President of the U. S."

Mr. Stewart reported, that they had examined the ballots, and found that twenty-five votes had been given, and that they were for James Monroe.

The President of the College then requested the gentlemen would prepare their ballots for Vice-President of the United States.—The same order was observed in depositing and counting the ballots.

Mr. Stewart reported, that the committee had examined the ballots and found, that the twenty-five votes were given for DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, now Governor of New York, to be Vice-President of the United States.

Some arrangements were made as to the Certificate of election and the appointment of a person to bear the copy of the certificate to the seat of government of the U. S. when the College adjourned sine die.

Washington City, December 5.

Yesterday was the day fixed by law for the Election of a President and Vice-President of the United States, by the Electors throughout the United States, to serve for four years from the 4th day of March next. There is no doubt that James Monroe is elected President, and DANIEL D. TOMPKINS Vice-President of the United States.

We understand that the Minister of FRANCE has, since his arrival in this city, been favorably received by the President. Whatever difference of opinion there may have been on a delicate subject, intimately connected with our institutions, respecting which it is difficult for foreign governments to form correct opinions, we cannot doubt, after the friendly explanations which it is understood have taken place, that just sentiments will be entertained respecting them, and that no interruption will occur in the amicable relations existing between the United States and His Most Christian Majesty.

Nat. Intd.

We have seen in some of the newspapers positive statements, in the shape of letters from the seat of government, &c. of the

bank of the gentlemen who are to compose what is called the Cabinet, that is, who are to fill the Executive Offices, after the Fourth day of March next. A moment's reflection, it appears to us, would convince the publishers, that these statements must be conjectural merely, if not wholly groundless. It cannot be supposed, that the future President would indicate his preference before even his Election has taken place; nor, whatever preference he might have in the event of his election, that he would place it in the mouth of common fame. We are fully of opinion that these disclosures of future appointments are not well founded. In any view, such publications are to be regretted, because, if true, they imply a breach of confidence in the authors of them; if incorrect, they serve to nourish anticipations, only to disappoint them.

Nat. Intd.

A quarry of oil stones has been discovered in Gibson, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. The proprietor says, "Those that are calculated for razors, take down much faster than imported hones, and leave a much smoother edge—there is no necessity for a strap after them—there are keenly grained in the quarry for joiners tools, pen-knives, currier's knives, &c." A number of hands are constantly at work at the quarry, and any orders will be fulfilled at the shortest notice, by William Mitchell.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the western part of the state of New-York, to his friend in Boston.

"Marshal Grocery has purchased six thousand acres of land in the neighborhood of Brownsville, and intends shortly to build at that place, on a lot close by the dwelling of General Brown. He has visited the Falls of Niagara, and the battle ground of its vicinity. The Marshal is a small man, very active, and remarkably pleasant. His embarrassment with the government of France arose from having acted according to certain orders, though the minister who issued them has cleverly got over the affair, and still continues to retain the royal favor."

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, dated Oct. 22.

"Our city, contrary to universal expectation, is unusually healthy, as much so indeed as any two in the union. The weather has been very warm; and we have had scarcely any rain for two months past. These circumstances are generally considered unpropitious to health; yet thus far their effect has not been injurious. The inundation, which created so much alarm in the commencement of the summer, has been beneficial as regards the healthiness of the city. While the water was up, it was by no means stagnant, but was running with great rapidity either on or off, so that it could not possibly be followed by any ill effect, care being taken to remove the animal and vegetable putrefaction, which is left behind. There is much groundless terror in the northern states, respecting the unwholesomeness of our city. Yet are the inhabitants of Louisiana exempt from many diseases, which commit great ravages among you, viz. consumption, asthma, and rheumatism—pleurisy is absolutely unknown among us. The only diseases from which we have any thing to fear, are fever and dysentery—these are sometimes fatal to strangers who are so imprudent or so intemperate. But they are so well and so generally understood, that the inhabitants care nothing about them. For my part, during the five years that I have resided here, I have had indubitably less sickness than I should have had, if I had continued to live in Philadelphia."

CHOCTAW TREATY

NASHVILLE, NOV. 19.

Gen. John Coffee and the Hon. John Rhea, who (together with Col. John McKee) were appointed to treat with the Choctaw Indians, returned home last week, having accomplished the object of their mission. By this treaty, we understand, the Choctaws have relinquished to the U. States all their land lying east of the Tombigbee river; for which they are to receive the sum of 120,000 dollars, payable in twenty equal annual instalments.

BUFFALO, NOV. 19.

HURRICANE.

We have rarely ever witnessed a more tremendous storm of hail and wind, than happened here on Friday last. It commenced about 12 o'clock in the morning, and continued with unabated fury till the evening. All the vessels lying here have suffered severely. Those near the shore were driven with great violence upon the beach, and those at anchor soon followed, having parted their cables. Among the latter were a sloop to state was the U. States schooner Porcupine, commanded by Lieut. Chaplain, of the Navy. She returned from the Falls of St. Mary, (Lake Superior) on Thursday afternoon, with colonel Hawkins and major Rohdeau on board. On arriving here it was nearly calm, which afforded her an opportunity to choose the best anchorage; but notwithstanding all her cables, and the active vigilance of her excellent officers and crew, she was forced on shore.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF THE PARISH OF ST. ANDREWS.

To the Benevolent.

HAVING been named by the Constitution of the Benevolent Society of the Parish of St. Andrews, its managers for the present year, we deem it our duty to unfold to you the nature of the society, and to request your aid in carrying into effect its important objects. It is well known that there are many children in this Parish, who, from their situation and circumstances, are likely to remain utterly destitute of education, unless the hand of charity be extended for their relief. Such are those orphans who are left without property, or the children of widows or others, who from their poverty or their vice, are unable or unwilling to instruct their offspring. Surely it needs no arguments from us to convince you that these children ought to be provided with the means of obtaining that degree of usefulness in society, which is necessary to fit them for usefulness in society. If they grow up in ignorance, they will probably grow up in vice, and certainly to the possession of many disadvantages. This society proposes to place such children at some school contiguous to their abode, and to pay the expense of their tuition. It is intended to give them so much learning as will fit them for the common business of life; which probably may be done by one year's tuition of each. Peculiar attention will be paid to their instruction in the principles of the precious Gospel of our Divine Redeemer. Let us thus they may be prepared for happiness in this world and that which is to come.

Another object of the society is the distribution of the Book of Common Prayer and of Religious Tracts. The convention, which sat in May last, formed a society for the Diocese, having this end in view. It is our intention to act in this respect as their auxiliary.

The advantages resulting from the distribution of Prayer Books and religious tracts, are well known to be very great. Many persons desirous of using our excellent formula of devotion, but unable to furnish themselves, are prevented from engaging in the services of the church. At a small expense their want may be supplied. And should they be but few in number, still they deserve attention.

An immensity of good is effected throughout the world by the circulation of small tracts on the various doctrines and duties of religion. In the language of the standing committee of our state, when writing on this subject—"There are many who are averse from reading, and who therefore seldom look into books of larger size, but who would be induced to read such smaller forms as the society proposes to distribute.—There are others who are prevented by local or pecuniary circumstances from having access to books, and who, by the mode proposed, may be supplied with important summaries of doctrine and of duty. Many are the instances on record, in which, a small tract, fallen upon apparently by accident, has been rendered effectual by the grace of God, to the reformation and salvation of men who were abandoned to all manner of incontinency."

Religious truth may, by their means, be introduced into the cottages of the ignorant, as well as into the houses of the wealthy. A tract is continual preaching. In moments of solitude and leisure, it may convey truth to the man who but seldom will attend in the public sanctuary.

All that instruction requisite to make a people well acquainted with every thing relative to their duty here, and their happiness hereafter, may thus be widely spread at a trifling expense.

These are the prominent objects of the society. It may also, if its funds permit, devote something in aid of poor and pious young men to the Gospel ministry, or to such other means of spreading religious instruction as may be deemed most effectual.

The sum we ask of you is a small one, and we trust great good may be effected by it. Our land is a wealthy one, and we hope the possessors of its wealth will remember "the liberal soul shall be made fat, and he that watereth shall be watered also himself."

There are already five children at school on the funds of the society.

A donation of about 300 tracts has been received from the "Protestant Episcopal Female Society of Baltimore," which, with many others, have been distributed.

We submit our constitution, and request those persons disposed to become members of the society, to communicate their intentions to either of the undersigned.

Looking for a blessing to him, who will subscribe ourselves

Your's affectionately,

BENJA. ALLEN,
THOMAS GRIGGS,
ABRAHAM SHEPHERD,
BEVERLY WHITING,
JOHN BAKER.

CONSTITUTION OF THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF THE PARISH OF ST. ANDREWS.

I. THE object of this society is the spreading of religious knowledge and instruction,

by the education of poor children, and the distribution of the book of Common Prayer and Religious tracts, in aid of the Common Prayer Book and Tract Society of Virginia, and by such other means as the funds may permit, and as may be deemed most useful.

II. The Rector (or the person occupying the station of Rector) and the Church Wardens of the Parish, for the time being, shall be its managers, and shall have the power of appointing a Treasurer.

III. Every person who pays One Dollar initiation fee, and Two Dollars per annum, shall be a member.

IV. Annual collections in aid of the society, shall be taken up in such congregations as may be deemed eligible.

V. Every one educated by this society, shall be instructed in the principles of the Gospel of Jesus.

VI. The Managers shall once a year give a public account of their proceedings.

Parish of St. Andrews,
July 6, 1816.

GLOBE TAVERN.

FOR RENT,

And possession given on the first day of April next.

The noted tavern stand, in Shepherd's-Town, known by the name of the GLOBE TAVERN, and for some time back occupied by Mr. Thomas James. A particular description is thought unnecessary, as a ny person wishing to rent will first view the property. Immediate application must be made, as the property will be rented by the 31st inst.

BROWN & LUCAS,
Shepherd's-Town, Dec. 11.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING COMMENCED THE Flour and Grocery Business, at the corner of King and Payne Streets, will at all times give the highest market prices for flour and other produce.

John Mark, jr. & Co.
Alexandria, Nov. 18.

WEAVER'S REEDS of a very superior make, AND TEN PLATE STOVES, just received and for sale by W. & J. LANE. December 11.

FULLING & DYING. CLOTH of every description will be received at the subscriber's Fulling Mill, coloured and dressed in the best manner, agreeably to the direction of the owner. The utmost diligence will be used to finish off cloth so as to give general satisfaction to customers.

The highest price given to customers and others for SOFT SOAP.

BENJ. BEILER,
Mills Grove, December 11.

WAS FOUND, About four or five weeks ago, on the road between Charlestown and John Heller's farm, A Bed and Bridging and Great Coat, supposed to have been lost by a waggoner.—The owner may have them again, by applying to the subscriber, living about three miles from Charlestown, proving property, and paying for this advertisement.

BENJAMIN HELLER,
December 11.

Ten Dollars Reward. STRAYED from the subscriber living about two miles from Charlestown, sometime in September last, A Dark Bay Mare, about 14 hands high, well made, her right hind foot white, has a remarkable star in her forehead, & a lump about the size of a hen's egg under her jaw. I will give the above reward to any person giving me information of said mare, so that I get her again.

GEORGE BRYAN,
December 11.

Stray Shoat. CAME to the farm of Mr. Magnus Tate near Charlestown, sometime in August last, A Sandy Coloured Boar Shoat, not marked. The owner may have it by proving property and paying charges.

Henry Nadenboush,
December 11.

Blank Deeds, Appointments, Indentures, Constables Warrants, Attachments, Bail Bonds, and Forthcoming Bonds for sale at this Office.

FROM FRENEAU'S WORKS.

OCTOBER'S ADDRESS.

October came the thirtieth day, And thus I heard October say...

An orange hue the grove assumes, The Indian-summer-days appear...

The flowers have dropt, their blooms are gone, The herbage is no longer green...

Amidst a scene of such a cast, The driving sleet, or falling snow, The sullen cloud, the northern blast...

To meet the scene, and it arrives, (A scene that will in time retire) Enjoy the peace, while that remains...

Enjoy the glass, enjoy the board, Nor discontent with fate betray, Enjoy what reason will afford...

The cottage warm and cheerful heart Will cheat the stormy winter night, Will bid the glooms of care depart...

From the London Morning Chronicle.

HOMA VERMIS.

We are all creeping worms of the earth, Some are silk worms, great by birth; Glow worms some, that shine by night...

ANCIENT AMERICAN FORTIFICATIONS.

The following interesting description of the remains of Ancient Fortifications which are still visible near Fort Hawkins...

Fort Hawkins consists of a stockade work, of about three fourths of an acre with two Block-houses...

There are several relics of human industry in the vicinity of this Post, which show evidently that it has been inhabited by a people...

The subscribers are now opening a very large assortment of well selected Fall and Winter Goods...

Come and pay off your Debts.

All those indebted to John Carille & Co. are requested to come forward and pay off their bonds, notes and accounts immediately...

JOHN CARILLE & CO. November 13.

NOTICE.

All those indebted to the subscriber will call and pay John Carille, who has my books and full power to settle and receive the money...

JOHN ANDERSON. Nov. 20.

Roller Wanted.

The Proprietor wishes to employ a person who understands the Pulling and Dying Business, to whom good wages or a part of the mill will be given...

BENJAMIN BEELER. Mills Grove, October 30.

Elegance & Comfort Combined.

The subscriber has now open for sale A SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF Ladies' Pelisse Cloths...

Ladies Morocco and Calfskin Boots, Shoes of every description, Elegant Straw Hats and Bonnets...

Males of almost every description, Calicoes, an extensive assortment, Crapes in great abundance...

Rose Blankets, of all sizes and qualities, Linens, coarse and fine, brown and white, Plaques of various colors...

Bombazets, Bombazeens, Gingshams and Dinettes, Domestic Cottons, Boeking Baizes, &c. In short it is impossible to enumerate the assortment of Dry Goods now on hand...

The sign of Henry Smith's INN.

The subscriber hereby informs the public, that he has opened a house of public entertainment in the Town of Smithfield and county of Jefferson...

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscribers are now opening a very large assortment of well selected Fall and Winter Goods, which have been purchased for cash, unusually low...

GROCERIES.

Cogniac Brandy, Spirits, Wines and Whiskey, Flax Hackles, Crowley and Blistered Steel, Hoop and Sheet Iron, hammered and cut Nails of all sizes...

W. & J. LANE. Charlestown, October 30.

A Runaway in Custody.

Committed to the jail of Jefferson county Va. on the 12th inst. a negro man, who called himself Lewis Law—says he is the property of Thomas John, of Fauquier county, Va. Had on when committed, blue coat and pantaloons, yellow waist coat, and ruffe shirt, new shoes, and new wool hat...

JOHN SPANGLER, jailer. Nov. 20.

Cavalry Attention.

In consequence of the restoration of Capt. George W. Humphreys, an election will take place at Capt. Thomas Williams Tavern in Charlestown, on Saturday the 13th of December next, to elect officers to fill the different grades to command the troop—the members of the troop are all invited to meet at 12 o'clock. By order, GEO. BRADB. Ord. Surg.

Nov. 27.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A VERY LARGE SUPPLY OF FALL & WINTER GOODS.

From the stock on hand the following are selected, &c.

London super and common cloths, of all the best every colour, Single and double mill d. cassimeres, Ladies' cloths, Stockingens, velvets and corduroys, Constitution and Banquet cordes, Bedford and Benket's cordes, Rose, point and striped blankets, Vesting, Flannels, Bombazeens and Bombazetta, Kersey muleskins, Plains and Kerseys, Lamb's wool and worsted hosiery, Merino, satin and silk shawls, Laced wools and shawls, Silk and cotton hosiery, Kid gloves, Levantines, satins and lace-trings, Thread and cotton lace.

An elegant assortment of LADIES' SHOES.

Velvet, silk, satin and straw Bonnets, Irish linen and sheetings, Cambric and fancy muslins, Bandana lambswools, Silk and cotton Umbrellas.

—ALSO—

Hardware and Cutlery, China, Glass, Queen's, Stone, Wooden & Potter's Ware.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF GROCERIES & LIQUORS,

Paints and Medicines, Lamp and Tanner's Oil, &c. &c.

I solicit all persons wishing to buy goods, to call and examine my assortment; it is exceeded by very few; and my terms cannot help but give satisfaction.

R. WORTHINGTON. 75. Wheat, Rye, Corn, Buckwheat, Oats, and Flaxseed, received in exchange for goods. Charlestown, Nov. 6.

MRS. M'ELROY,

From Baltimore, Has commenced, in the house which JACOB CRAFT, Clock and Watch-maker, formerly resided,

The Milliner and Mantua Making Business.

She has on hand the first fashioned SILK, STRAW & CHIP BONNETS.

She is ready to receive any order in her line, and will make Gay or Plain Bonneton the shortest notice. She will also repair all kinds of Silk, Straw and Chip Bonnets. She hopes that her friends and the public will call on her, and she will give them all the satisfaction in her power.

She has also on hand an assortment of Fancy and Dry Goods. Shepherd's Town, Nov. 20.

Jefferson County to wit.

AT A Court holden for Jefferson County on Monday the 28th day of Oct. 1816. John Dixon and James Hite, Compls.

Against Moses Wilson and Son, B. D. Mallekin, Wilson and Mallekin, Taylor, Robert C. Lee, William Little, John B. Henry, Abram Davenport, Braxton Davenport and James L. Ranson, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

The Dts. B. D. Mallekin, Wilson & Mallekin and Taylor 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 this Court that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth: On the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said Dts. B. D. Mallekin, Wilson and Mallekin and Taylor do appear here on the fourth Monday in December next and answer the bill of the complainants; and that the Defendants Townsend Beckham and Philip Hoffman do not pay, convey away or secrete, any monies by them owing to, or goods or effects in their hands belonging to the absent Defendant Bredin until the further order of this court: And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository published in Charlestown for two months successively, and posted at the door of the Court House of this County.

A Copy—teste, GEO. HITE, CLK. October 30.

A Copy—teste, GEO. HITE, CLK. October 30.

REMEDY FOR SCARCITY.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Gentlemen—As the present scarcity of grain produces serious distress among the poorer class of people; and what is almost as painful, much greater wants among the domestic animals, it becomes an object of great importance to diminish the consumption. Proper attention to the subject most certainly will reduce the use of grain to one half of the present quantity; and it behooves every man in good circumstances, to attend to it, in order that there may be more for market. If every one will seriously carry into operation the plan I have to propose for feeding, the price of grain will in a few days be so reduced, that their good effects will quickly be felt: the poor will be supplied on moderate terms; half starved cows and horses will pass a comfortable winter; and some of the vile speculators, in articles of the first necessity, will be disappointed in their project of fattening on the spoils of the needy.

A most important point is, to suffer no animal to eat grain in its natural state. It should all go through the hands of the miller and the cook. The life of the grain resists the action of the stomach so long, that it passes into the bowels before full decomposition; and from thence, in like condition, is expelled. Three quarts of oats or corn ground fine will yield more nourishment than three gallons not ground. This is generally believed by wagoners, who feed their horses on rye meal, called chop. The grinding of oats and corn, is just as beneficial as that of rye. And, of as much importance as grinding, is boiling the meal with water, so as to make a thin mush. This mush, mixed up with hay or cut straw, and in a day or two be preferred by the animal confined to it, to any other diet. One gallon of meal, added to two gallons of boiling water, in the manner in which it is added to soups or mush when thickened, and if not boiled with the hay or straw, which would be best, poured on it and stirred up, and given at night, with a little hay in the day, preserve any horse or cow in good order. This mixture, or mush, ought by all means to be boiled a few minutes, otherwise but little good will be done. This is confirmed by the following experiment, repeatedly made in England. A man, confined to a given quantity of raw materials, with abundance of water, would greatly decline in flesh; but with the same quantity of raw materials, made into soup, would continue in good condition. The union of the water with the food, by boiling, is like that in vegetation—it becomes a component part, and is converted into nourishment for the body, which it would not be if taken separately, or if not chemically united. Whether this reasoning be convincing or not, matters but little, since those to whom it is not satisfactory, may rely upon the fact, that boiling this meal, before adding to it straw or hay, will make it go twice as far in the support of their stock. Surely, for such an advantage, so easily obtained, every one ought to get over the natural indolence and common aversion to deviate from old habits.

Another considerable saving, well worth attention, will be made, by giving the animals all their meal food before dusk, and without hay during the night. By eating the meal food at night, their stomachs convert the whole of it into nourishment. That taken in the day, does very little good, more frequently injury than good. It operates on the stomach, instead of the stomach's operating on it; so that not only nothing is extracted from it, but it excites pain, cholics, and other symptoms of inflammation. This can be well understood, from the experience of an English physician: He gave a given quantity of the same food to two similar dogs, keeping the one quiet, the other in constant motion for six hours, when each had digested all its contents—that of the other, had not produced any effect. The frequent repetition of this experiment, has ended in its undisputed establishment. Hence, it is clear that the grain given in the day to animals in use, is of no benefit, as it passes through the stomach before rest enables the digestion to take place. Hence, giving hay at night, really injures horses, by keeping them awake and moving. During the night, excepting with those animals nature made for subsisting in the dark, rest and sleep are indispensable; and more or less they are injured by every deviation from nature. The practice of giving hay at night to horses, I am sure, was introduced by tavern keepers; and, if not kept up by their interests, would speedily be abandoned by every one who had sense enough to perceive the folly. In one or two hours during the day, horses can eat as much hay as will do them good. In confirmation of this, I heard of the treatment several travellers gave their horses, and in pursuance, during a journey of many hundred miles, they gained in flesh (though travelling more expeditiously under this regimen) that which they lost in the be-

THE FRENCH MATHEMATICIANS.

The French mathematicians, in their trigonometrical surveys, employ Borda's repeating circles, instruments which are extremely portable and which can take angles within one second or two seconds of the truth. The only objection to them is the small telescope which is attached to them, whose magnifying power is not sufficient to distinguish accurately distant objects. General Roy and Colonel Mudge both used Ramsden's Theodolite which is provided with a telescope of a very high magnifying power. As a striking proof of the accuracy of the survey of England, which was done in this manner, General Roy, who first measured the base on Hounslow Heath, measured another on the flat ground of Romney Marsh, in Kent, near the Southern extremity of the first series of triangles, and at the distance of more than 60 miles from the first base. The length of this base of verification, as actually measured, compared with that resulting from the computation, thro' the whole series of triangles, differed only by 24 inches. This plan (by trigonometrical surveys) I should propose, not only as the most accurate which could be pursued for obtaining a correct map of the State of Virginia, but as also the least expensive—for, I am confident, an active surveyor, with competent aids, might accomplish the business for \$60,000. If this plan, likewise, should be deemed of too extensive a nature to be entered into at present, the next most eligible mode (I am of opinion) would be to ascertain with precision the latitude and longitude of the court house of every county in the State; also, the latitude and longitude of all the conspicuous points which nature has marked out. The position of these being determined, I think a map sufficiently correct for every ordinary purpose might be made, without any other aid than those charts already in existence, and information carefully collected from the surveyors of each county. As to the most correct and expeditious mode of determining the latitudes and longitudes, I know of none better (in the present instance) for the latitude, than observations of the celestial bodies by a good Hadley's sextant; and for the longitude, an accurate or reflecting telescope of sufficient power to determine with precision the time of the passages of the satellites of Jupiter. A variety of instruments and means are frequently employed in determining with accuracy the latitude and longitude of places; but, a good observer, furnished with those I have mentioned, I have no doubt, would answer every purpose required.

JOHN WOOD.

CONGRESS. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Wednesday, December 4.

The house having resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the state of the union, Mr. Nelson in the chair, the following subdivision and distribution of the President's Message, was made, by several resolutions offered by Mr. Taylor, of New-York, and adopted by the committee.

So much of the message as relates to the subject of Foreign Affairs and Commercial Intercourse with the British Colonial ports, was referred to a select committee; so much as relates to a re-organization of the militia, to a select committee; so much as relates to our national affairs, to a select committee; so much as relates to manufacturers, to the committee of commerce and manufactures; so much as relates to altering the condition of the Indian tribes within our limits, to a select committee; so much as relates to a uniformity of weights and measures, to a select committee; so much as relates to the establishment of a National University within

the District of Columbia, to a select committee; so much as relates to roads and canals, to a select committee; so much as relates to a revival of the criminal code, and to a revival and modification of the Judiciary, to the committee on the Judiciary; so much as relates to a more effectual mode of preventing the slave trade, to a select committee; so much as relates to the office of Attorney General, and to the establishment of an additional Department in the Executive branch of the government, to a select committee; so much as relates to the revenue, to the committee of ways and means; so much as relates to an uniform national currency, to a select committee; all the committees to have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

These resolutions, the committee having risen, were concurred in by the House.

COMPENSATION LAW.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky. rose, and after a speech of more than an hour's length, in which he declared his opinion of the compensation law, when just viewed, to be unchanged, but his motion to be predicated on the will and implied instructions of his constituents, offered for consideration the following resolution: Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of repealing or modifying the late act changing the mode of compensation to the members of Congress, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Doolittle intimated; that when this subject should be fully before the house, there would be more to be said about it, and as the house had refused yesterday even to consider it, he required the yeas and nays on the question of consideration. A sufficient number not rising to support the call for the yeas and nays, they were not called.

The question on consideration was determined in the affirmative, without a division. And the resolution itself was agreed to without a division.

Adjourned.

Thursday, December 5.

A great number of private petitions were presented, and variously referred. The speaker presented sundry documents transmitted to him by Rufus Easton, of the Missouri Territory, in relation to the election and return of John Scott, as the winner in this house from the Territory of Missouri, which were referred to the committee of elections.

Mr. Williams, of N. C. submitted the following resolution for consideration: Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the decisions of the Missouri Court, in relation to the election of Lee, Esq. Commissioner appointed under the act to authorize the payment for property lost, captured and destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes, passed the 9th of April, 1816.

Resolved further, That the said committee have leave to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Webster expressed some surprise, at a motion to inquire into the decisions of an officer invested with the power and discretion of a judge, and which implied impudence in the conduct of the officer. At least, he conceived the motion to be rather impertinent, and thought it would be better to decline the immediate consideration. It therefore moved that the resolution for the present, be laid on the table.

Mr. Williams assented to the wishes of Mr. Webster, and the resolution was accordingly ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Lowndes, Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the act, entitled, "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage, so far as relates to the duty on tonnage."

The house went into the election of a Chaplain to Congress for the present session. On counting the ballots, it appeared that there were: For the Rev. Burgess Allison 75, Walter Addison 40, Scattering 1. Mr. Allison was consequently declared duly elected, and The house adjourned.

Friday, Dec. 6.

On motion of Mr. Tucker (of Virginia) it was Resolved, That the committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting by law the establishment of unchartered Banking companies, and the circulation of the notes of such companies within the District.

Resolved, That the Military Committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the relief of such of the officers and soldiers, who, having faithfully served in the armies of the United States, are now in distressed circumstances, and who, not having received wounds or disabilities, whilst in actual service, are excluded from the benefits of the pension laws, and