

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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### TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued (but at the option of the Editor) until arrearages are paid.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements sent to the office without having the number of times for which they are to be inserted, designated, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

From the National Intelligencer.

MESSRS. GALES & SEATON.

Capitol, Jan. 18, 1817.

GENTLEMEN,

The very beautiful block of variegated marble which is now in the lower vestibule of the south wing of the Capitol, and is a part of a pillar of the House of Representatives, has occasioned so many enquiries, that I beg you to insert the following account of it, for general information.

It is now about 20 years ago, since I observed, in visiting that part of Virginia which lies immediately below the south west mountain, a Breccia or Bedding stone, scattered in large masses, as well as in small lumps, and having a range parallel to the general range of our mountains. I also observed the same Breccia on the south side of Appomattox in Virginia, and was informed that it was also common in the same range on the banks of the Roanoke. I have only a cursory notice in my journal of its appearance in the southern parts of Virginia, with a memorandum, that some of the pebbles of which it is composed were calcareous. I had then no better test than common vinegar.

A few years afterwards, the same stone occurred to me near Fredericksburg in Maryland, and attracted more notice, for I sent a block of it to Philadelphia. It there analysed it, with the assistance of Thomas Smith, a chemist, and natural philosopher, whose untimely death at sea on his return from Europe, deprived our country of one of its most valuable citizens. It proved to be composed of pebbles of various kinds of marble combined by a cement, calcareous, but less pure and mixed with alumine and silice (clay and flint). The same Breccia I afterwards discovered in immense quantity, and still in the same range of country, in the neighborhood of Reading, and on trial it was found to receive an admirable polish. This was about the year 1799 or 1800.

The pressure of professional avocations postponed any pointed attention to this stone for many years, although it was my determination often to revisit and as often disappointed, to bring it into use for the public buildings, as soon as possible. Those who see only the ease with which the benefits of a new improvement, or of a new material for building or manufacture, are enjoyed, and extended, know nothing of the persevering industry and the endurance of ridicule, of contempt, of ignorant or interested opposition, and of the vexatious delays of honest caution, which are necessary to introduce them. This remark is elicited by the recollection of the labor which, at the end of 18 or 20 years, has been at last succeeded in bringing into public use one of the most magnificent, and at the same time the most plentiful, marbles of our country.

When the Capitol of the United States was to be restored, in passing by four different routes across the mountains, to and from the westward, I observed the same marble always in the same range of country, on both sides of the Potomac.

The public buildings had hitherto been constructed with the free stone found in the neighborhood of Aquia Creek. The same quarries were resorted to, for their re-establishment, but it has singularly happened, that neither in the old quarries, nor in the new ones which have been opened, a stone of a texture fit for the finer works of the buildings, has as yet been discovered. Although formerly no difficulty was found in procuring stone of every quality required, for the columns of the House of Representatives, and Senate chamber particularly, no fine stone could be got. This gave an opportunity of recommending a trial of the new marble.

On exploring the neighborhood of the Potomac, in Virginia and Maryland, in August, 1815, I was enabled to report that many very beautiful specimens of the stone. In March, 1816, I again visited that country, and returned still more assured of the success of the attempt to bring the marble into use—and in June, 1816, a contract was made by the present Commissioner, (Col. Lane) with Mr. Hartnet, an experienced marble

mason, for all the columns and pilasters of the House of Representatives; and although only one polished block has as yet been delivered, great progress has been made at the quarry, in procuring all that will be required. In this under-taking, every species of difficulty has been encountered, in opening the quarry, in collecting laborers, quarriers and marble masons, in providing dwellings, shops and tools, and in organizing a great undertaking on the banks of the river, where no habitation before existed.

I now proceed to give some account of the situation of this great range of marble upon the map of our country, which will be better understood by referring to the maps of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. Whether, however, the facts which I shall state, will be found accurately applicable to the country south west of the Rappahannock, and north east of Fredericksburg, I cannot undertake to say, because I have minutely and often examined only that part of country which lies between these two points, but that it is generally so, I have no manner of doubt. I shall, however, confine my description to that range comprehending in length about 80 miles from S. W. to N. E.

The Blue Ridge is the range of mountains through which the Potomac breaks at Harpers Ferry. About 20 miles N. E. of Fredericksburg, it sends off, in a more south-westerly direction than its general course, a spur of broken hills and mountains, which gradually unite into one regular ridge, and assume the name of the Cobocin mountain. This ridge, though much less elevated than the Blue Ridge, is composed of the same materials, has the same geological character, and is in its general appearance, very similar to it. On each side of the Cobocin mountains is a limestone valley of the same character and containing limestone of the same variety, from white stratified marble, to veined, blue, and almost black limestone. Immediately below, (i. e. S. W.) of the Cobocin mountain, but still much elevated, is found, blue limestone, lamined near the surface, and opening like a book; more so than however greater depth, immediately below this range of limestone, (i. e. S. W.) which belongs to the secondary formation of the earth, succeeds the Breccia marble, occupying the lowest part of the valley in a parallel range of about half a mile in width, its S. E. as well as N. W. boundary appears to be very regular. On the S. E. line of marble is found again the blue limestone of the valley, which extends to the mountainous range, of which the Sugar-loaf mountain is the only elevated peak; a mountain abundant in very curious subjects of geological enquiry, but of which, no further notice can be taken in this place. This mountainous range bounds the valley regularly on the south.

To render the above description more intelligible, imagine a valley about four miles wide, bounded on one side by a high range of mountains, (the Cobocin) on the other by a lower range, and forming a deep bed, the bottom of which is limestone, &c. which slopes from the north-west to the south-east. Suppose against the Cobocin mountain an immense pebble beach to be heaped up by the ocean, formed of marbles of all descriptions and of all sizes. From grains of sand to masses of two or three hundred weight, regularly spread over a surface half a mile wide, from sixty to one hundred feet in depth and sixty miles (or, if you please, four hundred, form the Roanoke to the Schuylkill) in length. Imagine these pebbles round and mingled by attrition for ages, and then to have been left, and cemented by some matter filling all interstices, sometimes of the most lively green, generally of a beautiful red, so as to become a solid mass. Suppose then that the valley become the bed of a mighty torrent running from S. W. to N. E. over this cemented mass, wearing it down in the direction of its current unequal, according to the velocity of its veins; and employing, (as in all our rivers) the agency of loose stones, to whirl deep basins into the solid mass, and thus giving to the rocks, now separated into distinct masses, that specific character, which the rocks of all our rapids acquire by the action of the water, and which character cannot possibly be mistaken or derived from any other known agency. Imagine then that this torrent cease, leaving its bed dry, and the rocks bare, but covered in its lower parts with alluvial soil. Suppose centuries to elapse during which the bed of the torrent, now a fertile valley, is covered with forests. During this time the bare rocks, composed of solid marble and a cement somewhat less solid, are acted upon by the air, the rain and the frost, wherever the water finds room to lodge. By degrees the horizontal and sloping surfaces support vegetation. The frost opens cracks, into which roots insinuate themselves, and the rocks are gradually split open. The perpendicular surfaces, worn smooth and polished by the torrent, remain solid. The smaller masses dissolve and form heaps of calcareous earth. The larger number remain in heaps, from large irregular hills, to single rocks of im-

mence magnitude, and the most fanciful shapes. Imagine all this, and you have an exact picture of that part of Loudoun county in Virginia—which extends from Leesburg to the Cobocin mountain.

I have already occupied so much of your paper, that I dare not intrude much farther upon your indulgence. But to the Geologist, it is necessary to give some further information. The Potomac, breaking through the Cobocin mountain, crosses the Breccia until it meets the Monocacy under the S. E. side of the valley; it then suddenly turns to the S. W. and again enters the Breccia, leaving a large mass on the Maryland side (the east side) of the river, by far the highest part of this irregular compound. It immediately however turns to the S. E. and at Conrad's ferry leaves the Breccia finally.

On this high mass in Maryland in which the quarry is opened, lies a deep blue, stratified limestone, and upon the limestone—a vast mass of alluvial soil. On raising the blocks of Breccia in horizontal masses of 100 to 150 tons, it is found, that it breaks indifferently through the cement; that many ancient fissures are solidly filled with white marble of calcareous spar, and that there is an evident chrysalization throughout the mass.

To give a list of the variety of marbles contained in this irregular stone, would fill as much paper as I have already occupied. I therefore reserve for a future communication many important facts.

B. H. LATHROBE.

### THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Such has been the misconception or misrepresentation of the annual expense of our military establishment as to induce a careful examination of the military laws and regulations for the purpose of forming, for private information, a true estimate, of which the subjoined is the result.

Where the military laws and regulations did not furnish sufficient data recourse has been had to printed documents now before congress, viz. The general estimate of the treasury department of the 6th of Jan. 1817. The report of the war department of the committee of ways and means, of the 6th of January, 1817, and the report of existing contracts for supplying rations, &c. of the 11th of January, 1817, selecting such items only as belong to the annual expense of the Army, believing that the erection and repair of fortifications, and furnishing magazines of ordnance and permanent munitions, and the military academy, no more belong to army expenses than the repair of the capitol or the erection of buildings for a national university. If then, out of the above authorized force, which includes every man who can be long to the army, it is estimated that 10,000 rank and file may be constantly kept in service, and the whole expense of the military service is charged to the soldiers, it will amount to about \$321 50 each per year.

### ARMY ESTIMATE.

Pay of the army, including all officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and allowing for 500 mechanics and laborers of ordnance the number being not limited by law. Calculated from the army laws \$1,188,288 00  
Subsistence for all officers, and subsistence for 12,000 non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, mechanics and laborers, attached to the ordnance, at 18 cents per ration, estimated from the average of existing contracts, as reported to congress by the secretary of war, Jan. 11, 1817 788,400 00  
Clothing for 12,000 non-commissioned officers, musicians & privates, including mechanics and laborers of ordnance, calculated from the average cost of clothing as reported in the army regulations, \$37 80 per man 453,600 00

Allowance for servants, estimating for all the private servants, authorized by the army regulations, to officers who are prohibited from employing soldiers as waiters, estimated from the laws and army regulations, 261 private servants, at \$14 10 each per month 61,081 20

Quarter master department estimating for all expenses authorized by army regulations, viz. Forage, fuel and stationary, allowed for officers, and fuel and straw for the army—the repair of harness, and the purchase of houses, &c. The war expenditures in the department furnish no just data, and reference is had to the expenses before the war, when the authorized peace establishment was nearly as large as the present army. These estimates average 320,000 dollars per annum, and on comparing them with the printed report of the secretary of war, of January 6, submitted to the committee of ways and means, that it is deemed sufficiently liberal, 460,000 00

Hospital department, including casual compensation to citizen surgeons, at posts where there may be no army doctors Taken from the estimates of Apothecary and commissary general of purchases, as reported to the committee of ways and means by the secretary of war, January 6, 1817 50,000 00

Bounties and premiums for 23400 recruits, being one fifth of the authorized establishment, predicated in keeping it constantly filled, the term of service being 5 years—12 dollars bounty, and 2 dollars premium per each man 22,600 00

Contingencies of the military service, allowing under this head, double the estimate of the war department 20,000 00

\$3,231,969 00

In the army estimate of yesterday, subsistence is calculated for 12,000 instead of 10,000 non-commissioned officers and the expense, &c. charging the whole to the rank and file of the army, would amount to \$322 50 instead of \$321 50 per man as stated in the article above referred to.

Whatever appropriations are required beyond the estimate must be applied to pay off the arrearages of the war, or for future preparations, wholly national and of general importance.

The impracticability of keeping the military establishment constantly up to the authorized force will probably reduce the annual expenditures of the army to about 3,000,000 per annum.—(14)

### State of Ireland.

From the Albany Argus.

There are many well meaning and even intelligent men in the community, who have treated, and who still treat, the history of Irish sufferings as fiction, or consider what little they believe of those sufferings as merited and salutary chastisements, inflicted by justice. Indeed, so indelible has been the tyrant to misrepresent the condition of the slave, and so potent has been British influence not only upon the press but upon the opinions of a portion of our community, that perhaps not one in ten thousand of our citizens know the extent and magnitude of the barbarous and inhuman tyranny which is every day impoverishing and depopulating Ireland. It is true the voice of her *Philippa*, and of others of her yet faithful sons, now and then proclaims to the world, the story of her sufferings and her wrongs; but the hideous pictures which they have drawn, have been regarded rather as the high wrought colorings of a prolific fancy, than as faithful sketches of a human terrestrial community—rather as the flowers of rhetoric, than as the sober delineations of truth.

These remarks are preliminary to some extracts which we are about to make from 'The Exile,' a newspaper just established in New-York, by Mr. Walter Cox, an Irishman, who considers himself fortunate in

### FOR RENT,

That valuable Tavern Stand,

near the run, in Charlestown, now occupied by John Wilson. No situation in the town affords greater advantages for a public house than this. There is attached to the tavern a convenient log house, and an acre lot of ground. Possession will be given on the 6th of April next. For terms apply to Jacob Heatwhol, near Charlestown. SAMUEL HULL, Dec. 25.

### NEGROES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has several negroes for sale—among them an excellent Gardner, and a young man twenty years old, as healthy and as likely as any in Virginia. H. S. TURNER, January 22.

### FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the night of the 27th instant, from the subscriber living in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. a very likely mulatto boy, named

### JOHN,

aged about 20 years, five feet seven or eight inches high, rather a light mulatto, with black eyes, round smooth face, square shoulders, and a little bow legged, he has also a very largo hand, and is uncommonly smart and active; is well acquainted with the duties of a dining room servant, ostler, a pretty good carriage driver and gardner, as well as an excellent hand at any kind of farming business; had on when he eloped, a black cloth coat, rather more than half worn, with covered buttons of the same, a striped jacket with bullet buttons, a pair of blue stockingnet pantaloons, muslin shirt and old fur hat. It is presumable that he may by some means or other, obtain forged or counterfeit papers, as evidence of his freedom, and endeavor to pass as a free man. Whoever will apprehend and secure him in any way so that I get him again, shall receive the sum of Ten Dollars, if he be taken in either Jefferson or Berkeley counties; if out of those counties and twenty miles from home, Twenty Dollars; if thirty miles from home, Thirty Dollars, and if out of the Commonwealth of Virginia, the above reward, with all reasonable charges.

### MATTHEW RANSON.

December 31.

### John Carlile & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED A QUANTITY OF BONNETS, plain and dress, different colours and patterns, that they will sell low.

### —ALSO—

Fur and Wool Hats, and great bargains of Cloth.

All those wishing to purchase cloth, particularly superfine, should they give us a call, they shall have cheap costs.

December 18.

### Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. on the evening of the 5th instant,

### James S. Hogeland,

an apprentice to the watch making and silver smithing business, about sixteen years of age, and very small for his years. Had on when he went away a blue cloth coat, black ditto waistcoat, and a pair of blue corded pantaloons. A further description is thought unnecessary, as a boy of his size could not make off without the assistance of some person. I will give the above reward for apprehending and securing him in jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable expenses for bringing him home.

### SAMUEL YOUNG.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harboring said apprentice at their peril. January 15.

### FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, near Fredericksburg, Va. in October last, a Negro Man named

### EMANUEL,

formerly the property of Mr. John Hudnell, and sold by Richard Wall, his Agent. The said negro was hired to Mr. John Holker last year, who lives on Shenandoah River, near Berry's Ferry, where I suppose he is at this time, or in the settlement as I have been informed by those who saw him. Emanuel is of a black complexion; very much knock-kneed, and has been frost-bitten on both feet, and has lost part of some of his toes or toes, and is 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high. Whoever will lodge the said Negro in jail and give information to Mr. John Morgan, living on Shenandoah River, near Millwood Post Office, Frederick county, Virginia, shall receive the above reward.

### GEORGE NIXON.

December 24, 1816.

### WEAVER'S REEDS

of a very superior make, AND TEN PLATE STOVES, just received and for sale by W. & J. LANE.

December 11.

### RECEIVED

And just opened at the subscribers store, near the Market House in Charlestown,

### 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, Moleskin and other Coatings, Molestin, 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.

These goods being purchased on the best terms, we are determined to sell them off very low.

JOHN CARLILE & CO. November 20.

### Ladies take Notice.

The subscriber has just received at his store, in Shepherdstown, a fresh and capital assortment of the best and most

### FASHIONABLE GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

The most splendid Coburg Shawls, Superfine Cassimeres and Merino Ditto, Silk & Cotton ditto of all sizes and prices, Ladies' elegant socks, lined with fur, Pelisse Cloths, of best colours and quality, Superfine mul mul, muslins,

### Elegant Carpeting,

And almost every thing else that Ladies or Gentlemen, rich or poor, may want, and the prices are as low as they ever were, or perhaps ever will be.

JOHN KEARSLEY.

Shepherdstown, Dec. 24.

### I HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A VERY LARGE SUPPLY OF

### FALL & WINTER GOODS.

From the stock on hand the following are selected, viz.

London super and common cloths, of almost every colour Single and double mill'd cassimeres Ladies' cloths Stockingnets, velvets and corduroys Constitution and Bangor cords Bedford and Bennett's cords Rose, point and striped blankets Vesting Flannels Bombazens and Bombazettes Kersey moleskins Plains and Kerseys Lamb's wool and worsted hosiery Merino, satin and silk shawls Laced veils and shawls Silk and cotton hosiery Kid gloves Levantines, satins and lutestrings Thread and cotton lace

### An elegant assortment of

### LADIES' SHOES.

Velvet, silk, satin and straw bonnets Irish linen and sheetings Cambric and fancy muslins Bandano handkerchiefs 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.

Wheat, Rye, Corn, Buckwheat, Oats, and Flaxseed, received in exchange for goods.

R. W.

Charlestown, Nov. 6.

### Save your Rags.

The highest price will be given for clean linen and cotton rags, at this office.

constables, and they support the government generously, by paying more excise than any other class of citizens.

*Drunkenness promotes liberty and equality.*—Because, it disposes the subjects of it, to spurn all restraint, human and divine; and it brings down the proudest gentleman to a perfect level with the greatest ruffian, and renders their company equally agreeable and entertaining, as they are equally disposed to pour out a deluge of nonsense, billings-gate and blasphemy.

*Drunkenness promotes legal science.*—Because drunkards obtain an interesting knowledge of criminal jurisprudence and a number of them study the penal statutes, in those legal seminaries, commonly called jails and penitentiaries.

*Drunkenness promotes domestic government.*—For, if you follow a drunkard home, you will, generally, find him raging and foaming; blaspheming God, and abusing his innocent, industrious, and miserable wife and children, who stand before him with fear and trembling, horror and anguish, as silent as the grave, and as submissive as the slave chained to the oar.

*Drunkenness is subservient to orthodox and virtue.*—Because drunkards demonstrate the doctrine of human depravity and degradation, by arguments the most convincing and unanswerable; and they display vice, in an attitude and dress the most odious and disgusting.

*Drunkenness promotes religion in general, and humility in particular.*—Because some men have no religion until they obtain a stiff grog, and their religion increases in proportion to the quantity of spirits which they imbibe, until at length they become so extremely religious and humble, as to wallow in the mud along with the hogs, for the edification of the spectators.

*Drunkenness circumscribes the agency of the prince of darkness.*—Because, his infernal majesty, from long experience, has so much confidence in drunkards, that they will directly or indirectly render themselves and their families as miserable as possible, that he seldom interferes in the business. And whenever a drunkard appears in any company, the demon on duty puts on his hat and leaves the room, as his presence is no longer necessary.

*Drunkenness prevents testamentary litigation and funeral mourning.*—Because, drunkards, generally, live their own heirs and die their own executors, and leave the world with the consent of their friends and neighbors.

All which is respectfully submitted, on behalf of the thirity, by their attorney in fact.

### TIMOTHY DRY.

Washington, Jan. 1817. (Those editors of newspapers, who published the scorching resolutions of the Synod of Pittsburg, will confer a favor on thirty humanity, by inserting the above apology. T. D.)

### Notice to Insurance Defaulters.

THE subscriber, attorney for the Mutual Assurance Society, against fire on buildings in Virginia, has positive instructions from the Principal Agent (which he is not at liberty to dispense with) to notify to March Court, every member of this county, without respect to persons, who shall, on or before the first day of February court next, fail to discharge either his original premium, his annual quote, or his additional premium on revaluation. The consequence of a notice will be, to pay the sum due, with 6 per cent interest, and 7 per cent damages and cost.

JOHN BAKER.

Shepherdstown, Jan. 29.

### SWEDISH IRON.

The subscriber has just received a few tons of Swedish Iron—Likewise, Crowley, English and Country Blistered Steel, Anvils, Vices, Mill and Cross Cut Saws—Nails and Brads of all sizes.

R. WORTHINGTON.

January 15.

### LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, agreeably to the will of the late James Hammond, deceased, a tract of land, called in said will *The Back Creek Farm*. This land is situated on Back Creek, Berkeley County, adjoining the land of Mr. R. Snodgrass, near Martinsburg—has a considerable proportion of bottom or low grounds—the high land is well adapted to the growth of wheat—supposed to contain 500 acres. Persons desirous to purchase, can make themselves acquainted with the value of this Farm, by examining it, and the terms of sale, by application to

THOMAS HAMMOND.

N. B. If the said farm is not sold by the first of March, it will be for rent.

Charlestown, Dec. 25.

### O YES! O YES! O YES!

THE subscriber respectfully offers his services to the public as

### A Vendue Cryer.

He assures those who may employ him that his charges will be reasonable, and every exertion in his power used, to give general satisfaction.

JOHN KREPS.

January 15.

### From the North American Review.

### A REFLECTION.

I'VE seen the dark ship proudly braving, With high sail set—and streamers waving, The tempest roar and battle pride; I've seen those floating streamers shrinking; The high gale rent—the proud ship sinking, Beneath the ocean tide— And heard the seaman farewell sighing, His body on the dark sea lying— His death-prayer to the wind!

But sadder sight the eye can know Than proud bark lost and seaman's woe— Or battle fire and tempest cloud— Or prey birds shriek and ocean's shroud— The Shipwreck of the Mind.

[The truth of the following picture being taken for granted, it serves to show, like the journals of voyages, what habits prevail in other countries! Each reader, on reading this, as on perusing a description of Savage manners, congratulates himself on the superior civilization and morality of his own neighborhood.]

### THE POOR MECHANIC.

I know a poor mechanic—poor 'tis true; For these few reasons I will state to you:— Too oft he enters at the tavern door, To meet his friends, and take a glass or more. While there, a customer calls in, to view, His articles, and buy a thing or two; But finds the shop alone, except a boy, Without a master and without employ, And almost without sense, who cannot tell, The price of any thing there is to sell. Another calls the twentieth time or so, To get the things he ordered months ago; But finds it in the same unfinished state, Disgusted with the treatment he receives, He turns to go, but



being only banished, for what every where but among the oppressors of this country would be counted a virtue—for an ardent attachment to the land of his birth. This gentleman, it was my judge from the sample before me, is qualified by nature and education, if not to avenge, at least to make known, the wrongs of his countrymen, and to awaken for them a feeling of sympathy, in every bosom not impervious to truth and dead to the voice of humanity. The abstract which follows, of trials in the Irish tribunals, will be read with astonishment and abhorrence by American freemen, who will not fail to see in it ample proof of the worst that has been told them of British oppression in Ireland.

### IRISH AFFAIRS.

Our correspondents in Ireland, and a series of the latest newspapers printed in condemned counties, have furnished the following extracts:

#### Dondalk, County of Louth.

On Monday, the 24th of November, the sessions, agreeably to the provisions of Mr. Peel's act, commenced before Sergeant Joy, and fourteen magistrates, who sat on the Bench. The Right Honorable John Foster, who formed one of the Judges, on his entrance into court, was received by the loyal body with much reverence, and cheered repeatedly.

Our readers should know that this Mr. Foster was speaker of the Irish house of commons, and was the person who urged it in the privy council of Ireland, in the year 1799, that it was expedient to exterminate four millions of the Irish people, and to effect it, he proposed to borrow forty thousand Russians, for four months, to assist in the execution, which was to be carried into effect, after collecting all the loyal into the several garrisoned towns.

Lord Castlereagh opposed this contrivance, and alluded to the enormity of Foster in his speech during the debates on the Union. Foster answers the description Barrer gave of the British, in the year 1798, "who would rather reign over a church yard than cease to govern."

The following trials exhibit such cold cruelty, and such a variety of whimsical charges, as were never before presented by any tribunal, since the institution of legal assasination by Robespierre and his blood associates, Carriere, Lebon, & Collot d'Herbois, when those monsters traversed the south and west of France, with such moving judgment seats as at this moment desolate Ireland.

The American reader is to understand, that trial by jury is abolished in Ireland, in those cases where the king is plaintiff, as the old fashioned manner of trying a man by his peers, was found rather tedious in a business which requires rapidity and the diminution of a superabundant population. This law is called, by the populace, "The Hushoe Act," alluding to the nurses' sung over the cradle, as it enacts, that any person out of his bed after eight in the evening is liable to transportation for seven years. The act also punishes with transportation any one convicted of having in his possession, guns or powder, any gunpowder, flints, gunstocks, locks, barrels, bayonets, screws, or things liable to become so.

Peter Cassidy was tried and convicted of having, within his power, one powder horn. James Hunter, a policeman, deposed, that as he was on duty, he observed the prisoner crossing the field gate—it was within ten minutes of the hour of bed time—prisoner, on perceiving the patrol, appeared in a great hurry, and fled so quickly, as to gain the entrance of his cabin just in time, before the clock struck eight, by which he escaped the penalty attached to the transgression. However, as the patrol was returning from prisoner's dwelling, he, the witness, looking narrowly at the thatch, discovered the top of a powder horn which he immediately drew from the straw—witness immediately took prisoner into custody, who acted very insolently, denying any knowledge of the powder horn, and had the audacity to accuse witness of being the person who hid the horn in the thatch.

Prisoner being asked, had he any thing to say, in his defence protested in the most solemn manner, the powder horn was never in his power, as he never heard of it until the police man took him into custody.

Four very respectable witnesses gave prisoner a most excellent character for industry and sobriety—they had known him ten years—he had thirteen children, whom he reared and educated by his daily labour.

The bench deliberated some minutes, found prisoner guilty; on which the learned sergeant after pronouncing a handsome eulogium on our happy constitution, and a very just and animated reprehension on the enormity of prisoner's offence, which, if allowed to pass with impunity, would eventually tend to shake the base frame of government in the civilized world—prisoner was ordered to be transported to Botany Bay, for seven years.

Mary Nowlin, widow, was found guilty of having a pistol barrel within her power contrary to the statute, and her allegiance to our sovereign Lord the king. The police officer, on whose testimony prisoner was convicted, proved that he met prisoner's son, about nine years old, with some other boys of his own age, that he had the barrel, described in the indictment, in his hand.

The learned sergeant with the unanimous concurrence of the magistrates, ruled it, that the barrel was within the power of the prisoner. She was ordered to be transported.

Oliver Casey was found guilty of being

out of his dwelling after the hour prescribed by the statute: Corporal King deposed that he had the care of the district on the west of the town of Ardee, and was returning to head quarters, after putting the several families on the list to their beds—he met the prisoner on the Dublin road, who appeared intoxicated—witness ordered his men to charge bayonets, which was instantly done, and after prisoner had received a couple of three wounds, he was secured and conveyed to the guard house—on being questioned why he was from home, he said he had missed his way, had been at market, and being delayed by a person, to whom he sold some yarn, he had lost so much time as would have enabled him to avoid breaking the law. Witness being asked by Lord Jocelyn, at what distance prisoner was from his house when the arrest took place, answered about one mile—his Lordship observed that it was obvious the prisoner's story was inconsistent with an examination which took place the morning after the arrest, as prisoner told his Lordship he was looking after his cow, which had got into a neighboring field, as he apprehended, if found there she would be pounded. His Lordship shrewdly observed, that if the prisoner was not abroad on some treasonable business, his stories would not be at such variance. To sustain his Lordship's discrimination, another police man swore that he found a gun-lock on the road, which must have formed a part of a musket in the power of the prisoner, as the lock was enveloped in an old stocking which exactly matched, in size and colour, with another stocking found in prisoner's house, by the party who searched it. The prisoner was sentenced to transportation.

Thomas O'Neil, was put on trial for feebly and assisting one David Horan, to break the law, by entertaining the said David after the hour of bed time. A police man deposed that he went into the house of the prisoner between the hours of two and three in the morning, and on comparing his roll, with the persons in bed, he discovered that one person more than the number he had put to sleep, in the preceding evening, was in the cabin—on investigating the parties he discovered David Horan, who, as it appears since, had a dwelling of his own, at Collon, near the seat of the Right Hon. John Foster. Witness took Horan into custody, and after trying him on the collecting car, with the other prisoners during the night, examined prisoner as to the offence laid to his charge, of harboring any one not entered on the roll of his inmates. Prisoner accounted for his transgression by saying, Horan, who had been drinking, had broke his leg by falling from his horse; that his groans attracted his attention, and, discovering his situation, took the liberty of carrying him in from the rigors of the night, until surgical assistance could be had in the morning. To ascertain the truth of prisoner's story, witness ordered the corporal to examine Horan's legs, which was done, and instead of having a broken leg it appeared it was a broken arm. This material variance from the truth so forcibly impressed witness with the suspicious association of the parties, as to make it imperious on witness to take prisoner into custody, but, on binding him to the car, Horan, who was disabled, was allowed to walk, contrived to escape by rolling down a precipice, on the road, taking with him the drum boy to whom he was tied.

The learned sergeant and bench, were sensibly struck at the atrocious turpitude of prisoner, which as my Lord Jocelyn remarked, involved prisoner in the guilt of two additional crimes, the harboring of Horan, who must be a suspicious character, and the loss of the drum boy who has not been heard of since the night of the transaction.

The learned sergeant admitted the correctness of the noble lord's observation, and remarked that if prisoner had been tried in one of our circuit courts, for man stealing, he would suffer the penalty of death.

The bench agreed with the sergeant and expatiated on the great mercy of the laws, which allows a malefactor, of such a dangerous character, to escape with simple transportation, which was pronounced on the hardened culprit by sergeant Joy, after paying an eloquent tribute of praise to our envied constitution, which will survive every attack of foreign and domestic enemies, adjourned the court to the ensuing Thursday, when business would be proceeded on without any delay as the bench had to take the cases of the prisoners at Dungannon, who are to be tried before sergeant Johnston, to whom the southern district has been assigned by his excellency earl Whitworth.

On the 20th ult. about one o'clock, a poor man was observed walking slow past the windows of the east front of Scovilton Pottery, on the road leading from Wentworth to Doncaster. Some of the workmen saw him make a kind of signal to the windows, but they did not know his meaning and he continued to ascend the hill till he passed the buildings, and got in sight of an adjacent house; it appears he intended to call there; but in endeavoring to pass over a cross road, he fell with great violence on the back of his head; two of the men passing from dinner at the moment, ran to him, and found him dying as they then thought; he had fainted away through inanition and excess of wretchedness; he lay perfectly still on his back, the blood gushed from his mouth, and bleeding also from a cut across the back part of his head.

A crowd of people soon collected around him, and he was carried to the cottage of Francis Shillit, sen. the principal warehouseman, very near the spot, where, thank God! after a considerable time spent in applying remedies, he so far revived, as to be able to speak. Some tea and bread and butter were made him, but he found himself to-

tally unable to eat any thing; he, however, managed to force down a little tea, with a spoonful or two of milk in it; this reanimated him so much, after the fatigues he had endured, that he was able to give the following account of himself.

His name, William Jackson, a silk weaver, discharged from Spitalfields, with six hundred others a few months since, thence he conveyed his wife and eight children to his parish, Biffer, or some such name, near Litching, until then in comfortable circumstances; the towns people (who, by the bye, are nearly as distressed as himself,) gave him a guinea with which he went to Glasgow, but could procure no employment; thence to Lancaster (through rough and dreary countries) inquiring every where for work, but with the same success; lastly, to Manchester and its neighborhood, which, having tried over with great anxiety for some kind of work, but still finding none, he was compelled to strike directly across country homeward; his money was gone long since; after which he exchanged his clothes for very old poor ones; but all resources being failed him, he was obliged to beg for a bit of bread, which he was generally refused as an impostor, (being sound and not lame;) for the last two or three days he had never tasted bread, and sustained himself on a raw turnip, anxious to get home, and patient in enduring the privations of hunger, that dreadful fiend. He last night continued his weary course without intermission, having no where to lay his head—when, at last, reduced almost to despair, he fortunately fell near the abodes of beings who can boast of at least common humanity, and will relieve the poor creature, who had travelled 5 or 600 miles in fruitless quest of work and common subsistence.

Distress of the Lower Class of the People.—It has been ascertained by gentlemen of the first respectability who have taken much pains to enquire, that there are no less than 1500 persons in the suburbs of this city reduced to actual distress from the want of the necessities of life. It is unnecessary to observe, that these are Bread and Fuel, both of which are at a price beyond the reach of hundreds of families, whose delicacy forbids them making known their urgent wants.

The distressing scenes in many families are truly heart rending. To alleviate the dreadful sufferings, we rejoice to state that J. P. Lapobon, and Henry McKenzie Esquires, are about collecting voluntary subscriptions. It is hoped that the citizens of Montreal will give renewed proofs of their humanity and liberality, by subscribing such sums as their respective situations may admit; for never were the cravings of indigence more acute, nor immediate relief more required.

February 1. Notwithstanding the known scarcity of provisions in many parts of the Province, the ordinance of 1789 has been brought into force since the 1st of last month, which prohibits many articles coming from the United States, which is what not prohibited exportation to the U. States? We have it from good authority, that large quantities of wheat are daily taken from the Old Port, U. S. and other places, and delivered at Champlain in the United States. Since some parts of the Province are in actual want, it behoves those in power to preserve the surplus that may be in more plentiful quarters, by prohibiting the exportation to a foreign country.

MILLEDGVILLE, (Geo.) JAN. 1. A section of our new Penal Code interdicts, under very severe penalties, the introduction of Slaves into this state by Negro traders, or speculation—subjecting to a fine of 500 dollars, and to 5 years imprisonment in the Penitentiary, the person who shall bring into the state a Slave, and sell, or offer for sale such Slave, within one year thereafter, with the exception only of emigrants from the other states, who are allowed to bring with them, and dispose of as they may think proper, Slaves who are their bona fide property. It will be observed, that the Section above alluded to, does not prohibit residents of this state, or others, from bringing Negroes into it for their own use, but subjects them to the severe penalties of the act, if they sell, or offer them for sale within a specified time. The Legislature of South Carolina have just passed a law prohibiting altogether the importation of Slaves into that state, except such as belong to emigrants. Slaves brought into South Carolina contrary to law are forfeited to the state, one half of the value to be paid to the informer—the person bringing them is liable to be indicted and fined for the first offence fifty dollars for every Slave brought in, a 2d offence declared felony—the purchaser of any Slave subject to a fine of four hundred dollars. Persons purchasing Slaves in other States will be subject to the operation of the law, if they attempt to bring them through South Carolina, unless they be emigrants, in which case they are required to have a certificate, given by the Clerk of the county from which they have removed, containing the number, names and description of the Slaves intended to be carried through the state, and the place to which they intend removing and settling; which certificate, the person removing, before bringing his Negroes within the limits of South Carolina, is required to produce before a Justice of the Peace and Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and Sessions of that

state, and make oath, before the Magistrate and Clerk, that he will not sell, barter or hire his Slaves within the state, or suffer them to remain therein longer than 30 days. Every person making his return to the Tax Collector is required to swear that he does not own any Slave brought into the State, contrary to the law, prohibiting their importation.—This last clause will perhaps prove the most effectual preventative.—*Georgia Jour.*

Virginia Legislature. IN SENATE. Thursday, February 11. The bill "requiring the Sheriffs of the different counties and corporations within this commonwealth, to take the sense of the people upon the propriety of calling a Convention," which was, on Friday last, reported from the committee with an amendment, which was read, and with the bill laid upon the table, on motion of Mr. A. S. Powell, was taken up.

The amendment proposed by the committee being again read, and on motion, amended, was, on the question put thereupon, agreed to by the House.

And, on the question being put on the 3d reading of the said bill, as amended, it was rejected by the House—Ayes 9, Noes 12.

The Ayes and Noes being required on that question, were as follows: AYES—Edward Watts, (Speaker) Chapman Johnson, John W. Green, Cuthbert Powell, Alfred H. Powell, Francis Preston, George I. Davidson, Thomas C. Hoopes, and Joseph C. Cabell—9.

NOES—James Robertson, jr. Thomas Taylor, William Chamberlayne, William Lee Ball, Bartholomew D. Hensley, John Hill, Richard Jones, John Gargill, Armistead Hoopes, Brazure W. Pryor, John Hooe, and John Cropper—12.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the House of Delegates of the rejection of the said bill. The following Message was received from the House of Delegates, by Mr. Blackburn: Mr. Speaker—The House of Delegates have passed the bill, entitled "an Act for arranging the Counties into Districts, for the election of Senators, and for equalizing the Land Tax"—in which they request the concurrence of the Senate.

The said bill being delivered in, was read the first and ordered to be read a second time.

On motion, it was read the second time, and ordered to be committed to Messrs. Johnson, A. H. Powell, Preston, Green, and Cabell.

And the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. On TUESDAY, the House of Delegates took up the engrossed bill for equalizing the Representation in the Senate, and equalizing the land tax.—A long and interesting debate ensued—Messrs. Hay and Tucker being in opposition to the bill; Mr. Tazewell in favor of it.—Mr. Mercer, (of L.) made some remarks on certain incidental points. The debate took a wide range, both on the grounds of expediency & constitutionality.—The opponents of the bill contending that it was contrary to the State Constitution.—The latter repelling the idea.—The question was finally taken, by ayes and noes, and the bill passed—ayes 75, noes 71, as follows: AYES—Messrs. Wise, Maury, Penn. (Amherst), Anderson, Blackburn, Jordan, Campbell, Pate, Colston, Wilson (Botetourt), Cook (Botetourt), Hill (Brunswick), Austin, Yancey (Buckingham), Battaile, Demoville, Wyatt, Richardson, Taylor (Chesterfield), Thwaitt, Wilson (Cumberland), Barrette, Hardaway, King, Armistead (Elizabeth City), Buckner, Marshall, Payne, Cary (Fluvanna), Cook (Franklin), Matthews, Hyde, Land, Johnson (Gales), Clark (Halifax), Jackson, McWhorter, Chamberlayne, Atkinson, Brown, Hanks, Stuart, Braxton, Mercer, (London), Taylor (Lunenburg), Alexander, jr. Bradford, Graves, Christian, Cook (Norfolk), Pollard, Wilson (Northampton), Jones, junr. (Nottoway), Pincham, Shelton, Martin, Clarke (Powhatan), Booker, Lindsay, Martoney, Booth, Mitchell, Johnson (Southampton), Belcher, Mercer (Spotsylvania), Juddins, Jas. Thompson (Tazewell), Rees B. Thompson (Tazewell), Pesend, Cary (Warwick), Estill, Smyth (Wythe), Scott, Zehid, Tazewell—75.

NOES—Messrs. Stanard (Speaker), Yancey (Albemarle), Lane, Edie, Dodridge, Lewis (Campbell), Armistead (Charles City), Baker, Furner, Smith (Caswell), Latane, Garnett, Thompson (Fairfax), Hunter, Williams, Sexton, Jones (Gloucester), Seawell, Otterin, Cooley, McFarly (Greensville), Smith (Giles), McStark (Hanover), Hay, Hairston, Allen (Henry), Morgan, Wilson (Kanawha), Bister (Kanawha), Harwood, Hill (King-Wild), Biscoe, Crabtree, Fleming, Daniel, Banks, Allen (Madison), Clendinning, Ransome, Tarry, Healy, Gray, Thomas (Monroe), Wilson (Monongalia), McHenry, Charlton, Borland, Blackwell, Edwards, Irwin, Mallory, Staples, Hiner, Hinkle, Tucker, McRae, Foster, Belfield, Bowyer, Bryan, Fugate, Caldwell (Russell), Fullen, Rinker, Steenbergen, McCoy, Humberford, Stokely, Bukey, Robertson (Richmond)—71.

Richmond, February 10. THE BANKS.—The boards of the Bank of Virginia and the Farmers' Bank, on Thursday, unanimously adopted the agree-

ment of the Convention to pay "specie" on the 20th of February.—Inced, neither of the banks has waited for that time—specie has been sent out by both for the last two or three days.—All the banks of Baltimore have acceded to the arrangement, and by the last accounts, all but one in Philadelphia, and that one was expected to acquiesce.—Some specie already begins to creep out from private coffers; it is hoped that not a cent will keep back.—Every man ought to lend every aid to the banks in this goodly effort to "resume specie payments"—and attempt to upon the head of that man, who would seek to make any of them, who would only effect would be, to disgrace those who attempt it, and to check, perhaps, the disposition of the banks to grant discounts.

The rate of our exchange abroad, is at this time eminently favorable to the resumption of specie payments.—Owing, among other things, to our breadstuffs, exchange has fallen, and specie can be more cheaply imported.

SPECIE PAYMENTS. NEW-YORK, Feb. 6. The decision of the convention of State Banks, assembled in Philadelphia, to resume specie payments on the TWENTIETH day of this month, was made in compliance with certain propositions offered to the Convention by a committee on behalf of the Bank of the United States. These propositions are calculated to promote a spirit of harmony and union between the State Banks and the Bank of the United States and its branches, and to be mutually beneficial.

Their object will be to remove all obstructions to the resumption of specie payments without producing injury to individuals, which might have resulted from an apprehension on the part of the directors of the State Banks of an extensive demand for specie, which might have been made on any one Bank suddenly, and which the directors must in prudence, have prevented, by lessening their discounts, and thus drawing in their funds, to the manifest prejudice of the mercantile part of the community.

The liberal arrangement thus made by the Banks to give facility to the resumption of specie payments, may be greatly aided by the conduct of individuals, as is very properly suggested in a Philadelphia paper, and we have no doubt that every good citizen will afford his aid to promote an object of so great importance to the community.

THE REPOSITORY. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19. TO THE EDITOR. IN the Repository of the 5th inst. I read a paragraph signed "A Citizen," recommending to the Ladies of Charleston and its vicinity, the propriety of forming a society for the purpose of relieving distressed persons in our village, who were suffering in consequence of the extreme cold weather, and high price of grain.—The writer said: "The Ladies of Charleston, and the neighborhood were second to none in acts of charity."—The benevolence of the Ladies, since, has completely redeemed his pledge.—The disconsolate widows and fatherless children, the innocent babes and unfortunate mothers, will remember the benevolent society of Ladies with prayers of gratitude, for the comforts of life received from their bountiful hands the last week. I believe there are but few persons in our town at this time so unfortunate as to require assistance in obtaining the necessities of life; but as grain will no doubt continue very high till after the next crop is secured, I fear the number may be so much increased as to render it difficult for the Ladies to devise ways and means to meet the current expenses without taxing themselves too high.—I do not wish to be understood as attempting to dictate to the Ladies, who have in such a praiseworthy manner formed the Benevolent Society; in general, I think Ladies conduct their own business best in their own way; but as the permanent establishment of such an association would be attended with incalculable good, I will merely hint at some improvement in addition to what I understand to be the present arrangements of the society.—I would propose to the Ladies to have a general meeting forthwith, when all disposed to become members should subscribe their names, binding themselves to pay \_\_\_\_\_ cents per week into the hands of the Treasurer, and to obey such bye-laws as may be agreed on by the President and Directors from time to time.—It would be well then to proceed to appoint a President, five Directors, a Treasurer and Secretary, to continue in office one year, to meet once a week in the winter season, and once a month in the summer. At their first meeting to make such bye-laws as may be thought necessary for the government of the society.—At every meeting of the President and Directors, two visitors to be appointed, whose duty it shall be to search for distressed per-

sons, make the necessary purchases for their relief, and draw on the Treasurer for the amount. And farther, to solicit donations from all charitable persons, and pay the same over to the Treasurer. In no case should drafts be honoured by the Treasurer, except drawn by the Visitors for the week.—All which is respectfully submitted to the consideration of the Ladies, by A SPECTATOR. Washington City, Feb. 15.

According to the provisions of the constitution, the votes given by the Electors for President and Vice President, were yesterday counted out, in the presence of the Senators and Representatives in Congress; and it was officially proclaimed by the President of the Senate; that JAMES MONROE Is elected President of the United States; and that DANIEL D. TOMPKINS Is elected Vice President thereof, for four years from and after the 5th of March next.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, at St. Louis, to his friend in Virginia, dated St. Louis, (Mo. S.) December 16, 1810. "Our crops are very abundant this year; but the multitude of emigrants, gives a good price to the farmer. Our lead mines have yielded largely.—Mr. Smith, brother to the general, has derived upwards of \$20,000 from his mine this year, of clear profits, at the rate of 1-5th of what his miners, discovered and raised. The far traders have gone out in great numbers—not only the Upper Mississippi, Missouri and Illinois, are covered with them, but even the Rio grande del Norte, above Santa Fee, is laid under contribution.—A company from this town, have gone there under the passport of the Spanish governor of New-Mexico.—And to facilitate our commercial transactions, we have established two banks, chiefly bottomed on metallic capitals. They are styled the "St. Louis Bank," and the "Bank of Missouri." "We have had here, this fall, the Lt. Gen. Lefebvre Desnoettes. He was struck with the grand features of this country, particularly the length of the rivers. Seeing some vessels from the Lakes, he enquired minutely how they got there? and exclaimed: "What a wonderful river, communicating with the sea by the head and the mouth!"—He went to the Mamelles; was enchanted; and went back at the break of day, to enjoy from that celestial spot, the beautiful spectacle of the rising sun.

Thence he went to Portage des Sioux and breakfasted with Madame S. . . . a French woman. Seeing the house filled with children he asked, how many she had? "Twenty answered, "Nineteen, now!"—And how many did she have? "Two and twenty."—And where had she lived all this while?—"In Portage des Sioux!" Upon which the General remarked, that her husband was a good companion, and that our country would soon be peopled, at that rate.

He has gone to New Orleans, but purports to return here with many other emigrants. A French emigrant officer, nephew to Le Clerc, Duc de Feltre, is now here, practising law.

The Holy Father has sent us, from Rome, a Bishop, and a cavalcade of Priests, to take care of our souls.—They were descending the Ohio, at the last advices. They intend, also, sending an establishment of Ursuline Nuns, the Virgins being also furnished from Rome; as His Holiness may have understood that we have not enough in St. Louis, to answer our lawful occasions, much less to furnish supernumeraries for the Clergy.

NOTICE. I shall attend at Harper's Ferry, on Thursday the 27th inst. for the purpose of paying all dividends of profits on the stock of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Harper's Ferry, which have not yet been applied for; and also to receive all monies that may be offered by those who owe that institution.—The debtors who have failed to pay the regular curtailments, agreeably to the orders of the President and Directors, and continue delinquent after the first day of March next, will find their notes in the hands of Thomas Griggs, Esq. GEO. W. HUMPHREYS. Feb. 19.

Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars REWARD. RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Frederick County, Va. in the month of October last, a negro man named PHILIP, about 25 years of age, very dark complexion, about 5 feet 8 1/2 inches high, strongly built, and has rather a down look when spoken to. He is a Shoemaker by trade. His clothes are not recollected, nor has the subscriber any idea of the direction which he has taken. Possibly he may have gone to Philadelphia. He can write, and no doubt will make use of his skill in that art.—He has a scar upon one of his wrists. If he should be taken in this state and confined in jail so that I get him again, I will give \$100.—if in the county \$50, and any where out of the state two hundred and fifty. RICHARD B. BECKWITH January 11, 1817.

THE FERRY. and all its appurtenances, now held by Messrs. Caghill and Bestor. The rent must be paid quarterly, and guaranteed by one (or more) security. I forbear to enlarge on the advantages and emoluments of the establishment, as they are generally known. Application to be made to the subscriber residing at Leesburgh. Feb. 12. L. P. W. BALCH.

GOODS AT YOUR OWN PRICE, FOR CASH. THE subscribers have on hand a good assortment of Goods—all of which were purchased on the best terms. We now offer as low as any goods of the same quality can be sold for in this part of the country. The greater part of those goods being lately purchased, and at a period when goods were as low as they probably ever will be again, enables us to sell them on pleasing terms to purchasers. JOHN CARLILE & CO. Near the Market House, 2 Charlestown, Feb. 19.

Nova Scotia Mackarel, Excellent Scotchmanned HERRINGS, MOLASSES of the very best quality, First-Choice Imperial and Young-Hyson TEAS. Two Hundred Bushels Oats, Ellicott's Wrought and Cut NAILS. Apply to HUMPHREYS & KEYES. Feb. 19.

Negro Woman for Hire. THE subscriber, living within three miles of Smithfield, Jefferson county, has to hire, until Christmas, a likely Negro Woman, who has been accustomed to all kinds of house work—she is also an excellent seamstress, washer and ironer. BAUCON BURWELL. Feb. 19.

FOR SALE, THE HOUSE AND LOT now occupied by Mr. John Downey, in Charlestown. The house is two stories high, in good order, and convenient to water. The lot contains half an acre, in good condition. On the premises are a kitchen, smoke house and stable. This property is well calculated for a private family. If the above property is not sold before the first of April next, it will be rented. For terms apply to the subscriber, living in Shepherd's Town. JOHN BRISCOE. February 19.

Land for Sale. THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the western country, will sell upon liberal terms, the land whereon he now lives, situate between Charlestown and Smithfield, Jefferson county, Virginia, containing 192 acres, tolerably well watered, and well adapted to plaster and clover.—It is thought unnecessary to say any thing more, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase will first view the premises. The terms will be made known by the subscriber. SETH SMITH. Feb. 19.

CAUTION To Employers in the Boot and Shoemaking Business. LEFT the employ of the subscriber, on the night of the 4th instant, HENRY W. LEY, aged about 19 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, fair skin, sandy hair, and broad teeth, which show very plain when laughing.—Had with him one blue coat and one brown one much worn, one pair light grey mixed cassimere pantaloons, his other clothing not recollected. Inasmuch as he left my employ owing me twenty eight dollars, and had not the politeness to inform me of his intentions, I have thought proper to publish him. JAMES BOYD. Alexandria, Feb. 12.

For Sale, A PAMPHLET, ENTITLED A Short Method with Deists. Price Twelve and Half Cents. Feb. 19.

For Sale, A HANDSOME, WELL PLATED GIG, and two sets of plated Harness. Also, a Negro Woman with one child, for hire, or for sale. Apply to JOHN PACKETT. February 12.

NOTICE. ON the 3d Monday of March next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at Graham's tavern; Harper's Ferry, I shall rent, to the highest bidder, for one year, commencing April 1st, 1817.

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# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IX.]

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1817.

[No. 464.]

## "TO SELFISH SOULS."

I would not know, ye selfish souls,  
The miserably joys ye prize;  
For in your cold unjust hearts,  
A waste of social pleasure lies!

I would not know for all the wealth,  
That e'er your grasping hands have gain'd,  
The luxuries that wealth affords,  
And let a child of want be pain'd!

I would not know for all the good,  
That e'er ye fancy to enjoy,  
Your watchful traffic with distress,  
This cruel, wicked, cursed employ!

But I would know the tear that flows,  
For sake of poor humanity—  
The heart that feels another's woes,  
And beams with sweetest CHARITY.

## MERCHANT OF VENICE.

A merchant at Rome, who possessed considerable property in Hispaniola at the period of Sir Francis Drake's cruise against the Spaniards, had the same insured by a Jew who resided in Rome also. Intelligence arrived that Drake had attacked and plundered St. Domingo: The Spaniard informed the Jew of the report—the latter denied its possibility, and added with some warmth, "I will lay a pound of my flesh that it is not true." The Spaniard accepted the wager—and in a few days, on the account being confirmed, demanded the penalty of the amount of "his bond." In vain the poor Jew remonstrated—the Spaniard was inexorable. Pope Sextus V. having heard of the transaction, sent for the parties—and having heard the whole story, condemned them both to death—the Spaniard on the ground of intending to murder, and the Jew for attempting to dispose of his life which was the property of the State. He pardoned them, however, on paying a large fine for some charitable institutions.

This, it is presumed, is the real origin of "The Merchant of Venice," in which Shakespeare has very liberally made the Jew perform a part which had really acted by a Christian. [New York Columbian.]

## FRESH GOODS.

We are now opening and offering for sale at our Store, (corner) adjoining the Globe Tavern, in Shepherdstown, REAL Superfine London Cloths and Kerseys, Second and third quality, ditto, Super and common Elastic, Bedford and Bennett's Cord, Twill'd and plain Pelisse Cloths—fancy colours, Velvets, Constitution and other Cord, Florentine, Marseilles, Camels-hair and other fancy Vestings, Bombazets, Bombazines & Canton Crapes, Lutestrings, and Florences—fully assorted; Laventine, Damask, Love and Chintz Shawls, White and black Luce Veils, Wide and narrow Crapes, Black and white Silk Luce, Ditto ditto Gauze, Silk, Cotton, Worsted and Lamb's-wool Hose, Ditto, half ditto, Silk, Kid, Beaver and Dog skin Gloves, Calicoes, Domestic Cottons and Gingham, fully assorted, Spun Cotton—assorted numbers—Candle Wick, Domestic and Steam loom Shirtings, Morocco and Leather Shoes—assorted, Rose, Stripe and Point Blankets, China, Glass and Queen's Ware, Hard-ware and Cutlery, Groceries and Liquors, Paint and Paint-Brushes,

Books and Stationary, among which are Latin and Greek SCHOOL BOOKS: together with many FANCY and other useful articles, which, with the present Stock on hand, comprises a pretty general assortment of MERCHANDIZE; which are now going off at light profits for Cash, and to punctual customers on short credit.

BROWN & LUCAS, (L.F.)

January 2, 1817.

## NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to JAMES BROWN, or the subscribers, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment: It is expected that all concerned will feel it both their interest and duty to comply with this reasonable request. Flour, wheat, rye, corn, oats, clover-seed and flaxseed will be received in payment, and the market price allowed.

BROWN & LUCAS, Shepherdstown, Dec. 5.

## The Subscribers

WILL engage to carry four from their Warehouse at Harper's Ferry to Baltimore, at one dollar and twenty five cents per barrel—Georgetown ninety cents—and Alexandria 96 cents.

ISAAC & TH. KEYES, Jan. 29.

## GOODS AT HALF PRICE.

The subscribers are now opening, at their Store, in Charlestown,

## A SUPPLY OF GOODS,

recently purchased at the auction sales, by one of the concern. The four last weeks have been a propitious time for purchasing goods in the seaport towns, being few country merchants there, and a great demand for money, goods have been very much sacrificed at auction. It was their good fortune to be able to purchase a few thousand dollars worth, which they offer for sale, on such terms that cannot fail to convince those who want to purchase, that they are selling many articles at half price.

Their Assortment consists of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, &c. &c., HUMPHREYS & KEYES, February 5.

## Mr. William West,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, that we shall attend, either in person or by counsel, at the house of John Briscoe, esq. near Charlestown, in the county of Jefferson and state of Virginia, on Saturday the eighth day of March next, between the hours of eleven in the forenoon and five in the afternoon of same day, for the purpose of taking the deposition of said John Briscoe, esq. to be offered in evidence in a suit now depending in the Superior Court of Chancery, holden at Winchester, but originally brought by you in the Superior Court of Chancery for the district of Staunton, in Virginia, against Henry Bedinger, George North and Richard Baylor, executors of William Darke, deceased; Sarah Darke, widow and Devisee of said William Darke, Jacob H. Manning and Mary his wife; Elizabeth Darke, Sarah Rutherford, William Deleyea, and William Darke North, Devisees of said William Darke, deceased.

Your's, &c. HENRY BEDINGER, RICHARD BAYLOR, surviving executors of William Darke, deceased, MARY MANNING, (said Jacob H. Manning being deceased), RICHARD DUFFIELD, (husband of Elizabeth Darke, deceased), JOHN BRISCOE, and Sarah his wife, late Sarah Rutherford, WILLIAM DELEYEA, WILLIAM DARKE NORTH, and JOHN COOKE, January 29.

**WAS FOUND,** In the main street in Charlestown, about two weeks since, a Man's Saddle. The owner can have it again, upon proving property and paying for this advertisement. Inquire of the PRINTER.

**NEW STORE,** Five miles below Battletown, on the road to Opt's, and near to M'Pherson's Mill. There is now opening at WILLIAMS'S, A handsome Assortment of GOODS, which were bought cheap—They will be sold on the most liberal terms. The highest price given for wheat, flour, corn, rye, &c. &c. At present, 15 shillings per bushel for wheat. Jan. 29.

## FOR RENT,

That valuable Tavern Stand, near the run, in Charlestown, now occupied by John Wilson. No situation in the town affords greater advantages for a public house than this. There is attached to the tavern a convenient log-house, and an acre lot of ground. Possession will be given on the 6th of April next. For terms apply to Jacob Heatwhol, near Charlestown. SAMUEL HULL, Dec. 25.

## LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, agreeably to the will of the late James Hammond, deceased, a tract of land, called in said will The Back Creek Farm. This land is situated on Back Creek, Berkeley County, adjoining the land of Mr. R. Snodgrass, near Martinsburg—has a considerable proportion of bottom or low ground—the high land is well adapted to the growth of wheat—supposed to contain 500 acres. Persons desirous to purchase, can make themselves acquainted with the value of this Farm, by examining it, and the terms of sale, by application to THOMAS HAMMOND, N. B. If the said farm is not sold by the first of March, it will be for rent. Charlestown, Dec. 25.

**BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.**

## MEDICINES.

Lee's Antibilious Pills, for the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, &c. Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c. Lee's Infalible Aque and Fever Drops. Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges. Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application, without Mercury. Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c. Lee's Persian Lotion, for tetters and eruptions. Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c. Lee's Eye Water. Lee's Tooth Ache Drops. Lee's Damask Lip Salve. Lee's Corn Plaster. Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches. Lee's Tooth Powder. The above eminently useful and highly approved Family Medicines are carefully prepared by NOAH RIDGELY, at his Dispensary, No. 68, Hanover street, Baltimore, where they may be had wholesale and retail. They are also sold by his appointment by

JANE FRAME, Charlestown, Who has just received a fresh supply from Baltimore. Great allowance to those who purchase to sell again. To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of NOAH RIDGELY, (Late Michael Lee's Co.) N. B. The proprietor is in possession of many certificates of the efficacy and usefulness of the above mentioned medicines, but he will not intrude on the patience of the reader, or the columns of this paper, as he is satisfied a discerning public will still continue to daily appreciate their true merits. January 1.

## NEGROES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has several negroes for sale—among them an excellent Gardener, and a young man twenty years old, as healthy and as likely as any in Virginia. H. S. TURNER, January 22.

## Notice to Insurance Defaulters.

THE subscriber, attorney for the Mutual Assurance Society, against fire on buildings in Virginia, has positive instructions from the Principal Agent (which he is not at liberty to dispense with) to notify to March Court, every member of this county, without respect to persons, who shall, on or before the first day of February court next, fail to discharge either his original premium, his annual quotas, or his additional premium on re-valuation. The consequence of a notice will be to pay the sum due, with five per cent. interest, and 7 per cent. damages and cost. JOHN BAKER, Shepherdstown, Jan. 29.

## SWEDISH IRON.

The subscriber has just received a few tons of Swedish Iron—Likewise, Crowley, English and Country Blistered Steel, Anvils, Vices, Mill and Cross Cut Saws—Nails and Brads of all sizes. B. WORTHINGTON, January 15.

## John Carlile & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED A QUANTITY OF BONNETS, plain and dress, different colours and patterns, that they will sell low. —ALSO— Fur and Wool Hats, and great bargains of Cloth.

All those wishing to purchase cloth, particularly superfine, should they give us a call, they shall have cheap coats. December 18.

## O YES! O YES! O YES!

THE subscriber respectfully offers his services to the public as A Vendue Cryer. He assures those who may employ him that his charges will be reasonable, and every exertion in his power used, to give general satisfaction. JOHN KREPS, January 15.

## WEAVER'S REEDS

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

## Save your Rags.

The highest price will be given for clean linen and cotton rags, at this office.

## BANK NOTICE.

THE Cashier of the Farmers', Merchants and Bankers' Bank, Jefferson County, Va. having resigned his office, the directors of the Institution have appointed Smith Slaughter and John Yates, Agents to settle the affairs of the Company. The who are indebted to the Institution in the county, will take notice, that by an order of the Board, one third of the balances due must be paid on or before the 17th day of March next—half the remainder on the 1st day of May following, and the residue on the first of August ensuing. The debts due to this Concern in Frederick and Berkeley must be paid on or before the first day of each month above mentioned. The Agents will leave funds in the hands of Mr. J. Stephenson and Mr. R. Worthington, to redeem the paper of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors, JOHN YATES, President, February 12.

## NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Farmers', Merchants and Bankers' Bank of Jefferson County, Virginia, are notified that, on the first Tuesday in August next, before they proceed to choose Directors for the following year, a proposal will be submitted to them, to dissolve the association. By order of the Board of Directors, JOHN YATES, President, Feb. 12.

## NOTICE.

THE Partnership between Slusher and Ager was dissolved on the 5th instant, by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said partnership, are desired to bring them forward for settlement—and all persons indebted to said partnership are requested to make payment to George Slusher, who is authorised to settle the business of said firm. GEORGE SLUSHER, JOHN AGER, February 12.

## I HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A VERY LARGE SUPPLY OF FALL & WINTER GOODS. From the stock on hand the following are selected, viz. London super and common cloths, of almost every colour. Single and double mill'd cassimeres Ladies' cloths. Stocking, velvets and corduroys. Constitution and Bangup cords. Bedford and Bennett's cords. Rose, point and striped blankets. Weaving. Bombazens and Bombazets. Kersey molskins. Plains and Kerseys. Lamb's wool and worsted hosiery. Merino, satin and silk shawls. Laced veils and shawls. Silk and cotton hosiery. Kid gloves. Levantines, satins and luteatings. Thread and cotton lace. An elegant assortment of LADIES' SHOES, Velvet, silk, satin and straw bonnets. Irish linen and sheetings. Cambric and fancy muslins. Bandano handkerchiefs. 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 Tannar's Oil, &c. &c. I solicit all persons wishing to buy goods, to call and examine my assortment; it is selected by very few, and my terms cannot help but give satisfaction. R. WORTHINGTON, 25 Wheat, Rye, Corn, Buckwheat, Oats and Flaxseed, received in exchange for goods. Charlestown, Nov. 6.

## Ladies take Notice.

The subscriber has just received at his store, in Shepherdstown, a fresh and capital assortment of the best and most FASHIONABLE GOODS, AMONG WHICH ARE The most splendid Coburg Shawls, Superfine Cassimeres and Merino Dittos, Ladies' elegant socks, lined with fur. Paleis Cloths, of best colours and quality. Superfine mul mul, muslins, Elegant Carpeting, And almost every thing else that Ladies or Gentlemen, rich or poor, may want, at the prices as low as they ever were, perhaps ever will be. JOHN KEARSLEY, Shepherdstown, Dec. 21.

## TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued (but at the option of the Editor) until arrearages are paid. Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements sent to the office without having the number of times for which they are to be inserted, a signature, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly. All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

## CLASSIFICATION OF THE MILITIA.

Report of the Committee to whom was referred so much of the President's Message as relates to the re-organization and classification of the Militia of the U. States. (Mr. Harrison, Ch.) JANUARY 17, 1817.

The Committee of the House of Representatives, to whom was referred so much of the President's Message, as relates to the re-organization and classification of the Militia, and the Report of the acting Secretary of War, of the 18th ult. report herewith a Bill for that purpose. The organization of regiments, brigades and divisions, has been adopted by the committee in opposition to very high authority, because it is one which has heretofore been used in all the States, and because it appears to be better suited to the tactics of the present day, than the new complex system of the legion recommended by Gen. Knox, in his report of 1790.

The mode of classification contained in the bill, has been frequently recommended in the reports of committees of the House, and in those of the Department of War. The effects of this plan will be felt only when the militia are called into the service of the U. States, and will not effect the constitution of the corps as it now exists. For the ordinary duties of muster and discipline; the advantages of a system that will bring into the same corps, for the duties of the field, men of the same age and vigor, and throw the burden of military duty upon that class of citizens who would be enabled to perform it with fewer personal sacrifices, were the motives for its adoption.

The junior or middle class will be composed of men who have small families, or those who have none; who are in the full enjoyment of bodily strength and activity, and whose minds will be more easily excited to military ardor and the love of glory, than those of a more advanced period of life. In the performance of the duty assigned them, the committee progressed thus far without difficulty; but they considered their task as barely commenced. An organization, however perfect, is but a single step towards the desirable object: the great difficulty to be encountered is the application of a system of discipline, or military instruction, to a great population, scattered over an immense territory.

The accomplishment of this object at once, is evidently not within the power of the government. To instruct the present militia of the country to any useful extent, would require a larger portion of their time than they can possibly spare from the duty of providing for their families, unless they are liberally paid. To pay them, would absorb all the resources of the nation. The alternative appears to be, to direct the efforts of the government to instruct such a portion of the militia as their means will allow, and which would produce the most beneficial result upon the whole mass; leaving to the efforts of another system the gradual introduction of those military acquirements, which, in a republican government, it is so essential for every citizen to possess. Acting upon this principle, and believing that the instruction which it is in the power of the government to give, would be more usefully bestowed upon the whole of the officers and sergeants of the militia, than upon any particular class, the sections of the bill, which relate to this part of the subject, have been adopted by the committee. They have also considered it to be proper to annex some estimates of the annual expense of the system they recommended.

Although it may be considered, that by presenting a bill for the re-organization and classification of the militia, and the expression of their motives which accompany it, the committee have performed the task assigned them by the resolution under which they acted; they have, nevertheless, believed it to be their duty to submit some further views, the result of their deliberations upon this important subject.

This course may be more excusable, as the committee have no hesitation in acknowledging, that the plan embraced by the bill, is a mere expedient; a choice of difficulties; a system, which although it will place the militia upon a much better footing than they have heretofore stood on, yet it is not likely to produce that desideratum—that indispensable requisite in a government constituted like ours—the diffusion of a military spirit and military information throughout the great mass of the people.

The part of the subject which still remains to be discussed, will be best understood by dividing it into two distinct propositions:— 1st. Is it desirable that the whole male population of the United States, of the proper age, should be trained to the use of arms, so as to supercede, under any circumstances, the necessity of a standing army? 2d. Is it practicable? The solicitude which has been manifested by the great men who have successively filled the office of Chief Magistrate of the U. States, for the adoption of a system of military discipline for the militia, which would produce the effect contemplated by the first proposition, sufficiently manifests their sense of its importance. The subject was often and warmly recommended by the fathers of the country, and, at an early period of its administration, a plan for that purpose was proposed by the Secretary of War, and being corrected agreeably to his suggestions, was submitted to the national legislature. It is believed, that objections to the expense and supposed difficulty of executing this plan, and not to its object, was the cause of its being rejected. Is the opinion, which prevailed at that period, that an energetic national militia was to be regarded as the capital security of a free republic, less apparent at the present—has any thing since occurred, either in the history of our own or of any other country, to show, that a standing army, forming a distinct class in the community, is the proper defense of a government constructed like ours? Do the events of the late war show that discipline is not necessary for the militia? or does the present aspect of the political world afford so much security as to justify the indifference which prevails in providing an effectual national defence?

It is impossible that any American can recur to many of the events, and particularly to the concluding scenes of the late war, without feeling that elevation of mind which a recollection of his country's glory is calculated to produce. There are, however, others, and not a few, that are immediately calculated to show, that an immense sacrifice of blood and treasure can be distinctly traced to the want of discipline in the militia. The glorious success which, in the several instances, crowned their efforts, was the result of uncommon valor united with the advantage of a position suited to their peculiar character. The greater part of the American militia, accustomed from their early youth, to the use of the arms, are doubtless more formidable than any other troops in the world, in the defence of a line or rampart. Victories in the field are gained by other qualities—by those disciplined evolutions which give harmony and concert to numerous bodies of men, and enable whole armies to move with the activity and address of single companies. Let our militia be instructed, and America would be equal to a contest with the rest of the world united. The improvements which have been made in the art of war since the commencement of the French revolution, give greater advantages to invading and disciplined armies, acting against those of a contrary character, than they heretofore possessed. This arises from their multiplication of their light troops; the celerity of movement given to the artillery; and a-bove all, to the improvements in the staff, placing the subsistence of large armies upon a footing of security, beyond what was formerly supposed to be possible. An improvement in tactics, which gives advantages to the professed soldier, who fights for conquest, over the citizen who bears arms only in defence of his country, is perhaps to be regretted, and no alternative is left to the latter, but to perfect himself in the same arts and discipline. It is believed that there is no instance on record, of a republic, whose citizens had been trained to the use of arms, having been conquered by a nation possessing a different form of government. Small republics have been overthrown by those which were more powerful; as Saguntum destroyed by Carthage, and Numantia by Rome; but it has been observed of those governments, that "walls and towers became their funeral piles—leaving nothing to their conquerors but their ashes."

The committee cannot conceive that any aspect, however pacific it may be, which the governments of Europe may for the present have assumed towards this country, should even for a flux, any measure calculated to render their future hostility abortive. It cannot be believed that any real friendship can exist in the breasts of the sovereigns of that continent, for a government which has been founded on principles so opposite to

## THEY HAVE HERETOFORE PRODUCED.

It was an error, indeed, common to all the militia systems in use in the U. States, that the periods for training were too short and too distant from each other to produce much benefit. To remedy this defect, camps of discipline have been recommended. One of the reasons which governed the committee in rejecting that part of the Secretary of War's recommendation has been explained above; but if that objection could be overcome, the committee are far from thinking that the object could all be accomplished in that way. There is another, more formidable, obstacle to success; more formidable, because it arises from the nature of our government, and the constitution of the human character. The sentiments and habits of a free country necessarily produce amongst the citizens a superior restlessness under restraint, than is to be met with in the subjects of a monarchy. This spirit frequently manifests itself even in a career of military services where the high interests involved, and in which they largely partake, and the evident necessity of discipline, might be supposed able to correct it. There can scarcely be a restraint more vexatious and disgusting to a grown man, than the initiatory lessons of the military art. Military discipline consists in the observance of a number of minute particulars which to the novice in arms have no apparent object; but which form the links of a beautiful and connected system. It is believed, that to this cause is to be attributed the little progress which has been made in training the militia of the U. States; nor is there much prospect that any change of system could, with regard to the present militia, produce the result at which we aim.

In searching for land marks to guide us to our object, it will be in vain that we direct our attention to the modern nations of Europe; from them we can borrow nothing to aid our purpose: governments formed upon artificial distinctions in society—which estimate their security by the inability of their subjects to resist oppression, can furnish a free people with no guides in organizing a system of defence which shall be purely national. We are, however, not without resource.

The ancient republics, from which we have drawn many of the choicest maxims upon which to found our civil institutions, will furnish also a most perfect model for our system of national defence. The whole secret of ancient military glory—the foundation of that wonderful combination of military skill and elevated valor which enabled the free republic of Athens to resist the mighty torrent of Persian invasion, which pierced the walls of Sparta, and conducted the Roman legions (influenced indeed by unalloyed motives) to the conquest of the world, will be found in the military education of the youth. The virtues of Marathon and Platina, of Cynocleia and Pyrrus, were the practical results of the exercises of the Campus Martius and Gymnasia. It is on a foundation of this kind, and of this kind only, that an energetic national militia can be established.

An examination into the employments and obligations of individuals comprising the society, says general Knox, will evince the impossibility of deriving an adequate knowledge of the art of war, by any other means than a course of discipline during the period of non-age; the time necessary to acquire this important knowledge, cannot be afforded at any other period of life with so little injury to the public or private interests. Nothing is more true than what is here advanced, and yet it is most singular that the amiable and patriotic Secretary should have founded his plan upon a course of instruction to commence with the limits of non-age, indeed, but at so advanced a period of it, that all the objections which could be made to the disciplining at a more advanced age of others which are more cogent, and which are supposed to be inherent in the system itself. Of his advanced corps, composed of the youth of 18, 19, and 20 years of age, those of 18 and 19 are to be drawn out fifty days in each year, and those of 20 are to be instructed in the military discipline.

It has been strongly urged against this plan, that the separation of youth at that critical age, from the parents, tending vigilance of their parents and guardians, would be a very dangerous step, and that the loss of time from the pursuit of their professions and occupations would prove to them a most serious evil.

Whatever force there may be in these objections, the committee are fully persuaded that the improvement to be derived from the execution of this plan, would more than compensate for the expense and loss of time it would occasion. The perfection of discipline, as it regards the soldier, is the grace, the precision, and address with which he performs certain evolutions. To arrive at this perfection, long continued practice is essential.

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It was an error, indeed, common to all the militia systems in use in the U. States, that the periods for training were too short and too distant from each other to produce much benefit. To remedy this defect, camps of discipline have been recommended. One of the reasons which governed the committee in rejecting that part of the Secretary of War's recommendation has been explained above; but if that objection could be overcome, the committee are far from thinking that the object could all be accomplished in that way. There is another, more formidable, obstacle to success; more formidable, because it arises from the nature of our government, and the constitution of the human character. The sentiments and habits of a free country necessarily produce amongst the citizens a superior restlessness under restraint, than is to be met with in the subjects of a monarchy. This spirit frequently manifests itself even in a career of military services where the high interests involved, and in which they largely partake, and the evident necessity of discipline, might be supposed able to correct it. There can scarcely be a restraint more vexatious and disgusting to a grown man, than the initiatory lessons of the military art. Military discipline consists in the observance of a number of minute particulars which to the novice in arms have no apparent object; but which form the links of a beautiful and connected system. It is believed, that to this cause is to be attributed the little progress which has been made in training the militia of the U. States; nor is there much prospect that any change of system could, with regard to the present militia, produce the result at which we aim.

In searching for land marks to guide us to our object, it will be in vain that we direct our attention to the modern nations of Europe; from them we can borrow nothing to aid our purpose: governments formed upon artificial distinctions in society—which estimate their security by the inability of their subjects to resist oppression, can furnish a free people with no guides in organizing a system of defence which shall be purely national. We are, however, not without resource.

The ancient republics, from which we have drawn many of the choicest maxims upon which to found our civil institutions, will furnish also a most perfect model for our system of national defence. The whole secret of ancient military glory—the foundation of that wonderful combination of military skill and elevated valor which enabled the free republic of Athens to resist the mighty torrent of Persian invasion, which pierced the walls of Sparta, and conducted the Roman legions (influenced indeed by unalloyed motives) to the conquest of the world, will be found in the military education of the youth. The virtues of Marathon and Platina, of Cynocleia and Pyrrus, were the practical results of the exercises of the Campus Martius and Gymnasia. It is on a foundation of this kind, and of this kind only, that an energetic national militia can be established.

An examination into the employments and obligations of individuals comprising the society, says general Knox, will evince the impossibility of deriving an adequate knowledge of the art of war, by any other means than a course of discipline during the period of non-age; the time necessary to acquire this important knowledge, cannot be afforded at any other period of life with so little injury to the public or private interests. Nothing is more true than what is here advanced, and yet it is most singular that the amiable and patriotic Secretary should have founded his plan upon a course of instruction to commence with the limits of non-age, indeed, but at so advanced a period of it, that all the objections which could be made to the disciplining at a more advanced age of others which are more cogent, and which are supposed to be inherent in the system itself. Of his advanced corps, composed of the youth of 18, 19, and 20 years of age, those of 18 and 19 are to be drawn out fifty days in each year, and those of 20 are to be instructed in the military discipline.

It has been strongly urged against this plan, that the separation of youth at that critical age, from the parents, tending vigilance of their parents and guardians, would be a very dangerous step, and that the loss of time from the pursuit of their professions and occupations would prove to them a most serious evil.

Whatever force there may be in these objections, the committee are fully persuaded that the improvement to be derived from the execution of this plan, would more than compensate for the expense and loss of time it would occasion. The perfection of discipline, as it regards the soldier, is the grace, the precision, and address with which he performs certain evolutions. To arrive at this perfection, long continued practice is essential.

And since it must be evident, that the time necessary for this purpose cannot be taken from the avocations of our citizens after they have arrived at the age of man-