

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. X.]

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1817.

[No. 506.]

THE EVENING CLOUD.

A cloud lay cradled near the setting sun,
A gleam of crimson tinged its braided snow;
Long had I watched the glory moving on,
O'er the still radiance of the Lake below,
Tranquil its spirit seemed, and floating slow!
Even in its very motion there was rest,
While every breath of eve that chanced to blow,
Wafted the traveller to the beautiful west.
Emblem, methought, of the departed soul!
To whose white robes the gleam of bliss is given;
And by the breath of mercy made to roll
Right onward to the golden gates of Heaven;
Where to the eye of Faith, it peaceful lies,
And tells to man his glorious destinies.

From the Gleamer.

EXECUTION.—On Saturday last, the 15th inst. was executed, at Bethany, Wayne County, Penn. pursuant to his sentence, CORNELIUS JONES, aged about 22 years, for the murder of his step father, which he effected by giving arsenic, which crime, together with many others of less magnitude he confessed previous to execution. After he received his sentence and saw that Death was inevitable, he betook himself to prayer and reading the Scriptures, a practice which he had hitherto wholly neglected, having never read a chapter in the Bible in his life; at first he felt great discouragement under a sense of the enormity of his crime, and wickedness of his past life, and sometimes feared that God would not show mercy to so great a sinner, but being greatly encouraged and strengthened by those who visited him on this occasion, he continued seeking, until at length, while the Sheriff was reading to him his death warrant, about two weeks previous to his execution, he professed to obtain pardon for all his offences, and felt reconciled to his approaching dissolution. From this time to his latest moments, there was a visible change in his deportment—The first that was heard in the morning was Cornelius praying and singing praises to God—he was indeed an example of patience and resignation: He was not even heard to express a wish that he might live; the morning of his execution he appeared to enjoy much of the Divine presence. By one he was asked if he was afraid to die, now the day had arrived; he replied, "no, I love death." By another, "is your confidence still strong in the Lord?" He answered, "yes, I love him and want to be with him." He was frequently heard to say while in the dungeon and on his way to the gallows: "This is the best and happiest day I ever saw." Nothing appeared to disturb him in the least—bringing in his coffin—putting the halter round his neck—coming in sight of the gallows—all appeared to him as matters of minor importance, and caused not the least apparent perturbation. On the scaffold he maintained the same calmness and recollection, that he had hitherto manifested; here in company with others he sang a hymn of his own choice, with a full steady voice: In fact he literally smiled and appeared pleased in death, and met the fatal moment with the firmness of a martyr.

Public Invitation.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, at their CHEAP STORE, on the hill, in Shepherd's-Town, have just received, and are now opening, a large and excellent assortment of

GOODS,
where high and low, rich and poor, are invited to come and supply themselves with such articles as may be wanted, and it is believed, they will find the terms here as good and as much to their satisfaction and interest as any where else in the state.

BAKER TABSCOTT, & CO.
Nov. 13.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he is about to commence the manufacturing of

LEATHER,
again, in Smithfield, directly opposite the tan yard which he occupied for twelve years past. He hopes by his assiduity and attention, and from his knowledge and experience in said business, to be able to give general satisfaction to those who may please to favor him with their custom. Having formed a Co-Partnership, the business will be carried on under the firm of

James Clark, and Co.
They will, in a few days have an assortment of well selected leather.

JAMES CLARK.
N. B. A generous price will be given for hides, Skins, and Pork.
Smithfield, Nov. 19.

Prime Susquehanna HERRINGS.

Just received a few barrels, and for sale very cheap.

R. WORTHINGTON.
November 12.

BLANK DEEDS.

For sale at this Office.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a very large assortment of

VERY CHEAP GOODS,

purchased at the several auctions in the city of Philadelphia, and elsewhere, for cash. The manner in which our goods have been bought, enables us to sell them very cheap. Purchasers of goods are invited to call on us and make their purchases, as our goods have been bought at immense sacrifices, and we are determined to sell them at a very small profit. We shall receive by the next waggon, a very extensive assortment of

Ladies Shoes and Boots;

—ALSO—
Children's Bootes and Shoes,
Winter Bonnets,
Imperial and other Shawls,
Fresh Teas,
Brass Andirons, &c.

As usual our assortment of Groceries, Liquors, & Medicines, are very complete.

Also, a quantity of CASTINGS, well assorted—Bar and Strap Iron, Steel, &c.

W. & J. LANE.
November-19.

JUST RECEIVED,

By the subscribers, at their new firm, near the Market House, Charlestown,

Best JAMAICA SPIRITS,
French Brandy,
Old Apple Brandy,
Wine, Cordial, and Whiskey,
Coffee, Sugar, and Tea,
Candles, Pepper, Allspice,
Ginger, Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
Filberts, Almonds, Salspeter, Indigo,
Madder, Copperas, Powder, Shot,
Flints, Window Glass, Segars,
Chewing & Smoking Tobacco, &c. &c.

With a large assortment of China and Queen's Ware.

CARLILE & DAVIS.
Nov. 19.

BOARDING.

THE subscriber having taken a house in Winchester, convenient to the Academy, will have it in his power to accommodate fifteen or twenty boarders by the year. It would be desirable that those who may think proper to intrust their children to his care, would make early application, that he may avail himself of the approaching season to lay in the necessary provisions.

Terms. Boys or girls between the age of fifteen and sixteen, finding their own beds, washing and mending, one hundred dollars, or one hundred and twenty dollars bedding found. Young ladies or gentlemen above the age of sixteen, finding their own beds, washing and mending, one hundred and ten dollars, or one hundred and thirty dollars and bedding furnished. Any boarders requiring fire and candles in their bed rooms, will be subject to an additional charge. Washing and mending can be had in the family on the customary terms.—Payment will be expected quarterly.

WARNER WASHINGTON.
Winchester, Nov. 12.

LOOK OUT.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has taken Mr. Aquilla Davis in as a partner, and the business in future will be conducted under the firm of

CARLILE & DAVIS,

who have on hand a very large and extensive assortment of

GOODS,

of almost every kind, that they will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

**JOHN CARLILE,
AQUILLA DAVIS.**

ALL those indebted to John Carlile are requested to come forward and pay off their accounts to Mr. Lee Hardesty, without delay. The old firm having quit and a new one commenced, it is now expected that all who owe will come forward and pay off their accounts immediately; delays being dangerous. He hopes there are but few, if any, that will not come forward now and discharge their accounts, when they take into consideration the necessity of punctuality in this case. They certainly will not hold back his capital, but come forward and pay off to enable him to give them plenty of cheap goods.

He returns his sincere thanks to all his punctual customers, and solicits them to call and supply themselves with any kind of goods they may want, without money, and at a little price. Nothing will do him more pleasure than to supply them at all times they may think proper to call.

October 29.

CAUTION.

THE subscriber is resolved, hereafter, to prosecute all persons detected in dealing with his slaves, in any manner whatever, unless such slaves are furnished with a written permission, signed by myself, or some of my family.

GARLAND MOORE.
Jefferson County, Nov. 26.

Runaways in Custody.

WAS committed to the jail of Jefferson county Va. the following runaway slaves, viz.

DICK,

a bright mulatto, 6 feet one inch high, and about 26 years of age. Had on when committed, a brown great coat, a blue close bodied coat, white waist coat, blue pantaloons, an old wool hat and fine shoes. Committed on the 16th of October last—says he is the property of Aaron Hodges, living in Sumner county, West Tennessee.

BILL.

A bright mulatto, 5 feet 9 inches high, and about 17 years old. Had on a stuff colored cotton coat, dark corded pantaloons, yellow home made waist coat, fine shoes, and an old wool hat. Committed on the 22d of October,—says he belongs to William Bryan, of Nelson county, Va.

DICK,

About 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, very black, with a scar on his forehead. Had on a dark cotton coat half worn, light blue jeans roundabout, old tinned pantaloons, white dimity waist coat, fine hat, and coarse shoes. Committed on the 12th of October. Says he belongs to George Lane, of Stafford county, Va.

JOHN SPANGLER, Jailor.
Nov. 12.

The Editor of the Richmond Enquirer is requested to insert the above once a week for three months, and forward his account to this office for payment.

MICHAEL SHEETZ,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has commenced the

GUNSMITH BUSINESS,

in the house formerly occupied by Thomas H. Grady, at the East end of the main street in Charlestown, where he will manufacture rifles and fowling pieces in the best manner, together with every other article in the gunsmith business. He will also execute all work in the Whitesmith business, in the neatest order. From his knowledge and experience in the above business, he flatters himself to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may please to favor him with their custom.

Charlestown, Oct. 12.

FALL GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE RECEIVED A PART OF THEIR SUPPLY OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

and expect the remainder the present week, nearly all of which were purchased for cash at auction in Philadelphia. It is not thought necessary to use type or tongue, in order to endeavor to convince people that they now sell **GOODS CHEAPER** than any heretofore sold in the county.—The only requisite they will at present make, is the favor of call from purchasers—if their goods are unusually cheap the fact can be ascertained.

HUMPHREYS & KEYES.
Charlestown, Nov. 5.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF

HARD WARE,

From which the following are selected, all of which will be sold **CHEAP.**

Dressing Cases, with and without Glasses, Dressing Glasses,
Mahogany Framed Ditto,
Tea Boards and Waiters,
Plated Castors,
Britania Coffee and Tea Pots,
Ditto Sugar Bowls and Cream Jugs,
Bell Mettle and Brass Kettles,
Copper and Iron Ditto,
Ivory, Buck and Bone Handled Knives and Forks,
Ditto, ditto Carving Ditto,
Tutania and Iron Table and Tea Spoons,
Plated Candle Sticks,
Brass and Iron Ditto,
Agitable and Iron Lamps,
Polished Steel Snuffers,
Common Ditto,
Snuffer Trays,
Brass and Iron Hooks of every description,
Plane Iron White Mettle Fossets, with
Joseph Keys,
Ditto, ditto, ditto, confined Ditto,
Plated and Polished Steel Bridle Bits,
Iron Ditto,
Do. and Do. Stirrup Irons,
Iron Ditto,
Elegant Brass Fenders, with and without
Brass Feet,
Brass Andirons,
Brass Knob'd Shovels and Tongs,
Iron Shovels and Tongs,
Belows,
Dirt Shovels, with short handles,
Ditto and Spades, with long handles,
Mill and Cut Saws,
Hand and Pannel Ditto,
Wood Ditto, with Frames,
Key Hole Saws, and Saw Sets,
Plane Irons,
Turnery Chisels,
Cast Steel, Crowley & Blistered Steel,
Swedish Iron, of every description,
Sheet and Strap Iron, &c. &c.

R. WORTHINGTON.
Charlestown, Nov. 12.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

I have just finished opening my assortment of Goods for the present season, which is extensive, and are offered for sale at small profits. I feel no hesitation in saying that my Goods are Good; and that no Goods equal in quality shall be sold lower.

**WILLIAM PENDLETON,
JOHN PORTERFIELD.**
Executors.
November 10.

FOR SALE,
A young Negro Man,
well acquainted with farming. Also, a valuable negro man for hire. Inquire of the Printer.

New Shenandoah Company.

The President and Directors of the New Shenandoah Company, respectfully report to the General Meeting: That agreeably to the resolution of the last general meeting they entered into contract with Messrs Charles Lewis, David Golladay and John Gatewood, for clearing and making navigable the Shenandoah river from Harper's Ferry to Port Republic—that the Contractors have given satisfactory security on real property for the performance of the conditions of the contract on their part; have entered upon the performance; have made all progress during the season, which could be reasonably expected; and in that progress, and in that style of executing their work, give a flattering earnest of the speedy and faithful fulfillment of their covenant.

For the North Branch of the river, the Board have not succeeded in their efforts to procure a contract—they, nevertheless, foster the hope, that the ensuing winter will not pass without compassing this very desirable event.

The unfavorable circumstances against which we have had often and laboriously to contend, have so far affected some of the members of the company, as to induce them to withhold the payment of instalments ordered on their shares, and have thus subjected the Board to the painful necessity of exposing their shares to public sale, and of commencing prosecutions against the delinquents, for the deficiencies; some of these prosecutions have been carried on to judgment, whilst others are yet pending: We hope, however, that no such necessity of sales will recur.

The amount of receipts and disbursements for the current year, will be found by reference to the accompanying report of the treasurer. The receipts would probably have exceeded the sums stated by several hundred dollars, had not some of the boatmen disregarded the principles of common honesty—their fraudulent practices were soon reported to the Board, which took the earliest practicable measures to prevent their recurrence. It is nevertheless highly gratifying, that already, whilst the work is comparatively in its commencement, the tolls should form so considerable a portion of our receipts. It converts our late losses into an assurance of ultimate success; and affords a certainty of that remuneration, which our adventure, trouble and expense, deserve. Already would the amount of tolls yield a dividend, were it expedient to declare one, of more than six per centum on the payments made.

All of which is respectfully submitted,
Signed,
CH. A. STUART, Pres. N. S. C.

CHEAP FALL GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW OPENING A VERY COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF WHICH THEY OFFER FOR SALE AT THE MOST REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE. THEY WILL ALSO RECEIVE

Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, and Flax Seed,
in payment of debts, at the market price.

JOHN R. FLAGG, & Co.
Charlestown, Nov. 5.

Fulling and Dying.

THE subscribers hereby inform the public that they have commenced the **PULLING and DYING BUSINESS**, at Mill's Grove, where Cloth will be fulled, dyed and dressed in the neatest manner, and on the shortest notice. Those who may favor them with their custom, may rest assured that every exertion in their power will be made to give them satisfaction. They will constantly keep on hand a superior quality of

DYE STUFFS,

and will dye any colour that may be required. The current price will be given for **SOFT and HARD SOAP**, which will be taken in payment for Fulling, or Cash.

**BENJ. BEELER,
JOHN RATRE.**
Nov. 12.

FOR SALE,

Eighteen numbers of the American Edition of the **Edinburgh Encyclopedia.**
Enquire of the Printer.
Nov. 19.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

I have just finished opening my assortment of Goods for the present season, which is extensive, and are offered for sale at small profits. I feel no hesitation in saying that my Goods are Good; and that no Goods equal in quality shall be sold lower.

**WILLIAM PENDLETON,
JOHN PORTERFIELD.**
Executors.
November 10.

FOR SALE,
A young Negro Man,
well acquainted with farming. Also, a valuable negro man for hire. Inquire of the Printer.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the commencement, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance.—No paper will be discontinued, except 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.

NEGROES TO HIRE.

TO be hired, at my place purchased of Caspar Wever, about half a mile from Lee Town, and the same place I hired at last year, on Saturday the 27th instant, about

Thirty Negroes,
consisting of men, women, boys and girls—No person need apply unless they shall have paid the preceding hire.

RICH. D. BAYLOR.
Agent for the heirs of Wm. Baylor.
December 10.

Prime Susquehanna HERRINGS, No. 1,

Just received and for sale, by
JOHN R. FLAGG, & Co.
Dec. 10.

SALT.

Humphreys & Keyes,
Have for sale several hundred bushels of coarse and fine salt.
December 10.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have obtained letters of administration from the circuit court of Fairfax county, on the estate of Richard H. L. Washington, of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers; and those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment to

**John A. Washington,
Bushrod C. Washington,**
Of Jefferson county, Va. admrs. of R. H. L. Washington.
December 10.

Negroes for Hire.

AT Adam Moudy's Tavern in Smithfield, on the day after Christmas, I will hire out my Negroes—men, women and children, for one or five years.—It is hoped that all persons indebted to me for hire, will be prepared on that day to make payment.

MATTHEW WHITING.
December 10.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscribers will offer for sale, on the 29th day of December next, at the late residence of William Pendleton, deceased, in the county of Berkeley, the following property, viz. a number of

Valuable Slaves,
consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls; a number of good
Wagon Horses, Milch Cows,
Two Wagons, and Geers, Ploughs, Harrows, and Farming Implements generally;
A quantity of Corn,
by the barrel, and some Cherry Tree Plank, a set of Joiner's Tools, Grain in the ground, some Feather Beds and Bedding, Household and Kitchen Furniture; also a number of valuable **BOOKS**, and sundry other articles, too numerous to particularise. A credit of twelve months will be given the purchaser, on giving bond with approved security. The sale to commence early in the day, and continue from day to day until all is sold.

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JOHN PORTERFIELD.**
Executors.
November 10.

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A young Negro Man,
well acquainted with farming. Also, a valuable negro man for hire. Inquire of the Printer.

Apprentices Indentures
For sale at this Office.

Negroes for Hire and Sale.

ON Tuesday the 30th of December, will be hired for the ensuing year, at the house of Adam Moudy, in Smithfield, fifteen or eighteen negroes, several likely men, women and boys.

**BACON BURWELL,
Wm. P. FLOOD.**
N. B. I shall offer for sale on the same day for cash, or paper negotiable in sixty days at the Farmer's Bank in Winchester, a stout and healthy negro man, a most valuable female house servant and her female child or 4 years old. Should I be instructed to sell others, which I think probable, notice will be given.

WILLIAM P. FLOOD.
December 10.

New Shenandoah Company.

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All of which is respectfully submitted,
Signed,
CH. A. STUART, Pres. N. S. C.

Jefferson County, to wit.

November Court, 1817.
Thomas S. Bennett, Complainant,
vs.
James Anderson and William P. Craghill, Defendants.
IN CHANCERY.

The Defendant James Anderson not having entered his appearance and given security agreeably to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth.—On motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant Anderson do appear here on the fourth Monday in January next, and answer the bill of the complainant. And it is further ordered, that the defendant Wm. P. Craghill do not pay, convey away, or secure any monies by him owing to, or goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendant Anderson, until the further order of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county of Jefferson.

A Copy—Teste.
ROBERT G. HITE, Clk.
December 3.

Apprentices Indentures

For sale at this Office.

Legislature of Virginia.

GOVERNOR'S COMMUNICATION.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Dec. 1st, 1817.

Follow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Delegates,

In discharge of my duty in conformity to the established custom of all my predecessors in office, I venture to address a few remarks to you upon the commencement of your legislative labors. The happy constitution under which we live, has most wisely provided against the innumerable evils which would have resulted from blending executive, legislative and judicial powers and duties. The executive, at all times scrupulously regarding that constitution or form of government, consecrated in their affections by its being an inheritance, which descended to them from their revolutionary fathers, securing to them their rights and liberties; and witnessing as they have done, under the wisdom of its institutions, the rapid advancement of the state to the high and honorable reputation which it sustains, would be the last to encroach upon its principles. They would therefore deem it their duty to avoid every suggestion which would have the effect of giving a bias to the legislative will. While they thus regard the rights of every department of government, and of every individual in it, they will be prompt to feel and ready to discharge, to the best of their abilities, the high and responsible obligations imposed upon them and their department by the constitution.

Happily for our beloved country, it no longer groans under the horrors of a relentless, vindictive and cruel war.—Her councils are undisturbed by the tumults of passion and violence; and that hydra, party spirit, is no longer seen to rear its baneful head among us. The fiscal operations of our government are prosperous, and between every department there prevails a perfect cordiality. The reign of reason and of justice, of intellectual power, is again acknowledged and restored. The agriculturist is in the full enjoyment of the abundant fruits of his toil; the mechanic is rapidly increasing in wealth by his labor and industry; the merchant reaps the advantage of a widely extended and almost unlimited commerce, and receives the just reward of his enterprise. Every condition of society is in the perfect enjoyment of every immunity that appertains to it. Our national character having been elevated during the late war to the serene, tranquil, and lasting state of the best, has justly inspired the people with an increased confidence, esteem and affection for their government, and has excited and commanded the admiration and respect of foreign nations. How delightful is this state of things to the heart of the philanthropic legislator, contrasted with the dreary scene which our country exhibited to his view, during the war from which we have but just emerged! Whilst we are thus individually, and as a nation, permitted to repose in undisturbed tranquility under our own vine and fig tree, and there are none to make us afraid, let us reflect on the wisdom of these institutions, which are bottomed on equal rights, maintaining our religious and civil liberties, insuring the invaluable privilege of self-government, the only legitimate government on earth; are we not bound to bow with humility and reverence to that God who bountifully sustains us in the enjoyment of those inestimable blessings, and to testify our gratitude to him by the practice of every virtue, and of every Christian charity which distinguishes his peculiar people?

The first subject that naturally suggests itself to the mind of an enlightened legislator as of primary importance, is that which relates to the personal security and the sovereignty of that community which has entrusted them, as representatives, with the management of public concerns. As the militia, which is composed of the great mass of our citizens, constitutes the natural defence of a free state; it is upon them that a reliance must always be placed, for the attainment of those great objects. It is unnecessary to go into tedious details upon the defects of our militia laws, which are obviously known and felt to be expensive, harassing, and perfectly delusive as to the objects of subordination and discipline. Our revolutionary war of the late war seem to have demonstrated to the world the vital importance of this species of military character, and how much it may be relied upon when properly directed. The present legislature will therefore be disposed to give the subject the consideration due to it; nor will they, I hope, permit this period of tranquility, so favorable to temperate discussion and deliberation, to pass away, without devising and maturing some system which will be better calculated to inspire individual and public confidence, and to insure a perfect protection to the state from every danger that it may hereafter be exposed to, either from invasion, insurrection, or usurpation—or any other unfortunate vicissitude.

Every exertion has been made by the executive, through the adjutant, quartermaster and commissary general of ordinance, to have all the ordinance, the arms and accoutrements, the military stores, camp equipage, &c. belonging to the state, so disposed of as to be preserved from damage. I fear, however, from the difficulty and impossibility, under the law, of fixing upon the responsible persons to whom arms have been distributed, in consequence of deaths, resignations and removals, that a very considerable loss to the state must accrue. The completion of the arsenal in Lexington will hereafter partially guard against a continuance of the evil.

From the present strength of the public guard, being, as I conceive, inefficient for any primary purpose whatever, even for the purpose of properly guarding the public edifices and public property in this city; I submit to the legislature the propriety of discontinuing the establishment.

The executive, in conformity to the law of the last session, appointed five persons who constituted a board of directors to superintend and manage the affairs of the penitentiary. I regret to say, that there was a difficulty in procuring the services of such gentlemen as were selected for the execution of the law. I am led to believe that their regard for the institution, and a sense of the necessity of the case imposed, alone induced the acceptance of the appointment.—Patriotism may sometimes be found to supply every object of public concern; but it is questionable whether it is a sufficient stimulus at all times, to command public service.

By a report of the superintendent of the armory, which I shall hereafter have the honor of submitting, the legislature will have more completely in their power to judge of the operations and present state of that institution.

The board of public works, ardently disposed to cherish that spirit of internal improvement which has been so happily diffused through every section of the state, have occupied the talents of their public engineer upon those objects which they deemed of primary importance to the public interest. His surveys, plats and reports, of all the objects that have engaged his attention, shall in due time be submitted for the inspection and consideration of the legislature. This policy, which has for its object the promotion of individual wealth and industry, and which cannot fail to elevate the character of the state abroad—which, if perseveringly prosecuted, will enable us to make a proud comparison of our efforts with those of our sister states, cannot but command an important share of your deliberations.

one of the judges of the general court; occasioned a vacancy during the recess of the legislature, which the executive filled by the appointment of Richard E. Parker, "to be approved or disapproved by both houses."

I have to communicate to the legislature the death of Brig. Gen. Francis M. Boykin, which occasions a vacancy in the eighth brigade of Virginia militia; this vacancy will be filled during the present session, by an appointment from the General Assembly.

The resignation of Nathaniel H. Claiborne, Esq. long a member of the privy council, occasions the necessity of filling that vacancy.

A few days hence, I shall have the honor of submitting to the legislature, some other matters that have been received by this department, which I deem it my duty to communicate.

Follow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Delegates,

Upon a review of our past and present condition, we must acknowledge that no period has ever been afforded so peculiarly auspicious for the promotion and advancement of those great and important objects, that so intimately concern the perpetuation of our government, our present and future happiness, as well as all our dearest interests.

In this rising republic, every man is born with equal claims to the highest offices in the gift of the government. Virtue and talents alone can ensure public patronage, and united, may aspire to the most distinguished employments. You have it in your power, by laying a broad foundation for the rearing of genius and the cultivation of the human mind, to raise to yourselves an everlasting monument, an imperishable fame. You have the right, and your constituents have afforded you the means, through a proper use of the literary fund, of emancipating the human mind from the gloomy bondage of ignorance. They look to you, and you are accountable to them at least, for the performance of this all-important and sacred duty. Remember, that we owe our present happy form of government, our liberties, both civil and religious, to the talents and genius and virtue of our predecessors. They have solemnly warned us that these blessings can only be perpetuated through the means by which they were attained. Cease to cultivate the mind and heart, and your liberties are lost forever. Then, pardon me, for endeavoring so fervently to impress upon you, that you owe to the rising generation and to posterity, as legislators, no obligation so solemn and so sacred as that which relates to their education and the attainment of knowledge. In vain shall we transmit them the blessings of a free government, which have cost our forefathers so much blood & treasure, to establish and preserve, if we do not inspire them with the capacity of enjoying it, through the means of liberal and patriotic feelings and expanded minds. Give them to all, rich and poor, equally the means of instruction, and your legislative labors will be blessed and perpetuated, and your country rewarded, in the honest, liberal, independent and faithful discharge of your duty.

JAMES P. PRESTON.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, December 4.

A number of petitions were presented and referred.

The motion of Mr. Comstock. Resolved, that the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making provision by law for the commutation of money of the military bounty lands granted by Congress.

The Speaker laid before the house the constitution adopted for the new state of Mississippi.

The resolution for the admission of the state of Mississippi into the Union, was received from the Senate, twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole.

A resolution for appointing Chaplains, and for appointing a Library committee, were received from the Senate, and concurred in.

The balloting for the Chairman of the part of this house, was ordered for to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Southard.

An effort was made, without success, to procure an adjournment over to Monday.

And the house adjourned to to-morrow.

Friday, December 5.

Sundry petitions were received, and severally referred to various committees; when, Mr. Robinson, of Lou. offered the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before the House of Representatives such information as he may possess and think proper to communicate, relative to the independence and political condition of the provinces of Spanish America.

The resolution having been read—Mr. Forsyth said, he was too well acquainted with the temper of the people of the U. S. on this subject, to propose any motion for enquiring into it; but he knew from experience, that some enquiries were proper and some dangerous. In this case, he thought that which could be known ought to be known; but he suggested to the mover of the resolution, whether it was not too broad in its call on the Executive, and whether it ought not to contain the usual qualification of respecting such information as the President might deem the communication incompatible with the public interest. Mr. F. presumed the President had communicated all that he knew, or all that he wished Congress to

know on the subject; and as it was usual in requesting information of the Executive, to ask for such only as the public interest would in his opinion, permit to be disclosed, he proposed to modify this motion, in which shape only he could consent to vote for it.

Mr. Forsyth signified his ready assent to Mr. Forsyth's proposition.

The resolution passed nem. con. as modified, and a committee of two appointed to wait upon the President with it.

On motion of Mr. Seybert.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of revising and amending certain laws concerning the mint establishments of the United States, and that they have leave to report by bill.

On motion of Mr. Southard.

The house then proceeded to the appointment of a Chaplain for Congress on the part of this house, and the Reverend Messrs. Allen, Addison, Balch, Brown, Cone, Combs, and Larrie were put into nomination.

Two ballottings took place without an election; on the third, Mr. Allison received 41 votes, and was duly elected.

The house adjourned to Monday next.

Monday, December 8.

Mr. Johnson (of Kentucky) reported a bill authorising a commutation of Soldiers' Bounty Lands.

[The first section of this bill provides that the soldiers of the late and present army shall be allowed to commute their land patents or claims for money at the rate of one dollar and forty cents per acre, to be paid in four annual instalments, by the Pension Agents appointed in the several States; provided that there be in all cases a complete relinquishment of all claims on said lands by the commutators to the United States. The second section of the bill makes the appropriation necessary to carry the first into effect.]

The bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. Johnson, also, from the committee to whom had been referred the petition of John Bates, reported a bill for his relief; which received the usual course of two readings and commitment.

AMELIA ISLAND AND SPANISH PATRIOTS.

Mr. Rhea offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President be requested to lay before the House of Representatives any information he may possess, and think proper to communicate, relative to the proceedings of certain persons who took possession of Amelia Island, at the mouth of the St. Mary's river, near the boundary of the State of Georgia, in the summer of the present year, and made an establishment there; and also any information he hath, and may think proper to communicate, relative to an establishment made, at an earlier period, by persons of the same description, in the Gulf of Mexico, at a place called Galveston, within the limits of the United States, as we contend, under the cession of Louisiana; together with the reasons inducing him to issue orders to suppress the said establishments.

Mr. Forsyth moved to strike out the last clause of the proposed resolution. It would have an extraordinary course for the House to ask for the reasons of the measure in question when they were distinctly and satisfactorily avowed in the Message of the President. To call upon him, after that exposition, to explain the reasons for his conduct, would be to cast a severe reflection on the Executive, as implying dissatisfaction at the reason already given. For his own part Mr. F. said, the conduct of the Executive appeared to him to have been perfectly correct; but he had no objection to any information desired, if asked for unconnected with the clause he had excepted to.

After an interesting debate, the question to lay the resolution on the table was then taken.

For the motion 75
Against it 81

So the motion was lost.

Mr. Rhea having accepted Mr. Forsyth's proposed amendment, as part of his own motion—

The main question was taken on the resolution and decided in the affirmative, without a division, and a committee ordered to be appointed to wait on the President therewith.

Tuesday, Dec. 9.

The usual number of petitions were presented and referred; among which was one by Mr. McCoy, of Virginia, from an honest couple in his district, who represent that they have been united in wedlock's happy bonds for seven and twenty years, in which time they have added to our population twenty children, nineteen of whom are living, and whom they have maintained by the product of their manual labor. Conceiving themselves entitled to the favor of Congress on that score, they pray for a donation of public land to make their declining years more easy to them. The petition was referred to the committee of Public Lands.

Mr. Lowndes, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to abolish the internal duties. [The repeal to take place from and after the 31st day of the present month.] The bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. Seybert, from a select committee, reported a bill supplementary to the act concerning the Mint. [The object of the bill is to continue the Mint at Philadelphia.] The bill was twice read.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, with a view to ascertain the sense of the House on certain

points, that the labors of the military committee should not be unnecessarily troublesome to the House, and laborious to themselves, submitted the following resolutions to the consideration of the House:

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide by law for the widows and orphans of the soldiers of the regular army who were killed in battle, or died in service during the late war with Great Britain.

2. That it is expedient to provide by law for the disabled and deranged officers of the army of the United States, who served in the late war with Great Britain, donations in land, viz. to each major general 1280 acres; to each brigadier general 1420 acres; to each colonel or lieutenant colonel 1120 acres; to each major 800 acres; to each captain 620 acres; to each subaltern 480 acres.

3. That it is expedient to establish by law three additional Military Academies; one in the vicinity of Fort Dearborn, in the state of South Carolina; one in the vicinity of Newport, in the state of Kentucky; one in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, in the state of Virginia; one third of the cadets to be sons of officers and soldiers of the late army who died in the service of the United States during the late war.

4. That it is expedient to organize by law a corps of invalids, to be composed of one thousand men.

5. That it is expedient to make provision by law for the repeal of so much of the act of July 5, 1812, as authorizes additional pay and emolument to brevet rank in the army of the United States.

6. That the military peace establishment of the United States shall consist hereafter of eight thousand men, including the corps of invalids. Provided that the corps of engineers, the general staff and ordinance department shall be retained as at present established. Provided also, that no part of the army shall be disbanded in consequence of said reduction, but the same shall be effected by permitting vacancies, as they occur, to remain.

7. That it is expedient to provide by law for an additional national armory, to be located on the western waters.

8. That it is expedient to provide for an additional ration to each commissioned officer in the army of the United States.

9. That the committee on military affairs be instructed to report bills embracing these objects.

Mr. Johnson accompanied the introduction of these resolutions with a number of remarks appropriate to them individually, and as a whole.

The several resolutions were received, and referred to a committee of the whole House for consideration.

On motion of Mr. Tucker, of Virginia.

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to cause to be laid before the House of Representatives information of what roads have been made, or are in progress, under the Executive authority of the United States; the states and territories through which they pass, and are intended to pass; the periods when they were ordered to be made, & how far they have been executed.

On motion of Mr. McCoy, of Virginia.

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law laying a duty on imported salt, granting a bounty on pickled fish exported, and allowing a bounty to vessels employed in the fisheries.

Wednesday, December 10.

After the usual custom of receiving petitions, and disposing of them.

Mr. Newton, of Virginia, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill to remit the duties on a printing presented to the Pennsylvania hospital; which was twice read.

Mr. Forsyth, of Georgia, offered for consideration the following resolution, to obtain a decision on a question raised by a memorial yesterday presented, contesting the election of a member from Ohio, and which Mr. F. considered of great importance:

Resolved, That the committee of elections be instructed to inquire and report what persons, elected to serve in the house of representatives, have accepted or held offices in the government of the United States since the 1st day of March, 1817, and how far their right to a seat in this house is affected by it.

The adoption of this resolution was warmly opposed by Mr. Taylor, of New York, and Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, and was also opposed by Mr. Seybert, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Livermore, of New Hampshire, and Mr. W. P. Maclay, of Penn. and was supported by Mr. Forsyth.

The question on the resolution was taken; when there appeared

In favor of the resolution 85
Against it 85

The house being equally divided, the Speaker, assigning as his reason his desire to have the constitutional question fully investigated, voted in favor of the motion; which was therefore adopted.

REPEAL OF INTERNAL DUTIES.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to abolish the Internal Duties. Mr. Desha being called to the chair: The report of the committee of ways and means, which accompanied the bill, is in the following words:

Report of the Committee of Ways and Means accompanying a Bill to abolish the Internal Duties.

The committee of ways and means to whom has been referred so much of the President's message as respects revenue, Report—

That they have supposed that they should

best comply with the intentions of the house, by directing their first attention to the repeal of the internal duties, which occupied its deliberations during the latter part of its last session, and has since been recommended by the President. From the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that a clear revenue which will have accrued during the year 1817, will be about twenty-four millions and a half of dollars, while the ordinary annual expenditure, (including the provision for the extinguishment of the public debt) is estimated at less than twenty-one millions and a half. While the committee do not consider the impurities of the three last years, as furnishing a certain criterion for those of future years, they believe, and with a distribution of our exports, which is not to be anticipated, or a very considerable reduction in their value, the estimate of a revenue under the present laws, of \$24,325,000 as made by the Secretary of the Treasury, may be safely relied on for many succeeding years. No doubt can be entertained, under the circumstances of the United States, as to the propriety of reducing a revenue so far exceeding their ordinary expenses, and the committee deem it a general repeal of the internal duties. This will leave, according to the estimates of the Secretary, a revenue of about twenty-two millions, exceeding the ordinary expenditure by something more than half a million.

Some difficulties will always be found in determining the period at which the collection of a tax shall cease. The consideration, however, of the large proportion of the internal duties which will become payable in January, induces the committee to recommend that all internal duties should terminate with the year 1817.

The entire amount which will have accrued to the government on account of the internal duties, exclusive of the direct tax, from the 1st of January, 1817, to the 31st of December, 1817, may be estimated at more than seven millions, and the receipts for the same time, at upwards of fifteen millions.

The following statement will show the receipts of each of the three first years, with an estimate of those of the 4th year.

Accounting Duties. Duties received.

1814—3,402,107 12 1,910,965 01
1815—6,242,503 55 4,976,529 86
1816—4,633,799 34 5,281,111 98
1817—3,002,000 00 3,000,000 00

Total, 17,110,500 10 15,168,635 85

Expenses of collection on sums received.

1814—148,991 78 or 7 8-10 per cent.
1815—274,277 67 or 5 6-10
1816—253,440 32 or 5 1-10
1817—190,000 00 or 6 1-10 per cent.

Total, 861,700 87 or 5 7-10 per cent.

The charges of collection upon this revenue, have certainly been higher than those upon the impost. These have, however, been very different at different times. Mr. Gallatin estimated them in 1800, at something less than six per cent. on monies collected from the people. Mr. Dallas in one of his reports supposes them, including fees, to be about five per cent. and they have been still lower in the three last years. This difference in the expense of collecting internal and foreign duties, will not appear extraordinary, when we remember how few are the domestic products, which are subject to duty, and of foreign, which are exempt from it, how long and regularly the impost has been acquiring maturity and improvement, and how frequent have been the changes, and how short the duration of our system of internal revenue.

In abandoning that portion of our taxes which is considered as the most inconvenient, neither Congress, nor the nation will form so exaggerated a notion of these inconveniences, as to deter them from applying to the same resource, when the necessities of the state shall require it. It is one of the duties of Congress to provide, when it can do so, that the revenue shall be collected from sources which may comport with the public convenience; and it is a higher duty still, from whatever source it may be derived, to provide for the necessities of the state, such a revenue as shall not permit the fate of a war, and the most important interests of the nation to depend on precarious, and often extravagant loans. The government can have no reasonable fear, but that the circumstances which make internal taxes necessary, will find in the people a disposition promptly to pay them. The committee believe that in any future emergency which shall require a resort to the taxes, the house of representatives will unhesitatingly perform their patriotic duty, by instituting them on a scale suited to the occasion.

Mr. Lowndes opened the subject with some appropriate observations, and Mr. Williams of N. C. after saying that he agreed with him in the propriety of the repeal, reminded the house that he had in the course of the last session urged that measure in several motions and that when in opposition it was said that the revenue of the ensuing year might fall short of the public demands, he was being estimated at only twenty millions, and his friend and supporter in those motions, (Mr. Johnson of Va.) did assert that the estimate was too low, and that the produce of the revenue would be at least twenty millions. [This was now found to be true, and the result of the whole was, that the repeal of the taxes ought to have taken place then. However, he was glad to find it effected even now, and congratulated the people on their relief from a burden which they had borne with patience, though they knew there was no occasion for them.]

An attempt was made by Mr. Talmadge, to except the Auction Tax from the repeal,

by striking it out of the bill, but this was successfully opposed. Much conversation, however, passed into it between Mr. Talmadge, Mr. Whitman, Mr. Clay, Mr. Pitkin, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Smith, when Mr. Talmadge's proposition was negatived, and the bill was reported without any amendment, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Thursday, Dec. 11.

On motion of Mr. Parry, of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That the committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of altering the rank and emoluments of Surgeons in the Navy of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Holmes of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That the committee on Roads and Canals, enquire into the expediency of providing by law for constructing a navigable canal to unite the waters of Lake Michigan with the waters of those of the Mississippi.

That they also enquire into the expediency of providing for constructing a navigable canal to unite the waters of the Tennessee with those of the Tombigbee.

That they also enquire into the expediency of providing for improving the navigation of the Tennessee.

Mr. Bassett of Virginia, submitted a motion for an enquiry by the committee of accounts, into the manner in which the printing and stationery of this House are executed and furnished; which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Forsyth, of Georgia.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be instructed to lay before this House an account of the sums awarded to different claimants by the Commissioner appointed under the act of the 9th of April, 1815; the species of property for which they have been respectively awarded, distinguishing what sums have been paid, and the cause which have prevented or delayed the payment of the residue.

On motion of Mr. Mercer, of Virginia.

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to cause to be laid before this House, a return of the present strength of the army of the U. States; with the distribution thereof among the several military posts which it is designed to protect, together with any information which he may be able to afford respecting the competency of such force to preserve and defend the fortifications among which it is distributed, and to aid in constructing and to defend such other military works, if any, as it may be in the contemplation of the government to erect for the more effectual security of the United States, and of the several territories thereof.

REPEAL OF INTERNAL TAXES.

The engrossed bill for the abolition of the internal duties, was read the third time and passed, Ayes 161—Noes 5—and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The bill for continuing the Mint Establishment at Philadelphia, passed through a committee of the whole, Mr. Pitkin in the chair, the bill having been called up by Mr. Seybert. The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, without opposition.

And the House adjourned.

Friday, Dec. 12.

A bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy in the United States, was read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole for Monday, and ordered to be printed.

A report from the committee to whom it was referred, to enquire into, and report respecting the qualifications of members of Congress, and what members have held places, since March last—together with a resolution on it, to call on the President for information. Was read and passed.

A bill to provide for, and grant half pay, to soldiers and military officers, was read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole, for Tuesday, and ordered to be printed.

A resolution was applied to prevent frauds in the purchase of public land.

An act supplementary to an act establishing the Mint at Philadelphia, was read a third time, and passed.

The residue of the day was expended in a private bill, till half past two, when the house adjourned to Monday next.

FROM PERNAMBUCO.

Extract from the journal of an American gentleman, arrived at New-York from Pernambuco.

"The late revolution ended, and the subsequent conduct of thousands of those who abetted it is better than a volume of theoretical reasoning to enable us to judge of their competency to establish their independence. They were, at the commencement of it, no doubt, pleased with the idea of liberty, not because they knew the worth of it, but for the same reason that a child is, for a while, pleased with a rattle—because it was a novelty. Their efforts to possess it continued therefore, so long as they were attended with little difficulty and no danger, but when a small squadron, that could not land a thousand men, appeared before the town, their patriotism evaporated. Indeed the panic was so general, that before a gun was fired, a party of 40 or 50 Portuguese sailors (whose vessels had been embargoed in the port from the commencement of the revolution) landed and took possession of the first fort the Patriots took from the Royalists, the day on

which the revolution broke out. A few hours after, one Lobo, with some of his officers, landed from the squadron without opposition, and the people received him with every manifestation of joy. The day before this transaction took place in Pernambuco, the government received information, that a body of the Royalists, consisting of about 300, who had marched by land from Rio Salvador, together with as many more Indians, who had joined them on their march, were advancing upon the rear of the town, then about 20 miles distant from it. Martins, though not a military man, took command of about six hundred men, and advanced to give them battle.

He encamped the first night of his march a short distance from the enemy, and at daylight the next morning found that half of his men had deserted. He was soon attacked; a slight skirmish ensued, in which he was wounded; his troops fled in every direction, but principally to the enemy. He made his escape in disguise, but was shortly afterwards betrayed by an old woman, in whose house he had sought concealment. The victorious troops marched into the city, and the king's authority was immediately re-established. Paraita, Rio Grande, and some other small towns to the north and in the interior, followed in quick succession the example of Pernambuco. Of those who had espoused the cause of the revolution more than 50 of 100 were not only loathed in their huzzes to welcome the return of the king's authority, but were also loathed in their denunciations of the residue of those with whom they had been nearly in alliance, every part of the province, and confiscations and executions were daily taking place. Their treatment of the lifeless bodies of those prisoners, is worthy of savages. After the prisoner is put to death (which is done by hanging) his head and hands are cut off, and his body made fast to a horse and dragged through the filth and dirt of the principal streets of the city.

This ceremony has followed every execution that has taken place, and is strikingly characteristic of the present state of reinvention in that country, or rather it indicates how nearly in their passions and manners to a state of barbarism. After sufficiently gratifying themselves with this horrid spectacle, their heads or hands were either erected on poles, or some conspicuous place, where they remain to frighten the souls of fearful adversaries, or are sent to some other town in the province for a like exhibition. Indeed there is scarce a much frequented spot, or public square in the city, but exhibits some parts of the mangled bodies of these unfortunate adventurers. Some were sent in irons to St. Salvador and Rio Janeiro, thence to be executed; others banished to Africa, and about 300 now remain in the prisons of Pernambuco and Paraita, who are doomed, no doubt, soon to experience the tender mercies of this merciful government."

CHAMBERSBURG, Dec. 9.

FIRE!

On Wednesday evening last the citizens of this borough were alarmed by the cry of fire, which proved to be Mr. Samuel Purviance's Barn, which was set on fire by a colored girl of Mr. Samuel Colhoun's, about 10 or 12 years old. We understand she had attempted to fire it once or twice before, but did not accomplish it until Wednesday night, when she did it by climbing up the outside of the barn and putting a candle into the hay, between 6 and 7 o'clock at night. The fire was immediately discovered but too late to stop the progress of the flames, owing to the very strong wind. Mr. Purviance's Barn and stable, with a great quantity of almost every kind of grain—hay, &c. was consumed; the fire extending its ravages to Mr. Samuel Colhoun's stable, thence to his brick Barn, all of which fell a prey to the flames. Had it not been for the exertions of our citizens, to whom the greatest praise is due for the activity they displayed on this occasion, and the mercy of Providence, the stone barn of T. H. Crawford, Esq. must have taken fire, the inevitable consequence of which, would have been the loss of one of our towns. Messrs. Purviance and Colhoun's loss is estimated at about \$4,000, of which Mr. Purviance bears the greatest proportion.

We cannot close this unfortunate subject without observing with pleasure, the great number of ladies of the town, who fell into the lines and handed water, as long as there was any danger to be apprehended of the neighboring buildings, notwithstanding the extreme coldness of the night.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 11.—This morning the gaoler on visiting the cell in which John Lamarre was confined, discovered that the wretched man had in several places, cut his own hair, and had torn his shirt into pieces, these he twisted together and formed a rope, with which he lured himself to a spike nail he had contrived to drive into the wall, thus executing on himself that sentence of the law, which but two days before had been pronounced in such an impressive manner.

VEVAY, (Ind.) Nov. 18.

At a meeting, some evenings since, in this place, there were gentlemen present, who reside within the county, that spoke, fluently, the following languages:

English, French, German, Rotois Italian, Spanish, Greek, Latin, Gaelic, Irish, Scotch, besides several Indian languages.

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17.

From the Richmond Enq. of Dec. 11.

The Legislature have been principally occupied, since their meeting, with referring petitions and receiving reports on them. No debate has yet taken place, which requires to be reported. The Renewal of our Code promises to be the most prominent subject before the present Legislature. The Committee are engaged upon it.

As a member of the House of Delegates said the other day, on the floor, "We have seen an talking session—we now hope to see an acting one."

PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

We learn that the interior decoration of the President's house goes on with dispatch and that in a few days, some of the principal apartments will be completed. The mirrors, carpets and furniture, are said to be uncommonly splendid and dazzling; so that the general grandeur of the suite of apartments used for the entertainment of visitors will far surpass the former, in point of richness and magnificence. Wash. Cit. Gaz.

MORE SPECIE.

The British sloop of war Esk, arrived at New York from Jamaica, has on board half a million of dollars for the United States Bank, and other considerable sums for individuals.

NAPOLEON.

Capt. Scott, arrived at Boston from Calcutta, passed St. Helena on the 20th October; was boarded by a British ship of war, and informed that Bonaparte had a slight touch of the liver complaint.

SEVERE WINTER.—The French Engineer Chevalier predicts that the approaching winter will be unusually severe. In a letter published in a Paris paper of the 12th of October, he thus remarks—"Whether we adopt the period of the lunar nodes, of about nineteen years, whether we admit that the memorable winters correspond with one another in different ages, conforming to a period of an hundred or an hundred and one years, they all promise a rigorous winter; in effect, if regard is had to the period of 19 years, it will correspond with the winter of 1768, and if we go back to the period of 101 years, it will correspond with the winters of 1615 and 1716."

FROM MEXICO.

BY WAY OF NEW ORLEANS.

A gentleman who left Vera Cruz about the middle of October, and whose opportunities of procuring authentic intelligence relative to the state of the country, were peculiarly favorable, informs us that the news lately published by the Spanish authorities respecting the internal concerns of Mexico, is greatly exaggerated, if not entirely unfounded. It is believed in the best informed circles at Vera Cruz, that Mina, so far from having been destroyed, was making rapid and irresistible progress into the most wealthy and populous part of the Vice Royalty. He had defeated and cut to pieces, in three separate battles, three different regiments of the royal army, who had attacked him. Paraita at Vera Cruz, who is believed to converse on the subject, and whose information was derived from authentic sources, declared that his notions and dispositions were admirably judicious, and that his troops evinced an invincible courage as well as the exact discipline.

The valor of his French officers, particularly, was spoken of in terms of the highest praise. He had passed through the cities of Leon and San Luis de Potosi, and was within an hundred miles of the capital. From the rapidity of his progress, and his taking unintermitted possession of two such important posts as Leon and San Luis de Potosi, one of two inferences are inevitable, either his army is so formidable as to look down all opposition, or the people of the country are extremely well disposed to favor his views.

A convoy of 5,000,000 dollars from Mexico, had been due at Vera Cruz several days when our informant sailed from the latter place: apprehensions were

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. X.]

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1817.

[No. 507.]

INDIAN WAR.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Dec. 2.

The marching of troops to the frontier, and the other hostile preparations that are making, give to the approaching conflict with the Seminole Indians all the pomp and parade of war. Within a few days, several companies have passed through here, on their way to the place of rendezvous. The detachment from this state, amounting to nearly one thousand men, assembled at Fort Hawkins yesterday, and will resume their march in a day or two—500 friendly Creeks, headed by their distinguished warrior, M. J. Ross, have exposed our cause, and are hastening with alacrity to the scene of battle. General Gaines has with him, at Fort Scott, 700 regulars. The whole, when united, will be a formidable force in Indian warfare. On the other hand, the strength of the Seminoles have been also considerably increased by reinforcements, all the disaffected Creeks and Cherokees, and they are not a few, having gone to their assistance. A bloody conflict may therefore be expected, if the Indians determine to give us battle in an open and spirited manner; but if they seek refuge in the impenetrable swamps and other hiding places with which the country they inhabit abounds—or, if the progress of our arms should be checked, by an unwillingness in the commanding general to enter the Spanish territory, the chastisement these savages merit, and which otherwise awaits them, may probably be averted.

The subdued intelligence of the commencement of hostilities was received by the Executive on Thursday last, and immediately issued from this office in an extra sheet, that our frontier citizens, exposed to danger, might be put on their guard against those predatory attacks of the Indians, which seldom fail to follow such an occurrence. The Governor has ordered out the Pulaski troop of Cavalry, a company of infantry from Wilkinson, and another from Laurens, for the protection of the frontier below Hartford. Other measures of defence will be adopted, should they prove necessary.

Copy of a letter from Maj. General Gaines to the Governor of Georgia, dated at Fort Scott, near the confluence of the Flint and Chatahoochee rivers, 21st Nov. 1817.
Sir—The first Brigade of United States troops arrived at this place on the 19th inst. I had previously sent an Indian runner to notify the Fowl Town Chief Ene-hemuntly, of my arrival, and with a view to ascertain whether his hostile temper had abated, requested him to visit me. He replied that he had already said to the Commanding officer here all he had to say, and that he would not come.

He had wanted major Twigg not to cross, or cut a strand of wood on the east side of Flint river, alleging that the latter was his; that he was directed by the powers above, and below to protect and defend it, and he should do so. This being the talk referred to, and his town having continued to be hostile ever since the late war, having participated, as the friendly Indians assert, in the predatory war carried on for some time past against the Georgia frontiers, I yesterday detached two hundred and fifty men (supposed to be about the strength of the town) under the command of Major Twigg, with orders to bring to me the Chief and warriors, and, in the event of resistance, to treat them as enemies. The detachment arrived at the town early this morning and were instantly fired upon, but without effect. The fire was briskly returned by the detachment, and the Indians put to flight, with the loss of four warriors slain, and, as there is reason to believe, many more wounded.

Among the articles found in the house of the Chief, was a British uniform coat (scarlet) with a pair of gold epaulettes; and a certificate signed by a British captain of marines, "Robert White, in the absence of Col. Nichols," stating that the Chief "had always been a true and faithful friend to the British."
The reports of friendly Indians concur in estimating the number of hostile Indians, including the "Red Sticks" and Seminoles, at more than two thousand—Independent of the blacks at and near Savannah, within 120 miles of this place, amounting to near four hundred men, and increasing by the addition of every runaway from Georgia able to get to them. The friendly Indians inform me, that the hostile party and blacks have been promised a British force to assist them, from New Providence. This promise, tho' made by Nichols and Woodbine, is nevertheless relied on by these deluded wretches, who, I have no doubt, will sue for peace as soon as they find their hopes of British aid to be without foundation.

I have called the militia from Fort Hawkins to this place, and have directed Colonel Brearly to confer with your excellency upon the subject of an additional Battalion for the protection of the frontier from Oakmulgee to St. Mary's.
I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDMUND P. GAINES,
Major Gen. Commanding.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF HARDWARE,

From which the following are selected, all of which will be sold CHEAP.
Dressing Cases, with and without Glasses,
Dressing Glasses,
Mahogany Framed Ditto,
Tea Boards and Waiters,
Plated Castors,
Britania Coffee and Tea Pots,
Ditto Sugar Bowls and Cream Jugs,
Bell Mettle and Brass Kettles,
Copper and Iron Ditto,
Ivory, Back and Bone Handled Knives and Forks,
Ditto, ditto Carving Ditto,
Tutania and Iron Table and Tea Spoons,
Plated Canale Sticks,
Brass and Iron Ditto,
Agit'ble and Iron Lamps,
Polished Steel Snuffers,
Common Ditto,
Snuffer Trays,
Brass and Iron Locks of every description,
Brass and White Mettle Fossets, with loose Keys,
Ditto, ditto, confined Ditto,
Plated and Polished Steel Bride Bits, Iron Ditto,
Ditto, and Do. Stirrup Irons,
Iron Ditto,
Elegant Brass Fenders, with and without Brass Feet,
Brass Andirons,
Brass Knobb'd Shovels and Tongs,
Iron Shovels and Tongs,
Bellows,
Ditto Shovels, with short handles,
Ditto and Spades, with long handles,
Mill and Cut Saws,
Hand and Pannel Ditto,
Wood Ditto, with Frames,
Key Hole Saws, and Saw Sets,
Plane Irons,
Turners' Chisels,
Cast Steel, Crowley & Blistered Steel,
Swedish Iron, of every description,
Sheet and Strap Iron, &c. &c.
R. WORTHINGTON.
Charlestown, Nov. 12.

MICHAEL SHEETZ, GUNSMITH BUSINESS.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has commenced the business in the house formerly occupied by Thomas H. Grady, at the East end of the main street in Charlestown, where he will manufacture rifles and fowling pieces in the best manner, together with every other article in the gunsmith business. He will also execute all work in the Whitesmith business, in the neatest order. From his knowledge and experience in the above business, he flatters himself to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may please to favor him with their custom.
Charlestown, Oct. 12.

LOOK OUT.

The subscriber informs the public that he has taken Mr. Aquilla Davis in as a partner, and the business in future will be conducted under the firm of
CARLILE & DAVIS,
who have on hand a very large and extensive assortment of
GOODS,
of almost every kind, that they will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce.
**JOHN CARLILE,
AQUILLA DAVIS.**

CHEAP FALL GOODS.

The Subscribers are now opening a very COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Fall and Winter Goods,
which they offer for sale at the most reduced prices, for cash or country produce. They will also receive
**Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn,
and Flax Seed,**
in payment of debts, at the market price.
**JOHN R. FLAGG, & Co.
Charlestown, Nov. 5.**

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

I have just finished opening my assortment of Goods for the present season; which is extensive, and are offered for sale at small prices. I feel no hesitation in saying that my Goods are Good; and that no Goods equal in quality shall be sold lower.
R. WORTHINGTON.
N. B. Produce of every description will be received in exchange for Goods, or in payment of accounts.
Charlestown, Nov. 12.

NOTICE.

The subscriber is determined, henceforth, to prosecute all persons detected in purchasing from his negroes, unless such negroes are furnished with a written permission specifying the articles to be sold, signed by myself, or some of my family, or Overseer.
ADAM S. DANDRIDGE.
Jefferson County, Nov. 19.

FOR SALE,

Eighteen numbers of the American Edition of the
Edinburgh Encyclopaedia.
Enquire of the Printer.
Nov. 19.

Stray Cattle.

Came to the farm of the subscriber, about three miles from Charlestown, a *brindle Steer*, marked with a swallow fork and under bit in the left ear, and a crop and slit in the right—Supposed to be four years old—Appraised to twenty dollars. Also a *pale brindle Heifer*, with the left horn turned inward; not marked—supposed to be three years old. Appraised to eight dollars.
STEPHEN CROWWELL.
Dec. 3.

I HAVE FOR SALE,

From forty to fifty *Negro Women and Children.*
PERSONS residing in this, or the adjoining counties, disposed to purchase, will meet with a preference.
WILLIAM LEE.
November 3.

FALL GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE RECEIVED A PART OF THEIR SUPPLY OF
Fall and Winter Goods,
and expect the remainder the present week, nearly all of which were purchased for cash, at auction in Philadelphia. It is not thought necessary to use type or tongue, in order to endeavour to convince people that they now sell **GOODS CHEAPER** than any heretofore sold in the county.—The only request they will at present make, is the favor of a call from purchasers—if their goods are unusually cheap the fact can be ascertained.
HUMPHREYS & KEYES.
Charlestown, Nov. 5.

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STEPHEN CROWWELL.
Dec. 3.

I HAVE FOR SALE,

From forty to fifty *Negro Women and Children.*
PERSONS residing in this, or the adjoining counties, disposed to purchase, will meet with a preference.
WILLIAM LEE.
November 3.

JUST RECEIVED,

By the subscribers, at their new firm, near the Market House, Charlestown,
**Best JAMAICA SPIRITS,
French Brandy,
Old Apple Brandy,
Wine, Cordial, and Whiskey,
Coffee, Sugar, and Tea,
Candles, Pepper, Allspice,
Ginger, Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
Filberts, Almonds, Sultepeter, Indigo,
Madder, Copperas, Powder, Shot,
Flints, Window Glass, Segars,
Chewing & Smoking Tobacco, &c. &c.**
With a large assortment of
China and Queen's Ware.
CARLILE & DAVIS.
Nov. 19.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he is about to commence the manufacturing of
LEATHER,
again, in Smithfield, directly opposite the tan yard which he occupied for twelve years past. He hopes by his assiduity and attention, and from his knowledge and experience in said business, to be able to give general satisfaction to those who may please to favor him with their custom. Having formed a Co-Partnership, the business will be carried on under the firm of
James Clark, and Co.
They will, in a few days have an assortment of well selected leather.
**JAMES CLARK,
N. B. A generous price will be given for
hides, Skins, and Bark.**
Smithfield, Nov. 19.

BOARDING.

THE subscriber having taken a house in Winchester, convenient to the Academy, will have it in his power to accommodate fifteen or twenty boarders by the year. It would be desirable that those who may think proper to intrust their children to his care, would make early application, that he may avail himself of the approaching season to lay in the necessary provisions.
Terms. Boys or girls between the age of fifteen and sixteen, finding their own beds, washing and mending, one hundred dollars, or one hundred and twenty dollars bedding found. Young ladies or gentlemen above the age of sixteen, finding their own beds, washing and mending, one hundred and ten dollars, or one hundred and thirty dollars and bedding furnished. Any boarders requiring fire and candles in their bed rooms, will be subject to an additional charge.
Washing and mending can be had in the family on the customary terms.—Payment will be expected quarterly.
WARNER WASHINGTON.
Winchester, Nov. 12.

Prime Susquehanna HERRINGS.

Just received a few barrels, and for sale very cheap.
R. WORTHINGTON.
November 12.

Runaways in Custody.

WAS committed to the jail of Jefferson county Va. the following runaway slaves, viz.
DICK,
a bright mulatto, 6 feet one inch high, and about 26 years of age. Had on when committed, a brown great coat, a blue close bodied coat, white waist coat, blue pantaloons, an old wool hat and fine shoes. Committed on the 16th of October last—says he is the property of Aaron Hodges, living in Sumner county, West Tennessee.
BILL,
A bright mulatto, 5 feet 9 inches high, and about 17 years old. Had on a snuff colored cotton coat, dark corded pantaloons, yellow home made waist coat, fine shoes, and an old wool hat. Committed on the 22d of October,—says he belongs to William Bryan, of Nelson county, Va.

DICK.

About 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, very black, with a scar on his forehead. Had on a dark cotton coat half worn, light blue jeans roundabout, old twilled pantaloons, white dainty waist coat, fine hat, and coarse shoes. Committed on the 12th of October. Says he belongs to George Lane, of Stafford county, Va.
JOHN SPANGLER, Jailor.
Nov. 12.

WHEAT FANS.

The subscriber informs the public that he has removed to the farm formerly owned by Mr. John Bryan, about two miles from Charlestown, on the road leading from said place to Harper's Ferry, where he continues to make wheat fans in the best manner, on the most reasonable terms, and shortest notice. Persons at a distance, by forwarding their orders for fans, to the Post Office, in Charlestown, will be informed when the fans will be ready for delivery. He has several fans on hand for sale.
BENJAMIN HELLER.
Dec. 3.

STRAY STEER.

TAKEN up trespassing on the subscriber's farm, about two miles from Smithfield, a *black and white spotted Steer*, with black head, and black legs up to his knees, and has a crop in the left ear and a slit in the right. Supposed to be four years old. Appraised to 25 dollars.
THOMAS BELL.
Dec. 3.

WHEAT FANS.

The subscriber informs the public that he has removed to the farm formerly owned by Mr. John Bryan, about two miles from Charlestown, on the road leading from said place to Harper's Ferry, where he continues to make wheat fans in the best manner, on the most reasonable terms, and shortest notice. Persons at a distance, by forwarding their orders for fans, to the Post Office, in Charlestown, will be informed when the fans will be ready for delivery. He has several fans on hand for sale.
BENJAMIN HELLER.
Dec. 3.

From the Boston Gazette. THE SNOW STORM.

Good luck! look out, see how it snows! And hark! how loud old Doreas blows! Faith, 'tis a pelting storm! How lucky those in these dull scenes, Who boast good stock of pork and beans, And blazing fire to keep 'em warm!

Oh! what a job to quit warm beds! First popping out and list'ning chattering heads, 'We snuff the fluid ice; Draw back—advance—with shrug and shake, At length one mighty effort make, Of clothes, and jump out in a trice.

Now shivering Pumper scuds down stairs, Pops out his ruffly phiz and swears, "De dam wood in de snow!" With aching knuckles, long he tries In vain, to make the bright flame rise, Or last night's smoking embers glow.

A fine day this, to stay at home, And caulk the cracks of the room, To keep the wind away: To oil your locks and list your doors, Examine all long standing scores, And send the footman out to pay.

Now, too, should those from storms secure, Send forth their portions to the poor, Whose basket is but light: The boon in this dark hour bestow'd Will cheer the widow's low abode, And make the orphan's eye look bright.

How Cornhill folks to-day will growl, Because the weather is so foul, And no one ope the door: "Tom! take those lines—times are hard— And mark 'em five cents more per yard, 'Twill help the leanness of the drawer."

The grocer, too, a careful wight, Who fears an empty till at night, Unbungs his rum and gin: "We must do something, this dull day, To pay the rent and clear the way." So pours a strengthening pail full in.

With joy we all his home at night, And gather round the hearth's bright light, Safe from the tempest's rage: And there, while yonkers round us play, Laugh, chat, and smoke the hours away, Or feast upon the varied page.

* Cornhill, a street in Boston, consisting principally of merchant's stores.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a very large assortment of
VERY CHEAP GOODS,
purchased at the several auctions in the city of Philadelphia, and elsewhere, for cash. The manner in which our goods have been bought, enables us to sell them very cheap. Purchasers of goods are invited to call on us and make their purchases, as our goods have been bought at immense sacrifices, and we are determined to sell them at a very small profit. We shall receive by the next waggon, a very extensive assortment of
Ladies Shoes and Boots;
—ALSO—
Children's Booties and Shoes,
Winter Bonnets,
Imperial and other Shawls,
Fresh Teas,
Brass Andirons, &c.
As usual our assortment of
Groceries, Liquors, & Medicines,
are very complete.
Also, a quantity of **CASTINGS,** well as sorted—Bar and Strap Iron, Steel, &c.
W. & J. LANE.
November 19.

Public Invitation.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, AT THEIR
CHEAP STORE,
on the hill, in Shepherd's-Town, have just received, and are now opening, a large and excellent assortment of
GOODS,
where high and low, rich and poor, are invited to come and supply themselves with such articles as may be wanted, and it is believed, they will find the terms here as good and as much to their satisfaction and interest as any where else in the state.
BAKER TAPSCOTT, & CO.
Nov. 13.

WHEAT FANS.

The subscriber informs the public that he has removed to the farm formerly owned by Mr. John Bryan, about two miles from Charlestown, on the road leading from said place to Harper's Ferry, where he continues to make wheat fans in the best manner, on the most reasonable terms, and shortest notice. Persons at a distance, by forwarding their orders for fans, to the Post Office, in Charlestown, will be informed when the fans will be ready for delivery. He has several fans on hand for sale.
BENJAMIN HELLER.
August 6.

ed to conquer," is fresh in our remembrance, and will long continue as a pleasing recollection.

But we must all of us remember, at the same time, how many privations we suffered as our population increased and the influx of strangers augmented. What was begun as a pleasure became a serious and severe duty, and in the end a laborious task. She had commenced, however, and she could not retreat; and towards the end of Mr. Madison's administration, she had not an hour she could call her own, performing a tour of duty which not one woman of a thousand could support.

Having thus traced through four administrations the measures thought it to be adopted, by which we were to arrive at the families of our chief magistrats, and observing each of them to vary with circumstances, why should we be so unjust as not to allow the same liberty of alteration at the present day? But let us even suppose that Mrs. Monroe could, without the sacrifice of her health and constitution, perform the fatiguing duty of driving all day long, through frost and snow, from the centre to every extreme of the district to return visits of courtesy; is it a task fitting to be imposed upon her? or is it desirable that the lady of the chief magistrate should be seen driving like an Estafette over the extensive grounds which include the district, in order to maintain a punctilious ceremony, in which, even taking the very horses into consideration, there is more virtue in "the breach than in the observance?" Besides, the population of Washington and the district is rapidly and daily increasing, and this is a ceremony which must, from the nature of things, be, in time, abolished, much less a delicate female, could accomplish it.

The season, therefore, strikes us not only as being favorable to such an alteration, but as requiring it; and we have no hesitation to believe that even those who have expressed sentiments very ungenial to such an order of things will, upon cool consideration, see their "moral fitness," and own, without hesitation, that to exact from the lady of the President sacrifices which no citizen, who had a regard for his wife, would suffer her to perform, would be an act of injustice of the highest grade, and instead of honoring the family of the man of the people's choice, would be treating it with contumely and degradation.

Former speaks correctly in public society, and we have no reason to doubt it. Mrs. Monroe is at home in the morning to receive all those calls which the ladies of the district or strangers may please to make; and the President receives the heads of departments and the members of our government at all hours in the day, and strangers and citizens between one and two. In these receptions there is no display of unnecessary ceremony or etiquette, but every thing to prove that the attentions of their fellow citizens are grateful to their feelings and unostentatiously desired.—Register.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 15.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Tucker, of Va. from the committee to whom was referred so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to the subject of internal improvements, made a long and elaborate report, concluding with the following resolution:
Resolved, That, in order to promote and give security to the internal commerce among the several states; to facilitate the safe and expeditious transportation of the mails by the improvement of post roads; to render more easy and less expensive the means and provisions necessary for the common defence; by the construction of military roads, with the like assent of the respective States; and for such other internal improvements as may be within the constitutional powers of the general government, it is expedient that the sum to be paid to the United States by the 20th section of the act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States, and the dividends which shall arise from their shares in its capital stock, be constituted as a fund for internal improvements.

The report was read, and referred to a committee of the whole.
AMELIA ISLAND AND GALVEZ-TON.

The following message was received from the President of the U. States, by Mr. J. J. Monroe, his Secretary.

To the House of Representatives.
In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 6th of this month, I transmit for the information of the House, a Report from the Secretary of State, with the documents referred to in it, containing all the information of the Executive,

which it is proper to disclose, relative to certain persons who lately took possession of Amelia Island and Galvezton.

JAMES MONROE.
Washington, Dec. 15, 1817.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
December 13, 1817.
The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred the Resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th instant, requesting the President to lay before the House any information he may possess, and think proper to communicate, relative to the proceedings of certain persons who took possession of Amelia Island, at the mouth of St. Mary's River, in the summer of the present year, and made an establishment there; and relative to a similar establishment, previously made at Galvezton, has the honor to submit to the President the accompanying papers containing the information received at the respective Departments of State, the Treasury and the Navy, upon the subjects embraced in the resolution.

The above documents and accompanying papers, were ordered to be printed.

EXPATRIATION.

Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana, offered the following resolution to the House:
Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the exercise of the right of expatriation; and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Robertson, said that for a very considerable length of time he had wished this question to be decided by that tribunal to whom the decision of it belonged. He had, some years ago, offered a resolution similar to this, which was then not adopted; whether on account of the war in which we were then engaged, or for what other considerations, he had never been able to decide. The question which had arisen during the late war made a decision of it necessary. It would be well recollected, that, among the soldiers of the United States were many individuals, natives of Great Britain, who were taken prisoners of war, and, according to the doctrine of the British government, an odious doctrine, repudiated, he believed, by every other government, were treated as traitors fighting against their government; and that, if this construction had been consummated, our government had incurred severe retaliation. But, with what consistency could the United States take the ground of retaliation, when they themselves had never recognized, in regard to our own citizens, what we demanded of Great Britain in regard to hers? So far as proceedings have been had on this point, Mr. R. said he was led to believe this right had been denied our citizens. He would not dwell on the particulars of the decision on this subject by Judge Ellsworth some years ago, but merely state that Isaac Williams, a citizen of the United States, became a citizen of the French Republic, and was therefore fined and imprisoned, by the decision of our courts, for making war on Great Britain, on the ground, that he could not divest himself of the allegiance he owed the United States. It was certainly proper, Mr. R. said, that there should be some decision of the Legislature on a question of this nature and magnitude, which at present depended on the opinions of the Judiciary; and, as far as acts of Congress can regulate the Judicial opinions, that such directions should be given on this head as he thought were obviously just and necessary. He had thought proper to make these remarks, because, although he believed the right to be clear, and that the government would maintain it, as they ought to do, if they possessed the respect which is professed for the principles of liberty and for civil rights—a decision on the Legislature on the subject was more important at this moment, from considerations growing out of the present relations between the United States and foreign nations. By the existing treaty with Spain, a citizen of the United States, holding a commission under any government at war with Spain, whilst we are at peace with her, is considered as a pirate. This extraordinary provision of the treaty must have escaped the attention of that power in our government which makes treaties, or it would have been rejected, as well for its cruelty as because it is an act of legislation to define and punish pirates, and not a power confined to the treaty making authority. To say nothing more of that, however, Mr. R. observed, that he deemed it necessary to protect the citizens of the United States from punishment, due only to piracy, when found with commissions in their hands from any government at war with Spain. He wished to see our citizens at perfect liberty to become citizens of what nation they chose, on such terms as that nation should prescribe. It would appear, moreover, from what he had said, Mr. R. remarked, that there was not neutrality in our conduct towards the two parties, in the war between Spain and her colonies, which we all profess. In this respect the parties were certainly not on the same footing; since a citizen of the United States