

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. X.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1817. [No. 508.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY 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.

From the Aurora.

CALCUTTA, April 4.
Horrid Superstition—On Wednesday last, a Sutee, or female sacrifice by burning, took place at Knaah Ghaut.
APRIL 31.
A *devotee*, who performed the diabolical ceremony of swinging, during the last *Charruck Poojah*, fell from the hook by which he was suspended, pitched upon his head, and expired on the spot.
EXPLANATIONS.
The *Charruck Poojah* is an annual festival, its particular nature has escaped theme, but the pictures of the worship, as it is, can never escape the recollection of those who have once witnessed them.—Various exercises of pain and torture, and even immolation are practised on this festival of poojah.

We have seen gangs of Hindoos variously and fantastically painted on this feast day; though no colors are used in any manner without some religious symbol intended thereby: thus men will be seen with their bodies painted all blue on the right side of the line passing vertically in the direction of the nose and nasal; and on the left side white, or yellow, or red; blue and red, and blue and white, are the most common.
A gang of these passing along a bazaar singing, clamorously, accompanied by timbrels, cymbals, and the small tambour called *tom toms*, suddenly stopped, a parcel of cord as thick as the stem of a tobacco pipe was produced, and a sharp instrument with triangular points—the points of the principals among them—who led a young goat, soothed up to a fire and the goat was sacrificed; while this sacrifice was performing, six or eight persons appeared dancing backward and forward on the line, their sides streaming with blood: the cord which had been produced had been thrust through a hole made in the flesh over the ribs, about four inches above the hip bone, and on each side of the body; the same cords passed in like manner through the sides of all those who were dancing; and they danced along, backward and forward, those cords passing through them, until it was no longer tolerable to see them.
Passing to a great cross road where a Fakir had erected a miniature temple to solicit alms, there a stout post about twenty feet high was fixed firm in the ground; on the top of this post a transverse piece was fixed of about sixteen feet in length; and through a hole therein in which was fixed an iron eye, a large iron pin, upon which the transverse piece revolved, retained it in that place, so that it could play round by means of a long rope affixed to one end of it, at the other end was fitted a rope in a swivel, which when the transverse piece was horizontal, touched the ground, and to the end of this rope were fixed a pair of hooks at the two ends of several strands of fine twine; these hooks were neatly polished, and of about the thickness of the prongs of a flesh hook, with an eye to each hook through which the strands of twine passed.
In the muscles which pass down the sides of the spine, on each side those hooks were fixed in the muscle, so that the hook embraced in its curve, about two inches diameter of the flesh, at the points of the hooks appearing through the flesh, outward. The cords at the ends of which the hooks were fixed, was now made fast to its double, to the rope which hung from the transverse piece being levered so that when pulled by the rope at the other end what was attached to it should be raised from the ground; as soon as the person was thus attached by means of the hooks in the back muscles, and the rope to the transverse piece, the Bramins give notice to clear the circle round the post, and an immense number seizing on the rope at the end opposite to that at which the man was hooked, and bearing upon it, the wretch at the other end was raised by his back muscles in the air, and the people at the opposite end running round, and the transverse piece admitting it horizontal and circular motion—the wretch was sent with arms and legs distending, swinging at the utmost rapidity round in the air, ten or twelve feet above the heads of the people.
In the course of a walk of two hours, above forty spectacles of this kind were seen; and it was no unusual occurrence that the miserable wretch was dashed to death. The writer of this article conversed with a person who had repeatedly submitted to the performance of this species of worship, as the substitute of another, and was about to perform it again that year; the wounds on the muscles were visible of at least three operations within an inch of each other.
On the same *poojah* a vast *pagoda* was moved on wheels, drawn by a long cable and human force; in the fervor of religious phrenzy several persons threw themselves under the wheels of that *pagoda* as it was dragged along and were crushed to death.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Wednesday, Dec. 27.
Mr. Robertson, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill for the relief of Samuel Ackman, and a bill for the relief of Joseph Earwood, which were severally twice read and committed.
Mr. Williams of N. C. from the committee of claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of John G. Mackell; which was read and concurred in.
The Speaker laid before the House the following communication from the Treasury Department, which was ordered to be printed, with the accompanying documents:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

December 17th, 1817.
Sir—I have the honor to transmit herewith for the information of the House of Representatives, an estimate of the appropriations for the service of the year 1818, amounting to \$10,925,191 62, viz:
For the Civil List 1,070,708 02
Miscellaneous Expenses 490,308 51
Intercourse with foreign nations 487,666 61
The Military Establishment, including arrears, and Indian Department, 6,265,182 25
The Naval Establishment, including the Marine Corps, 2,611,376 20
\$10,925,191 62

The funds out of which the appropriations for the year 1818 may be discharged, are the following:

1. The sum of \$6,000,000, annually reserved by the act of the 4th August, 1790, out of the Duties and Customs, towards the expenses of government.
2. The proceeds of the Stamp Duties, and the duty on Sugar refined within the United States.
3. The surplus which may remain of the Customs and Internal Duties, after satisfying the pledge for which they are pledged and appropriated.
4. Any other unappropriated money which may come into the Treasury during the year 1818.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
Wm. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. of the House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Holmes of Mass.
Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the pay of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives and the deputies from the territories of the United States—and that the said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.
Mr. Livermore, of New Hampshire, moved that this committee consist of twenty members, that one might be selected from each state, and thus bringing forward the views and impressions of the various parts of the country, might agree upon a report which would save the House the alternative of exhibiting itself before the world in the unpleasant attitude of debating its own compensation. This number being objected to by Mr. Holmes, who wished the usual number (of seven) to be appointed, Mr. Livermore withdrew his motion and a committee of seven was ordered to be appointed.
On motion of Mr. Harrison.
Resolved, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby instructed to report to this House the amount of the pensions which have been granted to the widows and orphans of deceased officers and soldiers of the late war, specifying the number of each grade of officers to whose widows or children the pensions have been granted.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Bassett in the chair, on the bill to provide for commutation of the bounty lands of the soldiers of the late army, &c. The motion to strike out the first section being still under consideration.
The debate was resumed, and continued to a late hour, in which Messrs. Ball, Colston, Livermore, Storrs, Holmes, of M. and Beecher spoke against the bill, and Messrs. Anderson, of Ky. Baldwin, Harrison, Clay, and Johnson, of Ky. advocated it.
The committee rose and obtained leave to sit again.

INTERNAL DUTIES.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill to abolish the Internal Taxes, were taken up and severally agreed to; so that the bill now wants only the approbation of the President to become a law.
A resolution for distributing the public documents, was received from the Senate, read three times, and passed; and
The house adjourned.
Thursday, December 18.
Mr. Williams of N. C. from the committee of claims, to whom were referred sundry reports of facts, in particular cases submitted

for his decision, by the Commissioner of Claims for lost property, &c. made reports unfavorable to the cases of John Manning, for Caroline Penwick; of the Levy Court of Calvert County; of John I. Pattison; and of John Ireland; which reports were severally referred to a committee of the whole.
Mr. Lykes of Md. from the committee of accounts, presented a report as required by the order of the House, on the manner in which the printing of the House is executed, excupulating equally the clerk and contractor from blame. After some conversation, this report was laid on the table.
Mr. Taylor of N. Y. submitted for consideration the following resolution:
Resolved, That the Secretary for the Department of War, be instructed to report to this House a list of the persons who have been added to the pension list since the Report made to the House of Representatives from that Department bearing date May 28, 1813, designating the number of each pensioner as he stands on the roll of the respective districts or agencies, his rank or quality, and the amount of annual stipend at present to each person.
Mr. T. intimated his reasons for requiring this information. A proposition was now before the House for giving a bounty in land to the disbanded officers; it was fit that the House should know how many of those officers already stand on the pension list of the United States. A proposition was before the House, also, to extend for five years, the pension now allowed to sufferers by the late war: Mr. T. wished to know how many were those pensioners, and to what amount.
The motion was agreed to.
On motion of Mr. T. M. Nelson, of Virginia, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for extinguishing the Indian title in certain lands South of Green River, in the State of Kentucky, which were set apart by the State of Virginia, for satisfying the claims of certain Revolutionary Officers to Military Bounty Lands, or of making such other provision, in relation thereto, as justice may recommend.
Resolved, That the same committee also enquire into the expediency of providing by law for satisfying the claims of those Revolutionary Officers who were entitled in virtue of sundry resolutions and acts of the General Assembly of Virginia to Military bounty Lands to be laid off on the North-West side of the River Ohio, between the River Miami and Scioto (now part of the state of Ohio) which claims remain unprovided for, in consequence of the quantity of arable land having proved insufficient therefor.
(This motion produced some debate. In the shape in which it was first offered by the mover, it proposed to declare the measure therein proposed, to be "expedient." To this it was objected, that it was expedient to investigate before deciding; and the mover consented to put his motion in the shape of an enquiry into the expediency of the proposed measure, and in that form the motion was finally adopted. Objection was made to it in its new shape by Mr. Pitkin, of Connecticut, and Mr. Poindexter, of Mississippi, (and doubts were expressed by Mr. Desha, of Kentucky) on the ground of a defect of power in the House to pass an act for extinguishing Indian titles, which was of itself an Executive and not Legislative act. To which objections Mr. M. T. Nelson, Mr. Barbour, Mr. Garnett and Mr. Mercer, of Virginia, replied, that enquiry only was proposed, and not the expression of any opinion; that the enquiry would embrace as well the powers of Congress as the expediency of the measure, both of which, they contended, were unquestionable.)

COMMUTATION OF SOLDIERS' LANDS.

The House having again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for the commutation of soldiers' pay—
The question was taken on agreeing to the amendment of detail (being a substitute for the bill before the committee) proposed by Mr. Clay; and decided affirmatively, 96 rising in its favor.
The amendment of Mr. Clay being then open for amendment, was read over for that purpose.
Mr. T. M. Nelson having moved to fill the blank for the amount of commutation with 160 dollars (or one dollar per acre)—
The question was decided in the negative, by a majority of about twenty votes.
Mr. Claiborne, of Tenn. on the principle, that if the bill passed to which, however, he was altogether opposed) the government ought not to appaluate on the soldier, by giving him less than its own price for the same acre, moved to fill the blank with 320 dollars, or two dollars per acre. Negated, yeas 25.
Mr. Cobb, of Geo. having moved to fill the blank with 120 dollars, (or 75 cents per acre) it was decided in the negative, yeas 18.
Mr. Harrison, of Ohio, moved 150, and Mr. Little, of Md. 150; both of which were negated.
Mr. Clay then moved to fill the blank with the sum, originally proposed by him, of

Negroes to Hire.

I will offer for hire, for the ensuing year, at Mr. Fulton's tavern in Charlestown, on the 1st day of January next, several female negroes, two or three of them likely girls.
Wm. P. FLOOD.
December 24.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Friday the 26th instant, at Mr. Rezin Cross's, adjoining Mr. Thomas R. Hammond's, on the Steiandohs:
Three cows, a parcel of young steers and heifers, some sheep, a good plantation wagon, some work horses and a riding pony, a good wheat fan, an iron mould board plough, harrows, a good loom, a set of new wagon ladders for a light wagon, an excellent scythe and cradle, bees, a large cutting knife and steel, a walnut corner cupboard, wagon gears, and sundry other articles of plantation utensils. A credit will be given, on giving bond with approved security. Thirty odd barrels of corn will also be sold on a short credit, for a note with good security, payable to major Lawrence Lewis.
The sale to commence at half past ten o'clock. Should the day prove unfit for the business, the sale will take place the next day.
WILLIAM HICKMAN.
December 17.

Negroes for Hire.

WILL be hired, on Monday the 29th instant, at the late residence of Jacob H. Manning, deceased, about five miles from Charles town, a number of negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls.
JAMES HITE, Agent for the heirs of J. H. Manning.
December 17.

Negroes to Hire.

WILL be hired, on Monday the 29th instant, at the late residence of Jacob H. Manning, deceased, about five miles from Charles town, a number of negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls.
JAMES HITE, Agent for the heirs of J. H. Manning.
December 17.

NEGROES TO HIRE.

TO be hired, at my place purchased of Caspar Waver, 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.

NEGROES TO 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.

A FEW NEGROES

For hire or sale. Enquire of the printer.
December 17.

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 3 or 4 years old. Should I be instructed to sell others, which I think probable, notice will be given.
WILLIAM P. FLOOD.
December 10.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WILL be sold, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the door of Robert Fulton's Tavern, at Charlestown, on Saturday the 3d of January next.
A Negro Woman & two Children, they having been conveyed to the undersigned in trust, to secure the payment of a debt due from Cyrus W. Murray to Robert R. Conrad.
TH. GRIGGS, jun.
December 24.

NOTICE.

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 secrete 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, twice successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county of Jefferson.
A Copy—Teste,
ROBERT G. HITE, Clk.
December 3.

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.

Negroes for Sale.

I will offer for sale, at Adam Moudy's tavern, in Smithfield, on the 30th instant,
Two valuable Negro Women,
one of which has a well grown male child.
JOSEPH MINGHINI.
December 24.

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24.

A failure in receiving a timely supply of paper, has subjected us to the necessity of issuing but half a sheet this week; the deficiency shall be made up in the course of the winter.

The Eastern Mail, due on Monday, had not arrived when our paper went to press.

William Cobbett has intimated his intention of returning to England, and becoming a candidate for a seat in Parliament.

Letters received in Philadelphia, announce the loss of the Steam Boat Telegraph, on the Mississippi. She struck upon a snag in the night, and went down so suddenly that her whole cargo was lost; and melancholy to relate, four persons were drowned.

The great northern mail which arrived at New Orleans on the 3d of November, had been pillaged on its route—many letters had been opened, their contents taken out and rescated.

It will be seen by the letter of General Gaines to the Executive of Georgia, that the hostile Indians have been promised a British force to assist them, from New-Province. These promises have been made by *Nichols and Woodbine!* and we have no doubt of the correctness of them—for we were aware some days since of the fact, that Woodbine had purchased two brigades, and was fitting them out at New Providence, destined for an expedition up the Appalachian river. This is the aid alluded to by the Indians; and their recent conduct has not escaped the notice and consideration of the constituted authorities. From the late military movements on our frontier; and the sailing of the U. S. ship John Adams, and schooners Enterprise and Lynx for the Gulf of Mexico, there is no question but our government have a knowledge of Woodbine's intended expedition; and have dispatched the latter force to intercept him. We trust he may be secured; for a more infernal villain could not be the face of the earth.—*Savannah Republican.*

Gale on Lake Erie.—The northern papers contain some particulars of a severe gale in the vicinity of Lake Erie, on the 12th ultimo. The bridge across Little Buffalo was entirely covered with water. Most of the fences, lumber and wood, were carried off. The dashing of the waves on the shores of Lake Erie, were tremendous. In many places it washed over the banks 40 feet high. The long wharf of Dunkirk sustained material damage.
IN Y. Daily Ado.

From the Norfolk Herald.
SHOCKING VORACITY!—On Friday night last a negro man in this town, about 40 years of age, met his death by overeating himself, having masticated a raw goose and a hen.—Previous to making his dainty meal, he drank off a jug of water of the capacity of a gallon, at one draught, and washed down the goose and chicken with a pint of spirits, and another jug of water!—He was immediately after seized with a spasmodic fit, in which he expired. It is believed that he was a little deranged in his mind when he committed this beastly debauch.

MARRIED, on Sunday the 21st inst. Mr. William Crox, jun. to Miss Mary M. Cartney, both of this place.

Advertisements omitted for want of room, shall appear in our next.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

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A Negro Woman & two Children, they having been conveyed to the undersigned in trust, to secure the payment of a debt due from Cyrus W. Murray to Robert R. Conrad.
TH. GRIGGS, jun.
December 24.

NOTICE.

THE Directors of the Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants Bank of Jefferson County, Virginia, have ordered that the Agents, (on the 27th instant,) refund to the Stockholders the money paid on the third instalment.
Published by order of the board of Directors.
JOHN YATES, Pres't.
Those persons concerned are requested to call at Mr. Worthington's Counting Room on that day.
December 24.

Negroes for Sale.

I will offer for sale, at Adam Moudy's tavern, in Smithfield, on the 30th instant,
Two valuable Negro Women,
one of which has a well grown male child.
JOSEPH MINGHINI.
December 24.

on the 7th of November, and originated in some dunnages in the store house of Wm. B. Thomas.

One letter says—"Every house, store, &c. between Church Hill and the King's wharf, have been laid in ashes, as also great quantities of provisions, furniture and merchandises. Indeed upwards, I believe, of 200 houses, and other property of the value of 500,000 pounds—some say 1,000,000.—The prospect before us is dreadful!"

CAPTURE OF GEN. MINA.

BALTIMORE, DEC. 13.
By the arrival at this port this forenoon of the sch. Cuba, Capt. Clackbar, in 12 days from Havana, we are enabled to present to our readers the following interesting intelligence, received at that place from Capt. Montgomery, just arrived from Vera-Cruz.

From the Mexico Gazette Extraordinary.

TRANSLATION.

CAPTURE OF THE TRAITOR MINA, BY COL. ORRANTIA.

H. E. the Viceroy has just received by an extraordinary courier the following communication:
Most Excellent Sir.—Long live the king. The cont. of Silas, under date of the 27th, at 7 o'clock in the evening, writes me as follows:

Esteemed Sir.—At last we have obtained the fruit of our labors—Mina has been taken alive, and is now entering this place. They also bring the head of Moreno; they have taken the two other Herreras, a Frenchman, and other officers of their infantry. We killed several when we attacked them, which was by surprise. All this has been achieved by Senor Orrantia, who left at 10 o'clock at night with cavalry, for el Baradito, near la Hachiqueza; which news, so interesting, I communicate for the satisfaction of your excellency, and of all the good and loving subjects of our sovereign, and I shall consider it very complete if it gets to hand as expeditiously as I wish.
God preserve your excellency many years.
JUAN DE PERGUERA.
To H. E. the Viceroy Don Juan Ruiz de Apodaca.
Irapuato, Oct. 28, 1817, & A. M.

His excellency, not wishing to delay one moment the communication of such agreeable intelligence to the faithful vassals of the king our Lord, has commanded the immediate insertion of it in an extraordinary Gazette, expecting every moment to receive the particulars of this important event.

Legislature of Virginia.

Extract from the Journal of the House of Delegates.
Monday, Dec. 8.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the auditor of public accounts, which was read as follows:

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Dec. 8.
SIR—In obedience to an act of assembly, relative to the duties of the auditor, I have the honor to transmit herewith, a statement of the revenue for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen; together with a list of the warrants drawn on the treasury, for the year ending the 30th September last, and an account of all monies paid into the Treasury, during the same period.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN BURFOOT, Auditor.

To the hon. Speaker of the House of Delegates.

A STATEMENT

Of the Commonwealth's Revenue for the year 1817.

Nett amount of the tax on lots, land and other property. \$ 461,986 24
Ditto surplus on tobacco shipped, 11,415 20
Do. tax on law process, &c. 28,763 13
Ditto register's fees 2,335 68
\$ 504,500 25

Amount of the revenue, as above, \$ 504,500 25
Amount of expenditures charged on the revenue, \$ 562,873 23

Balance against the revenue, \$ 58,372 98
JNO. BURFOOT, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

1st December, 1817.

AN ACT,

Concerning the bank of the Valley in Virginia, passed December 6th, 1817.
Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That whenever it shall be necessary to enter into the appointment of the directors for the Bank of the Valley in Virginia, the Chief Magistrate of this commonwealth, together with any four or a greater number of the executive Council, who are hereby appointed commissioners on the part of the Commonwealth for that purpose, shall and may, appoint three fit and proper persons as directors for the said Bank, which appointment shall be made at least fifteen days, previous to each annual meeting of the Stockholders of said Bank and a list of the persons appointed immediately forwarded to the Mother Bank in Winchester.
This act shall be in force from and after the passage thereof.

in the employ of Spain against the colonies is not considered as a pirate, but engaged in the service of the colonies against Spain, he is. He did not know that this fact would have indeed him to have brought the question before the house, but for the deep impression he felt of the justice and propriety of adopting the principle, abstracted from the existing state of things. But it was the more necessary to reduce the principle to legislation, because of the situation in which the want of it has placed us in regard to foreign nations.
The motion of Mr. Robertson was adopted without opposition, and without a division.

SLAVES.

On motion of Mr. Pindall, of Virginia, it was *Resolved*, that a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of providing more effectually, by law, for reclaiming servants or slaves escaping from one state into another; and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Harrison, of Ohio, offered the following resolution:
Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be, and they are hereby instructed to enquire into the expediency of continuing the Pensions which now are or have been heretofore allowed to the widows and orphans of the officers and soldiers who were killed or wounded in the service of the late war, for a term of five years beyond the periods when they shall respectively cease under existing laws.

The motion of Mr. Harrison was not opposed, and was adopted without itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Bassett in the chair, on the bill for the commutation of soldiers' pay.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky. as chairman of the military committee, stated a number of facts bearing on the subject of the bill. The number of men in the service at the close of the war was ascertained to have been 34,000; the number who died in service or were killed in battle was estimated at about 17,000; making in the whole about 50,000 soldiers (and heirs of soldiers) entitled to the bounty in land.

For this number eight millions of acres would be required. But it was a number overrated, and he did not believe that 40,000 would come forward to claim the land bounty. Of the whole number of 50,000, he calculated that not more than half would commute for money, say 25,000; to pay this number the proposed commutation would require five millions of dollars, or 1,250,000, annually, for four years, which mode of payment had been selected, as well with a view to the benefit of these soldiers, as to the relief of the treasury. The committee, he said, had no doubt but the annual proceeds from the very land commuted would be sufficient to defray the whole amount; which would remove all objections of a financial nature—and he was not aware of any other. The measure, he hoped, would have the effect of cutting off all speculation, of which there was so much complaint, and by which the soldier was deprived of his rights under the influence of his necessities.

A debate of some length arose on this bill, and particularly on its details, which did not, however, result in any final decision.

A motion was made to strike out the first section of the bill. Mr. Holmes, of Mass. Mr. Storrs, of New York, Mr. Smith, of Maryland, and Mr. Claggett, of New Hampshire, successively expressed their fears that it would be impossible to arrange the details of the bill as to prevent its being converted to the benefit of the speculator. That the object of the bill is laudable, was allowed; but, in addition to the objections of mere detail, it was also suggested, by some one or other of the gentlemen, that Congress had done their duty liberally and had no need to do more; that the public funds could be better employed, if to spare; and, finally, that, if Congress once legislated on the subject, they would never see the end of supplemental laws, and individual claims for relief.

On the suggestion of Mr. Livermore, of N. H. the subject having been opened, and opinions interchanged on it, to give time to reflect more upon them, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again. And the house adjourned.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12.

Distressing fire at St. Johns, N. F.—By the schooner Parker, Capt. Boyd, in 8 days from Halifax, we learn that a great fire occurred in the latter part of Nov. at St. Johns, Newfoundland, which destroyed about two hundred and fifty buildings, including stores, dwelling houses, &c. In one of the stores belonging to Mr. Merchbanks, 800 barrels of flour were consumed. The loss in buildings and other property, is estimated at 200,000 pounds sterling. Many of the inhabitants lost every thing; and the whole town, in consequence of the destruction of flour and provisions, are suffering severe distress. The fire originated in a cooper's shop. The civil authority had laid an embargo on all vessels in port, and chartered them for the purpose of transporting those of the inhabitants who could leave the town, to other places for subsistence. Several of the vessels, filled with passengers, arrived at Halifax on the first inst. and the Governor, on learning the extent of their calamity, ordered a number of small vessels to proceed to St. Johns, with supplies for the remaining inhabitants.

In addition to the above, we have been favored with a Halifax paper of the 1st inst. containing several extracts of letters from St. Johns, which state that the fire occurred

one hundred dollars, though he confessed he should have preferred one dollar per acre. He was under the impression, however, that the bill had a better chance to pass in this shape than with a higher sum, and it would yet produce much good.

On this question the House divided thus: For the motion, 75 Against it, 75

A second count being called, the vote stood thus: For the motion, 81 Against it, 67

The amount of committee was therefore decided to stand at one hundred dollars for one hundred and sixty acres.

The committee proceeded in the consideration of the bill, and made thereto a variety of amendments, on which much desultory debate took place, little interesting, it is presumed, to the general reader, and which is therefore not noted.

The question being stated, "Shall the committee rise and report the bill?"

Mr. Whitman, of Mass., assigned the reasons which would induce him to oppose the bill.

On motion of Mr. Spencer, of N. Y., the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

And the House adjourned at 4 o'clock.

Friday, December 19.

On motion of Mr. Harrison, of Ohio, the following rule was adopted:

The Speaker shall have power to admit persons to seats in the Hall, during the sitting of the House, who belong to such Legislatures of foreign governments as are in amity with the United States.

[There was some little debate, not heard by the reporter, on a proposition of Mr. H. Nelson, of Virginia, to amend this motion, so as to authorize the Speaker to admit on the floor any Representatives of the South American Provinces—that they might stand on the same footing in this respect as foreign ministers. After the debate (or rather conversation) referred to, in the course of which Mr. Harrison protested against the introduction of extraneous matter into his proposition, the motion of Mr. Nelson was negatively.]

On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of allowing further time for the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line on continental establishment, their heirs or assigns, entitled to bounty lands within the tract reserved by the state of Virginia, between the Little Miami and Scioto rivers, to complete their locations; with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The House having according to the order of the day, again resolved itself into a committee on the bill for the commutation of soldiers' bounty lands, some further discussion on amendments to it took place, in which Messrs. Forsyth, Poindexter, Clay, and Robertson, of Ky. bore part: when

The committee rose, and reported the amendments to the bill, which were ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed for the more easily understanding thereof by the members before called upon to give a final vote on them.

The House having resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill concerning the surviving soldiers of the revolutionary war:

Mr. Linn, of N. J. moved to strike out the word "war" in the bill, which makes the provisions of the bill applicable to all persons who served for any time in the revolutionary war; and to insert, in lieu thereof, "army of the United States," so as to confine the bill to the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army. As the bill at present stood, Mr. L. said nearly every person in the United States of sufficient age, and in a state of indigence, would be embraced in it; for few of them but had been in some grade and at some time or other, in the service.

At the suggestion of Mr. Bloomfield, of N. J. this motion was withdrawn for the present.

Mr. Bloomfield delivered his impressions in respect to the operation and scope of this bill. He made a statement to show what were his views of the probable number of applicants under this bill, if it should pass; and the annual amount of the expenditure it would occasion. The Jersey brigade he said consisted, during the war, of four regiments; there were forty officers to each regiment, making in the whole 160. On the 8th of July last, as he was enabled from personal knowledge to state, there were living but twenty of those officers, being precisely one-eighth of the whole number. Taking this fact for his guide, as the proportion of survivors, he said, there were in the continental army sixty-eight battalions, of whom about 17,000 men were killed or died in service; and at the close of the war, it was a well known fact, the battalions did not average more in each than 250; making in the whole 17,000 men—of whom, say about one-tenth (being generally not of as regular habits as the officers) were living; that is, 1700.

Estimating the proportion of applicants for the pension at one-sixth, would make 340. The full pay of the revolution, six and two-thirds dollars per month, to each of these, would amount to 2,295 dollars per month. Of the officers, the whole original number he estimated at 2720; of whom, supposing one-eighth to have survived, as in the instance of the Jersey brigade there were now living about 340. Of this number, he supposed one-tenth of the whole would become applicants for pensions—say thirty-four; at

the full subaltern revolutionary pay of 1 dollar per month, their pensions would amount to 578 dollars per month. The monthly pension for both officers and soldiers, on this estimate, would be 2,875 dollars, and the annual amount only 34,376—an amount which must daily decrease. But instead of full pay pension, the bill, as it now stood, provided only for half pay. Would this House be satisfied, Mr. B. asked, with giving to these men, broken down with age and service, a pension of three and a third dollars a month during the small remainder of their lives, whilst they had given the soldiers of the late war (no disparagement to them) eight dollars per month? He hoped not; and therefore moved to amend the bill so as that the amount of pension should be for every officer 17 dollars per month, and for every soldier eight.

Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, moved to amend the amendment, so as to make the pensions 20 and 8.

This amendment to the amendment was agreed to without objection, after a few observations from Mr. Comstock.

Mr. Holmes, of Mass., suggested an amendment to the bill, going to make its phraseology more precise in regard to those to whom it should apply; because, as at present worded, it would entitle to a pension not only all who were in need of it, but those also who, though in affluence, were disabled by age or infirmity from procuring subsistence by manual labor.

Between Mr. Colston of Va. and Mr. Orr of Mass. an amendment was moved to the bill, that every officer or soldier who served in any manner during the revolutionary war, and now surviving, should be entitled to the pension above mentioned—the one to 20, the other to 17 dollars per month.

On this motion a desultory debate arose, in which the following sentiments were expressed by the gentlemen to whose names they are subjoined.

Mr. Colston objected to the qualification of indigence, required by the bill, to entitle the surviving revolutionary officer and soldier to the benefit of its provisions. Let not the soldier, said he, by whose bravery and sufferings we are entitled to hold seats on this floor, be required to expose his poverty to the world, and exhibit the proof of it, to entitle him to relief. The incorporation of such a provision in the bill he considered as degrading to the House. In what light was this bill to be regarded? Was it to be considered as an act of justice? It was less than justice, having suffered these meritorious men to have remained for years unwarded, to offer to the poor remains of them the right to a pension during life, clogged with such conditions. As an act of beneficence, he should be ashamed to hear it supported on this floor. On this subject, Mr. C. said he hoped a liberal spirit would prevail; and that, for the short remnant of their lives, a pension would be given to all who survived of the soldiers of the revolution.

Mr. Orr accorded fully in the sentiment of Mr. Colston. On the first perusal of the bill, he was struck with the thought, what must be the feelings of the high-minded officer of the Revolution, compelled to produce in open court the proofs of his own indigence, and he hoped the house would amend that part of the bill.

Mr. Harrison, of Ohio, avowed his high respect for the survivors of the revolution, and his sincere desire to contribute to their comfort in old age. But, he said, the amendment now proposed went too far, because it would embrace every one who had shouldered a musket, even for an hour, during the Revolutionary war. As to those who had seen serious service, so far from having a claim to the need of liberality, the amendment would be but a measure of justice, as no bounty had been accorded to them.

Persons, however, covered with scars and borne down by length of service in those days, ought not to be confounded with those who had been called out for an hour or a day. Some of the Militia, he thought, were as well entitled to this pension as any Regulars, of whom the Jersey militia might be particularly mentioned. But he wished to have the operation of the bill limited to such as should have served six months or more.

Mr. Bloomfield opposed the amendment, as it might prejudice the fate of the bill, the provisions of which he thought were already sufficiently comprehensive. If the Message of the President had contained not a word on the subject, he should have considered it equally his duty to agitate this question. He concluded a number of other observations, opposing a proposed postponement, by saying, he hoped to have the satisfaction of seeing this bill pass the House before the holidays.

No question was taken on the amendment, when the committee agreed to rise and report progress, and obtained leave to sit again; and

The House adjourned on Monday.

Monday, December 22.

Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana, from the select committee to whom the subject had been referred, reported a bill providing the manner in which the right of citizenship may be relinquished.

[The bill proposes to provide that when any citizen, by application in writing to the District Court of any district of the United States, in open court, and there to be recorded, shall declare that he relinquishes the character of a citizen, and means to depart out of the United States, he shall be thereforth considered as having exercised the right of expatriation, and as being no longer a citizen of the United States; that such person shall be held as an alien forever after, and shall

not resume the rights of citizenship without going through the same process of naturalization as other citizens.]

The bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. Johnston, of Kentucky, offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for clothing the army and navy of the United States exclusively in American Manufactures.

In offering this motion, Mr. J. said it would not be proper for him to detail the facts, or advance the reasoning which led him to the conclusion that the measure he proposed to inquire into was expedient. But he should say that he should not have thought of introducing this resolution, if he did not believe the cloth of American Manufacture could be obtained at a reasonable rate. One of the objections to making a provision by law such as he contemplated, and the only objection which appeared to him to have any force, was that, by destroying the competition between domestic and foreign articles, the consumer would be obliged to pay higher for the same articles than they now do; but it would be seen by gentlemen that such augmentation could only be momentary; and, Mr. J. said, the competition of the manufacturer among themselves would be so great, he had no doubt, as to give the article to the government at the lowest possible price.

The practice of the War Department, already, was to give a preference to the domestic fabric, but that preference was given with reference to the cost of the article—a system which produced not only uncertainty, because of the fluctuating state of the foreign market, but uncertainty, consequently to the calculations of the manufacturer. In relation to the Navy, Mr. J. said, he did not know that his subject was practicable, if it was, it would be necessary perhaps to give a discretionary power on this head to the commanders, when on foreign stations. But he hoped no objection would be made to an enquiry on the subject, and that the committee would favor the house with an early report.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. M. Coy of Virginia, it was

Resolved, That the committee on public lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of increasing the price at which the said lands shall be sold hereafter.

On this question there was a division: the resolution was agreed to by a majority of two out of thirty votes.

On motion of Mr. Bassett, of Virginia, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be required to communicate to this house the measures taken, if any, to give effect to the act passed on the 26th February, 1811, for the establishment of Navy Hospitals; as nothing has been done, to shew the cause why the statute has been neglected, and whether it is necessary to repeal the same.

ARMY AND FORTIFICATIONS.

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

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 11th of this month, requesting to be informed of the present strength of the army of the U. States, its distribution among the several military posts, which it is designed to protect, and its competency to preserve and defend the fortifications among which it is distributed, and to aid in constructing 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 territories thereof; I now transmit a report from the Secretary of War, which contains the information required.

JAMES MONROE.

December 22, 1817.

"In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives requesting the President of the United States 'to cause to be laid before the House of Representatives a return of the present strength of the army of the United 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 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;' the Secretary of War has the honor to make a return of the present strength of the Army of the United States, with the distribution thereof among the several military posts.

The military establishment as it now stands, is sufficiently extensive to keep the fortifications in a state of preservation, but is wholly inadequate to defend them against a regular attack by a force of sufficient strength or skill. To garrison the forts on the maritime frontiers alone would require, according to the best information and estimates of this department, more than three times the present number of the army stationed in the neighborhood of fortifications now erecting, are employed to aid in constructing them; but only an inconsiderable number has yet been so engaged, owing to its dispersed situation. Though not immediately comprehended in the resolution of the House, it is but justice to the army to observe, that it has been employed to a considerable extent, the last year, in the construction of roads, arsenals and other public works connected with the defence of the country.

The existing fortifications are thought to be wholly insufficient in the event of a future war. As the declaration of war is the act of the whole community, justice, honor and humanity require that every portion of the country should, as far as possible, be protected against its ravages. This is among the most sacred duties of the government; and, impressed with its importance, a board of the most skillful officers in our service has been constituted, to examine the whole line of our frontiers, and to determine on the position and extent of works that may be necessary to the defence of the country. This great work is not yet completed; and in its present state, it is impossible to speak with precision as to the extent to which our fortifications ought to be carried. The soldiers will be able to render important aid in constructing the works that may be determined on; but from the composition of the army they can only contribute in aid of regular and professional workmen.

J. C. CALHOUN.

[The detailed and particular statement accompanying the report from the adjutant general's office, states the actual number of the present peace establishment at 8,221, including officers.]

The report was ordered to lie on the table.

SURVIVING REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

The remainder of this day's sitting was spent in committee of the whole on the bill concerning the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution. There was much debate, occasionally eloquent, but generally desultory, on amendments proposed to the bill, but involving also its principles. Messrs. Bloomfield, Walker, Garnett, Harrison, Strother, Comstock, Palmer, Livermore, Trimble, and Rhea, successively joined in the debate. We cannot find room for a detail of all that took place at this sitting; but shall take an opportunity of presenting, at a future day, some of the most prominent speeches on this subject.

The principal question before the committee of the whole, was an amendment proposed by General Harrison; which was to strike out the two first sections of the present bill, and insert in lieu thereof other sections, providing that every Revolutionary Officer and soldier, who formed a part of the military establishment of the United States at the close of the war, or was previously thereto served not less than three years, and received an honorable discharge, shall receive a pension, if an officer, of half pay, if a private, of five dollars per month, but no officer's pension to exceed the half pay of a lieutenant, &c.

The question on this motion was not taken before the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The bill for the relief of Noah Miller was read a third time, passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence; and

The House adjourned.

Legislature of Virginia.

Extracts from the Journals of the House of Delegates.

FRIDAY, Dec 12.—A petition was presented and read of the citizens of Fredericksburg, (and merchants, owners and captains of vessels,) and its vicinity, requesting the passage of a law incorporating a company with the privilege of raising \$30,000, in shares of \$50 each, for the purposes of cleaning out, deepening and widening the channel of the river Rappahannock, from the wharves of Fredericksburg as far down as the company may deem necessary; and that persons residing on the banks of the Rappahannock may be prohibited from cutting narrow canals, from water courses on their lands into the river; and a petition of the inhabitants of the county bordering on the James river and its branches, the Greenbrier, the New river, the Kanawha and the Ohio, that a law may pass incorporating a company for improving the navigation of James river above the limits of the James River Company; for opening and constructing a turnpike road from the highest point of navigation on the water of James river, to the nearest point of the waters of the Great Kanawha, susceptible of navigation; and for improving the navigation of the latter river and its waters to the Ohio; that the commonwealth may liberally vest her lands in the stock of such company; and that the government of the United States may be invited to patronize the work, by becoming stockholders to such amount as will secure confidence and effect to the enterprise.—Referred to the committee of roads and internal navigation.

SATURDAY, Decem 13.—Two resolutions were read from the committee of schools and colleges; one in favor of granting the petition of sundry inhabitants of Fairfax to raise money by lottery towards erecting a building for education; and the other, for incorporating the Lancaster School in Norfolk.—Both which were agreed to by the house.

Resolutions were read from the committee of propositions and grievances, for concurring on present number, to repeal the assaults of such a force. The portion of the army stationed in the neighborhood of fortifications now erecting, are employed to aid in constructing them; but only an inconsiderable number has yet been so engaged, owing to its dispersed situation. Though not immediately comprehended in the resolution of the House, it is but justice to the army to observe, that it has been employed to a considerable extent, the last year, in the construction of roads, arsenals and other public works connected with the defence of the country.

dry inhabitants of Berkeley and Hampshire, for the establishment of a new county.

Monday, Dec. 15.

A resolution from the committee for courts of justice was also agreed to, declaring reasonable the petitions of sundry inhabitants of the counties of Frederick and Loudoun, praying that provision be made by law, doing effectually to prevent the offence of drunkenness.—The same committee is to report a bill.

A petition was presented of Robert Porterfield and John Watts, in behalf of themselves and the other surviving officers and soldiers of the Virginia line, on continental establishment in the Revolutionary War, that measures be adopted for the purpose of having surveys more conveniently made of the lands allotted to the said officers and soldiers, as now remaining unappropriated, between the head waters of the Scioto and Little Miami Rivers, northwest of the Ohio. Referred to the committee for courts of justice.

A petition of the Stockholders of the Bank of the Valley in Virginia, praying that the capital stock of the said bank be augmented to one million of dollars, and offering to pay the state a bonus on the sum to be added to the said stock.—Referred.

December 16.

On motion of Mr. Scott, the House unanimously agreed to the following preamble and resolutions:

The General Assembly of Virginia, highly appreciating the unrivalled eloquence, inflexible integrity, unyielding political firmness, and superior talents of their distinguished fellow citizen Patrick Henry, who first fearlessly dared to suggest those measures, which eventuated in the emancipation of his country from the yoke of foreign oppression, deem it their duty to adopt some means by which to manifest to the world and future generations their veneration and esteem for the memory of this orator and patriot.

Resolved therefore, That the Executive be, and they are hereby requested to obtain a marble statue of Patrick Henry, to be placed in the Capitol of this Commonwealth, the expense of obtaining the same to be paid out of the money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Ordered, That the clerk communicate the said preamble and resolution to the Senate, and request their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Thompson of Fairfax.

Resolved, That so much of the Governor's message as relates to a Monument to Washington, be referred to a select committee, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Scott, from the Committee of Schools and Colleges, presented a bill, "authorizing a Lottery for the endowment of an Academy in the county of Fairfax."

And a bill, "incorporating the trustees of an Academy, in the county of Northumberland, and for the endowment of the same."

Which bills were read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

INDIAN WAR.

MILLEDGEVILLE, DEC. 9.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman at Fort Hawkins to the Editor, dated December 2.—Capt. Stallings arrived here this morning in seven days from Fort Scott, and brings letters from Gen. Gaines, announcing a second skirmish with the Indians. The detachment consisted of 300 men, under the command of Colonel Arbuckle. They were attacked about 12 miles from Fort Scott by a party of Fowl-Town and Osouchee Indians, supposed to be about 100, and had one man killed and two wounded, one dangerously. The Indian loss was supposed to be 8 or 10. They captured some cattle during the fight, which were retaken in the towns lying about eight miles from Fort Scott. The detachment then retreated four miles, and threw up breast works.—The effecting force at Fort Scott is about 800 to 1000 men. No doubt is now entertained of the hostile intentions of the Indians. Capt. Stallings thinks it is 220 miles at least from here to Fort Scott—all this through a pine barren, and mostly new roads, or perhaps none at all."

By a gentleman who arrived in town at a late hour last night, direct from Fort Hawkins, the editor received from an officer of the staff the following letter, dated December 8:—"Captain S. Thomas, from the Agency, states that a foraging party of 10 or 12 men, from Fort Scott, had been cut off, and that a constant and tremendous firing was heard during the night, in the direction of Fort Scott. This is supposed to have been an attack upon the breast work thrown up by Col. Arbuckle at Four Mile creek. A Mr. Bernard, from low down on Flint river, says one of the settlers in the neighborhood of Fort Gaines has been recently murdered by the Indians. On account of the disturbances about there, and on that route, the express dispatched from this place has gone by way of Fort Mitchell, (higher up the Chatahouchy) and is not expected here before the last of the week. A direct express, however, is expected from Gen. Gaines, which will doubtless give a decisive tone and direction to affairs here. Some of the friendly Creeks, expected to cooperate with the army, have collected at Fort Mitchell, under the command of their distinguished warrior, McIntosh, some of whom it is said will proceed direct to Fort Scott, and some join us at the Agency. Major Muhlenburgh, who sailed in a schooner with about 60 men and considerable public and private property

from Fort Montgomery (upon the Alabama) for Fort Scott, near two months ago, has not been heard of since. It is supposed he has been lost at sea, or ascending the Appalachia."—Reflector.

Monday evening, Dec. 22.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, Monday evening, Dec. 22.

The southern mail, due this morning, arrived late this evening, and brought us the following interesting Extra, forwarded to us by a Savannah friend. There appears to be no limit to the folly and infatuation of these miserable southern Indians.

Milledgeville, Friday morning, Dec. 12, 1817.

LATE AND IMPORTANT INDIAN NEWS.

The editor of the Reflector received last night the following important letter from his attentive and obliging correspondent, (an officer of the staff), dated

"Fort Hawkins, Dec. 10.

"The firing, which was supposed to be an attack upon Colonel Arbuckle's camp, was a cannonading from Fort Scott in return of some fires which the Indians made upon the boats which were building in the river. Nothing material resulted. The account which I gave you in my last relative to the foraging party being cut off is probably incorrect, as it has not been confirmed.

"I expect you have had an express from Gen. Gaines in Milledgeville to-day, via Hartford. Its contents have transpired here, that is, that Gen. Gaines ascertained that Maj. Muhlenburgh was ascending Appalachia, and dispatched two boats to his assistance, and to collect provisions. One boat, commanded by Lieut. Scott, with 50 men, was attacked 12 miles below Fort Scott, and the whole massacred, except six, who saved themselves by swimming, four of whom were wounded. From the other boat, and another which had been up the river, nothing had been heard. An express from Gen. Jackson to Gen. Gaines, who left here on Friday, returned to-night. He took the route by Fort Gaines, but was unable to proceed even that far. He penetrated within 10 miles of the Fort, when he observed fresh Indian signs, and a few miles further came to where two white men had been killed, one of whom was Mr. John Chambers, of Fort Gaines. The express had heard from them frequently by persons whom he met, and considered themselves there, that some time of the murder could not have been more than five miles behind. They were killed last Monday morning within a few miles of the place where they had encamped the night before. The appearance indicated about twenty Indians, and the trail entered the road in the direction of Fort Gaines; at which place there is merely a sergeant's guard of twelve men, and a few of the neighboring inhabitants, who have taken refuge there. So safe, however, have the inhabitants considered themselves there, that some of it is said, are so credulous as to make their yard-railing their only breast-work, and the alarm has come so sudden upon them, that retreat is impossible, or at least dangerous. Fort Gaines is said to be of considerable strength; Fort Scott is a mere camp, having very partial defences. Two expresses dispatched from Fort Gaines to Fort Scott, have not been heard of, nor has the one sent from this place, since he left Fort Mitchell. Jackson's express says that he was informed by a friendly chief, that General Gaines had sent aides to Fort Mitchell, requesting that as few passages should be made through the mountains as possible. This is probably correct and necessary, as the hostile influence seems to be extensive and scattered, and the middle town on the route to Fort Gaines, which is avowedly hostile, lies only 37 miles below the Alabama road. Governor Mitchell is at Fort Mitchell, and will use his influence and authority with the nation in courting their neutrality, or directing their vengeance.

"Provisions are plenty, and transportation less difficult than was expected. It is uncertain when we shall march—perhaps in two or three days."

Boston, Dec. 19.

ALGERINE FLEET, &c.

Capt. J. Orne, of Salem, a passenger in sch. Phetis, which left Cadix Oct. 29, informs that it was confidently asserted there, that the Algerines had captured a French and an English vessel.

He saw a letter from Alicante which states that on the 12th of October that city was inundated and partly destroyed by water from the mountains, in a violent storm. Many vessels were driven on shore, and lost. Among them an English cutter—but no Americans. Loss estimated at 5 or 600,000 dls.

Extract of a letter, dated Andia, 8th of December, 1817.

"The Morgiana has returned with two Guineamen, one safe in port with 250 slaves; the other, with 119 slaves, was taken possession of by the United States' brig Saranac. A brig has arrived, a prize to capt. Stafford. Dr. Gual leaves this for Washington, on public business. Aury is still here, but his conduct has been such as to make him more detested than ever. So. Pat.

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31.

No mail from the eastward has been received here since Friday last.

The act to abolish the remainder of the Internal Taxes, having received the signature of the President, has become a law.

Nat. Intel.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

The H. of D. are proceeding with much spirit in the revision of the laws—On Thursday, a resolution was adopted to devote the four first days of each week to this business until it be completed.—In our next, we shall bring down our extracts from their Journal.

Rich. Eng.

The Legislature of Tennessee, besides passing a vote disapproving the introduction of a Branch of the Bank of the United States into that state, have passed an act imposing a penalty of fifty thousand dollars on the establishment of any such branch there!

The Philadelphia papers state that the river Delaware is frozen across in several places. The winter, throughout the country, appears to have set in unusually early and severe.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY!

A gentleman returning from Baltimore to the country, was on Saturday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, stopped by five highwaymen, armed with pistols and knives at the six mile stone, on the York Turnpike Road, and robbed of his pocket-book, containing 500 dollars. On refusing to deliver the money, a scuffle ensued; in which he was so severely cut as to disqualify him for further resistance, one of his hands being rendered useless; and his person otherwise severely bruised. His wagoner attempted to rescue him, but was prevented by two of the highwaymen presenting their pistols, and threatening to shoot him.

Balt. Pat.

It is mentioned in a Bordeaux article of the 5th November, that Regnault St. Jean de Angely, who had left this country for Holland, had been arrested at Hoesingue, where he had just landed.

A Paris paper of the 30th October, gives the singular information that loaves of bread have been found in the ruins of Herculeum, still bearing the baker's stamp.

The rumor that the Ottoman Porte had agreed to deliver up to Russia, the Servian chief who murdered Czerney Georges, is confirmed by an article from Ulm. id.

(RISE OF THE OHIO.)

Extract of a letter to the editors, dated Ohio county, Va. Nov. 20, 1817.

"The autumn has been unusually rainy in this country. I have seen the majestic Ohio rising in awful grandeur, disdaining the limits which nature had prescribed to it, and bearing on its expanded surface the product of the farmer's labor, intermingled in rude confusion with the rubbish which former floods had deposited on its shores. The swell was steady and rapid for three days and nights, but not without intermission. The flight of boats and rafts which spread over the face of this noble river and glided with the velocity of vessels under full sail presented a scene truly magnificent, but the passing stacks of hay and grain reminded the beholder of the ravages this 'indomitable' stream was committing on terra firma. The perpendicular height to which the river rose from common low water was upwards of thirty feet. I too have felt the effects of these spreading waters.—Some stacks of grain (the joint property of myself and a tenant) were borne away by the flood and lodged in a wood below. Others were injured. Will much labor be lost? The continued rains which succeeded (I seem not yet ended) rendered the attempt to save this perishing property difficult and tedious. It has occupied my attention almost exclusively for more than a fortnight. About thirty acres of corn on my land was completely immersed. I regret the loss of buckwheat, which from one farm was entirely swept off. Nevertheless, I have reason to be thankful for what is left. I hope still to have more than one thousand bushels of corn, with a proportion of rye, wheat and oats, beyond what will be required for my own consumption." Alex. Herald.

Extract of a letter, dated Gibraltar, Oct. 24, 1817.

"An Algerine Squadron of six sail passed through the straits a few days ago; they have the plague on board, and no doubt are cruising off the rock of Liebon. They are at war with the Prussians, with Hamburg and the Hanse Towns. Great apprehensions are entertained that they will spread the plague in Europe; by boarding merchant vessels."

JORDAN LLEWELIN.

December 31.

POCKET BOOK LOST.

WAS lost, on the 30th inst. a Morocco Pocket Book, containing one 20 dollar note, two fives, and a two dollar note.—Also, a note of hand given by John Ak for the hire of a negro man, and a number of papers of no importance to any person but the owner. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it with its contents, to James B. Wager in Charleston, or to the subscriber.

JORDAN LLEWELIN.

December 31.

A FEW NEGROES

For hire or sale. Enquire of the printer.

December 17.

looking active men, perfectly skilled in all the aboriginal customs and manners, must furnish the Europeans with an excellent specimen, which they have never yet had, of the children of the American forests; and we are confident will make their fortune, and that of their exhibitors.

Breach of a Marriage Promise.—An action was tried on Wednesday last at the Superior Court, sitting in Boston, for a breach of promise of marriage.—The Lady was plaintiff. Numerous letters of the defendant were read as evidence of the promise, and his subsequent marriage with another was the proof of the breach. The intimacy of the parties had lasted three years. Both were of age at its commencement. The character of each was perfectly fair. The property of the defendant from 5 to 10,000 dollars. The trial occupied the whole of Wednesday.—Thursday morning, a verdict was given for the plaintiff—\$1,

A COUNTING HOUSE ALMANAC

For the Year of our Lord 1818.

Being the 2d after Leap Year, and the 42d of American Independence.

Table with columns for months (JANUARY to DECEMBER) and days of the week (Sunday to Saturday). It contains moon phases and other astronomical data.

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1818.

First—Of the moon, on the 20th of April, in the evening, part visible.—Beginning 4h. 40m.—Middle 7 20.—End 8 30.
Second—Of the Sun, on the 5th of May, at 2h. 25m. in the morning, invisible.
Third—Of the moon, on the 13th and 14th of October, visible as follows.—Beginning 11h. 52m.—Middle 0 38.—End 1 23.
Fourth—Of the Sun, on the 29th of October, at 27 minutes past noon, invisible.

Cheaper than any Yet!

Just arrived at our Store, near the Market House, in Charlestown, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

AUCTION GOODS,

purchased in a very favorable time to get bargains.

Our assortment is inferior to none in this part of the country—therefore we think it unnecessary to take up time and paper to particularize the articles, but suffice to say, those who please to give us a call, shall find it their interest to deal with us.

No place in the United States can sell cheaper goods than are sold in Charlestown at present. Those who live at a distance as well as those immediately at hand, will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

CARLILE & DAVIS.

NOTICE.

THOSE persons who made purchases at the sale of Philip Ensminger, are informed that their notes have been due some time, and unless immediate payment be made, they will be put into the hands of an officer for collection. Their notes are now in the possession of the subscriber.

DANIEL KABLE, jun.

December 17. Prime Susquehanna HERRINGS, No. 1, Just received and for sale, by JOHN R. FLAGG, & Co. Dec. 10.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a very large assortment of

VERY CHEAP GOODS,

purchase 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 wagons, a very extensive assortment of

Ladies Shoes and Boots;

Children's Boots and Shoes, Winter Bonnets, Imperial and other Shawls, Fresh Tees, 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. Prime Susquehanna HERRINGS.

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

November 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 endeavour to convince people that they may sell GOODS CHEAPER than any here before 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.

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.

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.

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.

R. WORTHINGTON.

N. B. Produce of every description will be received in exchange for Goods, or in payment of accounts.

Charlestown, 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.

August 6.

FOR SALE, A light new Wagon and gears. For terms apply to the subscriber, near the White House. Wm. WEST. December 10.

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.

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 Gowns, Mahogany Framed Ditto, Tea Boards and Waiters, Plated Castors, Britannia 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 said Tea Spoons, Plated Candle Sticks, Brass and Iron Ditto, Agitable 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 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, and 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, Turners' Chisels, Cast Steel, Crowley & Blistered Steel, Swedish Iron, of every description, Sheet and Strap Iron, &c. &c.

R. WORTHINGTON.

Charlestown, Nov. 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 fitted 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 of age. 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.

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.

FOR SALE,

Eighteen numbers of the American Edition of the Edinburgh Encyclopædia.

Enquire of the Printer.

Nov. 19.

SALT.

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

December 10.

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 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.

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this Office.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. X.]

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1818.

[No. 509.

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.

AN ACT

To abolish the Internal Duties.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, the internal duties on licenses to distillers; on refined sugars; licenses to retailers; sales at auction; carriages for the conveyance of persons; and stamped vellum, parchment and paper, shall be discontinued; and all acts, and parts of acts, relative thereto, shall from and after the thirty-first day of December, be repealed: Provided, That for the collection, recovery, remission and receipt of such duties as shall have accrued, and on the day aforesaid remain outstanding, and for the payment of drawbacks or allowances on the exportation of any of the said spirits or sugars legally entitled thereto, provided the exportation be effected previous to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and for the recovery and distribution of fines, penalties and forfeitures, and the remission thereof, which shall have been incurred before and on the thirty-first day of December, the provisions of the aforesaid acts shall remain in full force and virtue.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the offices of the collectors of the internal duties and direct tax, shall continue in each collection district, respectively, until the collection of the duties above mentioned, and of the direct tax, shall have been completed in such district and no longer, unless sooner discontinued by the President of the United States, who shall be, and hereby is, empowered, whenever the collection of the said duties and tax shall have been so far completed in any district as to render, in his opinion, that measure expedient to discontinue any of the said collectors, and to unite, into one collection district, any two or more collection districts, lying and being in the same state; in which case, the collectors thereafter employed in the collection of the said duties and tax in such state or district, shall be appointed and removable by the President alone; and for the promoting of the collection of any of the above-mentioned duties or tax, which may be outstanding after the said thirty-first day of December, the President of the United States shall be, and hereby is, empowered, at any time thereafter, to make such allowance as he may think proper, in addition to the commissions now allowed by law, to the collectors of the said duties and tax, and the same from time to time to vary: Provided, That the whole of such additional allowances shall not, in the aggregate, exceed five per centum of the amount of the duties and tax paid into the Treasury after that day; and that the extraordinary allowances authorized by the second and fourth sections of the act passed March third, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, entitled "An act to fix the compensation, and increase the responsibility, of the collectors of the direct tax and internal duties, and for other purposes connected with the collection thereof," shall cease, and the office of Commissioner of the Revenue shall cease, and be discontinued, whenever the collection of the duties and tax above mentioned, shall be completed, unless sooner discontinued by the President of the U. States, who shall be, and hereby is, empowered, where the collection of the said duties and tax shall have been so far completed, as, in his opinion, to render that measure expedient, to discontinue the said office; in which case the immediate superintendance of the collection of such parts of the said duties and taxes as may then remain outstanding, shall be placed in such officer of the Treasury Department as the Secretary, for the time being, may designate: Provided, however, That all bonds, notes, or other instruments, which have been charged with the payment of the duty, and which shall, at any time prior to the said thirty-first day of December, have been written or printed upon vellum, parchment, or paper, not stamped or marked according to law, or upon vellum, parchment or paper, not stamped or marked

INDIAN NEWS.—OFFICIAL.

Copy of a letter from Major General Edmund P. Gaines, to Governor Rabun, of Georgia, (received by express yesterday morning) dated Head-Quarters, Fort Scott, Dec. 2, 1817.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's letter of the 20th of last month. The detachment of militia, I have no doubt, will arrive in due time to enable me to put an end to the little war in this quarter, in the course of this or the next month.

With a view to ascertain the strength of the hostile Indians in the vicinity of Fowl Town, and to reconnoitre the adjacent country, I a few days past detached lieutenant Arbuckle, with 300 men. The lieutenant reported that a party of Indians had placed themselves in a swamp, out of which about 50 warriors approached him, and with war-hoop commenced a brisk fire upon the detachment. They returned the fire in a spirited manner. It continued not more than 15 or 20 minutes before the Indians were silenced, and forced to retire into the swamp, with a loss which lieutenant Arbuckle estimates at from 6 to 8 killed, and a much greater number wounded. We had one man killed and two wounded. The enemy have since succeeded in an affair in which the real savage character has been fully exhibited. A large party formed on the banks of the 30th ultimo, upon the Appa-lachicola river, a mile below the junction of the Flint and Chattahoochee, attacked one of our detachments in a boat, ascending near shore, and killed, wounded, and took the greater part of the detachment, consisting of 40 men, commanded by lieutenant R. W. Scott. There were also on board the boat, killed or taken, 7 women, the wives of soldiers; six men only escaped, four of whom were wounded. They report that the strength of the current at the point of attack, had obliged the Indians to form round the bank of the river, and were not discovered until their fire commenced, in the first volley of which lieutenant Scott and his most active men fell. The lieutenant and his party had been sent from this place some days before, to assist major Muhlenburg in ascending the river with three vessels, laden with military supplies, brought from Fort Montgomery and Mobile. The major, it seems, deemed it proper to retain only about 20 men of the party, and in their place put a like number of soldiers, with the women, and some regimental baggage. The boat thus laden, was unfortunately detached alone for this place. It is due to major Muhlenburg, to observe, that at the time he detached the boat, I have reason to believe he was not apprised of any recent acts of hostility having taken place in this quarter. It appears, however, by a letter from lieutenant Scott, received about the hour in which he was attacked, that he had been warned of the danger which awaited him: I must, therefore, conclude, that he felt it his duty to proceed. Whether he had received from major Muhlenburg a positive order to this effect, I have not yet learned. Upon the receipt of lieutenant Scott's letter, I had two boats fitted up, with covers of plank, port holes, &c. for defence, and detached them under captain Clinch, with a subaltern officer and forty men, with an order to secure the movement of lieutenant Scott, and their to assist major Muhlenburg. This detachment embarked late in the evening of the 30th ult., and must have passed the scene of action (15 miles below this place) at night, and 7 hours after the affair had terminated. I have not immediately strengthened the detachment under major Muhlenburg with another boat, secured against the enemy's fire. He will, therefore, move up safely by keeping near the middle of the river, which, with his vessels and force, is quite practicable. I shall, moreover, take a position, with my principal force, near the junction of the rivers at the line of demarcation between the United States and Spain, and shall attack any force near that place, or that may attempt to intercept our vessels or supplies below.

The wounded men who made their escape, concur in the opinion that they had seen upwards of 500 warriors (as posed to be hostile) at different places on the river, below the point of attack: of the force engaged they differ in opinion; but all agree the number was very considerable, extending about one hundred and fifty yards along the shore, at the edge of a swamp, in a thick wood.

I am assured by the friendly chiefs, that the hostile warriors of the town on the Chattahoochee, have been for some time past moving off down the river, to join the Seminoles. Those now remaining on the river are believed to be well disposed, and are not to be considered as a permanent force. One of the new settlers there, however, has been recently killed; but it has been already proven, that the perpetrator of this act, together with most of the warriors of this town (High Town) belonged to, and have joined, the hostile party. The friendly chief in the

neighborhood, promptly dispatched a party in pursuit of the offender, who made his escape towards the Mickaskeo town. Oniahays, and several other friendly chiefs, have tendered to me their services, with their warriors, to go against the Seminoles. I have promised to give them notice of the time that may be fixed on for my departure, and then to accept of their services.

The enclosed paper contains the substance of what I have said to the chiefs who have visited me; several of whom reside south of the Appalachicola.

The chiefs were desirous I should communicate to them my views and wishes. I felt authorized to say but little, and deemed it necessary in what I should say, to counteract the erroneous impressions by which they have been misled by pretended British agents. I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. P. GAINES.

His Excy. Governor Rabun.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Dec. 23.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, of Massachusetts, it was Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for appointing Justices or Conservators of the Peace, or other Magistrates, authorised to enforce the execution of the Laws of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, of Virginia, a committee was appointed to enquire into the expediency of extending the privileges of franking to one person in each of the States and Territories of the United States, who shall be appointed by the Governor or Legislature thereof, for the purpose of distributing the Vaccine Matter, within each State or Territory, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

REVOLUTIONARY SURVIVORS.

The House having resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill concerning the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war— The debate continued on the main subject, and on the proposed amendment of Mr. Harrison. In this debate Messrs. Bloomfield, S. Smith, Harrison, Colston, Baldwin, Claggett, Hopkinson, Rhea, Ross, Ing-ham, and Forsyth bore part.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Harrison was ultimately rejected; as also was a previous question for the rising of the committee, in order to postpone the subject.

The committee then went on further to amend the bill, on suggestion of various members. On the proposition and discussion of these amendments, Messrs. Parris, Bloomfield, Livermore, Parris, Rhea, Bennett, Beecher, Harrison, Terry, Forsyth, Smith of N. C. Taylor of N. Y. Tallmadge, Whitman, Claggett, Palmer, and Storey took part.

A motion was made by Mr. Parris, to include the "officers and mariners who served in the navy of either of the states, or of the United States," thus placing the revolutionary officers of the navy on the same footing as those of the army.

The committee of the whole rose, about 4 o'clock, and reported the bill as amended. The House took up the amendments reported by the committee; when various propositions were successively made and discussed to disagree to or to amend many of them.

The House having, at length, gone through the amendments, The bill was ordered to be engrossed, as amended, nem. con. and read a third time to morrow.

Mr. Spencer offered a joint resolution, that the two houses should adjourn on Wednesday, the 23d inst. to meet again on Monday, the 22th inst.

The resolution was twice read, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—was subsequently read a third time and passed, by yeas and nays, 81 to 35, and sent to the Senate for concurrence; and then The House adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 24.

The bill for remitting the duties on the picture presented by Mr. West, the painter, to the Pennsylvania Hospital, was reported, engrossed, read a third time, and passed by the unanimous consent of the house.

The bill providing for certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary army, was read a third time: A motion was made by Mr. Lowndes to recommit the bill to a committee of the whole House, with instructions "to limit the benefits of the act to soldiers who were enlisted for a term of three years, or for the war, and who did not desert; and to officers who continued in the service of the United States to the conclusion of the war in 1783, or were left out of the service in consequence of disability; or in consequence of some derangement of the Army."

The question being stated on this recommitting the bill, Mr. Edwards moved to a-