

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. X.]

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1818.

[No. 511.]

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Harpers Ferry, on the 31st December, 1817.

- Dennis Byrne, John Ingram.
- Dennis or Patrick Byrne, Thomas Keyes.
- Philip Burns, L. Thomas I. Lee.
- Mrs. Elizabeth Crutzen, George Little.
- Christian Craps, Capt. J. S. Nelson.
- Thomas Crawford, George Nunamaker.
- James Clark, 2, Caleb Neidham.
- Margaret Cristfield, O.
- Mrs. Elizabeth Conaway, Frederick Orwan.
- Anna Davis, Miss Catharine Pool.
- John Dye, Joshua Riley.
- Philip Engle, S. Philip & Wm. Strider.
- Miss Sophia Eator, 2, Mrs. Mary Smith.
- Henry Fetzer, John Scheffer.
- Joseph Gorney, Wm. Strider, 4.
- Isaac Grim, Charles Sidman.
- Robert Harper, H. W.
- Miss Ann Hawkins, Lieut. Philip Wag.

R. HUMPHREYS, p. m.

GREAT BARGAINS!

THE subscribers intending in March next, agreeably to limitation, to close their business, have determined to sell off their stock of Goods at the most reduced prices for cash, country produce, or on reasonable credits. Their goods were well purchased, and consist in part, of fine and coarse Woolens, Cottons, Linens, and Silks, (many Fancy Articles among them.) Hard Ware and Cutlery, Queens, China and Glass Ware.

FRESH TEAS,

and many articles in the Grocery and Liquor line. Cordage, Brushes, Weavers Reeds, Morocco and Leather shoes.

Books and Stationary,

with many other desirable articles. It would be good policy for persons wishing to save twenty or thirty per cent. in the purchase of supplies, to call at our store in Shepherdstown, without loss of time.

BROWN & LUCAS.

January 6.

Last Notice.

BROWN AND LUCAS

HAVING come to the determination of closing their accounts in the most speedy manner, Notify all persons indebted to them to make payment or some other satisfactory arrangement by the 15th February, otherwise suits will be instituted to March term against all such as shall fail to comply.

Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, &c. will be received in payment, or for Goods, and the market price allowed. Shepherdstown, January 6.

NOTICE.

Refunding of Internal Duties.

AGREEABLY to the act of Congress of December 23, 1817, duties paid on Licences for periods extending beyond the 31st December, 1817, and for stamps not used, are to be refunded by the respective collectors; provided the stamps shall be returned previous to the first day of May 1818.

Wm. DAVISON, Col. Rec.

5th Dis. Va.

Collector's Office, Winchester, Jan. 3, 1818.

CAUTION.

Thereby forewarn all persons from cutting or carrying away timber, wood or rails from the two lots of my land adjoining Smithfield, as I am determined to prosecute every person detected in such practices, to the utmost extent of the law. I will give THREE DOLLARS to any person who will give information of such trespassing on said lots, so they can be prosecuted.

JOHN MOYER.

January 6, 1818.

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 as any where in the state.

BAKER TAPSCOTT, & CO.

Nov. 13.

Prime Susquehanna

HERRINGS.

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

R. WORTHINGTON.

November 12.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Friday the 16th of January next, at the late residence of B. K. Beeler, adjoining the plantation of John Sinclair Esq, horses, cows, steers and heifers, sheep and a few hogs, a wagon, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, about 300 barrels of corn—partly for cash and partly at nine months credit. Bond and good security will be required.—A few Negroes to hire. The accounts of said B. K. Beeler are to be settled with Hammond and Brown, merchants in Charlestown.

CORDELIA BEELER, adm'rix.

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 Alt 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. Waeger in Charlestown, or to the subscriber, JORDAN LLEWELIN.

December 31.

NOTICE.

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

John A. Washington, Bushrod C. Washington, Of Jefferson county, Va. adm'rs. of R. H. L. Washington.

December 10.

Jefferson County, to wit.

November Court, 1817.

Thomas S. Bennett, Complainant,

vs.

James Anderson and William P. Craghill, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendant James Anderson not having entered his appearance and given security agreeably to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth. On motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant Anderson do appear here on the fourth Monday in January next, and answer the bill of the complainant: And it is further ordered, that the defendant Wm. P. Craghill do not pay, convey away, or 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, for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county of Jefferson.

A Copy.—Teste,

ROBERT G. HITE, Clk.

December 3.

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.

December 17.

NEW STORE.

THE subscribers have commenced the mercantile business at Leetown, where they are now opening, and for sale, a handsome assortment of

CHEAP GOODS,

consisting of every article suitable for the present season—all of which will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers.

All kinds of country produce will be received in exchange for goods, at the market price.

CHAS. & JOHN STRIDER.

December 17.

Prime Susquehanna

HERRINGS, No. 1,

Just received and for sale, by

JOHN R. FLAGG, & Co.

Dec. 10.

HAMMOND & BROWN,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just finished opening, at their store, next door to the Printing Office, in Charlestown, a neat assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

of almost every description, which was purchased at the most favorable time, and on the most advantageous terms, for cash. They think it unnecessary to enumerate each particular article, neither is it their intention to deceive their friends by repeating an old worn out tale, of selling at reduced or half prices. They wish to dispose of their goods on pleasing terms to the purchaser, if possible, and shall never take a delight in shewing them to any person who may do them the favor of calling and pricing them—permitting them to judge for themselves.

December 30.

JOHN GEPHART,

HATTER,

Charlestown, Virginia,

KEEPS constantly for sale, a general assortment of

Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Fancy Hats,

which he offers to sell wholesale or retail at liberal prices.

J. G. Flatters himself from his long experience in the most extensive Hat Manufactories in the Union, that he will be enabled to give general satisfaction.

December 31.

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.

JUST RECEIVED,

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

Best JAMAICA SPIRITS,

French Brandy,

Old Apple Brandy,

Wine, Cordial, and Whiskey,

Coffee, Sugar, and Tea,

Candles, Pepper, Alspice,

Ginger, Cinnamon, Nutmegs,

Filberts, Almonds, Saitpeter, Indigo,

Madder, Copperas, Powder, Shot,

Plinths, Window Glass, Segars,

Chewing & Smoking Tobacco, &c. &c.

With a large assortment of

China and Queen's Ware.

CARLILE & DAVIS.

Nov. 19.

Runaways in Custody.

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

DICK,

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

BILL.

A bright mulatto, 5 feet 9 inches high, and about 17 years old. Had on a snuff coloured 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, Jailer.

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.

FALL GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE RECEIVED A PART OF THEIR SUPPLY OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

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

HUMPHREYS & KEYES.

Charlestown, Nov. 5.

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.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF

HARD WARE,

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

Dressing Cases, with and without Glasses, Dressing Glasses, Mahogany Framed Ditto, Tea Boards and Waiters, Plated Cutlery, Britania Coffee and Tea Pots, Ditto Sugar Bowls and Cream Jugs, Bell Mettle and Brass Kettles, Copper and Iron Ditto, Ivory, Buck and Bone Handled Knives and Forks, Ditto, ditto Carving Ditto, Tutania and Iron Table and Tea Spoons, Plated Candle Sticks, Brass and Iron Ditto, Agitate and Iron Lamps, Polished Steel Snuffers, Common Ditto, Snuffer Trays, Brass and Iron Locks of every description, Brass and White Mettle Fossitts, with loose Keys, Ditto, ditto, ditto, continued Ditto, Plated and Polished Steel Bridle Bits, Iron Ditto, Do. and Do. Stirrup Irons, Iron Ditto, Elegant Brass Fenders, with and without Brass Feet, Brass Andirons, Brass Knob'd Shovels and Tongs, Iron Shovels and Tongs, Bellows, 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.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a very large assortment of

VERY CHEAP GOODS,

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

Ladies Shoes and Boots;

—ALSO—

Children's Booties and Shoes,

Winter Bonnets,

Imperial and other Shawls,

Fresh Teas,

Brass Andirons, &c.

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

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

W. & J. LANE.

November 19.

FOR SALE,

A light new Wagon

and geers. For terms apply to the subscriber, near the White House.

Wm. WEST.

December 10.

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 nearest 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. 15.

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this Office.

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.

Mr. Jonathan Parks,

WHO travelled some time in this place, in July last, distributing moral tracts and exhibiting an optical show, is requested to inform me of his place of residence, and so forth, on or before the first of February next; otherwise I shall be under the necessity of disclosing some circumstances of the utmost importance to him, and not altogether unimportant to the public.

W. D. BELL.

Hagers Town, Md. Dec. 9, 1817.

A List of Letters,

In the Post Office, Charlestown, Va. on the 31st December, 1817.

A.

Lewis F. Allin, Hezekiah Allison, Benj. Allen, jun. Acetozte Lebricne & Dumons.

B.

Rachael Brown, William Brown, William Blackburn, Cornelius Bard; Jane Bryan, Jesse Burrell, Joel Blue, Hannah Barnard, Nancy Buckmaster, T. W. Buckmaster, Maria Brown, John Blackburn, Z. Buckmaster.

C.

Wm. P. Craghill, 2; William Cameron, John Carille, 2; Wm. Campbell, James Catlet, Frances Conio, Thomas Chandler, Jonathan Cox, John Coyle, Wm. Clark.

D.

Richard Duffield, 3; Elizabeth Day, Jane Dent, Jack Decamp, Julianne Doddrige, Wm. Dabney, Patrick Daugherty, Catherine Davis, Leonard Y. Davis, Ed. Downey.

E.

Thomas Emory, Joseph Engle, sen. Geo. Eichelberger, Benj. Edmonds.

F.

Samuel Farnsworth, John F. Faure.

G.

Francis Gardner, Charles Gough, Wm. Gilchrist, John Gordon, Adam Grubb, Jas. Graham.

H.

Wm. R. Holt, Samuel Hoover, Jonas Heath, Peter Hurst, Samol Hinkle, James Hurst, 2; Aaron Hackney, Henry Haines, James Hognis.

J.

James Jackson, Aquila Janney, 2.

K.

Daniel Kable, 2; Juliet Ann Kain, Thos. Keyes, Eliza L. Kerchaval.

L.

Thomas T. Lony, 2; Andrew Lysingen, John Leman, John Ligh, Jacob Locke, Esq. Ther Lashells, Charles Louder, John Lock, George Lyons, R. C. Lee, Martha Lee.

M.

Samuel Mendenhall, Archibold Montgomery, Melecut McDonald Nelly Moore, John McGarry, Nathaniel Myers, Richard Morgan, William Mardis, James C. M'Farland, jun. Joseph Moore, John Morrow, Hugh M'Donald, Garland Moore, James Marker, Nathaniel Mitchell.

N.

James Nixon, Nathaniel Offutt.

P.

Mary Pumercoats, Jacob Parson, Henry Payne.

R.

John Rattie, Mathew Rannon, James Roberts, Martin Robinson, Geo. H. Reilly, John Roberts, Thomas Rollins.

S.

James Stanton, Wm. Stephenson, Doratha A. Saunders, John Stephens, Elizabeth Smith, John Saunders, Wm. Shrimpton, Daniel Shirley, Edward Smith, John Shirley, Almond Smith, Sarah Snyder, Susan Swenden, Lewis Summers.

T.

Town Sergeant, James Tracy, Losson Teal, Mary Turley, Ann Tapscott, David Thomas.

V.

Solomon Vanvacter, Joseph Vanvacter, David Vestal.

directing hostility against them; and as the express object of the resolution and act of the 15th of January, 1811, was to authorize the President to prevent the province of East Florida from passing into the hands of any foreign power, it became the obvious duty of the President to exercise the authority vested in him by that law. It does not appear that among these itinerant establishments of republics, and distributors of Florida lands, there is a single individual inhabitant of the country where the republic was to be constituted, and whose lands were to be thus bestowed: the project was therefore an attempt to occupy that territory by a foreign power. Where the fact is in such direct opposition to the fact; where the veritable frame, by which a free people constitute a form of government for themselves, are prostituted by a horde of foreign freebooters for purposes of plunder; if, under color of authority from any of the provinces contending for their independence, the Florida, or either of them, had been permitted to pass into the hands of such a power, the committee are persuaded it is quite unnecessary to point out to the discernment of the house, the pernicious influence which such a destiny of the territories in question, must have had upon the security, tranquility, and commerce of this union.

It is a matter of public notoriety, that two of the persons who have successively held the command at Amelia Island, whether authorized themselves by any government or not, have issued commissions for privateers, as in the name of the Venezuelan and Mexican governments, to vessels fitted out in the ports of the United States, and chiefly manned and officered by our countrymen, for the purpose of capturing the property of nations with which the United States are at peace. One of the objects of the occupation of Amelia Island, it appears, was to possess a convenient resort for privateers of this description, equally reprobated by the laws of nations, which recognize them only under the denomination of pirates, and by several of the treaties of the United States with different European powers, which expressly denominate them as such. It was against the subjects of Spain, one of the powers with which the United States have entered into stipulations, prohibiting their citizens from taking commission from any power with which they may be at war for the arming any ships to act as privateers, that these vessels have been commissioned to cruise; though, as the committee have observed, no flag, not even that of our country, has proved a protection to them. The immediate tendency of suffering such armaments, in defiance of our laws, would have been to embroil the United States with all the nations whose commerce with our country was suffering under these depredations; and, if not checked by all the means in the power of the government, would have authorized claims from the subjects of foreign governments for indemnities, at the expense of this nation, for captures by our people, in vessels fitted out in our ports, and as could not fail, of being alleged, countenanced by the very neglect of the necessary means for suppressing them. The possession of Amelia Island as a port of refuge for such privateers, and of illicit traffic in the United States of their prizes, which were frequently as before stated, slave ships from Africa, was a powerful encouragement and temptation to multiply these violations of our laws, and made it the duty of the government to use all the means in its power to restore the security of our commerce, and of that of friendly nations upon our coasts, which could in no other way be more effectually done than by taking from this piratical and smuggling combination their place of refuge.

In order, therefore, to give full effect to the intentions of the Legislature, and in pursuance of the provisions of the above recited resolution and acts, it became necessary (as it appears to your committee) to suppress all establishments of the hostile nature of those above described, made in our vicinity, the objects of which appear to have been the occupation of the Floridas, the spoliation of peaceful commerce upon and near our coasts by piratical privateers, the clandestine importation of goods, and the illicit introduction of slaves within our limits: Such establishments, if suffered to subsist and strengthened, would probably have rendered nugatory all provisions made by law for the exclusion of prohibited persons. The course pursued on this occasion, will strongly mark the feelings and intentions of our government upon the great question of the slave trade, which is so justly considered by most civilized nations as repugnant to justice and humanity, and which, in our particular case, is not less so to all the dictates of a sound policy.

Your committee anticipate beneficial results from the adoption of these measures by the Executive, in the promotion of the security of our southern frontier and the diminution of the evasion, lately so frequent, of our revenue and prohibitory laws. The experience of ten years has however evinced the necessity of some new regulations being adopted in order effectually to put a stop to the further introduction of slaves into the United States. In the act of congress, prohibiting this importation, the policy of giving

* See the treaty of peace with France, 1778, art. 21st. U. S. Laws, vol. 1, p. 88; with the Netherlands, 1782, art. 19, vol. 1, p. 152; with Sweden, 1782, art. 23, vol. 1, p. 190; with Great Britain, 1794, art. 21, vol. 1, p. 218; with Prussia, 1785, art. 20, vol. 1, p. 138, and 1797, art. 20, p. 256; with Spain, 1795, art. 14, vol. 1, p. 270.

the whole forfeiture of vessel and goods to the United States, and no part thereof to the informer, may justly be doubted. This is an oversight which should be remedied. The act does indeed give a part of the personal penalties to the informer, but these penalties are generally only nominal. As the persons engaged in such traffic are usually poor, the omission of the statute to pass acts to meet the act of congress, and to establish regulations in aid of the same, can only be remedied by congress legislating directly on the subject themselves, as it is clearly within the scope of their constitutional powers to do.

For these purposes your committee beg leave respectfully herewith to report a bill. The house then resumed the consideration of the case of Col. John Anderson, which occupied the remainder of the day, and was not decided when the house adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 12.

Mr. Scott offered the following resolutions, which were severally agreed to: Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency and policy of amending the act entitled, "An act relating to the settlers on the lands of the United States," so that all settlers on public lands, who have not leased from the United States, shall remain therein in peaceable possession 1 year from the expiration of the existing laws on that subject.

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the making disposable, like other public lands, such parts and portions of the lead mines and salt springs in the Missouri territory as shall be deemed not of sufficient extent or value to be retained by the government, reserving such only as shall be deemed of sufficient extent and value for the public use.

The house again took up the resolutions offered by Mr. Spencer, in the case of Col. John Anderson. The debate was continued by Messrs. Quarles, M. Lane, A. Smyth, Lowndes, Livermore, Miller, Rhea, and Barbour.

When the house adjourned, a motion was under consideration, offered by Mr. Rhea, to strike out of the preamble to the resolutions the words, "entertaining great doubts of its," so as make the preamble read, "this house possessing the competent power to punish John Anderson." &c. The house adjourned past 4 o'clock.

Tuesday, January 13.

Amongst the petitions this day presented, was one by Mr. Harrison, from Col. Needham, and sundry other British officers, lately arrested and imprisoned at Philadelphia, on a charge of violating the neutrality of the United States between Spain and her colonies, but subsequently discharged from arrest and confinement, praying, for the expenses, trouble, and inconvenience which they have suffered, such relief as Congress shall deem just and reasonable. The petition was referred to a special committee.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky. from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill providing for half pay pensions, invalid pensions, and for other purposes; which was twice read by its title and committed.

Mr. Hopkinson moved the adoption of the following resolution: Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to prepare and report a bill of fees for the officers of the U. States, in the Courts of the United States.

Mr. Hopkinson observed, in offering this resolution, that it was well known there was no uniform rule on this subject, in the different courts of the United States. It was not, however, to establish uniformity only, but something like justice also, that he offered this motion: for, if his information was correct, there were in some of the states impositions practiced which were a disgrace to the United States. In one which he would mention, in the state of New-York, a degree of outrageous imposition existed which would shock every member who heard him. In that state, Mr. H. said, if he was truly informed, there had been one thousand prosecutions against retailers of spirit, for not taking out their licenses; upon each of these cases, untied, the fees of the District Attorney were sixty dollars, amounting to the sum of 60,000 dollars in the whole. These were the fees of the District Attorney alone; but including those of the Marshal and Clerk, each case was hurred with about 140 dollars cost. If such practices are legal, said Mr. H. they ought to be no longer so—if they are illegal, they ought to be suppressed. The resolution was agreed to *nem. con.*

AMELIA ISLAND.
A message, accompanied by sundry documents, was received from the President of the United States, communicating to Congress the fact of the United States forces having taken possession of Amelia Island.

Wednesday, Jan. 14.

CASE OF COL. ANDERSON.
The house resumed the consideration of the proposed proceedings in the case of Col. John Anderson, and the debate was continued.

Messrs. Claggett, Whitman, Ross, Rhea, Beecher, Spencer, Forsyth, and Burwell, addressed the chair on the main question, and Mr. Hopkinson and Mr. Storrs on incidental points.

The sitting was prolonged to a late hour, the question being loudly called for in the interval between each member's speech; but an adjournment finally took place without having come to a decision, on motion of Mr. Burwell, who, with many others wished to

have the present shape of the proposition so varied as to enable the house, in their voting on it, to express a definite opinion.

Legislature of Virginia.

Monday, Jan. 12.

The House of Delegates are proceeding on the Revised Bill. Several were reported by the Select Committee.

The House went into committee of its whole on the Salary Bill, reported by Mr. Blackburn. This bill in its original form provided for the increase of the wages of the present as well as future Members of the General Assembly, the increase of the Judges, &c.

The bill being gone through in committee was reported to the House—when a motion was made by Mr. Chamberlayne to amend it so as to debar the Members during the present session from any benefits of the increased wages. This question was decided by yeas and nays, and lost, yeas 56, noes 94.

Mr. DeGraffenried then moved its indefinite postponement, in which he was supported by Messrs. Graves and Sexton—and opposed by Messrs. Chamberlayne, Blackburn, Miller, Magill and Naylor—upon the ground, that the salaries were now too low; that it was some time since they had been fixed; that money had since depreciated; and that if the salaries of the state officers were put so low, the general government would bid off the best talents, and Virginia would be deprived of the services of the best qualified of her own sons. Mr. Alexander opposed the motion, that the friends of the bill might have an opportunity of putting it in its best shape, not pledging himself to vote for all its details at last. The motion was supported principally upon the ground, that candidates enough would always be found at the present salaries to fill the posts of the government. On taking the question by yeas and nays, it was lost, yeas 52, noes 103.

Mr. Byrne then moved to strike out the 6th section altogether, which relates to the pay of the Members of the General Assembly—lost.

The bill was then ordered to 3d. reading. Mr. Chamberlayne then presented the following Report, which was read and ordered to be printed for the use of the members: The committee appointed on the part of the Senate to act jointly with a committee of the House of Delegates, in examining into the state and condition of the Bank of Virginia and Farmers' Bank of Virginia, and charged particularly with the duty of investigating numerous reports, imputing to the directors of the latter bank, mal-practices, in the management of the funds thereof, and for that purpose, invested with the power of sending for persons and papers, not infringing any of the provisions of the charter of the said bank; have, according to order, had these subjects under consideration, and beg leave to report that they have summoned sundry witnesses to appear before the committee, and examined them, touching different charges alleged against the directors of the Farmers' Bank; that previous to the examination of each witness, the following oath was administered to him, by a magistrate of the city of Richmond: "The evidence you shall give before this committee relating to the matters now before it, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God."—That among various questions propounded to the witnesses, was the following:—"Do you know that any director of the Farmers' Bank has, within the last year, been guilty of usury, or shaving the law, and James H. Lynch, at first objected to the propriety of the question as framed, but a majority of the committee having determined that such question was proper, they ultimately yielded their opposition, and consented to answer.—That Carter B. Page, another of the witnesses, having been called and sworn, and being required to answer the same question, replied as follows:—"As directors of the Farmers' Bank, I know of no act of their's, having never been at their board, or seen their books. I am advised, that I am not bound to answer any questions which call upon me to disclose information touching any transaction in which I myself, bore a part, and which may be held to violate any law of the land; that I am not bound, in this place and manner, to disclose any part of my own transactions, business, or affairs, which I am not bound to answer any questions which call for information concerning a transaction of any man whatever; that, in particular, I am not bound to answer any questions, calling for information touching the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, their transactions, or conduct in any other character or capacity than as directors of the said bank; and I consider it my duty, as a citizen, to resist by all lawful and proper means, any illegal or improper inquiry to which I may be called to answer; and therefore can give no further answer to the question."—Whereupon, the committee came to the following resolution:

Resolved, That the joint committee do now rise, and report the foregoing facts, together with the charges and testimony, to their respective houses.

Tuesday, Jan. 13.
Mr. Chamberlayne called up the Report of the joint committee on the state of the Farmers' Bank—It involved a question that required an immediate decision. He said, it would appear from this report that the sovereignty of the commonwealth had been set at defiance by a witness refusing to an-

swer a question put to him by a committee of this house.

The report was taken up and read. Mr. Chamberlayne said, that the house now saw the impediment which had put a stop to the enquiry of their committee—Would the house suffer their proceedings to be arrested by an individual?—And why should he refuse giving testimony? It was well known he could give no information of the usurious conduct of the Directors in their official character. It was their out-of-doors transactions which constituted the usury; and yet it was these very transactions which the witness refused to disclose. He is not called upon to implicate himself—he is only required to testify as to the acts of others. He is like all other witnesses who stand by to witness any transactions: he is bound to answer any interrogatories upon it.—Mr. C. said, he had the testimony taken by the committee, in his pocket. It proves that three of the Directors of the Farmers' Bank had been guilty of shaving during the last year. Two of these had resigned during the pendency of this examination—and one, if not both of these, had been elected by the stockholders.—Mr. C. submitted the following resolution:

Whereas, by the report of the chairman of the committee, appointed on the part of the House of Delegates, jointly with one from the Senate, to enquire into the truth or falsehood of certain reports against the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia; it appears that Carter B. Page, a witness attending before said committee, has refused to answer questions put to him by the committee:

Resolved therefore, that the speaker of this house be directed to issue his warrant to the sergeant of this house, commanding him to take said Carter B. Page into his custody and him safely keep, subject to the future order of this house, and in the interim, the committee be instructed to prosecute its investigation.

Mr. Blackburn hoped, before the question was taken, that the testimony would be read. Mr. Lane moved, that the original resolution should be read under which the committee acted.

These papers were accordingly read. Mr. Garth suggested, that the resolution would for the present lie on the table.

Mr. Chamberlayne said, he did not wish to precipitate the house into a decision—he had no objections to laying the resolution on the table; but he should move to take it up to-morrow.

The question was then put—and carried, without a division.

December 14.
The only debate, which has required a report, during the present session of the Legislature, which thrilled through the house, crowded the lobby and gallery, and chained both delegate and citizen to their seat, was one which took place this day in the house of Delegates on the report of the Bank committee—for what subject is better calculated to excite an interest, than one which concerns the privileges of the Legislature and the rights of the citizen? It is somewhat remarkable that at the same moment, the question of privilege should be argued before the legislatures of the Union and of the State—the cases indeed, being very dissimilar in their origin and their general complexion. We shall give a rapid sketch of the debate which took place in the house of Delegates. We have no time to extend it.

Mr. Scott moved to take up the resolution yesterday laid on the table. He alluded to the unpleasant situation in which the individual implicated, would be kept by a state of suspense.

Mr. Blackburn wished for more time to consider it.

Mr. Garth hoped that it would be taken up to give him an opportunity of offering a substitute. In allusion to the situation of the witness (Mr. Page), he denied that he had any cause of business. Mr. G. was rejoiced that he had resisted the power of the committee—he had nothing to fear; for he stood on the broad principle of American liberty.

The motion to call up the resolution prevailed.

Mr. Miller asked, if it were now in order, to move that the individual be heard by counsel? In this country, no man's liberty should be taken away without being heard in his defence.

Mr. Blackburn said, he did not understand the house had yet come to a determination to take away any man's liberty. That is the question which the house are yet to decide.

Mr. Lane asked, if it was not proposed to pass a resolution by which an individual was to be taken into custody?—Ought he not to have the privilege of showing that such a power ought not to be exercised upon him? As an American citizen, he has a right to be heard, before his liberty can be sacrificed.

The resolution was then reported from the chair.

Mr. Lane moved to postpone the whole matter till the 31st of March.—Why pursue it? The only object originally in view, was to obtain information to guide the executive in their choice of directors—but agreeably to the charter of the bank, the Directors must be appointed by Saturday next. Why then postpone the business till to-morrow? There will not be time enough to bring it to any practical result before Saturday. Now unless the house mean to amuse themselves by chasing some abstract proposition, by inquiring, for instance, who were shavers, who were not, there would be no use in pursuing their investigation. The time is too short, to bring it to any practical conclusion—and he should therefore move to postpone

the whole question, original resolution and all, till the 31st of March.

Mr. Magill was opposed to any postponement.—The question ought now to be settled, and the precedent set to inform the people.—Reject this motion, you admit the witness to appear by counsel, you decide the question deliberately, you satisfy the people.—A case was now before Congress, not very similar indeed to the present one, but no motion had been made there to postpone it.—Mr. Lane observed, that he found it was the wish of the house to decide the question of the witness, and he would therefore withdraw his motion.

A motion was then made to lay the resolution on the table.—Carried.

Mr. Miller then submitted the following resolution: Resolved, That Carter B. Page be allowed the privilege of being heard by counsel at the bar of this house.

Mr. Blackburn asked for time to consider this resolution, and moved to lay it on the table.—Mr. Miller would not consent to lay it on the table for a single moment.

Mr. Blackburn assigned the reasons for his being opposed to the motion.

The question was then put on laying it on the table, and carried, yeas 90, noes 73.

An engrossed bill for forming a new county out of parts of Greenbrier, Kanawha, and Randolph, was read a third time and passed. On motion of Mr. Summers, the blank for the name of the new county was filled with the words "Nicholas."

SUMMARY OF FOREIGN NEWS.

It is said the British Parliament will be dissolved in the Spring.

The British Government has, for the first time, appointed a Consul to reside in Iceland. Mr. Reynolds has been selected.

Memorials have been presented to the British Government requesting aid to the Trade of Malta, which has diminished greatly.

The ship Grace, for South America, sailed from Portsmouth, Eng. on the 22d of Nov. She has on board a corps of 400 Lancers, which has been raised to join the Spanish Independents.

Capt. Clark of the American ship Perseverance, has recovered from Mr. Thompson, of Scotland, upwards of 26,000 dollars, for the detention of that ship five years in the Clyde, and for imprisoning the Captain.

The London Papers say, the festival of Easter, this year, will be on the 22d of March, which circumstance will not occur again for 466 years.

An English letter says there has been warm debating in the French Chamber of Deputies. Mr. Bignon proposed to inform the King of the impossibility under which France lay, of paying the imposts of 1818; and to pray him to require that the Allied Troops should evacuate France. These propositions were rejected.

Mr. Lane said, "the demands of Foreign Powers were constantly increasing—we must rid ourselves of such insupportable oppressors." These expressions were reproved as indiscreet.

The French funds are a little depressed. They fluctuate between 64 and 65, owing to the foreign claims.

Prussia has lowered the claims which she lately warmly pressed on France, owing to her own embarrassments being such as require a loan.

A mediation in behalf of Spain and Portugal is proceeding favorably at Paris.

The minister of War of Holland has resigned in consequence of a warm dispute with the King of Orange.

The King refused to receive the resignation of the Minister of War, Count Goltz, but defended his conduct; upon which the Prince threw up all his military commissions, and appeared afterwards at the theatre in a citizen's dress, and was received with great applause. Some accuse the Prince of being ambitious and irritable. It is said he put aside his mourning for the Princess Charlotte, immediately after the church service was over, and the next evening attended a ball. The Princess refused him for a husband.

The King of Holland has ordered 100,000 florins to be advanced to the linen manufacturers, to buy stock.

The Dutch revenue for 1818 is calculated at 67,500,000 florins; the expenditures at 74,000,000. A loan is necessary.

The Dutch frigate Amstel was off Cadix, Oct. 21, to protect Dutch vessels from Barbary Corsairs.

The Prussian association in favor of national manufactures consists of 4,000 members.

From the Nat. Intelligencer.
INDIAN WAR.
Extract of a letter from an Officer of the Army to a member of Congress.
FORT-HAWKINS, DEC. 29, 1817.
"I shall set out to-morrow or next day for Fort Scott, to join the first brigade now assembled at that post. The militia, consisting of one regiment of infantry and two troops of cavalry, amounting in the whole to about 700 men, under the command of brigadier general Glascock, are on the march by the way of Hartford, to a point on the Flint River, distant about sixty miles from Fort Scott, where they will erect a small work, and remain until the arrival of Gen. Gaines, who is in the neighborhood of St. Mary's. No offensive operations will take place until a junction is formed by our troops. A sergeant and three men arrived yesterday ex-

press from Fort Scott, which is the first communication from the post since the arrival of general Gaines. From the partial success the Indians have already met with, they have become more daring than ever, and are daily augmenting in numbers, and I much fear, unless the general obtains an additional force to that already contemplated, the campaign will not close this winter.

You will see by the enclosed duplicate letter from the commanding officer at Fort Scott, what may be expected in that quarter.
FORT SCOTT, DEC. 19, 1817.

Sir—Should you receive this note soon, I presume it will be on your way to this post. I will therefore not attempt to give you a detailed account of our situation, but at once state that you may consider all the Indians south and east of this at war with the United States, and great numbers of the old Red-Sticks are joining them daily from the Chatahouchy.

You cannot reach this in safety, without having a good guide, and using the greatest caution, or being escorted by a strong detachment.

General Gaines has made a requisition on the Contractor at Fort Hawkins, for provisions to be delivered at this post. Do all you can, to have them forwarded soon, as we have not a supply of more than twenty days rations of meat, and flour for about double that time. Beefsteak could be brought here from above on this river, if escorted by a strong detachment of dragoons.

I am, sir, respectfully,
M. ARBUCKLE,
Lieut. Colonel Commanding.
Col. David Brerly, Fort Hawkins.

CHAMBERSBURG, January 6.

On Saturday last the sentence of the law was executed upon James Hunter, at Gettysburg, for the murder of Henry Heagy—The unfortunate convict was resigned and penitent, and his execution was conducted with great solemnity and decorum. The evening preceding his execution he made the following confession for publication:

I, JAMES HUNTER, being by the laws of my country condemned to an ignominious death, do this the evening previous to my expected execution, solemnly aver the following particulars relative to the unfortunate event which has given rise to my present unhappy situation.

Previous to the unfortunate affair I never entertained any ill will or enmity towards Henry Heagy, although previously we had been at variance, but all irritation was subsided, and the act which took away his life, was entirely unintentional; I can in no wise account for it—I knew not at that time what I was doing—it must have been a mad, impetuous, thoughtless action. I was intoxicated at the time, and whenever in that situation, am crazed or partially deranged; and to that cause it is wholly to be attributed; but I do not plead it in extenuation, because drunkenness is no apology for crimes perpetrated under its influence.

I never during life, entertained any malevolent disposition towards any human being; but viewed such acts as that of which I have been convicted with the utmost abhorrence. I always adhered, as strictly as in my power to the laws of morality, except occasional intoxication, in which I am sorry to say, I sometimes indulged.

I was educated in the doctrines of christianity, for the truth, purity, and efficacy of which I have ever cherished the most entire confidence and belief—and on which I now confidently place my hope of Salvation.

JAMES HUNTER.

Reports have gained currency, very injurious to the already blasted fame of the poor convict—such as his having made threats while in prison, and expressing a desire of liberty for the sole purpose of putting them in execution. The victims said to have been marked out by him, were his Mother, Sisters and Brother.—It has also been said that he had frequently attempted his own life. These are happy to state, on the authority of the Jailor, Mr. Ewing, are wholly unfounded, and malicious falsehoods.

As was sober, sedate and thoughtful, and far from breathing any thing like animosity towards any one.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.
Extract of a letter dated Buenos Ayres, October 17.

The strongest port in Chili, Turcoman, is still held by the Royalists and was lately reinforced by troops from Spain. About two months back, an attack was made on it by general O'Higgins, but he was not successful. St. Martin is indefatigable, and probably will, before many months make the attempt upon Lima. He has 8 or 9000 troops in good order and well disciplined; but there is a strong party trying to throw him out of the command. The post will now become regular from that quarter, and we shall frequently hear what is passing.

Extract of a letter dated Monte Video, November 11, 1817.

The Portuguese have behaved very well, and have nearly conquered the country by standing still.

The regiment of Negroes passed into town on condition of going to Buenos Ayres, many of them deserted here, and are now forming into a corps. Artigas has been repeatedly beaten. They, so that Patria has nearly vanished. Artigas, with about 150 men, are all that now are before the town.

All are tired. 300 men have just arrived from Pernambuco, and 3000 cavalry are coming by land. And, in a month, active operations will commence and I trust, tranquility will be restored.

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21.

VALLEY BANK.

Agreeably to notice, the stockholders of the Bank of the Valley assembled at the court house in Winchester, on Wednesday last, when the meeting was organized by calling the Hon. Dabney Carr, to the chair; and appointing Thomas A. Tidball, Esq. Secretary. Some business preparatory to the Election of Directors, which was postponed until the next day, was done.

On Thursday the Stockholders again assembled, when, on counting the ballots it appeared that

Charles Magill, Edward McGuire, John Bell, Thomas Cramer, Obed Waite and Lewis Wolfe, Esquires, were elected Directors by a large majority. It is worthy of note that Col. Magill received the unanimous support of the Stockholders. The whole number of votes to which the Stockholders are entitled amounted to upwards of 2700 of which 2,500 were polled. It was also resolved that Offices of Discount and Deposit be located at Leesburgh and Romney.

The subject of locating the Branch in Berkeley or Jefferson Counties, which was postponed until Thursday, when, after an interesting and animating debate among different gentlemen of the long robe, from Martinsburg, Shepherdstown and Charlestown, it was determined to locate the centre branch at Charlestown. The votes stood thus;

For Charlestown	1215
Shepherdstown	688
Martinsburg	441

The following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of the office of Discount and Deposit at Romney and Leesburgh, viz:

AT ROMNEY.
James Daily, William Fox, William Naylor, Warner Throckmorton, John McDowell, James Machir, John Inskip, David Parsons, William Armstrong, Christopher Hiskell, William Donaldson, John Wright, Jacob Vandever.

AT LEESBURG.
Wilson C. Selden, Ludwell Lee, Richard H. Henderson, John Ross, Asa Moore, Fleet Smith, Cuthbert Powell, George Rust, Charles B. Ball, Aaron Saunders, Robert Braden, John I. Harding, Samuel Carr.

The Act of Incorporation having vested the Stockholders with the power of establishing the Offices of Discount and Deposit subject to a state government, and under such rules and regulations as they might deem proper, it was deemed advisable, inasmuch as it was the unanimous opinion of the meeting that nine Directors (the number appropriated to the Parent Institution) were insufficient, to appoint thirteen for the Branches.—It is sincerely hoped that the Legislature will yet, at the present session, pass a special act to authorize an increase also of the Board of the Mother Bank.

Winchester Gaz.
The following Gentlemen were respectfully elected Directors of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Charlestown, viz:

Thomas Griggs, jr. William Tate, John Yates, Smith Slaughter, Matthew Hanson, John Griggs, Wm. P. Craghill, Samuel Howell, Joseph W. Davis, John Baker, Thomas S. Bennett, Elisha Boyd, John R. Cook.

We understand that John Hamilton, who murdered and robbed Dr. Alexander Sanderson, sometime ago, in the state of Kentucky, has been tried and hung for said offence.—Hamilton's father was the principal evidence against him.

COL. JOHN ANDERSON.
The house of representatives, on the 15th inst. decided by a vote of 119 to 97, that they have cognizance of the case of John Anderson; he has consequently been arraigned and tried. The will of the house was made known by the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That John Anderson has been guilty of a contempt and violation of the privileges of the house, and that he be brought to the bar of the house, and be there reprimanded by the Speaker for the outrage he has committed, and then discharged from the custody of the Sergeant at Arms.

Whereupon John Anderson was brought to the bar of the house, and addressed by the Speaker as follows:

John Anderson: You have been brought before this house upon a charge of having committed a breach of its privileges in attempting to bribe one of its members filling a high and responsible situation. The house has patiently heard the pleasure which it has in proportion to the concurrent testimonies in support of your character and good conduct heretofore, its deep regret that you have deliberately attempted to commit a crime so a truly incompatible with the high standing you have heretofore maintained. You have the less apology for the attempt which you made, because you had yourself experienced the justice of this house but a few days before, by the passage of two bills in your favor, founded on petitions presented to the house. Your attempt to corrupt the fountain of legislation, to undermine the integrity of a

branch of the National Legislature is a crime of so deep a dye that even you must acknowledge and be sensible of it. And if, John Anderson, you could have been successful in such an attempt; if it were possible that Representatives of the people could have been found, so lost to their duty as to accept your offer, you must yourself see the dreadful consequence of such a deplorable state of things: In your turn you might fall a victim for your rights, your liberty, and your property, might in the end equally suffer with those of others. The House has seen with pleasure, that, at a very early period after making your base offer, you disclaimed, with symptoms of apparent repentance and contrition, any intention to corrupt the integrity of a member; and, in directing me to pronounce your discharge, the House indulged the hope that, on your return home, you will be induced to be more inclined of future care of your office, and by the future honor of your life endeavor to obliterate, as far as it may be possible, the stain your conduct on this occasion has impressed on the high and honorable character you appear to have previously sustained. You are discharged from the custody of the Sergeant at Arms.

Whereupon John Anderson was discharged from custody.

ROBBERY.

On Friday last, between one and two o'clock, P. M. on the Fredericktown turnpike road, about five miles from Baltimore, Mr. Robert Davis was stopped by five villains, armed with pistols and knives, who dragged him about fifty yards into the woods, and robbed him of three watches, about eight dollars in money, and a bundle of clothes. Mr. Davis, in attempting to oppose them, received a severe wound in the thigh, and now lies ill at Mr. Peter Watson's, head of Market street. Balt. Pat.

GENERAL MINA AGAIN.
Capt. Grant arrived here last evening in the schooner Elizabeth, 28 days from Cambridge, states, that a few days before sailing, advice were received there of Gen. MINA's having been EXECUTED in the neighborhood of Mexico, on account of which, the town was brilliantly illuminated. Capt. G. further states, that it was asserted and fully credited, that the followers of MINA were either dispersed or annihilated; of course, the cause of the Patriots in Mexico must be in a most forlorn state. Balt. Pat.</

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

[The recent intelligence from England of the death of the two presumptive heirs to the Crown of the British Empire—and which in its effects, not very remote, may change its existing dynasty—has occasioned much enquiry on the subject of the reigning House and Family. We have therefore devoted a few minutes to it.]

HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK.

The House of Brunswick traces its origin to very remote antiquity, in the several lines of *Este*, of the *Guelphs*, of *Billing*, and *Witkind* the Great, all of which became united in the person of HENRY LEO.

The House of *Este*, which is the male line, derives its origin from the *Actii*, a noble Roman family in the time of *Tarquinius Priscus*.

The *LINE* of *GUELPHS* derives itself from the *Seythins*, who settled in Germany. The line of *BILLING* is traced from the Duke of *Saxony*, in 960; the daughter of whose last male descendant was married to HENRY III. Duke of *Bavaria*.

The *LINE* of *WITKIND* descended from the *Saxons*, one of the descendants of which was married to a daughter of HENRY II. of England from which marriage descend the families of *Brunswick*, &c.

The *BRITISH LINE* is thus traced in succession from the best authorities:—

John, the second son of the above Henry II. was crowned in 1199—succeeded by his son, Henry III. in 1216—who died in 1272—and was succeeded by his son, Edward I. who died in 1307. At his death Edward II. ascended the throne, and was succeeded by Edward III. whose eldest son, Edward the Black Prince, dying before his father in 1376, he was succeeded in 1377, by his grandson, Richard II. who was deposed in 1399, and succeeded by his cousin, Henry IV. who died in 1413, when his son, Henry V. ascended the throne, and died in 1422. That monarch was succeeded by his son, Henry VI. who was deposed in 1461, when Edward IV. descended from the third son of Edward III. mounted the throne, and died in 1483.

Remaining in the Post Office at Harper's Ferry, on the 31st December, 1817.

A LIST OF LETTERS. Remaining in the Post Office at Harper's Ferry, on the 31st December, 1817.

It has been asserted, on high authority, that the Prince of Wales was married to Mrs. Fitzherbert, before he was required to marry the Princess of Brunswick. The marriage was illegal, but it was known to all the parties.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Harper's Ferry, on the 31st December, 1817.

John Ingram, Thomas Keyes, Philip Burns, Thomas L. Lee, George Little, Capt. J. S. Nelson, George Nunamaker, Caleb Needham, Frederick Orwan, Miss Catharine Pool, Joshua Riley, Philip & Wm. Strider, Mrs. Mary Smith, John Schaeffer, John Strider, 2, Philip Strider, 2, Wm. Stephenson, Charles Stidman, Lieut. Philip Wager.

Robert Harper, Miss Ann Hawkins, R. HUMPHREYS, p. m.

Anna Davis, John Dye, Philip Engle, Miss Sophia Eator, 2, Henry Fetzter, Joseph Gornsey, Isaac Grim, Lieut. Philip Wager.

George I. was born in Germany, in 1659, and died in 1727. George II. also born in Germany, in 1683, was crowned in 1727, and died in 1760. He was succeeded by his grandson George III. the present King of Great Britain. His father died Prince of Wales.

PRESENT ROYAL FAMILY. George William Frederick III. King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, was born May 24, 1738, (old style, answering to June 4th) in England; ascended the throne October 25th, 1760; married in 1761, to Sophia Charlotte, Princess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the present Queen of Great Britain, who was born May 19, 1744.—They have had issue:—

1. George Augustus Frederick, Prince of Wales, (who since 1811 has acted as Regent of the kingdom) born August 12, 1762; was married April 8, 1795, to Louisa Elizabeth, (daughter of the great Duke of Brunswick, who was killed at the battle of Jena, and sister to the gallant Duke of Brunswick, killed on the eve of the battle of Waterloo)—was born in 1768; and by whom he had a daughter, Charlotte Caroline Augusta, born January 7, 1796; who thus became the presumptive heir to the crown; and whose recent decease has filled the British nation with grief. On the second of May, 1816, she was married to Leopold George Christiana Frederick, Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, who was born Dec. 16, 1790; who has experienced, in one day, the greatest loss that any individual now living, could experience.

2. Frederick, Duke of York, born August 16, 1763; married to a daughter of the late King of Prussia, born in 1767; and have no issue.

3. William Henry, Duke of Clarence, born in 1765—has no legitimate children.

4. Charlotte Augusta Matilda, Princess Royal, born in 1766, married the King of Wurttemberg, in 1797—became a widow in 1814; and has no issue.

5. Edward, Duke of Kent, born in 1767; and remains a bachelor.

6 and 7. Augusta Sophia, born in 1768; and Elizabeth, in 1770, both unmarried.

8. Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland born in 1771, married, in 1815, the Princess of Solms Braunfels, who was born in 1778—Have no issue.

9. Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, born in 1773; married in Rome, in 1793, Lady Murray, by whom he had issue, a son

and daughter; but this marriage was declared null and void, being in violation of a law of 1772, which enacts, that no descendant of the body of King George III. is capable of contracting matrimony without the previous consent of the King; and all marriages contracted without such consent to be void.—This marriage was dissolved in 1794.

10. Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, born in 1774, unmarried.

11. Mary, born in 1776, married in 1816, to her cousin, the Duke of Gloucester, who was born in 1776. They have no issue.

12. Sophia, born in 1777—unmarried.

CAUTION.

I hereby forewarn all persons from cutting or carrying away timber, wood, or rails from the two lots of my land adjoining Smithfield, as I am determined to prosecute every person detected in such practices, to the utmost extent of the law. I will give THREE DOLLARS to any person who will give information of such trespassing on said lots, so they can be prosecuted.

JOHN MOYER. January 6, 1818.

GREAT BARGAINS!

THE subscribers intending in March next, agreeably to limitation, to close their business, have determined to sell off their stock of Goods at the most reduced prices for cash, country produce, or on rescribable credits. Their goods were well purchased, and consist in part, of fine and coarse Woolens, Cottons, Linens, and Silks, (many Fancy Articles among them), Hard Ware and Cutlery, Queen's, China and Glass Ware.

FRESH TEAS, and many articles in the Grocery and Liquor line. Cordage, Brushes, Weavers' Reeds, Morocco and Leather shoes.

Books and Stationery, with many other desirable articles.

It would be good policy for persons wishing to save twenty or thirty per cent. in the purchase of supplies, to call at our store in Shepherdstown, without loss of time.

BROWN & LUCAS. January 6.

Last Notice.

BROWN AND LUCAS. HAVING come to the determination of closing their accounts in the most speedy manner, Notify all persons indebted to them to make payment, or some other satisfactory arrangement, by the 15th February, otherwise suits will be instituted to March term against all such as shall fail to comply.

Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, &c. will be received in payment, or for Goods, and the market price allowed. Shepherdstown, January 6.

HAMMOND & BROWN, RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just finished printing, at their store, next door to the Printing Office, in Charlestown, a neat assortment of

MERCHANDISE, of almost every description, which was purchased at the most favorable time, and on the most advantageous terms, for cash. They think it unnecessary to enumerate each particular article, neither is it their intention to deceive their friends by repeating an old worn tale, of selling at reduced or half prices. They wish to dispose of their goods on pleasing terms to the purchaser, if possible, and shall ever take a delight in showing them to any person who may do them the favor of calling and pricing them—permitting them to judge for themselves. December 30.

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

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

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 anywhere else in the state.

BAKER TAPSCOTT, & CO. Nov. 13.

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.

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. December 17.

JUST RECEIVED,

By the subscribers, at their new firm, near the Market House, Charlestown, Best JAMAICA SPIRITS, French Brandy, Old Apple Brandy,

Wine, Cordial, and Whiskey, Coffee, Sugar, and Tea, Candles, Pepper, and Spice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Filberts, Almonds, Salspeter, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Powder, Shot, Flints, Window Glass, Segars, Chewing & Smoking Tobacco, &c. &c.

With a large assortment of China and Queen's Ware. CARLILE & DAVIS. Nov. 19.

NEW STORE.

THE subscribers have commenced the mercantile business at Leetown, where they are now opening, and for sale, a handsome assortment of

CHEAP GOODS, consisting of every article suitable for the present season—all of which will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers.

All kinds of country produce will be received in exchange for goods, at the market price. CHAS. & JOHN STRIDER. December 17.

Jefferson County, to wit. November Court, 1817. Thomas S. Bennett, Complainant, vs. James Anderson and William P. Craghill, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY. THE Defendant James Anderson not having entered his appearance and given security agreeably to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—On motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant Anderson do appear here on the fourth Monday in January next, and answer the bill of the complainant: And it is further ordered, that the defendant Wm. P. Craghill do not pay, convey away, or 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, for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county of Jefferson.

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

FALL & WINTER GOODS. The subscribers have just received a very large assortment of

VERY CHEAP GOODS, purchased at the several auctions in the city of Philadelphia, and elsewhere, for cash. The manner in which our goods have been bought, enables us to sell them very cheap. Purchasers of goods are invited to call on us and make their purchases, as our goods have been bought at immense sacrifices, and are determined to sell them at a very small profit. We shall receive by the next 19th gons, a very extensive assortment of

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

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

Also, a quantity of CASTINGS, well assorted—Bar and Strap Iron, Steel, &c. W. & J. LANE. November 19.

BLANK DEEDS For sale at this Office.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. X.]

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1818.

[No. 512.]

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.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Thursday, January 15.

The house resumed the consideration of the case of Col. John Anderson. The resolutions offered by Mr. Rhea, being yet under consideration.

Mr. Pitkin moved to postpone indefinitely the consideration of the main question, and the amendments thereto, which would place the question in the state in which it was when the motion of Mr. Spencer was made.

After some explanatory remarks from various members, The question was taken on the postponement, and decided as follows:

For indefinite postponement 117 Against it 42

The propositions before the House were indefinitely postponed.

Whereupon Mr. Tallmadge offered the following resolution for consideration.

Resolved, That John Anderson be forthwith brought to the Bar of this House."

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative, yeas 118—nays 43.

Whereupon the sergeant at arms brought the prisoner to the Bar, and the Speaker propounded to him the following interrogatories, to which he made the replies thereto:

1. Do you acknowledge yourself to be John Anderson? Answer. Yes.

2. Did you write and deliver to Lewis Williams, a member of this House, the letter of which a copy has been furnished to you by the Clerk? Ans. I did.

3. From what part of the city did you write the letter? Ans. I wrote it at Mr. Bestor's, where I board.

4. What is the amount of your own claims, which you are attempting to liquidate? Ans. About 9,000 dollars.

5. What is the amount of those of others, which you are soliciting? Ans. About 21,000 dollars.

6. Have you any interest in the letter? Ans. None, of a pecuniary kind, but am influenced in their pursuit by motives of clarity.

7. Had you any authority from the persons you represent to make the offer contained in your letter? Ans. I have a general power of attorney to do for them as I would do for myself, but had no instructions to make that or any other offer.

8. Are you acquainted with any persons now in the city soliciting the claims of others? if so, name them. Ans. I am; there is a Mr. Pomeroy, who is soliciting his own claim, and colonel Watson, who is a general agent.

9. Have you made any other offer to any person. Ans. No.

10. Did you consult or advise with any person before you wrote and delivered the letter? Ans. I did not.

11. Who is the Mr. Hubbard you mention in the letter? Ans. He is a gentleman I became partially acquainted with during the troubles at the River Raisin. I have not seen him since that time, till I arrived in this city at the present session of Congress, and did not recognize him until he made himself known to me.

12. Has he any claims to solicit? Ans. None, to my knowledge.

13. Have you any witnesses to examine, or defence to make, in justification or explanation of your conduct? If you have, the House is now ready to hear you.

The prisoner at the bar then called upon his witnesses, viz. Gen. Harrison, Colonel Johnson, members of the House; Mr. R. J. Meigs, post master general; Capt. Gray; Mr. Cyrus Hubbard; Capt. Larabee; Col. Jos. Watson; Mr. John H. Platt; Capt. S. D. Richardson; Mr. Pomeroy; Lieut. Conaday; who, all being previously sworn, delivered in their testimony.

The testimony was uniform, as far as the knowledge of the witnesses extended in giving the accused a high character for probity, correct deportment, and patriotic conduct.—It was too diffuse for publication entire; that of Col. R. M. Johnson is selected as a specimen of the general tenor of the evidence.

Mr. Johnson, having been called on by the prisoner to give to the House any information in his possession, touching his character and conduct, testified to this effect: that his knowledge of the character of Col. John Anderson was not derived so much from personal intercourse as from the information of others; but, so far as his personal information extended, was corroborated by it.—When Col. J. was on the north-western frontier, Col. Anderson was a fugitive from Detroit, on the River Raisin, as Col. J. had understood; and, being well acquainted with the frontier of that part of the United States, attached himself to the mounted regiment. How long he acted in that capacity, Mr. J. did not recollect. As far, said Mr. J. as his conduct came within my own knowledge I considered him a very gallant and a very brave man. In relation to the information he had from other quarters, there was a general consent of opinion that, during the war, Col. Anderson had been considered not only a gallant and patriotic man, but a man of integrity, who had made uncommon sacrifices of nearly all his property, from his devotion to the cause of the country.—Mr. J. said he did not understand, from several sources, that Col. Anderson, at the risk of his own life, did, at the River Raisin, rescue individuals from the hands of the savages. Col. J. had further understood, he said, that Col. Anderson had refused the command of a regiment, offered to him by the British commander, when the enemy had possession of that country; and Col. Elliot, on being pressed to repeat the offer, answered, that he knew the character of Col. Anderson fully, and that he knew he would as soon submit to have his head chopped off as to accept of it.—Of John Anderson, said Mr. J. in relation to his conduct to me at the last session and at this, I can say, without prejudice to the merits of others, I have never known an individual whose services were so great, and who knew I was disposed to advocate his claims, to take up so little of my time, and to be as modest in urging his claims. All these circumstances together had given to Mr. J. a high idea of the integrity of the gallantry, and of the patriotism of Col. Anderson.

Other facts than those above mentioned were established by ample testimony, descriptive of the sufferings and steadfastness of John Anderson in the cause of the country during the war, &c.

The examination of the witnesses had not closed, when the house adjourned.

Friday, January 16.

After some other proceedings which shall be noticed in our next more particularly, a resolution was adopted to appoint a committee to enquire whether any of the clerks or other persons in the offices of government had conducted themselves improperly or corruptly in the discharge of their duties.

CASE OF COL. ANDERSON. John Anderson was then remanded to the bar of the house, and proceeded in the further examination of his witnesses.

Gen. P. B. Porter, Wm. O'Neale, and W. P. Ashlow, were then examined as witnesses in behalf of the accused, whose testimony was to the same effect as that given yesterday.

Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, was then called upon by the accused, who put to him this question:

Q. Did I ever directly or indirectly, by any verbal communication, offer you any reward or inducement, to influence your good opinion in favor of my claim, or of any other claims?

Answer. You never made me any verbal offer of the kind.

Col. Anderson. That is all I wished the House to know from your testimony.

Mr. Williams. I presume, if you had made me any such offer, the House would have known it, without your asking it.

Mr. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, being also called upon, testified that Col. A. had disclaimed, on finding the letter had offended Mr. Williams, any intention of offering the money to him with any other view than as a compensation for extra trouble.

On further questions by the Speaker to John Anderson, it appears that the accused is a native of Scotland, came to this country at three years old, and is a naturalized citizen.

The Speaker then said he had been instructed to propound to the prisoner the following interrogatory, to which Col. Anderson made the reply subjoined.

Question.—In writing the letter to Lewis Williams, a member of this House from North Carolina, in which you offer to him the sum of five hundred dollars, for services to be performed by him in relation to claims for losses sustained during the late war, had you or had you not any intention to induce him to support your claims against his own convictions of their justice, or to interfere with the discharge of his legislative duties, or to offer any contempt to the dignity of the House of Representatives?

Answer.—No, sir: I call God to witness to that, which is the most sacred appeal I can make. I repeatedly assured him, that the offer was made without any wish to influence his opinions in any degree.

The accused was then questioned whether he had other witnesses to examine; he replied in the negative. The Speaker then called upon him for the defence which he had intimated it was his intention to offer.

The prisoner, then addressing the chair, with much earnestness, in a brief manner, stated the same palliations of the offence with which he stood charged, as are explained more at large in the following address, which he concluded by delivering to the clerk, by whom it was read.

"Arraigned at the bar of the highest tribunal of the nation, for an alleged infringement of its privileges, an attack upon its dignity, and the honorable feelings of one of its members, to express the sincere regret I experience, and to apologize for the error I have committed, ought not to suffice. To that body and to myself, I owe an explanation of the motives which governed my conduct. That I have been found in the ranks of our country's defenders, is known to many; and that I have sustained a character, unblemished by an act which should crimson my withered cheeks, has been an opinion given to you by men, whose good opinions are the greatest boon of merit. The commencement of the late war found me environed by all the comforts of life; blessed with a sufficiency of property to enable me to wipe from the face of distress the falling tear, and to flatter myself that want was not to salute me before the return of peace. The fallacy of my hopes has been too clearly demonstrated, by the ravages of the war on the borders of Raisin, (my residence,) and the destruction of all the property which my industry had amassed. After having seen the streets of Frenchtown overgrown with grass; sighted unavailingly over the ashes of my own and my neighbors' houses; and witnessed their necessities; reduced to sustain life by means of wild animals, (muskrats,) whose very smell is repulsive to the stomach; I gladly hailed the beneficence of my government in the enactment of the law, usually called the property act, and, in the month of January, 1817, I took leave of my friends and fellow-sufferers, and repaired to this city to manage their claims; on my arrival, I found that the act under which they expected relief, had not been passed, and was forced to return with this unwelcome information; tears of disappointment suffused the countenance of every one—my heart sympathized with theirs, and I then determined to prosecute their claims to a result. With this view, I had been in this city more than a month; I was anxious to accomplish my object, exalted with the success which had attended some of the claims, and convinced that the committee of claims was overwhelmed with business, my inexperience in reference to legislative proceedings induced me to suppose that, if I could insure dispatch, I might without impropriety approach the chairman of that committee with a proposal to compensate him for "extra trouble." That I have erred, grossly erred, I am convinced, and my only consolation is, that error is no crime, when it is of the head, not of the heart. Had I acted with less precipitation, and consulted the views of others, I should not at this time find myself in the disagreeable dilemma that I am. I should have acted more consistent with myself: Whatever semblance my request of secrecy may assume, I can with truth aver that its basis is my mind was a desire that those for whom I act should have to acknowledge their increased gratitude for the promptitude with which their claims should have been acted upon.

It cannot be denied, that, after being assured that my own claims would be allowed, I had less cause to think of obtaining by corruption the payment of claims which I almost knew the justice of Congress could not refuse in the sequel—dispatch, then, was all I wished for, all I could gain; and I think that the world and this honorable body, will admit that the benefit of the relief was in proportion to the time which should elapse in affording it, at least in this view it would be appreciated by those who have yet fresh in their recollection that a husband, a wife, a father, a child, a brother, or sister, was tomahawked, shot, or burnt alive by the savage enemy, their hearts inhumanly torn from their bodies, and whilst yet smoking with the vital heat, were triumphantly exhibited to their weeping eyes. Let it be recollected that they have witnessed, whilst wandering without shelter, and almost unclothed, the heart-rending scenes, dead bodies exposed to the voracious appetite of the swine, and these animals eagerly contending for leg or arm. Let this picture may be supposed to be exaggerated, I annex the correspondence which took place between the honorable A. B. Woodward and general Proctor, in the year 1813, and shortly after the event occurred. Let it be known that most, if not all, the articles they could collect from the ruins of their houses, were generously, most generously appropriated in the purchase of prisoners of war, for the purpose of screening them from

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the bloody tomahawk—that these purchases were made under such circumstances as not to entitle them to reimbursement under the "Act relating to the ransom of American captives of the late late war;" and let it also be known that such are the sufferers, such the merits of the claimants I represent—and I feel confident that the clouds of indignation which, for a moment, threatened to burst over my frosty head, will be dispelled by the benign influence of philanthropy—an influence which has ever, and I trust ever will, characterize my conduct.