

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? *Ans.* 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 charity.
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. Conday; 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.

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 have 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. Ashburn, 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 to you any reward or inducement, to influence your good opinion in favor of my claim, or of any other claims?

Ans. 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?

Ans.—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 intended 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 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 proved 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 been repealed, and was forced to return with this unfavorable 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

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 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.

That I should be anxious to afford a prompt solace to the sufferings of my fellow citizens, will not be wondered at, when it is known that they extended every kindness and protection to my family, (from whom I was separated during most of the war) and at a time when the Indians were accustomed to dance before the door of my house, calling upon my wife to come out and select her husband's scalp.

Relying upon the maxim, that "to err is human, to forgive divine;" I throw myself upon the indulgence of this honorable body, and the magnanimity of the honorable gentleman whose feelings I have had the misfortune to wound. If my services form no claim to indulgence, perhaps my sufferings and those of my family may. I stand here prepared to meet all the consequences of an error committed without any sinister intention.

In conclusion, I must be permitted to remark that, during a confinement, from which I have forborne to adopt any legal measures to extricate myself, the only feelings of pain which have had access to my breast, were those produced by the knowledge that an opinion was prevalent that, presuming on the misfortunes of my fellow sufferers, I had bought up their claims at a very reduced price. If this honorable body would permit, I would, under the solemnity of an oath, call upon God to bear testimony, that this opinion is without basis.

JOHN ANDERSON.

January, 1818.

The prisoner, being asked if he had any thing further to say, and answering in the negative, was taken from the bar; and the house proceeded to deliberate on the course now proper to be pursued.

Mr. Forsyth offered for consideration a motion in substance like that which was ultimately adopted, but which proposed Wednesday next as the day on which John Anderson should be brought to the bar.

A variety of propositions, suggestions, and remarks, were made on this occasion, which it would be difficult, if it were important, accurately to report.

One motion on which the Yeas and Nays were taken, is worthy of particular notice.—It was made by Mr. Poindexter, to strike out of that passage which charged John Anderson of being guilty of a contempt against the privileges of the house, the words "the privileges of," thus denying the house to have any privileges not conferred on them by the constitution. This motion was negatived, 108 to 54.

[The sentence passed by the house on John Anderson was published in our last.]

In the course of the examination of witnesses in the sitting of this day, in the case of Col. Anderson, the following incidents arose:

Col. Jos. Watson, one of the witnesses, being called a second time by the Speaker, was questioned and answered as follows:

Question.—I thought I understood you to say that you had some claims on the government yourself?

Ans.—No, sir, I am agent for the settlement of claims, for which purpose I have opened an agency in this city, where I receive claims from every part of the country.

Q.—Has it been customary, do you know, in any cases whatever, that any of the officers of the government, in settling claims, have received from the claimants any compensation for extra services?

Ans.—I presume the question is expected to be answered from personal knowledge; I have no personal knowledge of any such compensations having been received.

Q.—Have you received any information of such practices, and, if you have, from whom?

Ans.—I have heard such things intimated.

Q.—By whom and as to whom?

Ans.—I have heard it intimated that Clerks in some of the public offices were in the habit of transacting business as agents and of receiving a commission for so doing.

Q.—Specify, if you can, who gave you the information, and what Clerks were named.

Ans.—Information of that sort was received by me in a letter from a person of the name of Samuel How, who resides near Presquille, who said that he had engaged to pay a particular Clerk five dollars for obtaining a Land Warrant for him.

Q.—Do you recollect the name of the Clerk?

Ans.—Not accurately enough to repeat; but the letter is at the disposal of the house, if it closes to call for it. I have an impression as

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.

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.

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All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

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.

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 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.

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.

VERY CHEAP GOODS,

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 will be determined to sell them at a very small profit. We shall receive by the next sales, 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.

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 Woollens, 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.

A LIST OF LETTERS

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

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. | I. |
| Dennis Byrne, | John Ingram, |
| Dennis or Patrick Byrne, | Thomas Keyes, |
| Philip Burns, | L. |
| C. | Thomas L. Lee, |
| Mrs. Elizabeth Cruzen, | George Little, |
| N. | Capt. J. S. Nelson, |
| Christian Craps, | George Nunamaker, |
| Thomas Crawford, | Caleb Needham, |
| James Clark, 2, | O. |
| Margaret Cristfield, | Frederick Orwan, |
| Mrs. Elizabeth Conway, | P. |
| D. | Miss Catharine Pool, |
| Anna Davis, | R. |
| John Dye, | Joshua Riley, |
| E. | S. |
| Philip Engle, | Philip & Wm. Strider, |
| Miss Sophia Eator, 2, | Mrs. Mary Smith, |
| F. | John Scheaffer, |
| Henry Fetzter, | John Strider, 4, |
| G. | Philip Strider, 2, |
| Joseph Gorney, | Wm. Stephenson, |
| Isaac Grim, | Charles Stidman, |
| H. | W. |
| Robert Harper, | Lieut. Philip Wager, |
| Miss Ann Hawkins, | R. HUMPHREYS, p. m. |

NOTICE.

AGREABLY 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. Rep.
5th Dis. Va.

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

NOTICE.

Refunding of Internal Duties.

AGREABLY 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. Rep.
5th Dis. Va.

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

Pocket Book Lost.

WAS lost, on the 30th inst. a Morocco Pocket Book, containing one \$0 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. Wager in Charlestown, or to the subscriber.

JORDAN LLEWELLIN.

December 31.

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 Manufactory in the Union, that he will be enabled to give general satisfaction.

December 31.

OF ENGLAND.

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 Wiltshind 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 Tarquinus Priscus.

The LINE of GUELPHS derives itself from the Seythians, 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 WILTSHIND 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.

The short usurpation of Richard III. was followed by the accession of Henry VII. descended from John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, fourth son of Edward III.; on his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. the family was again united: Henry VII. dying in 1509, left three children, a son and two daughters, the youngest of whom married James IV. King of Scotland, who was, in 1513, succeeded in that kingdom by his son, James V. whose daughter Mary was mother of James VI. of Scotland, and the first of that name in England; his daughter Elizabeth, married Frederick, King of Bohemia, by whom she had a daughter, Sophia, married to Ernestus, Elector of Hanover, the representative of the House of Brunswick, Hanover, Lauenburg, Wolfenbuttel, Zell, &c. by whom she had a son, George, who according to the provisions made by Parliament for the succession of the Crown in the Protestant line, on the death of Queen Anne, in 1714, ascended the throne of Great Britain.

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-Cobourg-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 Wirttemberg, 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.

The only other member of the Royal Family is a niece of the King—and sister of the Duke of Gloucester—who was born in 1773. It will be seen by the above, that none of the numerous offspring of the present King have now any legitimate offspring; and that the youngest of them exceeds forty years of age.

The heir apparent to the crown, after the death of the present King, who has nearly attained his 80th year, will be the Duke of York, and after him the Duke of Clarence, &c.

The preservation of the succession of the Crown of England in the present dynasty will unquestionably arrest the paramount attention of the British Parliament, now in session. It is estimated that the marriage of the Prince Regent with his present Princess, (who is separated from him & resides in the south of Europe) will be dissolved by Parliament, and he be invited to marry one of the Austrian Archduchesses, of whom there are three or four unmarried. It is not improbable, that the children of the Duke of Sussex, by Lady Murray, will be declared legitimate; in which case his son, Augustus Frederick, who is 23 years of age, will succeed to the crown, on the demise of his uncles and aunts.

* 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.

The LINE of GUELPHS derives itself from the Seythians, 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 WILTSHIND 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.

The short usurpation of Richard III. was followed by the accession of Henry VII. descended from John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, fourth son of Edward III.; on his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. the family was again united: Henry VII. dying in 1509, left three children, a son and two daughters, the youngest of whom married James IV. King of Scotland, who was, in 1513, succeeded in that kingdom by his son, James V. whose daughter Mary was mother of James VI. of Scotland, and the first of that name in England; his daughter Elizabeth, married Frederick, King of Bohemia, by whom she had a daughter, Sophia, married to Ernestus, Elector of Hanover, the representative of the House of Brunswick, Hanover, Lauenburg, Wolfenbuttel, Zell, &c. by whom she had a son, George, who according to the provisions made by Parliament for the succession of the Crown in the Protestant line, on the death of Queen Anne, in 1714, ascended the throne of Great Britain.

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.

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PHILOSOPHICAL PRINCIPLES, APPLIED TO USEFUL PURPOSES.

The Editors of the National Intelligencer will probably render some service to the community, by giving the following statements and observations an early insertion in their widely circulating paper.

The unusual degree of cold of this morning, and of the two preceding days, very forcibly admonishes me of a duty which I have owed to the public for some time, but which has hitherto been withheld from an unjustifiable dislike to appearing in the public prints.

It has long been a desideratum with that class of citizens in the middle and more northern states, who are concerned in any kind of mechanical operations, that depend on water for the moving power, to be in possession of some easy and effectual plan, for preventing the loss sustained in the destruction of wheels, and the frequent interruptions in business, occasioned by the accumulation of ice on water wheels. It is well known, that in many instances, it has amounted to a total suspension of all the operations dependent on such wheels, for weeks, and sometimes months, in succession. In early life, I have often been engaged in the unpleasant task of cutting ice in water-houses, and have frequently assisted in introducing stoves, and sometimes in attending large open fires in those houses, but for want of a scientific knowledge of the subject, they were generally so constructed as to baffle all our endeavors to keep the wheels in motion in very hard winters.

In the spring of 1814, (having suffered great inconvenience from ice the preceding winter, at the Union Factory, where I then lived,) I undertook an investigation of the subject; and, in order that the result may be clearly comprehended, it will be proper to state some philosophical facts, which may not be known by every reader, or owner of water wheels.

The capacity for heat is less in solid bodies than in the same bodies when converted into the fluid state; and less in the fluid than in the gaseous form. It follows of course, that gases can only assume the liquid state by parting with a portion of their heat; and that these liquids must still part with a much greater portion before they take the solid form. A familiar instance of this occurs in the sacking of quick lime; in this operation the water combines with the calcareous earth, and thereby assuming the solid form, necessarily parts with a large portion of its heat, which being rapidly evolved, becomes very sensible. The same thing takes place in the phenomenon of freezing; but the operation is generally slow, and under such circumstances, that we do not detect it; but it is ascertained by experiment, that water at 32 deg. of Fahrenheit, must part with at least 42 deg. of temperature before it can be converted into ice at the same temperature, (32 deg.); or in other words, one pound of water at 32 deg. will part with as much heat in freezing as would raise another pound of water from 32 deg. to 74 deg. These facts being well understood, it led to the conclusion, that if it were possible so to economise the heat thus set at liberty, as to prevent the escape of any part of it, the formation of a very small quantity of ice would so raise the temperature of the air in the room, that it would be absolutely impossible for any more to be formed; but it appeared, on a fair calculation, that if only a small part could be retained, it would effectually answer the desired purpose. This I knew could be effected, by constructing a house of non-conducting materials; and so close as to prevent the circulation of air; but, on the other hand, if it should require an expensive building, it might prove such a drawback on the benefit to be received, as to render the discovery of less importance. This, however, I was well satisfied would not be the case; and I determined to make the experiment the succeeding winter, in the early part of which I took my measures accordingly.

The wheel was about twenty-two feet high, and nine wide, enclosed in a stone water-house, at the north side of a five story building, and discharged the water to the west; the main building being so much higher, and projecting considerably beyond it at both ends, almost completely excluded the sun from shining on any part of it in short days. It had one door in the east side, one in the north, and a glass window in the west; the whole covered by a shed roof of 32 inch plank. The expenditure to fit it for my experiment did not exceed ten dollars. The north door was closed by a bank of shavings, which happened to be at hand; the fitting of the east door a little impeded, the window furnished with a close inside shutter of plank; the joints in the roof closed, and the arch, for the discharge of the water from the wheels, closed by plank down to the surface of the wheels, and the water swelled by a dam in the tail race, so as to keep it always up to the edge of the plank, when the mill was not in motion, and thereby excluded a current of cold air.

At the commencement of the first very cold weather, care was taken that the water-wheel gudgeon was in good order, and plentifully supplied with tallow, confined by a box, so that it was known it would require no attention for some weeks. The eastern door was then shut and fastened, and orders given for it to remain so until I should direct it to be opened.

The weather was remarkably favorable

for the experiment; in a few days the mercury was 12 to 14 deg. below zero, on Fahrenheit's scale, which was colder than it had been for 20 years preceding; about three weeks after, the weather moderated, and I opened the house, and I had the satisfaction to find the wheel as free from ice as in a summer's day; nor was there cause to suppose that one pound of ice had formed on the wheel during the whole time; as the mercury was still below the freezing point. A little ice was found on the walls, which being very thick, I did not line with wood, not being willing to incur much expense on the first experiment. Last winter (which it will be recollected was a very cold one) when nearly all the mills in the neighborhood were stopped, our flour mill wheel at Philadelphia was completely preserved from ice, by a very slight frame, boarded on both sides in the roughest manner, and filled between with straw, covered with a roof of rough boards and some straw confined on it. Several others have been fitted up on the same principles with uniform success.

I would not be understood to say that water-houses never were before constructed so as to prevent ice from accumulating on the wheels. I have seen several, but they were generally more the effect of accident than design. Some men of great experience have indeed discovered that close water houses are more to be relied on for the purpose, than either stoves or south exposures, (the latter is considered by mill builders a matter of great importance,) yet even these, not being acquainted with the true cause, have seldom or ever adopted the plan best suited to the end.

My object is, to give a rule, whereby the most ignorant may take their measures with certainty, and erect mills any where between James river, in Virginia, and the latitude of Quebec, without ever being stopped one day by ice on the wheels. Let the circulation of air be prevented by the means before stated, or any others that will produce the effect; let the sides and top of the house be composed of good non-conductors, such as a frame boarded up both sides, and filled between with straw, tan, or even shavings, pressed closely in; or, if the house is already built of stone, let it be boarded inside with a single thickness; the roof, water way, &c. attended to as above described, and the business will be effected. But it should always be remembered that the door should never be opened in very freezing weather, if it can be avoided, as the whole air of the room will be thereby changed in a few minutes; the thermal cold air will rush in at the bottom of the opening, and expel the internal warm air in a strong current at the top.

The investigation of this subject has been amusing to me as well as useful, and I think every person a little dipt in modern science will derive pleasure from the contemplation of it; they will perceive that the positions are such as are now well understood, and the conclusions drawn therefrom, (independent of practical experiment) incontrovertible. Freezing, and the consequent evolution of heat, under the circumstances recommended, may be compared to poison and an effectual antidote operating on a subject at the same time; the very instant the one begins to operate injuriously, it is completely counteracted by the other.

It would be pleasing to know that the scientific enquirer was amused by this investigation; but abundantly more gratifying to be assured that the industrious citizen was substantially benefited.

T. MOORE. Brookville, Md. 12 mo. 22, 1817

NEW STORE.

The subscribers have commenced the mercantile business at Lectown, 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.

Cheaper than any Yet!

Just arrived at our Store, near the Market House, in Charleston,

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 Charleston 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.

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this Office

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a very large assortment of

VERY CHEAP GOODS,

purchased at the several auctions in the city of Philadelphia, and elsewhere, for cash. The manner in which our goods have been bought, enables us to sell them very cheap. Purchasers of goods are invited to call on us and make their purchases, as our goods have been bought at immense sacrifices, and we are determined to sell them at a very small profit. We shall receive by the next wag-gons, 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—Bar and Strap Iron, Steel, &c.

W. & J. LANE. November 19.

Public Invitation.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, AT THEIR

CHEAP STORE,

on the hill, in Shepherd's-Town, have just received, and are now opening, a large and excellent assortment of

GOODS,

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

BAKER TAPSCOTT, & CO. Nov. 13.

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 Linen 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.

JOHN GEPHART, HATER,

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 Manufactory in the Union, that he will be enabled to give general satisfaction. December 31.

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 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.

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.

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, Alspica, Ginger, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Filberts, Almonds, Salspater, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Powder, Shot, Flints, Window Glass, Segars, Cheiving & Smoking Tobacco, &c. &c.

With a large assortment of

China and Queen's Ware,

CARLILE & DAVIS. Nov. 19.

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.

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. Wager in Charlestown, or to the subscriber, JORDAN LLEWELIN. December 31.

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.

For Sale,

THE HOUSE AND LOT,

now in the occupancy of Mr. John Miller, situate on the main street in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. The house is a good log building, 18 by 21 feet, with a good kitchen adjoining. The lot contains half an acre of ground. For terms apply to Mr. P. Daugherty, residing in said town, or to the subscriber in Berkeley. MAGNUS TATE, jun. December 31.

A Runaway in Custody.

WAS committed to the jail of Jefferson county, Va. a slave, named

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.

JOHN SPANGLER, Jailor. Nov. 12.

Jefferson County, to wit,

November Court, 1817.

Thomas S. Bennett, Complainant,

vs. James Anderson and William P. Craig, 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. Craig 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.

For Sale,

THE HOUSE AND LOT,

now in the occupancy of Mr. John Miller, situate on the main street in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. The house is a good log building, 18 by 21 feet, with a good kitchen adjoining. The lot contains half an acre of ground. For terms apply to Mr. P. Daugherty, residing in said town, or to the subscriber in Berkeley. MAGNUS TATE, jun. January 14.

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.

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.

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Take Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or book account, are earnestly requested to come forward immediately and settle the same, as further indulgence cannot be expected. It is hoped that strict attention will be paid to the above request, particularly as it is well known that the utter impossibility of conducting the mercantile business to advantage without prompt payment.

NOTICE.

AGREABLY to the act of Congress of December 33, 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. Rev. 5th Dis. Va. Collector's Office, Winchester, Jan. 3. 1818.

INTERESTING.

Milledgeville, Jan. 13.—We learn from a respectable source, that there is no immediate prospect of Florida. Spain is so unreasonable in her demands, as to preclude the possibility of an equitable arrangement with her. She professes a willingness to sell Florida, but on conditions, to which this country can never assent. Besides exacting six millions of dollars, (out of which she proposes to pay for commercial specifications) she requires, as a sine qua non, that the Mississippi (mark this) shall be the boundary of her Mexican dominions. These terms, we understand, were promptly rejected by our government. It is understood however, that about half the above sum was offered, together with a relinquishment of our right to the disputed territory lying beyond the river Sabine, the present boundary of the state of

FROM THE ARMY.

An express arrived at the executive office yesterday, with the following despatch from General Gaines.

Head-Quarters, Hartford, Georgia, 5 January 8th, 1818.

Sir—I received on my way to this place the 5th inst. from Lieut. Col. A. Buckle, reports of the state of his command up to the 21st December—by which I learn that the detachment with transports under Maj. Mulenburg had been attacked about thirty miles below Fort Scott by a force of Indians and blacks, estimated at from 8 to 1200—that the firing had continued from both sides of the river from the 15th to the 19th December, and that our loss amounted to 2 killed and 13 wounded—the loss of the crew not known. The vessels were so fortified with bulwarks as to secure our troops from the enemy's shot, except when carrying out the anchors to warp, or when working with the rigging.

The loss of a vessel is not apprehended; nor will the delay be likely to produce any serious consequences to our troops above— their supplies being sufficient for some time beyond the period at which others I have ordered, and have reason to believe are on the way, are expected to arrive; and which will be taken up the river in keel boats, secured against the enemy's shot.

A small work commanded by Captain Mitchell, 12 miles above Fort Scott, had been attacked and surrounded for several days, by a large party, but although the Captain's force amounted to no more than forty, he maintained his work without the loss of a man. The Indians finding themselves unable to make any impression upon the work or garrison, and having suffered from our shot, retired. Capt. Mitchell's command has since been withdrawn.

A friendly Chief Win Perryman, having raised a considerable party of warriors on the Chatahoochee, for the purpose of protecting the friendly traders below the line, and of aiding our troops, was attacked by the hostile party, and is supposed to have fallen, with Messrs. Hamby and Doyle. It is reported, that most of the party were forced (perhaps willingly) to join the enemy.

I have received information that a party of Indians entered the settlement near Trader's Hill, a few days past, killed a woman, whose name I have not learned, and took off some three or four negroes.

I had previously ordered a detachment of artillery, with two companies of the militia, drawn from Maj. Gen. Floyd's division, to take a post at Trader's Hill, for the defence of that settlement. I have reason to believe the time the murder was committed, and the militia soon after; and that the Indians were pursued.

The residue of the militia taken from Maj. Gen. Floyd's division (five companies) are ordered to this place, for the purpose of reinforcing Gen. Glascock's command, excepting one company, which will be posted near the Big Bend of Ocmulgee.

The detachment under Brigadier Gen. Glascock, delayed by rainy weather, bad roads, and want of punctuality in the Contractor's department, will not be able to form a junction with the United States troops at Fort Scott before the 24th of the present month; and as a great part of the detachment will probably be disposed to return home soon after the end of the month, there is reason to apprehend the time will be too limited to make such an impression upon the savages, (which one decisive victory would effect) as to put an end to the war, and leave them convinced, that their future safety will depend upon the strict observance of peace on their part.

I have therefore to request the favor of your excellency, to furnish an additional detachment of militia, to consist of four battalions of infantry, with four companies of riflemen, to assemble at this place on the first of the next month, prepared for a three month's tour of duty, in the service of the United States.

I shall make arrangements for the necessary supplies to be in readiness at this place in due time, for arming, equipping and subsisting the detachment.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration and respect, your obedient servant, EDMOND P. GAINES, Maj. Gen. Com'g.

His Ex: Governor Rabun. (To understand it is the intention of the Governor to comply with the above requisition as far as may be in his power. Four companies of riflemen cannot be furnished, because it is believed there are not so many in the state; and there is no likelihood, at this inclement season, of their volunteering with regard to the election of officers, it will be impossible to organize the infantry, and march them to the place of rendezvous, by the first of next month. The troops called for, are we are informed, will be taken from Byne's, Bell's (of Oglethorpe) and Glascock's brigades. [L.]

* This does not accord very well with the late pacific professions of the Indians— Editors Journal.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 21. A valued friend has furnished us with the following intelligence of the warlike operations in South America, received from his correspondent at Kingston, Jan. under date of the 8th December. From a knowledge of both the parties, we have no hesitation in vouching for its authenticity. [Gazette.]

VERY IMPORTANT NEWS.

From the Kingdom of New Grenada, and from Chagaya, its provincial sea port. SAMANO, lately named Vice-Roy, and residing at Santa Fe de Bogota, the capital of the Kingdom, officially has communicated to Montalvo, the Vice Roy of the said Kingdom, exercising the functions of said office, until the aforesaid Samano, his successor, may assume the command; that it is impossible for him longer to sustain the Kingdom,

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. X.]

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1818.

[No. 513.]

LAW OF CONGRESS.

AN ACT allowing compensation to the members of the Senate, members of the House of Representatives of the U. States, and to the Delegates of the territories, and repealing all other laws on that subject.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, at every session of Congress, and every meeting of the Senate, in the recess of Congress, after the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, each Senator shall be entitled to receive eight dollars, for every day he has attended or shall attend the Senate, and shall also be allowed eight dollars for every twenty miles, of estimated distance, by the most usual road, from his place of residence to the seat of Congress, at the commencement and end of every session and meeting, and that all sums for travel, already performed, to be due and payable at the time of passing this act. And in case any member of the Senate has been, is, or shall be, detained by sickness, on his journey to or from such session or meeting, or after his arrival has been, is, or shall be, unable to attend the Senate, he shall be entitled to the same daily allowance. And the President of the Senate, pro tempore, when the Vice president has been, or shall be absent, or when his office shall be vacant, shall, during the period of his services, receive, in addition to his compensation as a member of the Senate, eight dollars for every day he has attended or shall attend the Senate: Provided always, That no Senator shall be allowed a sum exceeding the rate of eight dollars a day, from the end of one such session or meeting, to the time of his taking his seat in another: Provided also, That no Senator shall receive more for going to, and returning from, the meeting of the Senate, on the fourth day of March last, than if such act had not been passed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That at every session of Congress, after the said third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, each Representative and Delegate shall be entitled to receive eight dollars, for every day he has attended or shall attend the house of representatives, and shall also be allowed eight dollars for every twenty miles, of the estimated distance, by the most usual road, from his place of residence to the seat of Congress, at the commencement and end of every such session and meeting, and that all sums for travel, already performed, to be due and payable at the time of passing this act. And in case any representative or delegate has been, is, or shall be, detained by sickness, on his journey to or from the session of Congress, or after his arrival, has been, is, or shall be, unable to attend the house of representatives, he shall be entitled to the same daily allowance. And the Speaker of the house of representatives shall be entitled to receive, in addition to his compensation as a representative, eight dollars, for every day he has attended or shall attend the house: Provided always, That no representative or delegate shall be allowed a sum exceeding the rate of eight dollars a day, from the end of one session, to the time of his taking his seat in another.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said compensation, which shall be due to the members of the Senate, and that which shall be due to the representatives and delegates, shall be certified by the Speaker; and the same shall be passed as public accounts, and paid out of the public Treasury.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts, on the subject of compensation to members of the Senate and of the house of representatives, and delegates of the territories, be, and the same are hereby repealed, from and after the third day of March last.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the house of representatives. JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore. January 22, 1818. Approved, JAMES MONROE.

FROM THE ARMY.

An express arrived at the executive office yesterday, with the following despatch from General