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 Witshind 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

The LINE of GUELPHS derives itself from the Scythians, 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 WITSHIND 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 1272and 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 H. who was deposed in 1399, and succeeded by his cousin, Henry IV. who died in 1412, 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 | Philip Burns. 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, mar-ried to Ernestus, Elector of Hanover, the representative of the House of Brunswick, Hanover, Lunenburg, 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 Protes- | Philip Engle, tant line, on the death of Queen Anne, in 1714, ascended the throne of Great Britain.

George I. was born in Germany, in 1659, Henry Fetzer. nd died in 1727. George II. also born in Germany, in 1683, was crowned in 1727, and | Joseph Gorney, died in 1760. He was succeeded by his Isaac Grim. grandson George III. the present King of H. Great Britain. His father died Prince of Robert Harper,

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

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 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 | note of hand given by John Alt for the hire Leopold George Christian Frederick, Prince of a negro man, and a number of papers of of Saxe Cobourg Saalfeld, who was born no importance to any person but the owner. Dec. 16, 1790; who has experienced, in one The finder will be liberally rewarded by reday, 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

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 Wirtemburg in 1797—became a widow in 1816; 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 unmaried. 8. Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland born in 1771, married, in 1815, the Princess of Solms Braunfels, who was born in 1778-

9. Augustus Frederick, Duko 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 descend ant of the body of king George III. is capable of contracting matrimony without the pre-vious consent of the King; and all marriages contracted without such consent to be void-This marriage was dissolved in 1794.*

bridge, 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 neice 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

The heir apparent to the crown, after the

York, and after him the Duke of Clarence, &c. The preservation of the succession of the Crown of England in the present dynasty and many articles in the Grocery and Liwill 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

* It has been asserted, on high authority, that the Prince of Wales was married to Mrs. Fitzherbert, before he was required to to make payment or some other satisfactory marry the Princess of Brunswick. The mar-arrangement by the 15th February, otherriage was illegal, but it was known to all the wise suits will be instituted to March term

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

Dennis Byrne, Dennis or Patrick

John Ingram. Thomas Keyes. Thomas I. Lee, Mrs. Elizabeth Cru- George Little.

Capt. J. S. Nelson,

George Nunamaker,

Philip & Wm. Strider,

. Mrs. Mary Smith,

Philip Strider, 2,

Wm. Stephenson,

Charles Stidman,

John Scheaffer,

Christian Craps, Thomas Crawford, James Clark, 2; Margaret Cristfield.

Caleb Neadham. Mrs. Elizabeth Con- Frederick Orwan. Miss Catharine Pool. Anna Davis, Joshua Riley.

John Dye. Miss Sophia Eator, 2.

John Strider, 4,

Miss Ann Hawkins.

Lieut, Philip Wager.

R. HUMPHREYS, p. m.

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. Rev.

9th Dis. Va. Collector's Office, Winchester, Jan. 3, 1818.

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 turning it with its contents, to James B. Wager in Charlestown, or to the subscriber. JORDAN LLEWELLIN.

JOHN GEPHART, HATTER. Charlestown, Virginia.

KEEPS constantly for sale, a general asortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Chila

dren's Fancy Hats. which he offers to sell wholesale or retail at

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.

CAUTION.

I hereby forewarn all persons from cutting or carrying away timber, wood or rails from Just arrived at our Store, near the Mark 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 | interest to deal with us. next, agreeably to limitation, to close their business, have determined to sell off their stock of Goods at the most reduced prices at present. Those who live at a distance 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 Fandeath of the present King, who has nearly at | cy Articles among them,) Hard Ware and tained his 80th year, will be the Duke of Cutlery, Queen's, China and Glass Ware.

FRESH TEAS, quor line. Cordage, Brushes, Weavers' Reeds, Morocco and Leather shoes.

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

with many other desirable articles.

Books and Stationary,

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 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 opening, at their store, next door to the Printing Office, in Charlestown, a neat | Price

MERCHANDISE.

of almost every description, which was pu chased at the most favorable time, and on the most advantageous terms, for cash. They think it unnecessary to enumerate each par-ticular 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 shewing them to any person who may do them the favor of calling and pricing them-permitting them | of this court; and it appearing to the satisto judge for themselves.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have obtained letters of here on the fourth Monday in January next administration from the circuit court of and answer the bill of the complainant: "And Fairfax county, on the estate of Richard | it is further ordered, that the defendant Wm. H. L. Washington, of said county, deceased: P. Craghill do not pay, convey away, or se-All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subsent defendant Anderson, until the further scribers; 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.

> Public Invitation. THE SUBSCRIBERS, AT THEIR CHEAP STORE,

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

GOODS,

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

BAKER TAPSCOTT, & CO.

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

> Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, and Flax Seed,

n payment of debts, at the market price. JOHN R. FLAGG, & Co. Charlestown, Nov. 5.

Cheaper than any Yet!

House, in Charlestown, A LARGE ASSORPMENT OF

AUCTION GOODS. purchased in a very favorable time to

bargains. Our assortment is inferior to none in this part of the country-therefore we think unnecessary to take up time and paper to par ticularize the articles, but suffice to say, the who please to give us a call, shall find it the

No place in the United States can se cheaper goods than are sold in Charleston well as those immediately at hand, will fir it to their advantage to give us a call. CARLILE & DAVIS

December 17.

JUST RECEIVED. By the subscribers, at their new firm, 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, Saltpeter, 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

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

CHAS. & JOHN STRIDER. December 17.

Jefferson County, to wit. November Court, 1817. Thomas S. Bennett, Complainant,

James Anderson and William P. Crag-Defendants. IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendant James Anderson not ha ing entered his appearance and given security agreeably to the act of assembly and the rules faction of the court that he is not an inha bitant of this commonwealth-On mo the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant Anderson do appea order of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charlestown, for two moths successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county of Jef-

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

FALLS 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 05 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 was gons, a very extensive assortment of

Ladies Shoes and Boots: -ALSO-

Children's Bootees 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 s sorted—Bar and Strap Iron, Steel, &c. W. & J. LANE.

November 19.

BLANK DEEDS For sale at this Office. Digitized by Harpers Ferry National Historical Park under grant from Harpers Ferry Historical Assoc.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. X.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1818.

No. 512.

to entitle them to reimbursement under the

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 indig-

known that they extended every kindness

and protection to my family, (from whom I

Act relating to the ransom of American

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

naid at the commencement, and one at the knowledge of the character of Col. John expiration of the year. Distant subscribers | Anderson was not derived so much from | there he had other witnesses to examine: he will be required to pay the whole in ad- personal intercourse as from the information replied in the negative. The Speaker then vance-No paper will be discontinued, except of others; but, so far as his personal infor- called upon him for the defence which he at the option of the Editor, until arrearages | mation extended, was corroborated by it __ had intimated it was his intention to offer.

will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, Detroit, on the River Raisin, as Col. J. had stated the same palliations of the offence and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements sent with the frontier of that part of the United ed more at large in the following address, 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.

27 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 reso-

lutions offered by Mr. Rhea, being yet under 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 Against it 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." urging his claims. All these circumstances And the question being taken thereon, it

was decided in the affirmative, yeas 118-Whereupon the sergeant at arms brought the prisoner to the Bar, and the Speaker propounded to him the following interroga-

ories, 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 tee to enquire whether any of the clerks or claims, which you are attempting to liquidate? Ans. About 9,000 dollars. What is the amount of those of others, which you are soliciting? Ans. About

21,000 dollars. Have you any interest in the latter? Ans. None, of a pecuniary kind, but am induenced in their pursuit by motives of chari-

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 o 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. Hulbard you mention n 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 r 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 upor nis witnesses, viz. Gen. Harrison, Colonel Johnson, members of the House; Mr. R. J. Meigs, post-master general; Capt. Gray; Mr. Cyrus Hulbard; Capt. Larrabee; Col. Jos. Watson; Mr. John H. Platt; Capt. S. D. Richardson; Mr. Pomeroy; Lieut, Conway; who, all being previously sworn, lelivered in their testimony.

orrect deportment, and patriotic conduct .of Col. R. M. Johnson is selected as a speci- House of Representatives? nen of the general tenor of the evidence.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY tion in his possession, touching his character offer was made without any wish to influence and conduct, testified to this effect: that his opinions in any degree. e paid.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, frontier, Col. Anderson was a fugitive from with much carnestness, in a brief manner, understood; and, being well acquainted with which he stood charged, as are explain-States, attached himself to the mounted re- which he concluded by delivering to the giment. How long he acted in that capacity, clerk, by whom it was read: Mr. J. did not recollect. As far, said Mr. "Arraigned at the bar of the highest tri-J. as his conduct came within my own know. bunal of the nation, for an alledged infringeledge I considered him a very gallant and a very brave man. In relation to the informanity, and the honorable feelings of one of its tion he had from other quarters, there was a members, to express the sincere regret I exgeneral consent of opinion that, during the war, Col. Anderson had been considered have committed, ought not to suffice. To not only a gallant and patriotic man, but a that body and to myself, I owe an explanaman of integrity, who had made uncommon | tion of the motives which governed my consacrifices, of nearly all his property, from | duct. That I have been found in the ranks his devotion to the cause of the country. of our country's defenders, is known to ma-Mr. J. said he did also understand, from se. ny; and that I have sustained a character, veral sources, that Col. Anderson, at the unblemished by an act which should crimson risk of his own life, did, at the River Raisin, my withered cheeks, has been amply proven rescue individuals from the hands of the sa- to you by men, whose good opinions are the vages. Col. J. had further understood, he greatest boon of merit. The commencesaid, that Col. Anderson had refused the | ment of the late war found me environed by command of a regiment, offered to him | all the comforts of life; blessed with a suffiby the British commander, when the ciency of property to enable me to wipe from enemy had possession of that country; and the face of distress the falling tear, and to Col. Elliot, on being pressed to repeat the offer, answered, that he knew the character of Col. Anderson fully, and that he knew he my hopes has been too clearly demonstraped 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 losses were so great, and who knew I was disposed to advocate his claims, to take up so

> 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.

ittle of my time, and to be as modest in

together had given to Mr. J. a high idea of the

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

Friday, January 16. After some other proceedings which shall be noticed in our next more particularly, a a month; over anxious to accomplish my resolution was adopted to appoint a commit- object, exalted with the success which had other persons in the offices of government | that the committee of claims was overwhelmhave conducted themselves improperly or corruptly in the discharge of their duties.

CASE OF COL. ANDERSON. John Anderson was then remanded to the par of the house, and proceeded in the fur-

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

Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, was then called upon by the accused, who put to im 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 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 dis. claimed, on finding the letter had offended

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 citi-

Mr. Williams, any intention of offering the

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 The testimony was uniform, as far as the | you or had you not any intention to induce knowledge of the witnesses extended in giving the accused a high character for probity, convictions of their justice, or to interfere it be known that most, if not all, the articles with the discharge of his legislative duties, or they could collect from the ruins of their was too diffuse for publication entire; that to offer any contempt to the dignity of the houses, were generously, most generously

Mr. Johnson, having been called on by the that, which is the most sacred appeal I can the bloody tomahawk—that these purchases prisoner to give to the House any information of make. I repeatedly assured him, that the were made under such circumstances as not

The accused was then questioned whe-

flatter myself that want was not to salute me

of Raisin, (my residence,) and the destruc-

tion of all the property which my industry had amassed. 'After having seen the streets

of Frenchtown overgrown with grass; sigh-

ed 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

gladly hailed the beneficence of my govern-

ment in the enactment of the law, usually

very smell is repulsive to the stomach; I

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,

ed relief had been suspended, and I was forc-

ed to return with this unwelcome informa-

countenances of every one-my heart sym-

tion; tears of disappointment suffused the

pathised with theirs, and I then determined

this view, I had been in this city more than

attended some of the claims, and convinced

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

more consistent with myself: Whatever

semblance my request of secrecy may as-

sume, I can with truth aver that its basis in

my mind was a desire that those for whom I

act should have to acknowledge their increas-

ed gratitude for the promptitude with which

It cannot be denied, that, after being as-

sured that my own claims would be allowed,

almost knew the justice of Congress could

not refuse in the sequel-dispatch, then,

think that the world and this honorable be-

should elapse in affording it; at least,

that in this view it would be appreciated by

ournt alive by the savage enemy, their hearts

nhumanly torn from their bodies, and

iumphantly exhibited to their weeping

appetites of the swine, and these animals ea-

gerly contending for a leg or an arm. Lest

this picture may be supposed to be exagger-ated, I annex the correspondence which took place between the honorable A. B. Wood-

ward and general Proctor, in the year 1813,

I had less cause to think of obtaining b

corruption the payment of claims which

their claims should have been acted upon.

to prosecute their claims to a result. With

found that the act under which they expect-

nation 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, characterise 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

> 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 inten-

In conclusion, I must be permitted to remark that, during a confinement, from which I have forborne to adopt any legal measures before the return of peace. The fallacy of | to extricate myself, the only feelings of pain which have had access to my breast, were would as soon submit to have his head chop. | ted, by the ravages of the war on the borders | 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 opi-

nion is without basis. JOHN ANDERSON."

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.

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

Mr. Forsyth offered for consideration a

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 Navs ere taken, is worthy of particular notice .-It was made by Mr. Poindexter, to strike out of that passage which charged John Aned with business, my inexperience in referderson of being guilty of a contempt against ence to legislative proceedings induced me to | the privileges of the house, the words "the suppose that, to insure despatch, I might | privileges of," thus denying the house to

without impropriety approach the chairman of that committee with a proposal to comby the constitution. This motion was negapensate him for "extra trouble." That I tived, 108 to 54. [The sentence passed by the house on

John Anderson was published in our last.] In the course of the examination of witnot at this time find myself in the disagreea-ble dilemma that I am. I should have acted of Col. Anderson, the following incidents

Col. Jos. Watson, one of the witnesses, eing 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 govern-

Answer-No, sir, I am agent for the set tlement 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 offi-

ment yourself?

was all I wished for, all I could gain; and I | cers of the government, in settling claims,

have received from the claimants any comdy, will admit that the benefit of the relief | pensation for extra services? would be in proportion to the time which A .- I presume the question is expected to be answered from personal knowledge: have no personal knowledge of any such those who have yet fresh in their recollection compensations having been received. that a husband, a wife, a father, a child, a Q.-Have you received any information brother, or sister, was tomahawked, shot, or

of such practices, and, if you have, from A .- I have heard such things intimated.

Q.-By whom and as to whom? whilst yet smoking with the vital heat, were A .- I have heard it intimated that Clerks in some of the public offices were in the haeves. Let it be recollected that they have witnessed, whilst wandering without shelter, bit of transacting business as agents and of receiving a commission for so doing. and almost unclothed, the heart-rending scene, dead bodies exposed to the voracious

Q .- Specify, if you can, who gave you the information, and what Clerks were named. A .- Information of that sort was received by me in a letter from a person of the name of Samuel How, who resides near Presquisle, 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? A .- Not accurately enough to repeat: but House of Representatives?

appropriated in the purchase of prisoners of the letter is at the disposal of the house, if it war, for the purpose of screening them from choses to call for it. I have an impression as to the name, but not so clear and distinct as I to this house that, when in order, he would to give it in evidence. By the Speaker .- Bring the letter with | ed that the house should proceed to the trial

you to the house to-morrow. The witness then retired, but was again

of John Anderson,

should or should not proceed in the examina-

Mr. Cobb did not wish to be understood

in the few observations he had made, to de-

tion of the witness before them.

for enquiry into these matters.

particular excitement, there is danger that

journ. And the motion was agreed to.

January 16.

the judiciary, reported a bill to provide for

the publication of the laws of the United

States, and for other purposes; which was

To the Senate and House of Representa-

tives of the United States:

gislature by my predecessor, in his message

to Congress of the 31st of January last; and

JAMES MONROE.

twice read and committed.

representation.

called and interrogated. The Speaker .- Is that single instance you have referred to, the only one you have heard

Witness .- I would state to the house, that I am very willing to afford it all the information in my power to afford, which it may re- duct of the officers of government or any quire. But I cannot but state, that I feel a grade; which, if proposed, he was as willing delicacy in mentioning the names of persons as any one to support. But what earthly rewho have been reported to act as agents. Being myself an agent, I might be suspect- facts the witness was about to develope, and ed of improper motives for making such a | the case of John Anderson? Supposing the disclosure. But, being under oath, if the fact established that Clerks in the public ofhouse insists, I must obey.

The Speaker .- The house insists on your .

reply to the question.

Witness.—I proceed, then, to perform ty. He objected to this procedure, morewhat is now my duty. Understanding now, over, of holding up the characters of our offithat I am held under an obligation to state | cers improperly before the public. Those every thing, even as to general intimations, officers are not here to speak for themselves; that I have heard, I proceed. I have under- | and a very little thing, spoken in this way, stood, that, in the Land Bounty office, there

Thus far had the witness proceeded, when

he was interrupted. Mr. Cobb rose, and questioned the propriety of going into an enquiry of the kind now commencing, in this manner. The house, he admitted, had a right to the information it was now proposed to obtain; but it ought to be sought in a proper manner. He put it to the house, whether, by this kind of loose information, the reputation of probably good men ought to be exposed to public obloquy on mere rumor and intimation? He was willing at all times, to give his vote for exposing improper conduct, but he wished it done by evidence, which this hearsay was

Mr. Holmes, (of Mass.) said if what the witness had to state was from letters. he should desire to hear it; but if from rumor merely, he should question exceedingly whether the house ought to impeach the reputation of any individual in the government by this sort of loose inquiry. He suggested that the Speaker should direct the inquiry as to the source of the information about to be stated by the witness, before the name of

any clerk was mentioned. Mr. Strother regretted, he said, that he deemed it necessary to make some remarks. Through the progress of this business, he said he had remained silent, being willing to the President of the United States, was read, out opposition, except one which provides be instructed by the wisdom of others more | as follows, viz. experienced in public business than himself. But he considered the course now pursued ascertainly incorrect, involving the character of individuals when they had no opportunity of defending themselves, in such a manner as, without just cause, might blast their reputation forever. It was certainly a correct principle-one which would ever guide his course, to investigate the conduct of public servants, and to probe corruption to its source. This was an important duty particularly confided to this house. But, he said, in performing that duty, it became the house to pursue the course which reason prescribes, and usage sanctions, by a special enquiry into that subject. In enquiring into the guilt or innocence of John Anderson, (said Mr S) are we to involve, by loose implication, the character of the officers of our government? Shall we, by such a course, overwhelm, as with a blighting mildew, the characters of men, in some instances grey with length of years, in others of youths rising into life around the parental board?

enquire into it. It became a Republican go-

vernment, based in virtue and integrity, to

investigate imputed fraud, on the first sug-

gestion of it; and, if it exists, to drive it from

among us. Mr. S. flattered himself that the

The Speaker said, he had to suggest to

the house, that, really, he had himself no in:

formation on this subject previous to the ex-

amination of the witness, which he had not

anticipated would lead to the developement

of circumstances which he (Mr. S.) did not

suspect. But the question he had put was

presented to him by a member for that pur-

pose. The witness answering the question.

with a qualification as to his personal

knowledge, he (the Speaker) had thought it

necessary, and yet thought it necessary, to

pursue the enquiry-not that rumor would

be a fit ground to act on, but as it would de-

velope the course whence accurate informa-

Mr. T. M. Nelson pressed the house to

ject. He therefore took this occasion to say | ty of the course.

tion could be obtained.

were referred to the committee of wave and THE PUBLIC OFFICES.

Washington, January 12, 1818.

This is a course, said he, derogatory to the The Speaker laid before the house the following letter, which he had received from house, and injurious to the individuals, who, Joseph Watson, the witness who was yesterthough innocent, may be accounted otherday interrogated on the subject referred to wise by rumor. If suspicion rested on the mind of any member of malversation in office, let a committee be raised, as usual, to

Washington, 16th Jan. 1818. SIR-I comply with the injunction of the house, in placing at its disposal the letter alday to a question which was unexpectedly propounded. Although the letter will speak house would not at present proceed further | for itself, yet, in reference to myself, I should observe that at the time the question was answered, my impression was that the letter particularly mentioned that the person therein named was attached to the office of the Secretary of War: that impression must have originated at the time of reading the

letter, from the similarity of names. I beg leave, sir, to avail myself of this op- | fices, &c) portunity to explain the cause of my hesitating to answer the question above alluded to. I then considered it as irrelevant to the subject about which I had been sworn to testify, and hesitated for the purpose of canvassing my right to refuse an answer, and the expediency of subjecting myself to the implica-tions which would have been the concomi-

tants of that refusal. Unwilling to be dragged before the eye of proreed in the enquiry. He hoped and be-lieved that every branch of the government the public, on a question to which, (adverting to my pursuits) so much delicacy is atwas pure and incorruptible; but, said he, tached, I trust it will not derogate from the the smallest speculation having crept into | high respect I entertain for the honorable any department of our government, whether | body over which you, sir, have the honor to distinguished for authority or servitude, let | preside, that I would state that the informaus nip it in the bad; and if it be found to ex- tion which I have been called upon to afford, ist but in the lowest grades of service ,I shall | may be officially obtained from the Trearejoice: vice and immorality can be best at | surer's warrant book, and the report of the tacked and exterminated when in the germ. Secretary of War, which was some time Mr. Tallmadge was under the impression | since called for by the house. I will add, that it would be irregular in the house to however, that, regardless of the consequenpermit its attention to be drawn off from the | ces, I shall endeavor to acquit myself of any case of John Anderson to an entirely differ- duty which the injunction of the honorable ent subject. Enough had already transpir- house of representatives may require from ed, with some intimations he had heard, and me. I cannot refrain to express my belief indeed had seen in the public prints, to deter- | that there are Clerks who transact agency mine him, if no other member did, to sub- business, whose small salaries and large famit a proposition for enquiry into this sub milies cannot fail to palliate the improprie-

he highest sentiments of individual respect, offer a resolution to that effect; and suggestand to be, yours, &c.

JOS. WATSON. The Speaker said, the only point for the The letter enclosed states merely that he had employed Mr. L. Edwards to procure house to decide was, whether the housecertain claims for him at five dollars, each,

The letter having been read-Mr. Holmes, of Mass, offered for conside-

ration the following resolution: sire to preclude any investigation of the con-Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire whether any and what Clerks, or made and carried. other officers in either of the Departments or lation, he asked could there be between the in any office at the seat of the general government, have conducted improperly in heir official duties; and that the committee ave power to send for persons and papers.

This gave rise to a desultory debate of considerable length, when the question was fices had been in the habit of taking bribes. he did not see how that fact would make taken on the resolution, which was agreed to John Anderson more innocent or more guilby a large majority.

Monday, Jan. 19. On motion of Mr. Taylor, Armistead T. Mason had leave to withdraw his petition, contesting the election of C. F. Mercer, a might go to the destruction of their charac-

On motion of Mr. Harrison, the committer. In a proper manner, he added, none would more cheerfully second any motion tee on the Public Lands were directed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the state of Ohio to sell thirty-five sections of Mr. Holmes, of Mass. said he was well land heretofore granted to the said state for aware that, when under the influence of any the support of the Scioto Salt Works, but which are no longer useful for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Hopkinson, it was we may act wrongly. We were in a little

danger, said he, the other day, and should Resolved, That the committee on the Jutake caution from experience. When the diciary be instructed to inquire what fees question was first put to the witness, and he have been charged and received by the Dishesitated to answer, Mr. H. confessed he had trict Attorney of the Southern District of felt his curiosity excited, and he wished to the state of New York, in prosecutions hear his answer; but, when the suggestion brought by him against retailers of spirits. was made that the answer of the witness for vending them without license; and, also, might operate to injure the character of one what fees have been received and charged in who was entirely innocent, he said he had the same cases, by the other officers of the U. paused. Enough had occurred to convince States, in the courts of the United States, in him that an enquiry should be made, and the said Southern District of the state of he was about to put a motion to that effect New York, and that the said committee have on paper. But, on more mature considerapower to send for persons and papers. tion, he thought that the house would be

The amendments of the Senate to the bill more cool in the morning, and better prefixing the compensation of the Senators, Repared to act. He therefore moved to adpresentatives, and Delegates of the United States, were read and agreed to. Mr. Hugh Nelson, from the committee on

MILITARY APPROPRIATIONS. On motion of Mr. Lowndes, the house having resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill making appropriations for the support of the military establishment for out opposition, except one which provides for the appropriation of 35,000 dollars to compensate such brevet officers as may be placed in service in such situations as to en-The claims of the representatives of Caron | title them to pay according to their brevet de Beaumarchais, having been recommend- rank.

ed to the favorable consideration of the Le-This provision Mr. Lowndes moved to strike out of the bill Whereupon a debate arose on the expe-

concurring in the sentiments therein expresdiency of continuing this allowance, of consed, I now transmit copies of a representasiderable length. The motion was founded on the absence tion relative to it, received by the Secretary of State from the Minister of France, and of of any necessity for employing brevet officorrespondence on the subject between the | cers in situations, entitling them to pay be-Minister of the United States at Paris and | youd that attached to their lineal ranks, and was supported on that and other grounds. the Duke of Richelieu, enclosed with that It was opposed on the ground that, as the law now authorizes the employment and extra pay of such officers when commanding This Message, together with the petitions | separate posts, &c. it contains a compact of J. A. Chevallie, attorney for the heirs of which the government ought not to annul Caron de Beaumarchais, and the documents | between it and the officers; and also on the on file in the Clerk's office, relating thereto, ground, that, whilst the law exists, the ap-

propriations ought to be made accordingly. The motion to strike out this clause prevailed by a large majority. The remainder of the bill having been

gone through, the bill was reported to the house, and was ordered to be engrossed. And the house adjourned. Tuesday, Jan. 20.

Mr. Bassett, from a select committee, reported a bill for the relief of Commodore John Rogers, (reimbursing to him money reluded to in the answer given by me yester- covered by action by John Donnell, of Bal-

Mr. Sergeant, having obtained leave, reported a bill to amend the act incorporating the United States' Bank (authorising the Company to dispense with the signatures of the President and Cashier of the principal bank, from all notes issued from the several branches, and authorising the President and Cashier of the branches to sign and countersign the bills issued from their respective of-

Mr. Hurrison offered the following reso-

lution for consideration: Resolved, that a committee be appointed jointly with such committee as may be appointed by the Senate, to consider and report what measures it may be proper to adopt, to manifest the public respect for the memory of General Thaddeus Kosciusko formerly an officer in the service of the U States, and the uniform and distinguished

friend of liberty and the rights of man. [Mr. Harrison introduced this motion by some feeling remarks on the subject of it and by a view of the principal events of Gen. Kosciusko's life. We shall present them to our readers shortly.]

On motion of Forsyth, this resolution was ordered to lie on the table. The bill making appropriations for the ar-

rearages of military supplies, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. BREVET RANK. The house then resumed the consideration

whole, on the military appropriation bill for the year 1818. The question to concur in the amendment which strikes out the allowance of 35,000 which strikes out the allowance of 35,000 received from his counsel, every sentence of dollars to defray expence of extra pay to which was a fortress, every word a citadel brevet officers, who hold separate com- A man standing upon them may defy every

I have the honor, sir, to salute you with mands of districts or posts, according to their brevet rank-gave rise to much debate of considerable interest, and was at length decided by year and nays, the house agreeing to concur with the committee in striking out the provision for brevet pay, by a vote of 130 to 30, being a very decisive expression of the opinion of this house on the subject.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. Mr. Johnson of Ky, called up the commutation bill: but a motion to adjourn was

And the house adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 21. The house took up for consideration an amendment to the rules of the house, proposed by Mr. Bassett, the object of which was to designate more distinctly the orders of the day, and to make them peremptory, by the assignation of particular business to particular days. After some conversation it

The engrossed bills making appropriations for the military service, were read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate.

The house were engaged the remainder of the day, in committee of the whole, Mr. Smith, of Md. in the chair, on the bill to prescribe the effect of certain judicial records. The bill was opposed by Messrs. Pawling, Pindall, and Storrs, to whom Mr. Spencer

The committee rose, and reported the bill to the house, whereupon Mr. Forsyth, to try the principle of the bill, moved to postpone it indefinitely, which motion was carried. without debate. The bill was therefore re-

The house then adjourned.

Legislature of Virginia.

Thursday, Jan. 15. PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE.

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE FINAL DEBATE After transacting some other business. Mr. Chamberlayne called up the resolution to take Carter B. Page into custody.

Mr. Robertson (of Richmond) rose to submit a substitute (to the original resolution) in the following words:

The committee appointed on the part of the House of Delegates to act jointly with a committee of the Senate in examining the state and condition of the Bank of Virginia, and the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, and charged with the duty of investigating certain 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 provisions of the charter of the said bank; having made a report to this house, shewing that one of the witnesses called before that committee had refused to answer an interrogatory propounded to him for reasons assigned by him, and stated at length in the said report, and the matter aforesaid being referred to the house for further proceed-

Resolved, therefore by the House of Delegates, That while this house do not by any means arraign the motives of their committee, they feel it due to themselves, as well as to the citizen who refused to answer the interrogatory propounded to him, to declare, that the resolution of the 2d inst. did not authorise or contemplate an enquiry touching the private conduct, or private affairs of any director of the Farmers' Bank, or of any citizen of this commonwealth, but limited the investigation to the official conduct of such directors, and to mal-practices in the management of the funds of that bank.

Resolved, That the refusal on the part of the said witness to give any other or further answer than that stated in the said report, is no contempt of this House, nor is he liable to any prosecution for such refusal.

After a long and interesting debate in which Messrs. Robertson, Chamberlayne, Scott, Davis, Blackburn, Rives, Magill and Naylor were the principal speakers, The question was put on the motion for

postponing the matter till the 31st Marchand lost without divison. The question then recurred on the adop-

ion of Mr. Robertson's substitute-when Mr. Chamberlayne rose to reply to the arguments which had been advanced. H said he should prove two propositions: 1st, that the house had a right to exercise the power sought; and 2dly, that it ought to exercise it on the present occasion .- Ist, He contended, that though the house were not omnipotent, it had the power to protect itself from any indignity, and carry into execution any authority with which it was entrusted: why delegate any enquiry to a committee, unless the house will support them in making it?-He expatiated on this point with great emphasis-He then down to the case before the house; and a serted the right of this house to obtain light to direct the executive in the choice of the board of directors; he ridiculed the distinct tion taken between the private and official conduct of directors; and concluded with a warm and energetic denunciation of the practies of usury. - We are sorry that we cannot follow Mr. C. in his argument. Time for-

bids us, and we must hurry to a close. Mr. Crump (of C.) addressed the House in favor of the substitute. We regret that of the report of yesterday's committee of the | we cannot pursue him in a speech distinguished by its graceful and impressive eloquence He concluded with paying very high com-pliments to the opinion which Mr. Page had sault-he may defy the mountain torrent

d the ocean's storm. The question was then taken on the adop-The question was then taken on the adoption of the substitute, by ayes and noes, and zette of last Saturday, there is a proclamathe Missouri, the Illinois and the Mississippi. arried-Ayes, 123, Noes 41. Mr. Rives then offered the following reso-

Resolved, That the committee appointed to examine into the state and condition of be banks who were charged by a resolution the 2d inst. with an enquiry into certain 1-practices imputed to the Directors of the armers' Bank of Virginia in the managerom the further prosecution of the said

Mr. R. said the fate of the enquiry had aldy been decided by the question just takonce to a close.

Mr. Chamberlayne had now no objection this resolution. He agreed with the genleman from Nelson (Mr. Rives) that the nich, under a different name. st vote has virtually decided not only the fate of the committee, but of the nation. If he himself should ever be unfortunate enough to be again a member of this houseif he should ever have the folly to be a candidate again for a seat here, he never would again wrestle with those banking institutions. The House, Sir, have decided in their

Mr. Blackburn said he not only bowed to ne decision of the House, but he was not ve jor Nix, the officer commanding at Darien,

Mr. Chamberlayne said it was but an act January, 1818, stating that he (general f justice to confess an error into which he Gaines) had just received an express from had been betrayed. He would never again | Col. Arbuckle informing him that major listen to anonymous informers. He confes- Muhlenburg, who was ascending the Flint sed that the President of the Farmers' Bank river with three vessels, having on board a was one of those whom he had been led to suspect—but that man had thrown open his sions, &c. was attacked thirty miles below whole life to the investigation of the commit- Fort Scott by THELVE HUNDRED Indians tee. He had defied the utmost scrutiny-he and negroes, from both sides of the river, had come out pure and without a blemish .--Mr. C. said he was happy to render this public tribute of justice to an injured man. The House then adjourned.

Yesterday, in the House of Delegates, Mr.

Wyatt offered the following resolution. Resolved, as the opinion of this present | troops so defended themselves in the vessels, General Assembly, that the commissioners from the enemy, that they were perfectly composed by law for the purpose of selecting | safe. No man was killed or wounded only nine suitable characters as a part of the di- in the act of warping or casting anchor. rectors of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, Captain M'Intosh, who commanded a post be and they are hereby instructed to remove, | 21 miles from Fort Scott, with 40 men, was so far as is in their power, any director or attacked on the 15th ultimo, by between directors of the said Bank, who has been 2 and 300 Indians.-Captain M. defeated convicted, or is now suspected, of usurious, them without losing a single man, and has practices, especially shaving.

determined in the negative. The engrossed bill for "raising the wages | was killed, in consequence of which a num-

of certain officers of government," was tak- ber of the party under his command deserten up. A motion was made to fill one of the | ed and joined the hostile Indians. The draftblanks so as to raise the daily pay of the ed troops from this division were assemmembers of future assemblies from three to bling at Darien every day, and it was unfour dollars, and rejected, ayes 79, noes 89. derstood that they would march immediate-On putting the question upon the passage of | ly for Hartford. Gen. Glascock, at the head the bill, after some debate, it was lost, ayes | of 1000 men from this state, left Hartford

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21. LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Capt. Waite, in the fine ship Ann Maria, rrived this morning in forty days from Liverpool. The editors of the Gazette have received papers from London and Liverpool, to the 8th and 10th of December, from which, and from Lloyd's Lists and Prices Current, they give the following hasty sum

A bulletin of the King's health had been issued at Windsor, on the 11th of December, which states, that "his Majesty had been uniformly composed through the last month, and has enjoyed good general health, though his disorder continued unchanged,"

Orders had gone from the Secretary of State, to release from confinement a number of the prisoners from the Northern countries, who are imprisoned on charges | a kind of land which the people in New Engof high treason.

It appears from Dublin papers of the 3d that the typhus fever raged in certain parts of Ireland. In the space of 26 days, 246 patients were received into the fever hospital of Limerick, which considerably exceed- 30 of wheat, 2000 lbs. of tobacco, and the ed the number discharged in that interval.

M. Las Casas, the friend of Bonaparte, La-Chapelle. The Emperor of Austria had returned to | grow wild in great abundance,

Vienna, having performed a tour through great part of his dominions. Addresses of condolence to the Prince Regent, for the loss of the Princess, were

pouring in from all parts of Great Britain. LONDON, NOV. 23. age, should be conducted to the public place, and amply gratified with the bastinado, to give them a desire for wedlock .- This is the prelude to a new empire of women, which is about to be established among the barbarians; and it must be said that the education of the young men has commenced even before marriage.

A Russian commissioner, who came on board the Patricker Russian frigate from Revel, arrived in town vesterday, and immediately waited on the Spanish Ambassador to fulfil the instructions of his Government by resigning to his exellency the disposal of the Russian squadron which has just reached the British shores. In the first instance it will be ordered to Portsmouth, and after receiving on board some necessaries, it will proceed to Spain.

That measure whose propriety and adop- | village-but if I am able, I mean in the | tion we have so often urged and recommended, has at length taken place. In the Ga- beautiful prairie near this town, in view of tion, prohibiting all his Majesty's natural The soil is the richest and the prospect the born subjects, from serving in the armies or most delightful of any place. I have ever seen. navy of the South American Insurgents, and -I languish indeed for the society of my also, in the spirit of strict neutrality, equally | friends; but if we are to see each others faces prohibiting them from serving against the

The Prussian Consul at Antwerp has received notice, "that the Algerine squadron, nt of the funds of that bank, be discharg- having the plague on board, was seen on the 20th of October, off Cape St. Vincent, steering towards the north, to pursue Prussian

It is said, that, on board the vessel which It would be mercy to anticipate the sailed lately from Portsmouth for South w decay of nature, and bring the question | America, were a Colonel and his officers. non-commissioned officers and appointments for a regiment of Lancers.

Lavalette now resides six miles from Mu-According to the last census, the present population of France is 29,045,099 inhabi- is not stated that the Cherokees and their

SAVANNAH, Jan. 12. ANOTHER SKIRMISH WITH THE INDIANS.

An express reached Darien on Wednesday last, from major-general Gaines to madated at the mouth of the Oconee river, 5th detachment of United States' troops, provion the 19th ultimo. When the express left, which was on the 13th, the firing from both parties continued, at which time major Muhlenburg had three men killed and thirteen wounded; but there was not the least apprehension of any of the vessels being taking that were under his command.-The appointed President of the Branch Bank at Cashier.

since been relieved. There had also been a And the question being put thereupon was skirmish between the friendly and hostile savages, in which the chief of the former

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE. for the Indian nation on the 27th ultimo, in good order and high spirits. We understand the troops that were drafted from this city will take up their line of march on Wednesday next for Darien .- Republican.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, who some time since emigrated from Portsmouth, N. H. to the Western country, duted at St. Charles, near St. Louis, in the Missouri Territory.

" I have finally concluded to fix my famiy here. In point of healthiness, beauty of country, and fineness of land, I have seen no tuated by the Rivers, 40 miles from St. Louis, partnerships previously subsisting between and about 20 miles up the Missouri, which is navigable more than 3000 miles above this. The land about this town is the most delight- to the amount of more than a hundred thouful that can be imagined. Great part of it is | sand dollars. land have no idea of; an open, level plain of the richest possible soil, forty feet deep. perfectly free from bushes, and covered with grass higher than my head. On these fields the people get 80 bushels of corn, same quantity of hops to the fere, with no manure and very little cultivation. Where had arrived at Brussels, and set off for Aix- they have orchards they raise the most beautiful fruit imaginable,-Plumbs and hops

"As thousands of acres of the finest pasture lies open, every one keeps as many cows and horses as he chooses, and cuts any quantity of hay for them, where he pleases. And yet butter and cheese are higher here, than in New England .- This arises from the Algiers, the new Dey has commanded that one in a hundred knowing how to make as it was understood that many boats with hibiting an optical shew, is requested to all the unmarried many above 20 years of sheets are from 2.50 to 3 dol- valuable cargoes were then on the river. all the unmarried men, above 20 years of cheese. Mechanics get from 2 50 to 3 dollars a day. Land may now be had from 2 25 to 3 dollars the acre-but as emigrants are flowing in by hundreds, it will shortly rise in value. We are here, near the mouth of the Missouri, and the Illinois, and only 4 miles from the Mississippi. Goods are conveyed from hence to New Orleans cheaper than 50 miles back in the country to Boston -Wild game is abundant; I seldom go out without seeing a deer—and in a ride last Monday, I am confident I saw 500 turkeys. And yet the land is great part of it open, and looks like old fields. The country is as healthy, I think, as New Fngland, and I am inclined to think it more so for feeble people. I have my health better. The summers here are very hot, but the air is dry and healthy.
The winters are short and moderate. I am about trying to build me a brick house in the the voyage.

spring to have a log house and a farm on the no more in this world, let us so live, that we Insurgents in the armies of the King of | may have some ground to indulge the hope | that we may meet in heaven.

> St. Louis, Dec. 18. We have received information from Lawrence county, that the attack on the Osages by the confederate Indians has been more decisive than those conflicts which usually take place in their warfare. The Osages had removed from the neighborhood of Earhart's Saline towards their villages, where their Parthian mode of fighting could have more effect. They were however driven off the plain, leaving on the ground a number of dead and wounded and several horses. It

allies intend to follow up the blow.

LOSS OF THE MAIL.

Cincinnati, (Ohio) Jan. 5.

The eastern mail which left Cincinnati on Wednesday last, was lost in the east fork of the Little Miami. From the representations we have received of this affair, it appears to have been the result of carelessness in the carrier, who was unacquainted with the road. Many of our merchants will feel the loss severely. We understand the bags contained large remittances in bank paper.

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28.

BANK APPOINTMENTS. Thomas Griggs, jun. was on Monday last

Major James Stephenson, of Berkeley,

Cato Moore, Teller.

The Commutation Bill is at length rejected by a majority of two votes, in the house of reresentatives; and it is thus determined to abide by the original terms of contract with the soldier. We believe we do not err in saying, that the aversion to varying, in any manner, the terms of that contract, formed a preponderating argument on the minds of those who voted against the bill .- [Nat. Int.

January 22 .- On motion of Mr. Naylor- Printer. Resolved. That the committee of finance be instructed to enquire into the propriety and expediency of taxing, in some way, those branches of the Bank of the United States, which are now located in this commonwealth, or what other measures it may be proper and expedient to adopt with regard to those branches: and that they have leave to report earnestly requested to come forward immeby bill or otherwise.

case of Griswold vs. Waddington, was determined in favor of the latter. It was the ment. unanimous opinion of the court, that a state individuals belonging respectively to each. This is a leading case, and involves property

APPLICATION OF NAMES. . Two Jews were distinguished, one for his skill in boxing, and the other for his fondness of the fair sex .- A gentleman being asked to what tribe they belonged, answered, "I rather think that one is an Amorite and the other Essex Register.

Storm at New-Orleans .- The New-Orleans Gazette, of the 15th of Dec. states that "a tremendous storm was experienced at that port" on the 18th, Two or three vessels went ashore in the port, and the English ship, Speculation, loaded for Liverpool, was ashore some distance below. The river craft suffered severely, and distressing accounts were expected from the river above,

The daily consumption of coals in London for producing Gas amounts to 28 chaldrons, by which 75,000 lights are supplied, each utmost importance to him, and not altogeequal to the light of six candles.

It is asserted in the Delaware Gazette, that of about eleven hundred passengers, who embarked on board of the ship April, Capt. DE CROOT, at Amsterdam, which ves! sel is now lying at New-Castle, about five hundred died, many of them before they departed from Europe! Such as were unable to advance the money for their passage, who survive, are still detained on board in the most deplorable condition; several of whom are children, who have lost their parents on

MARRIED, on Thursday evening the 22d inst by the Rev. B. Allen, Mr. ARMI-STEAD BECKHAM, of Harper's-Ferry, to Miss JANE FRAME, of this place.

The same evening at Leesburgh, by the Rev. Mr. Littlejohn, Mr. DANIEL P. CON-RAD, merchant of that place, to Miss MARY ANN RICHARDS, of Portsmouth, N. H.

> Thomas W. Hawkins. HATTER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in Smithfield, in the shop lately occupied by Mr. Philip Stone, where he has on hand, and will constantly keep, a general assortment of hats, consisting of Beaver, Castor, Roram and Wool, which he will warrant to be equal at least to any in the United States; having settled a correspondence with the principal Fur Merchants in the cities of New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, he can at the shortest notice command the first quality the market ar fords .- Orders from any part of the country, or state, executed with the strictest punctuality, for cash, or a short credit. N. B. The highest price given for all

kinds of furs. Smithfield, Jan. 28 .- 6t.

NOTICE.

I have rented Dr. Straith's saw and grist mills for the present year. They are now both in complete order, and capable of doing a great deal of work. The saw mill I am certain from the trial I have made, can cut from eight hundred to a thousand feet of inch plank a day. In a few days a very excellent country bolt will be fixed, when I shall be ready to bolt rye, buckwheat, and flour for domestic use as well as grind corn. The closest attention will be given, and they who choose to favor me with their work may expect to have it done without delay, on the most reasonable terms, and I trust done to their satisfaction.

GEORGE EVANS. Bullskin, Jan 28,-tf-

BOATING.

THE subscriber informs the Farmers and Millers that he has removed his boating stand from the Old Furnace to the island near Harper's Ferry, in the Shenandoah, where he is ready to receive flour to boat to George Town and Alexandria.

JOHN PEACHER.

LOST, A Gold Chain and Seal. A suitable reward will be given to any one who will return said property, or afford information whereby it can be recovered. Apply to the

Take Notice. ALL those indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or book account, are diately and settle the same, as further indulgence cannot be expected. It is hoped that strict attention will be paid to the above re-Law Intelligence .- At the term of the su- quest, particularly as it is well known the utpreme court now sitting at Albany, the great ter impossibility of conducting the mercantile business to advantage without prompt pay-

A Boy from fourteen to sixteen years place that I like so well. This village is si- of war between two countries, dissolves all of age, of good parentage, and who can come well recommended for his steady habits, will be taken as an assistant in the above business. CHARLES GIBBS.

Charlestown, Jan. 14.

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 previ-

ous to the first day of May 1818.
WM. DAVISON, Col. Rev. 9th Dis. Va. Collector's Office, Winchester, Jan. 3, 1818.

Mr. Jonathan Parks,

WHO tarried some time in this place, in inform me of his place of residence, and soforth, on or before the first of February next; otherwise I shall be under the necessity of disclosing some circumstances of the ther unimportant to the public.
W. D. BELL.

Hagers Town, Md. Dec. 9, 1817.

Wanted Immediately, A Lad, about 16 or 17 years of age, as an apprentice to the Hatting Business. JOHN GEPHART. Charles-Town, Jan. 21.

> Blank Attachments For sale at this Office.

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 pub-

It has long been a desideratum with that class of citizens in the middle and more. frame, boarded on both sides in the roughest northern states, who are concerned in any kind of mechanical operations, that depend on water for the moving power, to be in pos-session of some easy and effectual plan, for preventing the loss sustained in the destruction of wheels, and the frequent interruplation 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, & 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

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 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 slacking 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 Farenheit, must part with at least 42 deg. of tempera-ture 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 to 74 deg. These facts being well understood, it led to the conclusion, that if it were stood, it led to the conclusion, that if it were acted by the other. 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 temperaabsolutely impossible for any more to be formed; but it appeared, on a fair calculation, that if only a small part could be re-tained, 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 succeed. ing 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 high-er, 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 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 improved; 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 water, 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

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 mercu- | FALL & WINTER GOODS. ry was 12 to 14 deg, below zero, on Fahren heit'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 stopt, our flour mill wheel at Triadelphia was completely preserved from ice, by a very slight 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, (tho' 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 external cold air will rush in at the bottom of the opening, and expel the internal warm air in a strong current at the

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 raise another pound of water from 32 deg. time; the very instant the one begins to

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 benefitted.

T. MOORE.

Brookville, Md. 7 12 mo. 22, 1817.5

NEW STORE. THE subscribers have commenced the mercantile business at Lectown, where they are now opening, and for sale, a handsome

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

CHAS. & JOHN STRIDER. December 17.

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

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 t to their advantage to give us a call. CARLALE & DAVIS.

December 17.

BLANK DEEDS For sale at this Office

The subscribers have just received a very large assortment of

VERY CHEAP GOODS, urchased 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 waggons, a very extensive assortment of

Ladies Shoes and Boots; -ALSO-Children's Bootees 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,

> 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 in vited to come and supply themselves with such articles as may be wanted, and it is believed, they will find the terms here as good and as much to their satisfaction and interest as any where else in the state.

BAKER TAPSCOTT, & CO.

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 Fanlens, Cottons, Linens, and Silks, (many Fancy Articles among them,) Hard Ware and wise suits will be instituted to March term Cutlery, Queen's, China and Glass Ware,

FRESH TEAS, and many articles in the Grocery and Li quor 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.

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 expe rience in the most extensive Hat Manufac tories in the Union, that he will be enabled

HAMMOND & BROWN,

to give general satisfaction.

RESPECTIVILLY 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 | the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered

MERCHANDISE,

of almost every description, which was purchased at the most favorable time, and on the P. Craghill do not pay, convey away, or semost 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 for two moths successively, and posted at the shall ever take a delight in shewing them to any person who may do them the favor of ferson calling and pricing them-permitting them to judge for themselves. December 30.

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.

January 6, 1818.

JOHN MOYER.

JUST RECEIVED.

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

Wine, Cordial, and Whisley, Coffee, Sugar, and Tea, Candles, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Filberts, Almonds, Saltpeter. Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Powder, Shot Flints, Window Glass. Segors, Chewing & Smoking Tobacco, &c. &c. With a large assortment of

China and Queen's Ware. CARLILE & DAVIS.

CHEAP FALL GOODS.

The Subscribers are now opening a very COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods. which they offer for sale at the most reduced prices, for cash or country produce. They will also receive

Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, and Flax Seed. in payment of debts, at the market price. · JOHN R. FLAGG, & Co. Charlestown, Nov. 5.

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 LLEWELLIN.

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 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 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 pantalogns, an eld 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 Tennesse.

JOHN SPANGLER, Jailer. Nov. 12.

Jefferson County, to wit. November Court, 1817. Thomas S. Bennett, Complainant,

James Anderson and William P. Crag-Defendants. IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendant James Anderson not have ing 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 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. cret 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. door of the court house of said county of Jel-

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.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. X.]

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1818.

of every such session and meeting, and, that test against the cession of Florida to this

due and payable at the time of passing this

act. And in case any member of the Se-

nate has been, is or shall be, detained by

stekness, on his journey to or from such ses-

sion 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 allow-

ance. 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 servi-

ces, receive, in addition to his compensation

as a member of the Senate, eight dollars for

every day he has attended or shall attend

the Sanate: Provided always, That no Se-

nator 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 al-

so, That no Senator shall receive more for

going to, and returning from, the meeting of

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That at

every session of Congress, after the said

third day of March, one thousand eight hun-

dred 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 mile-, of the estimated distance, by

the most usual road, from his place of iest-dence to the seat of Congress, at the com-

mencement and end of every such session

and meeting, and that all sums for travel, al-

delegates, shall be certified by the Speaker;

and the same shall be passed as public ac-

counts, and paid out of the public Treasury.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted. That

all nets and parts of acts, on the subject of

of the territories, be, and the same are here-

by repealed, from and after the third day of

H. CLAY,

JOHN GAILLARD.

JAMES MONROE,

INTERESTING.

Milledgeville, Jan. 13 - We learn, from

a respectable source, that there is no imme-

January 22, 1818-Approved,

Speaker of the house of representatives.

President of the Senate pro tempore.

the Senate, on the fourth day of March last,

than if this act had not been passed.

[No. 513.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY AN ACT allowing compensation to the lished a pamphlet, said to be ably written, is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be naid 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

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, dollars, for every day he has attended or contend with us single handed; and this the work or garrison, and having suffered designated, will be continued until forbid, shall attend the Senate, and shall also be al- threat is strongly corroborated by the fact from our shot, retired. Capt. M'Intosh's and charged accordingly.

85- 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 in-formation of such trespassing on said lots, so they can be prosecuted. JOHN MOYER

January 6, 1818.

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.

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Take Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or book account, are of representatives shall be entited to receive, carnestly requested to come forward imme- in addition to his compensation as a repre- people, were the old Red Sticks from the month's tour of duty, in the service of the diately and settle the same, as further indul- sentative, eight dellars, for every day he has gence cannot be expected. It is hoped that attended or shall attend the house: Provided strict attention will be paid to the above re- always. That no representative or delequest, particularly as it is well known the ut- gate shall be allowed a sum exceeding the talk, met the Mickasukies at the half way ter impossibility of conducting the mercantile rate of eight dollars a day, from the end of ground coming with a peace talk to us. business to advantage without prompt pay-

A Boy from fourteen to sixteen years of age, of good parentage, and who can come well recommended for his steady habits, will be taken as an assistant in the above business. CHARLES GIBBS. Charlestown, Jan. 14.

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9th Dis. Va. Collector's Office, Winchester, Jan. 3, 1818.

Thomas W. Hawkins,

HATTER, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in Smithfield, in the shop lately occupied by Mr. Philip Stone, where he has on hand, and will constantly keep, a general assortment of hats, consisting of Beaver, Castor, Roram and Wool, which he will warrant to be equal at least to any in the United States; having settled a correspondence with the principal Fur Merchants in the cities of New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, he can at the shortest notice command the first quality the market affords .- Orders from any part of the country, or state, executed with the strictest punctuality, for cash, or a short credit. N. B. The highest price given for all

kinds of furs. Smithfield, Jan. 28 .- 6t.

ed to by the Spanish Minister, who has pubmembers of the Senate, members of the for the purpose of showing that his govern- ordered, and have reason to believe are on House of Representatives of the U. States, ment is right in advancing such pretensions, and to the Delegates of the territories, and and that ours is wrong in rejecting them. will be taken up the river in keel boats, serepealing all other laws on that subject Thus the matter rests at present. Spain is cured against the enemy's shot. Be it enacted by the Senate and House | no doubt induced to persist in these arrogant of Representatives of the United States of demands, from a helief, that she will not America in Congress assembled, That, at stand alone, in the event of a rupture. In- been attacked and surrounded for several every session of Congress, and every meet- deed, her Minister has intimated in the late | days, by a large party; but although the ing of the Senate, in the recess of Congress, unpublished correspondence on this subject, | Captain's force amounted to no more than after the third day of March, in the year one if we are correctly informed, that his gothousand eight hundred and seventeen, each vernment has nothing to fear from a war loss of a man. The Indians finding them-Senator shall be entitled to receive eight with the United States, as it will not have to selves unable to make any impression upon lowed eight dollars for every twenty miles, that Great Britain and France have offered of estimated distance, by the most usual their mediation in the pending controversy road, from his place of residence to the seat between us-but it is not true, that the for-

all sums for travel, already performed, to be country. Copy of a letter from General Mitchell, A-

gent of Indian Affairs, to the Governor of this state, dated Creek Agency, 8th Ja-

has returned; and the enclosed is the sub- took off some three or four negroes." stance of his report, which I received by ex-

vails about the safety with which travellers can pass through the nation. It is my opi-Alabama, by this place and Fort Mitchell, but. I would not advise travellers to use the road from Fort Perry to Fort Gaines; or the Big Bend of Ocmulgee. indeed any road as low down as Fort Gaines for the present.

ery obedient servant, D. B. MITCHELL, Agent I. A.

His Ex: WM. RABUN, Governor, Sc. Talk of Tustennugee Hopoie, and Hopoie Hairo, to the Agent of Indian Affairs for

the Creek Nation. FORT MITCHELL, Dec. 30. 1817. ready performed, to be due and payable at | sent to the Mickasukies has returned with the time of passing this act. And in case any | an answer to our Talk. The Mickasukies representative or delegate has been, is, or | say it was not them that began the war. shall be, detained by sickness, on his jour. They were sitting down in peace, and the ney to or from the session of Congress, or, | white people came on them in the night and after his arrival, has been, is, or shall be, fired on them. The Mickasukies are still your excellency, to furnish an additional deunable to attend the house of representa- setting down in their town and doing no mis- tachment of militia, to consist of four battatives, he shall be entitled to the same daily | chief, and waiting to see if the white people | lions of infantry, with four companies of ri-Upper towns, them that turned hostilities | United States. last war. The man that was sent to the Mickasukies (Hopoie Haijo, with a peace one session, to the time of his taking his seat | Mr. Hamley and Mr. Doyle were taken prisoners-Hopoie Haijo saw them. Tusten-

nugee Chapco has gone to relieve them, and Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That carry them to the Fort at St. Marks. the said compensation, which shall be due to the members of the Senate, shall be cer-I have sent you this little talk now; our His Ex: Governor Rabun. meeting that you appointed will scon be, tified by the President thereof, and that and then every thing will be made strait: which shall be due to the representatives and We hear that the army has crossed at Hartford. The Cheehaws have received two tents-and wish the army could be stopped until our meeting is over. compensation to members of the Senate and (Signed) TUSTENNUGEE HOPOIE. of the house of representatives, and delegates

(Signed) HOPOIE HAIJO. peace with the Seminoles."

FROM THE ARMY. An express arrived at the executive office vesterday, with the following despatch from

General Caines. Head-Quarters, Hartford, Georgia, ?

January 8th, 1818. Sir-I received on my way to this place diate prospect of the United States getting the 5th inst. from Liet. Col. Arbuckle, reports of the state of his command up to the possession of Florida. Spain is so unrea-21st December-by which I learn that the sonable in her demands, as to preclude the hope of making an equitable arrangement detachment with transports under Maj. Muhwith her. She professes a willingness to lenburg had been attacked about thirty sell Florida, but on conditions, to which this miles below Fort Scott by a force of Indians country can never assent. Besides exacting and blacks, estimated at from 8 to 1200six millions of dollars, (out of which she pro- that the firing had continued from both sides mises to pay for commercial speliations) she of the river from the 15th to the 19th Derequires, as a sine qua non, that the Missis- | cember, and that our loss amounted to 2 sippi (mark this!) shall be the boundary of | killed and 13 wounded-the loss of the encher Mexican dominions These terms, we my not known. The vessels were so fortifigovernment. It is understood however, that from the enemy's shot, except when carrying about half the above sum was offered, toge- out the anchors to warp, or when working

Louisiana. This proposition was not acced- | serious consequences to our troops abovetheir supplies being sufficient for sometime the way, are expected to arrive; and which

> A small work commanded by Captain Milntosh, 12 miles above Fort Scott, had forty, he maintained his work without the command has since been withdrawn.

A friendly Chief Wm Perryman, having raised a considerable party of warriors on of Congress, at the commencement and end, mer power has so far interfered, as to pro- the Chatahochie, 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. Hambly and Doyle. It is re-ported, 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 SIR-The Messenger who was sent below Trader's Hill, a few days past, killed a woto propose terms of peace to the Seminoles, man, whose name I have not learned, and

I had previously ordered a detachment of artillery, with two companies of the militia, The friendly Chiefs and warriors are to drawn from Maj. Gen. Floyd's division, to meet me at this place on the 11th instant, take a post at Trader's Hill, for the defence and I have great hopes that our differences of that settlement. I have reason to believe with the Seminoles can, with their assistance, the artillery arrived at the Hill about the time the murder was committed, and the mi-I understand that much apprehension pre- litis soon after; and that the Indians were

The residue of the militia taken from Maj. nion that there is not the least danger in tra- | Gen. Floyd's division (five companies) are velling the road from Fort Hawkins to the | ordered to this place, for the purpose of reinforcing Gen. Glascock's command, excepting one company, which will be posted near

The detachment under Brigadier Gen-Glascock, delayed by rainy weather, bad I am, with high respect and esteem, your | 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 detach-ment 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 My Friend-The Messenger which was | 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 alone upon the strict observance of

I have therefore to request the favor of

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

sisting the detachment I have the honor to be, with high consideration and respect, your obedient servant, EDMOND P. GAINES,

Maj. Gen. Com'g.

We 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 furletters from the army, and they had no body | nished, because it is believed there are not to read them, and they don't know the con- so many in the state; and there is no likelihood, at this inclement season, of their volunteering. From the defects of our militia laws, with regard to the election of officers, it will be impossible to organize the infantry, General Mitchell, in a letter to the editors | and march them to the place of rendezvous, of this paper, dated the 9th instant, observes | by the first of next month. The troops cal--"There does not appear to be any thing | led for, we are informed, will be taken from new in this quarter, except the prospect of Byne's, Bell's (of Oglethrope) and Glascock's

* This does not accord very well with the late pacific professions of the Indians .-

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

VERY IMPORTANT NEWS. From the Kingdom of New Grenadu, and Carthagena, its provincial sea port.

SAMANO, lately named Vice-Roy, and residing at Santa Fe de Bogota, the capital of ner Mexican dominions these terms of the Kingdom, officially has communicated to understand, were promptly rejected by our ed with bulwarks as to secure our troops the Kingdom, officially has communicated to government. It is understood however, that from the enemy's shot, except when carrying Montalvo, the Vice Roy of the said Kingdom, exercising the functions of said office, ther with a relinquishment of our right to the disputed territory lying beyond the river the loss of a vessel is not apprehended; may assume the command; that it is impossible for him longer to sustain the Kingdom, sible for him longer to sustain the Kingdom,