

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. X.]

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[No. 514.]

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the commencement, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance—No paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the Editor, until arrearages are paid. Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements sent to the office without having the number of times for which they are to be inserted, designated, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly. All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, January 26.

Mr. Johnson, of Ken from the military committee, reported a bill respecting the organization of the army of the U. States, and for other purposes; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Parry, of Mass from the committee on expenditures respecting the public buildings, reported the following bill:

A bill to provide for erecting additional buildings for the accommodation of the respective departments.

Be it enacted, &c. That the commissioner of the public buildings cause to be erected, under the direction of the president of the United States, two buildings suitable for offices for the executive departments, to be placed north of the buildings at present occupied by those departments, and on a line parallel therewith: each of said buildings to contain forty rooms of convenient size.

Sec. 2. Is merely a section making an appropriation.

The bill was twice read and committed.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. H. Nelson in the chair, on the bill "to amend an act, entitled an act, respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters."

The bill is one of considerable importance to the holders of slave property, particularly, as going to make that law efficacious, which is at present little better than nominal.

Much discussion took place on the details of this bill, which were explained and illustrated by Mr. Pindall, of Virginia, and by several other gentlemen. Some amendments were made to the bill, the discussion of which occupied the whole of the day's sitting, and was not concluded, when

The committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again; and

The house adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 27.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Va. the committee on post offices and post-roads were instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a post-road from South Quay, in Nansemond county, Va. to the court house of Isle of Wight county, to the town of Smithfield, in the same county.

On motion of Mr. Claiborne, the same committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a post road from Huntsville, in Alabama, to the falls of the Black Warrior; thence to Fort St. Stephens; also, another route from Fort St. Stephens, or Fort Stoddard, to Fort Mont gomery; thence by way of Fort Claiborne to Fort Jackson, and from thence to intersect the first mentioned route at Huntsville.

On motion of Mr. Carroll, the same committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of extending the post route from Lilly-plain, in King William county, Va. to Halesville, in the same county.

On motion of Mr. Hogg, the same committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of altering the route from Liberty, in Smith county, Ten. to Lebanon, so as to pass through Maryville, in Wilson county.

On motion of Mr. Mason, of Mass. Resolved, That the claim of the state of Massachusetts for expenditures for their militia for their services during the late war, together with the documents on the files of this house, be referred to a select committee, to consider and report thereon.

On motion of Mr. Burwell, Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to lay before this house a statement of the claims of the state of Massachusetts for the expenses of calling out the militia of that state, during the late war, and the reasons why those claims have not been settled by that department.

Wednesday, January 28.

The order of the day on the bill "respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," having been announced—

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a very large assortment of

VERY CHEAP GOODS,

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

Ladies Shoes and Boots;

—ALSO—

Children's Boots and Shoes, Winter Bonnets, Imperial and other Slaws, Fresh Teas, Brass Andirons, &c.

As usual our assortment of

Groceries, Liquors, & Medicines,

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

W. & J. LANE.

November 19.

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—Linen—red—Silks—(many Fancy Articles among them.) Hard Ware and Cutlery, Queens's China and Glass Ware.

FRESH TEAS,

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

Books and Stationary,

with many other desirable articles.

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

BROWN & LUCAS.

January 6.

JOHN GEPHART,

HATTER,

Charlestown, Virginia,

KEEPS constantly for sale, a general assortment of

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

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

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

December 31.

A Runaway in Custody.

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

DICK,

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

JOHN SPANGLER, Jailor.

Nov. 12.

Jefferson County, to wit.

November Court, 1817.

Thomas S. Bennett, Complainant,

vs

James Anderson and William P. Craig Defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

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

A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT G. HITE, Clk.

December 3.

Blank Attachments

For sale at this Office.

RETIREMENT IN WINTER.

Howl on, ye winds, that rudely hurl
The storm about my cot;
Ill closer press my lovely girl,
And bless my happy lot.

Though you unroof our little shed,
I'll fold her from her face;
While love, the guardian of our breasts
Shall all your force assuage.

I'll tell her, fiercer storms shall rend
The proud, ambitious great;
Whose lofty heads must learn to bend
Amidst the pomp of state.

Well envy not the rich, my girl,
The proud, the great, the gay;
But learn to live and love as well—
Nay, better far than they.

Richer than theirs our hearts shall be,
And purer far our bliss;
Then let the great ones envy me,
When these sweet lips I kiss.

Tho' mutual toll must spread our board,
Content and peace shall bless it;
And, if no rank and joys afford,
Why, let the lordling gress it.

GENERAL HARRISON'S SPEECH.

The following were the observations of Mr. HARRISON, on introducing the motion for honouring the memory of Kosciusko, on the 20th ult.

The public papers have announced an event which is well calculated to excite the sympathy of every American bosom. Kosciusko, the martyr of liberty, is no more! We are informed that he died at Lieure, in France, some time in October last. In tracing the events of this great man's life, we find in him that consistency of conduct which is the more to be admired as it is so rarely to be met with. He was not at one time the friend of mankind, & at another the instrument of their oppression; but he preserved throughout his whole career those noble principles which distinguished him in its commencement—which influenced him at an early period of his life to leave his country and his friends, and—in another hemisphere to fight for the rights of humanity.

Kosciusko was born and educated in Poland, of a noble and distinguished family—a country where the distinctions in society are perhaps carried to greater lengths than in any other. His creator had, however, endowed him with a soul capable of rising above the narrow prejudices of a cast, and breaking the shackles which a vicious education had imposed on his mind.

When very young, he was informed by the voice of fame that the standard of liberty had been erected in America—that an insulted and oppressed people had determined to be free, or perish in the attempt. His ardent and generous mind caught, with enthusiasm, the holy flame, and from that moment he became the devoted soldier of liberty.

His rank in the American army afforded him no opportunity greatly to distinguish himself. But he was remarkable throughout his service, for all the qualities which adorn the human character. His heroic valor in the field, could only be equalled by his moderation and affability in the walks of private life. He was idolized by the soldiers for his bravery, and beloved and respected by the officers for the goodness of his heart, and the great qualities of his mind.

Contributing greatly by his exertions, to the establishment of the independence of America, he might have remained, and shared the blessings it dispensed, under the protection of a chief who loved and honored him, and in the bosom of a grateful and affectionate people.

Kosciusko had, however, other views—It is not known that, until the period I am speaking of, he had formed any distinct idea of what could, or indeed what ought, to be done for his own. But in the revolutionary war he drank deeply of the principles which produced it. In his conversations with the intelligent men of our country, he acquired new views of the science of government and the rights of man. He had seen too that to be free it was only necessary that a nation should will it, and to be happy it was only necessary that a nation should be free. And was it not possible to procure these blessings for Poland? For Poland the country of his birth, which had a claim to all his efforts, to all his services? That unhappy nation groaned under a complication of evils which has scarcely a parallel in history. The mass of the people were the abject slaves of the nobles—the nobles, torn into factions, were alternately the instruments and the victims of their powerful and ambitious neighbors—By intrigue, corruption, and force, some of its fairest provinces had been separated from the Republic, and the people, like bees, transferred to foreign despots, who were again watching for a favorable moment for a second dismemberment. To regenerate people thus debased—to obtain for a country thus circumstanced, the blessings of liberty and independence, was work of as much difficulty as danger. But to a mind like Kosciusko's, the difficulty and danger of an enterprise served as stimulants to undertake it.

The annals of these times give us no detailed account of the progress of Kosciusko in accomplishing his great work, from the period of his return from America to the adoption of the new constitution of Poland,

in 1781. This interval, however, of apparent inaction, was most usefully employed to illumine the mental darkness which enveloped his countrymen. To stimulate the ignorant and bigoted peasantry with the hope of future emancipation—to teach a proud but fallacious nobility that true glory is only to be found in the paths of duty and patriotism—interests the most opposed, prejudices the most stubborn, and habits the most inveterate, were reconciled, dissipated, and broken, by the ascendancy of his virtues and example. The storm which he had foreseen, and for which he had been preparing, at length burst upon Poland. A feeble and unpopular government bent before its fury, and submitted itself to the Russian yoke of the invader. But the nation disdained to follow its example; in their extremity every eye was turned on the hero who had already fought their battles—the sage who had enlightened them, and the patriot who had set the example of personal sacrifices to accomplish the emancipation of the people.

Kosciusko was unanimously appointed generalissimo of Poland, with unlimited powers, until the enemy should be driven from the country. On his virtue the nation reposed with the utmost confidence; and it is some consolation to reflect, amidst the general depravity of mankind, that two instances, in the same age, have occurred, where powers of this kind were employed solely for the purposes for which they were given. It is not my intention, sir, to follow the Polish chief through the career of glory which, for a considerable time, crowned his efforts. Guided by his talents, and led by his valor, he undisciplined, by armed militia charged with effect the veteran Russian and Prussian; the mailed cuirassiers of the great Frederick, for the first time, broke and fled before the lighter & appropriate cavalry of Poland. He filled the breasts of the patriots. After a long night, the dawn of an apparently glorious day broke upon Poland. But, to the discerning eye of Kosciusko the light which it shed was of that sickly and portentous appearance, indicating a storm more dreadful than that which he had resisted.

He prepared to meet it with firmness, but with means entirely inadequate. To the advantage of numbers, of tactics, of discipline, and inexhaustible resources, the combined despoils had secured a faction in the heart of Poland. And, if that country can boast of having produced its Washington, it is disgraced also by giving birth to a second Arnold. The day at length came which was to decide the fate of a nation and a hero—Heaven, for wise purposes, determined that it should be the last of Polish liberty. It was decided, indeed, before the battle commenced. The traitor Poniski, who covered with a detachment the advance of the Polish army, abandoned his position to the enemy, and retreated.

Kosciusko was astonished, but not dismayed. The disposition of his army would have done honor to Hannibal. The succeeding conflict was terrible. When the talents of the general could no longer direct the mingled mass of combatants, the arm of the warrior was brought to the aid of his soldiers—He performed prodigies of valor. The fabled prowess of Ajax, in defending the Grecian ships, was realized by the Polish hero. Nor was he badly seconded by his troops—As long as his voice could guide, or his example fire their valor, they were irresistible. In this unequal contest Kosciusko was long seen, and finally lost to our view.

"Hope for a season bade the world farewell,
"And Freedom shriek'd when Kosciusko fell!"

He fell, covered with wounds, but still survived. A Cossack would have pierced his breast, when an officer interposed—"Suffer him to execute his purpose," said the bleeding hero. "I am the devoted soldier of my country, and will not survive its liberties." The name of Kosciusko struck to the heart of the Tartar, like that of Marius upon the Cimbrian warrior. The uplifted weapon dropped from his hand.

Kosciusko was conveyed to the dungeons of Petersburg; and, to the eternal disgrace of the empress Catharine, she made him the object of her vengeance, when he could be no longer the object of her fears. Her more generous son restored him to liberty. The remainder of his life has been spent in virtuous retirement. Whilst in this situation in France, an anecdote is related of him which strongly illustrates the command which his virtues and his services had obtained over the minds of his countrymen.

In the late invasion of France, some Polish regiments, in the service of Russia, passed through the village in which he lived. Some pillaging of the inhabitants brought Kosciusko from his cottage. "When I was a Polish soldier," said he, addressing the plunderers, "the property of the peaceful citizen was respected." "And who art thou?" said an officer, "who addresses us with this tone of authority?" "I am Kosciusko." There was magic in the word. It ran from corps to corps. The march was suspended. They gathered round him, and gazed, with astonishment and awe, upon the mighty ruin he presented. "Could it indeed be this hero," whose fame was identified with that of their country? A thousand interesting reflections burst upon their minds; they remembered his patriotism, his devotion to liberty, his triumphs, and his glorious fall. Their iron hearts were softened, and the tear of sensibility trickled down their weather-beaten faces. We can easily conceive, sir, what would be the feelings of the hero himself in such a scene. His great heart must have heaved with emotion to find

himself once more surrounded by the companions of his glory; and that he would have been upon the point of saying to them—Behold your general, come once more to lead you on to laurel'd victory, "To fame, to freedom." The delusion could have lasted but for a moment. He was himself, alas! a miserable cripple; and, for them! they were no longer the soldiers of liberty, but the instruments of ambition and tyranny. Overwhelmed with grief at the reflection, he would retire to his cottage, to mourn afresh over the miseries of his country.

Such was the man, sir, for whose memory I ask from an American Congress a slight tribute of respect. Not, sir, to perpetuate his fame—but our gratitude. His fame will last as long as liberty remains upon the earth; as long as a votary offers incense upon her altar, the name of Kosciusko will be invoked. And if, by the common consent of the world, a temple shall be erected to those who have rendered most service to mankind, if the statue of our great countryman shall occupy the place of the "Most-Worthy," that of Kosciusko will be found by his side, and the wreath of laurel will be entwined with the palm of virtue to adorn his brow.

HAMMOND & BROWN,

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

MERCHANDISE,

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

December 30.

Cheaper than any Yet!

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

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

AUCTION GOODS,

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

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

CARLILE & DAVIS,

December 17.

NEW STORE.

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

CHEAP GOODS,

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

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

CHAS. & JOHN STRIDER.

December 17.

Public Invitation.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, at THEIR

CHEAP STORE,

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

GOODS,

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

BAKER TAPSCOTT, & CO.

Nov. 13.

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.

ated under the authority of the King of Naples.
The house then resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the recovery of fugitive slaves, &c. the question being on its passage.
The debate on this subject was renewed and continued until a late hour; after which the question was taken on the passage of the bill, by yeas and nays—yeas 84, nays 60—and the bill sent to the Senate for concurrence.
The house then adjourned to Monday.

Legislature of Virginia.

From the Richmond Enquirer, of Feb. 3.

On Friday and Saturday, the House of Delegates were busied on local and private bills.—The committee on Finance have reported a resolution in relation to laying a tax on the branches of the Bank of the United States.—Mr. Garrett Minor of Fredericksburg contests the eligibility of Mr. C. L. Stevenson to a seat in the H. of D. upon the ground of his acting as attorney for the commonwealth. The question is referred to the committee of privileges and elections. Mr. Bowyer, from the committee of privileges and elections, has reported a bill, defining what shall be considered a contempt to either house of the General Assembly, or to any superior or inferior court, and prescribing the punishment for such offences.
Yesterday, in the H. of D. on motion of Mr. Bowyer, "Resolved that when this House adjourns on Saturday the 11th inst. it will adjourn until the 31st day of March next."
Engrossed bills—"authorising the executive to lease the foundry and boring mill, and for other purposes"—and "concerning the judges of the superior courts of chancery"—were passed by the House of Delegates.

February 3.

Mr. Bowyer, from the committee of privileges and elections, presented a report, which was read as follows:
The committee of privileges and elections have according to order had under consideration the memorial of Garrett Minor complaining of the undue election of Carter L. Stevenson, returned to serve as a delegate from the county of Spotsylvania in this present General Assembly, agreed upon a report, and come to resolutions thereupon.
Your committee beg leave to report that the only testimony before them touching the eligibility of the said Carter L. Stevenson to a seat in your house at the time of the election for the county of Spotsylvania, held by order of a writ from the house of delegates dated the 16th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, is from the memorial of the said Garrett Minor, which they deem sufficient.
It appears also to your committee from the memorial aforesaid that Carter L. Stevenson at the time of the election was the attorney for the commonwealth for the counties of King and Queen, Essex, Caroline, and Spotsylvania, regularly appointed by the judge for that district.
Resolved, Therefore as the opinion of this committee, that Carter L. Stevenson under the 14th section of the constitution of this state, was not duly elected to serve in this present General Assembly, he at the time of his election holding the lucrative office of attorney for the commonwealth for the counties aforesaid.
Resolved, Also as the opinion of this committee, that the memorial of Garrett Minor, complaining of the undue election of Carter L. Stevenson returned to serve as a member from the county of Spotsylvania in this present General Assembly, is reasonable.
Resolved, Also, as the opinion of this committee, that the seat of the said Carter L. Stevenson is vacated, and that a writ of election should issue to supply the said vacancy.
The said resolutions being twice read, were, on questions severally put thereupon, agreed to by the house.
Ordered, That a writ of election issue to the sheriff of the county of Spotsylvania, in conformity with the last resolution.
Engrossed bills—"Authorising the court of Russell county to order the width of certain roads in the said county, and for other purposes"—"Incorporating a company to establish a turnpike road from Harper's Ferry in the county of Jefferson to the town of Winchester in the county of Frederick, passing through the town of Charlestown"—"Incorporating a company to establish a turnpike road from Lynchburg to Salem"—"Concerning the salt tax on the river Kanawha"—were severally read a third time and passed.
The speaker laid before the house a letter from Philip Harrison, one of the delegates from the county of Prince William, which was read as follows:
To the honorable the Speaker of the house of Delegates.
Sir—The adoption by the house of the report and resolutions of the committee of privileges and elections in relation to the memorial of Garrett Minor, Esq. complaining of the undue election of Carter L. Stevenson, Esq. renders it proper that I should inform the house of delegates, through you, that they may take such order thereupon, as to them may seem proper; that I hold the office of attorney for the commonwealth, by the appointment of the judge of the superior court of law of the county which I represent. I pray you, Sir, to be assured of my high respect, &c.
PHILIP HARRISON.

On motion of Mr. Blackburn—Ordered, that the said letter be laid upon the table.

Yesterday, the house of delegates sat till a late hour.

The bill for incorporating the Richmond East India company came on upon its second reading. It was opposed by Messrs. Scott and Hill of King and Queen—and supported by Messrs. Robertson (of R.) Blackburn and Lane. On taking the question the bill was rejected; yeas 49, nays 87.

The reader will perceive by the journals of Tuesday, that Mr. Harrison of Prince William, in consequence of the adoption of a report in the case of Mr. Stevenson of Spotsylvania, came forward to state that he held the office of attorney for the commonwealth in one of the superior courts of law, leaving the house to take such order as they might think proper.—Mr. Naylor of Hampshire, also informed the house from his seat, that he was similarly situated in this respect.—Yesterday, the house of delegates decided in separate resolutions, that these two gentlemen were disqualified under the 14th article of the constitution from sitting in the General Assembly.

INDIAN WAR.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GEO. JAN. 20.

Latest from the Army—By an intelligent gentleman, direct from the south, we learn that the detachment of militia under the command of General Glascock, arrived at Camp Cumming, (five miles this side the nearest settlement of Cheehaws) on the 11th inst. and it was thought would proceed immediately to a place opposite the first settlement, there to await the orders of Gen. Gaines. An engineer had been dispatched to superintend the building of a fort, it was conjectured, at Blackshear's works, (five miles in the rear of Camp Cumming) or at the most eligible situation near there on the Flint river, to which place the army will be immediately marched when ordered. General Gaines was still at Hartford on Thursday inst.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the army to the editor, dated Camp Cumming, Jan. 14. "We arrived here after a fatiguing march of 12 days from Hartford, 10 of which it rained. The whole of our march has been through a poor, flat, pine-woods glades, where I have seen eight horses frequently to a wagon, which they moved with difficulty. This detachment has had constant, various, and almost insurmountable difficulties to encounter. We have had many false alarms, but no fighting; nor need there be any apprehension of an attack.—A hostile party, however, is scouting in the neighborhood, consisting of about thirty men, and have rifled the house of a friendly Cheelaw chief."—Reflector.

KNOXVILLE, TEN. JAN. 20.

On good authority we learn that Gen. Jackson has written to the governor, that "he had just received orders from the President of the United States, to repair to Fort Scott, Georgia, with instructions to call upon the governors of the neighboring states for such additional militia force as may be deemed necessary to co-operate with all the disposable regular troops of the southern division against the Seminoles." That "he had, immediately on the receipt of these orders, addressed circulars to several of those brave officers who served with him during the Creek campaign, under a hope that a timely address to the patriotism of our citizens would enable him to effect, by voluntary enlistment, what would otherwise have to be done by draft." That "he had called for one thousand mounted men, and should embrace the earliest opportunity of making a requisition on the governor for a similar number of drafted militia."
That the general will succeed in procuring the volunteers he wants, we have not the smallest doubt—and with them, and regulars on the frontiers, and the militia of Georgia already on the march, he will produce a speedy adjustment of our differences with the Seminoles.
The Arkansas delegation of Cherokee Indians, which has been here for some days past, has been clothed and equipped under the superintendence of Governor McMinn, for a visit to Washington City, for which place they left here on the 16th inst. The object of this delegation, we understand, is to have an interview with the President of the United States with a view to obtain his permission to establish a separate and distinct government for themselves in the Arkansas country, and to discharge all obligations which they have heretofore been under to the Cherokees who reside east of the Mississippi. This object, should it be effected, will promote the emigration of the Cherokees and hasten the extinguishment of their claim to the country in which they now reside. This event has long and anxiously been looked for, and cannot be less desirable to the citizens of Tennessee than to the officers of the General Government, whose promptitude and zeal in carrying the treaty into effect is highly characteristic of the rulers of a free people.
Gov. McMinn, who has been instructed by the President of the United States to superintend the delivery of the property stipulated to be given to the Arkansas emigrants, will leave here, we understand, to morrow for the Cherokee Agency.

PETERSBURG, VA. FEB. 3.

Storm Storm.—On Friday night, about ten o'clock, a violent snow storm commenced,

and, continued with very little diminution till the succeeding night, when the weather cleared away. We have no recollection of a greater fall of snow than was witnessed on this occasion—and we believe we shall not be wide of the mark when we say that the depth of the snow averaged at least eighteen inches. As the wind was heavy from North East, we shall, it is feared, receive unpleasant tidings from the sea land in a few days. The mails, as might be expected, have been very much deranged in consequence of the roads becoming almost impassable, owing to the immense quantity of snow that has fallen.

LYNCHBURG, JAN. 26.

Unparalleled rise of Property.—A part of the acre of ground, on Main-street, sold by Mr. Lynch, in January last, and since purchased by Mr. C. Williams for \$16,600, was re-sold at auction on Thursday, at over six hundred per cent profit! All in 12 months.

LAND SERPENT.

Havre De Grace, Md. Jan. 29.

On the 16th inst. a black snake was killed near Belle Air, in this county, measuring 3 feet 9 inches in length. We mention this circumstance as a novel one, never noticed by any of our writers, leaving their dens at this season of the year, in this section of the union. We have seen the snake, and can vouch for the truth of what we assert, and can describe it, if called on, more minutely than we believe those can, who profess to have seen the sea serpent.

HUNTINGTON, (W. VA.) JAN. 22.

The Small Pox, which a few weeks ago had made a partial appearance in this country, has now, we are sorry to state, assumed a different character. Adults as well as children, in every direction around us, are laboring under what the most terrible disease—and many of them have paid the "Debt of Nature." As yet the citizens of this place have escaped, owing, in all probability, to parents having their children vaccinated.—In no instance that we heard of, have children who were vaccinated taken the Small Pox.

BRATTLEBORO, (VT.) JAN. 27.

Emigration in good style.—Yesterday the inhabitants of this village were not a little amused by the appearance of a vehicle, which strikingly reminded them of what the scriptures tell us of Noah's ark. It was drawn by eight stout oxen, accompanied by one horse and sleigh, probably intended as a tender, and several cows, calves, &c. which were doubtless very serviceable appendages; as we noticed, in its passage, many smiling little faces collected at the windows—while the "gently ascending smoke" from the "projected chimney's top," denoted a cheerful paternal hearthstone. As this "way-worn" habitation made no tarry in this place, we did not learn "whence it came," or "whither it was going," but suppose it is destined to the "land of promise."

NORFOLK, JAN. 28.

The following intelligence was communicated to the editor of the Steam Boat Hotel Reading Rooms, by a passenger in the Cutler Flying Fish. Just before the Cutter left St. Thomas, which was the 10th inst, a gentleman arrived there from the Main, bringing accounts of a recent engagement between the Patriots and Royalists on the plains of Valencia, in which the former were totally defeated. Another battle was expected to be fought in a few days at Torredos, which it was supposed would decide the fate of that province.

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

The bill allowing a pension to certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution, is still before the Senate.

THIRD INSTALLMENT.

It has been suggested to us, that if the stockholders of the Valley Bank should defer the payment of the third installment, beyond the first of March, that in all probability specie will be demanded of them. The installment becomes due on the 1st of March, but the stockholders, nevertheless, have all the month to pay it in; if therefore they avail themselves of this privilege, it will subject the directors to great inconvenience to procure the specie (which is rendered indispensable by the law) in time to enable them to commence their operations in the month of April.—We would therefore, as a measure of convenience, recommend it to stockholders to make their payments promptly by the first of March, in which case we can venture to pledge ourselves that the paper of any of the District, Baltimore, or Virginia Banks, will as heretofore, be received; but if deferred to a later day, we have had some unflattering intimations that the Directors will, from necessity, be obliged to require specie.—The individual interests of stockholders, as well as the interest of the institution, would be promoted by the adoption of the course we recommend.

Winchester Gaz.

But little business of an important nature has been done in Congress during the last month; not for the want of industry in either house, but for their sessions have been unusually laborious, but from the nature of the subjects on which they have been employed, particularly in the house of representatives. The case of Andrew Anderson occupied more than a week, and needed in no legislative act. The bill respecting judicial records, after occupying several days, and being afterwards occasioned a display of unusual ability and eloquence. The communication bill shared the same fate, after occupying much time. The bill respecting fugitives from justice, having passed one house, after several days' debate, is now before the other. The subject of extra pay to officers of the army of the brevet rank, when holding separate commands, occupied two days, two weeks ago, and yesterday, (after a dilute but quite eloquent debate for the two preceding days on the claim of Gen. St. Clair,) the house again found itself in debating the question of brevet pay, brought before it by an amendment of the Senate to the Military Appropriation bill. After this debate had extended until the usual hour of adjournment, the house negatived the Senate's amendment. Thus the annual appropriation bill for the military service, for 1818, hangs between the two houses, on this question, on which if neither house gives way, the appropriation bill will be rejected.

Nat. Intl.

From the Annual Report from the Department of State to Congress respecting patents, it appears, that the number issued during the year 1817, was upwards of 170, for improvements in almost every description of machinery and manufactures.—Ibid.

In the walls of the Penitentiary there are 170 convicts—and though constantly inhaling the same air and slat up at an early hour of the evening in close cells, yet on this day the hospital is shut—but one man complains, and he is at work.—Some proof of the health of this city! (Richmond).

Memorandum of January 17th.

Emigration.—A gentleman at N. York has favored the editor of the Weekly Register, with the following list of emigrants, arrived at that port, from the 1st of January to the 31st Dec. 1817, both inclusive, and assures him that its correctness may be relied upon.

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| England, Scotland and Wales, | 3,131 |
| Ireland, | 1,703 |
| France, | 672 |
| Germany and Holland, | 252 |
| Spain and Portugal, | 64 |
| South America, | 40 |
| West Indies, | 464 |
| British Possessions in N. Amera, | 1,274 |
| East Indies 15, Italy 14, | 29 |
| Russia, Denmark and Sweden, | 4 |
| Total, | 7,634 |

DRAWING ROOMS.

The venerable Lady of the late President Adams has addressed the following letter to the editor of the Weekly Register:

Mr. Niles—Upon taking up your register the other day, a communication respecting Drawing Rooms attracted my attention. Your correspondent must have been misinformed when he states, that there was any distinction of party made at the drawing room while I had the honor to preside there; any gentleman or lady, of either party, who chose to visit there, were received with equal civility. And from your correspondent, I have now for the first time learnt, that any person withdrew from political motives. The gentlemen of both houses of Congress received and accepted the invitations of the President to dine with him, and but one of the whole number ever so far forgot the character of a gentleman as to send an uncivil refusal.
I am, sir, your humble servant,
ABIGAIL ADAMS.

We learn, from Mr. Niles's remarks, that the article referred to by Mrs. Adams appeared in the National Register, and not in the Weekly Register. The letter of Mrs. ADAMS will not on that account be less interesting to many of our readers. In any other shape, we should regret to find Drawing Rooms the subject of newspaper publication.

An example worthy the imitation of Emperors and Princes.

Maria Louisa, late Empress of France, and now Duchess of Parma, has by a formal edict, forbid her subjects to kneel—she calls upon all the clergy within her dominions, to make her subjects sensible of this, which, little she has been unable to do. In our free country, where all may approach with confidence the highest earthly authority that we acknowledge, and make known their requests without the degrading practice of kneeling, or falling prostrate, few, perhaps, have reflected that in almost every nation, thousands of intelligent beings, thus do homage, who probably never bent the knee in humble adoration before the Supreme Monarch of the Universe.—Strange infatuation! Truly does this woman speak, when she says it is a homage not due to her. May her example be speedily fol-

lowed by every potentate on earth, and the humble adoration of their subjects be thus directed to HIM alone to whom it is due.
[New Hampshire Sentinel.]

VALUE OF FLORIDA.

The following extract from a Jamaica paper is well worthy the attention of the United States. Feathers will show how the wind blows.

From the Editor of the Jamaica Colonial Journal.

The anxious desire of the U. States to obtain possession of the province of East Florida, will be in time of war, entirely at the disposal of the United States, and our American planters and merchants ought to consider themselves, as they have certainly no more serious cause of alarm at the prospect of East Florida falling into the hands of the United States. In time of war the latter would thence have a perfect command of the Gulf of Florida.

It would be a measure of sound policy, were the Spanish government to cede the Florida to Great Britain; and to induce the British government to desire the acquisition, it is proper to mention, that they would furnish it with a regular supply of naval stores, such as pitch, tar, turpentine, masts, and ship planks, with live oak of the greatest quantities about. There is another circumstance which ought to have great weight.—The British would thus acquire the exclusive possession of live oak, the Americans could be thereby excluded from its use in forming a durable navy, and be obliged to use their own worthless oak, which will not last above six or seven years, at the enormous expense of renewing their whole fleet.

Live oak is a wood of such extraordinary durability, that after the trees have been exposed to the changes and inclemency of the seasons for upwards of a century, it acquires a stony hardness, and will resist the edge of the best tempered steel. The government of the United States are acquainted with its value; their first frigates were built of this wood, from trees collected in S. Carolina and Georgia; they also procured frames for ten or twelve seventy-fours, which were deposited in their arsenal, but were wisely destroyed by air Alexander Cochrane.—There are now only a few scattered trees in Georgia; perhaps sufficient to build a frigate. In the peninsula of East Florida, there is one of the best and most secure harbors in America, which will receive from fifty to one hundred sail of the line.

I am induced to hope that these observations will not escape the attention of government, and the Jamaica planters and merchants.

AN OLD OFFICER.

From the Frankford, (K.) Argus, of the 9th inst.

On Monday last, the following resolutions were laid on the table of the house of Representatives, by Mr. Bibb.

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.—1st, That the liberty of nations is derived from God and nature, and is not the gift of kings or potentates.
2nd, That all just power is derived from the people; the choice of forms of government, belongs of right to them, and those (or their successors) who constitute one form, may abrogate it.
3rd, That in all just governments, the good of the governed is the end to be accomplished—and the people upon whom each particular government operates, are the only fit judges of the performance of the ends for which the government was instituted.
4th, That the general revolt of a nation against oppression, and in vindication of their own liberty, cannot justly be called a rebellion.
5th, That the struggle of the Patriots of South America for the right of self-government, is justified by the laws of God, and nature, and sanctioned by the unalienable rights of man.
6th, That the success of those who are struggling for the liberty and independence of South America, is a consummation devoutly to be wished, highly interesting to the friends of freedom and humanity in general, and calls for the deepest sympathy and accordance on the part of the people of these U. States, of North America.
7th, That it is the opinion of this general assembly, that such of the provinces of South America as have declared themselves free and independent, and have shown a reasonable fortitude to maintain their independence, ought forthwith to be acknowledged by the general government of these United States, as sovereign and independent powers, to be treated as such, and introduced to the other sovereign powers of the earth; and generally, that all the rights, countenance and hospitality, should be given by these United States, to those so acknowledged sovereign powers of South America, which by the laws of nations may be justly and peaceably afforded by the people and magistracy of one neutral nation, to the people and magistracy of another nation, in war or in peace.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the President of the United States, and to each of the Senators and Representatives of this state in the Congress of the United States; and that the

resolving governor be requested to transmit them accordingly.

The following Resolutions were laid on the table of the Senate on Tuesday last by Mr. Welles.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the people of this state view with the most lively emotion, the patriotic struggles of their South American brethren, to throw off and break in pieces the yoke of Spanish despotism; to take their stand against the oppressions of the earth; and to vindicate the exercise of those rights of self government, which the God of Nature has given to man, as his unalienable birth right.

That while the legislature and the people whom they represent, fully appreciate the blessings of peace, flowing from the observance of a just neutrality, as to the conflict between other powers; they are nevertheless fully sensible of the immense importance to the United States, of the establishment of the independence of the South American colonies as respects the prohibitive commercial and political relations between the two portions of the same great continent.

That neither interest nor any on the part of the United States, as respects old Spain, exists to induce them to take one single step towards favoring that power, or strengthening the rod of oppression when there is reason to hope her Colonies are about wresting from her hands for ever.

That it is in our opinion wise policy, as well as justice for the government of the United States to acknowledge the independence of each of the former Spanish colonies of South America, as shall have shown, or shall show themselves capable of vindicating and maintaining the rights of self government.

That the strictest regard to neutrality between the parties, neither requires nor authorizes, the arrest or detention of foreign men, vessel, or munitions of war passing through our country or touching at our ports, destined to assist either party.

That if the general government of the United States is prepared to take a side in this contest, the many unredressed wrongs, and the outrages, insults of old Spain to this government, together with the strong claims of suffering humanity upon our sympathies, leave no room to doubt which side the free people of the only republic upon earth are prepared to take.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the President of the United States, and to each of our Senators and representatives in Congress, to be submitted to that body.

CHINESE COW.

The following article is from the useful little book, entitled "Gleanings on Husbandry, Gardening, and Rural Affairs."

A Chinese Cow, (in England) gives milk so very rich, that one pint of it gives as much butter, 4 oz. as 7 pints of a Sussex cow's milk, both churned immediately from the cows without being set for cream. The Chinese cow is small, and says Mr. Young, the beef is superior in fatness, and in quantity the superiority is as 1400 lbs. to 400 do. from a very good country cow. This is such a superiority in milk and beef, as might make it an object to the owners of American ships to China to import some breeding cows from thence with calf.

MISSION TO CAPE HENRY, (HAYTI).

We understand from a correct source, that the United States sloop of war Hornet, is under sailing orders for Cape Henry, (Hayti), and that an ambassador will proceed in her to demand from the king of Hayti indemnification for sequestered American property.—Telegraph.

Seasonable Recipe.—A young lady consulted a physician of eminence, on account of some rheumatic pains, and a troublesome cough, which she had labored under ever since the commencement of the cold weather. The prescription was sent to the apothecary's as usual. He read it with a smile, and recommended the messenger to take it to a haberdasher's on the opposite side of the street, as apothecaries did not keep the articles prescribed; upon which the footman enquired what the doctor had ordered—when he was informed by the young Anaplus, that the prescription ran thus: "Take a good warm, double Scotch shawl, and apply it immediately round the shoulders and chest; add also a stout Welch flannel petticoat."

Connubial Cards and Three.—A few nights ago the good people of Honeastle were amused by the following announcement of the bellman: "Mr. J. wishes to inform the public, he will not be answerable for any debt or debts his wife Marianna J. may contract after this public notice." As soon as possible afterwards, the bellman was again sent round with the following: "Mrs. J. begs to inform the public, she never has, nor ever intends, to contract any debts on her husband's credit, well knowing it stands on too slender a foundation."—London Pap.

LANCASTER, (PENN.) JAN. 31.

On Saturday last, Patrick Maguire, Innkeeper, of this borough, was convicted of having passed counterfeit Bank Notes, knowing them to be such; and sentenced to three years confinement in the Penitentiary.

The common fluency of speech, (says Dean Swift,) in many men, and most women, is owing to a scarcity of matter, and scarcity of words; for whoever is a master of language, and has a mind full of ideas, will be apt, in speaking, to hesitate in the choice of both; whereas common speakers have only one set of ideas, and one set of words to clothe them in, and these are always ready at the mouth. So people come faster out of church when it is almost empty, than when there is a crowd at the door.

WASHINGTON CITY, FEB. 3.

Distressing Occurrence.—On Monday evening last, two youths—a son of Mr. Tension, tavern-keeper, of this city, about 16, and a grand son of J. J. Astor, esq. about 12, of New-York, now on a visit here—went out on the ice to skate, near Van Ness' Wharf, and have been missing, though diligent search has been made, ever since. Evident marks of skating have been discovered near the same spot, and traced to a hole, where it is conjectured the unfortunate adventurers were lost.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

convened at the Capitol yesterday, being the day fixed by law for the commencement of this annual term. All the Judges were present, Chief Justice MARSHALL, and Associate Judges WASHINGTON, LIVINGSTON, JOHNSON, TOMB, DUVAL and STORY. The Court organized itself forthwith, and proceeds to business at eleven o'clock this day.

M. Levrat, a celebrated French chemist at Châtillon, has discovered that the seed of the yellow water flag of marles, known to botanists by the name of Iris pseudocorus, when dried by heat freed from the friable shell which envelopes it, and then infused like coffee, produces a beverage similar to coffee but much superior in taste and flavor.

[French paper.]

Hager's Town, Feb. 3.

JONATHAN PARKS—AGAIN.

Unwilling to impeach the honesty of a man without the most conclusive evidence of his guilt, and desirous of affording him a fair opportunity of exculpating his conduct, I, in December last, published an advertisement in which I requested, of Jonathan Parks certain information, under the assurance, that if not received by the first of the present month, I should "be under the necessity of disclosing some circumstances of the utmost importance to him, and not altogether unimportant to the public." That advertisement, I requested my brother editors, throughout the United States, to republish; and my request has been very generally complied with. But I have not yet received the information called for—I have not yet heard from JONATHAN PARKS; I shall therefore proceed to perform the duty I imposed upon myself—a duty which every man, similarly situated, imperiously owes to the public; and which, if faithfully performed, would have a powerful tendency to render it less frequently necessary:

To the People of the United States.

BEWARE OF A SWINDLER!!
Some time in July last, a man who called himself Jonathan Parks, came to this place, and immediately commenced distributing about the streets a variety of Tracts against Deism, and under the garb of religious zeal so completely enlisted the confidence of some of our citizens as to enable him to worm himself into their debt to no inconsiderable amount, under the promise of making payment in the course of a fortnight. That promise he has forfeited, as we have since learnt, he had done many similar ones before; but too ample evidence for believing he will continue to do, until the arm of justice shall arrest his career.

After enlisting the confidence and good wishes of many of our citizens, by his apparent zeal and disinterestedness in the cause of religion and morality, he commenced the exhibition of an optical shew, by which he must have amassed a considerable sum of money, many persons contributing liberally, under the impression that he was really what he pretended to be—an honest man—laboring for the good of his fellow men.

His department in other places, from what it was with us, invariably characterized by falsehood, duplicity and intrigue, shined under the cloak of devotedness to the cause for which, his actions plainly demonstrate, he has no regard—his route uniformly marked by the complaints of those whom he has defrauded.

He is peculiarly qualified to impose upon the good natured credulity of the public, nature having done so much for him in the way of singularity, as to induce a very rational supposition that fear of inevitable detection, would at least deter him from transgressing the laws of justice or violating the rules of propriety. But he who reposes confidence in him, will find that such restraint is but a feeble barrier against the duplicity of an accomplished swindler.

He is, from appearance, 35 or 40 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, the circumference of his body about 8 feet, somewhat debilitated in the left leg and arm, has sandy hair and whiskers, and in common conversation speaks remarkably loud. In fine,

take him all in all, "we never shall see his like again." He said he was from Hartford, Connecticut, had been through the state of New York, and was travelling westward.—That a stop may be put to his infamous career, I must request that every editor in the United States, will have the goodness to give the above one or two insertions, and the favor will be cheerfully reciprocated.
W. D. BELL,
Editor of the Torch Light.

MARRIED, last evening, by the Rev. John Matthews, Mr. JAMES WYSENG, to Miss ELIZABETH WRIGHT, all of this county.

Leesburg Hotel & Coffee House,

BY

SAMUEL M. EDWARDS,

Who begs leave to inform the public that having purchased the property lately occupied by Mr. H. Peers, situated on the main street leading from Winchester to Alexandria, George Town and City of Washington; he intends keeping it for the accommodation of those who may favor him with their custom; and having provided, and intending to keep constantly, Liquors of the best quality, good beds and bedding, good servants, and a plentiful supply of Oats and Hay, &c. he hopes to merit the patronage of the public, assuring all who may think proper to call on him, that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to render them comfortable.
Leesburg, Feb. 11.

Valuable Property for Rent.

The subscriber offers for rent, his property on Mill Creek, consisting of a Saw Mill, Fulling Mill, Carding Machine, and some Farming Land. There are also on the premises a good dwelling house and kitchen, and some choice fruit trees. This property is situated in a good settlement for business. Possession may be had on the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscriber, living near Capt. Russell's, Frederick County, Virginia.

ADAM S. HENSHAW.

February 11.—3t.

LEWIS F. YOUNG,

TAILOR.

Invites his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tailoring Business, in the house of Mr. Ezekiel Deen, opposite the Presbyterian Meeting House, in Charles Town, where he will execute all work in his line, in the most fashionable and substantial manner, and on the shortest notice.
February 11.

A Watch Chain found.

Inquire of the Printer.
February 11.

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 Printer.
January 28.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT at the expiration of one month from this date, application will be made to the Secretary of war, for the renewal of a land warrant, No. not recollected, dated 25th December, 1815, and lost the same day, between the Capitol and Montgomery Court House.

JOHN HOLT,

Late a private in the 38th U. S. Regt.
February 4, 1818.

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.

January 28.

Public Debate.

The Jefferson PolITICAL Society will debate this interesting question, "Does mankind in a state of nature enjoy more felicity than in a state of civilization," at the court house in Charlestown, on Friday evening the 20th inst. at 6 o'clock. The ladies and gentlemen of Charlestown, and its vicinity, are respectfully invited to attend. The president will deliver an address on this occasion.<

THE HAVEN OF REST.

I gaz'd on the sky when the morning star rose, Tho' long I had watch'd for the dawning of light, I did not regret the forgetful repose, My bosom exchanged for this waking delight.

How serene are the Heavens, obscured by no cloud, No sad-sighing breeze moves the branches among, So profound is the silence the warning is loud, Of the clock, as it tells, that time hastens along.

In these calm, silent moments, how dear to the soul, Is reflection on days that have flitted away, When the ravings of merrily will bear no control, But feast on the past with a rapturous sway.

When life's storms that seem gathering no longer are fear'd, In the calm recollection of happiness flow; The present, the future, forever endear'd, By fancy and hope's flattering powers alone.

When the storms that surround me are hush'd to repose, And the grave I shall tenant, my errors forgone, May the calm of thy bosom the spirit enclose, Thou clear sky of morning, that happiness sought.

I calmly will bear all the ills that I meet; On time, for thy progress, no sigh heaves my breast, For the day-star of hope, I with rapture shall greet, Till I safely shall land in the haven of rest.

PROSPERITY

Is a stronger trial of virtue than adversity. Many who seem wretched are happy, and many are miserable in the midst of riches.—Take from men ambition and vanity, and you will have no heroes and patriots. The head is mostly the dupe of the heart; man's chief wisdom consists in knowing his follies. Men judge better for others than for themselves.

Were it possible to view through the skin the mechanism of our bodies, the sight would frighten us out of our wits. "Durst we make a single movement," asks a lively French writer, "or stir a step from the place we are in, if we saw our blood circulating, the tendons pulling, the lungs blowing, the humors filtering, and all the incomprehensible assemblage of fibres, tubes, pumps, valves, currents, pivots, which sustain an existence at once so frail and so presumptuous?"

DANTE, the poet, when at the court of Signor della Scala, then sovereign of Verona, that prince said to him one day, "I wonder, Signor Dante, that a man so learned as you are, should be hated by all my court, and this fool (pointing to his buffoon who stood by him) should be beloved." Dante, highly piqued at this comparison, replied, "Your excellency would wonder less if you consider that we like those best who most resemble ourselves."

Interesting extract from Bell's London Messenger.

"Our relations with America have become so important, or at least in a progress of becoming so, that we should defer our considerations of them to an opportunity when we can discuss them by themselves. Mr. Monroe is a man of great talent and activity, and his movements are not without an object. We think the point of difference will be, the affairs of Spanish Independence. We conceive that we feel as strongly as any one, for the true glory of this country; but it always has been our opinion, and we know it personally to be that of one of the greatest as well as the wisest country ever produced, that Halifax, Canada, &c. are not worth what they would eventually cost England; and that the true point of wisdom would be to make the West Indian we could for them to take a United States. Go they must; and it is better to let them go before another debt of eight hundred millions be added to this country."

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 B. FLAGG & Co. Charles Town, Nov. 5.

HAMMOND & BROWN,

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

Cheaper than any Yet!

Just arrived at our Store, near the Market House, in Charlestown, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF AUCTION GOODS, purchased in a very favorable time to get bargains. Our assortment is inferior to none in this part of the country—therefore we think it unnecessary to take up time and paper to particularize the articles, but suffice to say, those who please to give us a call, shall find it their interest to deal with us. No place in the United States can sell cheaper goods than are sold in Charlestown at present. Those who live at a distance as well as those immediately at hand, will find it to their advantage to give us a call. CARLILE & DAVIS. December 17.

Public Invitation.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, AT THEIR CHEAP STORE, on the hill, in Shepherd's Town, have just received, and are now opening, a large and excellent assortment of GOODS, where high and low, rich and poor, are invited to come and supply themselves with such articles as may be wanted, and it is believed, they will find the terms here as good and as much to their satisfaction and interest as any where else in the state. BAKER TAPSCOTT & Co. Nov. 15.

NEW STORE.

THE subscribers have commenced the mercantile business at Leetown, where they are now opening, and for sale, a handsome assortment of CHEAP GOODS, consisting of every article suitable for the present season—all of which will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers. All kinds of country produce will be received in exchange for goods, at the market price. CHAS. & JOHN STRIDER. December 17.

GREAT BARGAINS!

THE subscribers intending in March next, agreeably to limitation, to close their business, have determined to sell off their stock of Goods at the most reduced prices for cash, country produce, or on reasonable credits. Their goods were well purchased and consist in part, of fine and coarse Woolens, Cottons, Linens, and Silks, (many Fancy Articles among them.) Hard Ware and Cutlery, Queens's, China and Glass Ware. FRESH TEAS, and many articles in the Grocery and Liquor line. Cordage, Brushes, Weavers' Needs, Morocco and Leather shoes. Books and Stationery, with many other desirable articles. It would be good policy for persons wishing to save twenty or thirty per cent in the purchase of supplies, to call at our store in Shepherdstown, without loss of time. BROWN & LUCAS. January 6.

JOHN GEPHART, HATTER,

Charles Town, Virginia, KEEPS constantly for sale, a general assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Fancy Hats, which he offers to sell wholesale or retail at liberal prices. J. G. Flatters himself from his long experience in the most extensive Hat Manufactories in the Union, that he will be enabled to give general satisfaction. December 31.

Blank Attachments

For sale at this Office.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a very large assortment of VERY CHEAP GOODS, purchased at the several auctions in the city of Philadelphia, and elsewhere, for cash. The manner in which our goods have been bought, enables us to sell them very cheap. Purchasers of goods are invited to call on us and make their purchases, as our goods have been bought at immense sacrifices, and we are determined to sell them at a very small profit. We shall receive by the next wagon, a very extensive assortment of Ladies Shoes and Boots; —ALSO— Children's Booties and Shoes, Winter Bonnets, Imperial and other Stawls, Fresh Teas, Brass Andersons, &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. IANE, November 19.

Ladies Shoes and Boots;

Children's Booties and Shoes, Winter Bonnets, Imperial and other Stawls, Fresh Teas, Brass Andersons, &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. IANE, November 19.

Jefferson County, to wit.

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

IN CHANCERY. The Defendant James Anderson not having entered his appearance and given security agreeably to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—On motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant Anderson do appear here on the fourth Monday in January next, and answer the bill of the complainant: And it is further ordered, that the defendant Wm. P. Craghill do not pay, convey away, or secrete any moneys by him owing to, or goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendant Anderson, until the further order of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county of Jefferson. A Copy.—Teste, ROBERT G. HITE, Clk. December 3.

A Runaway in Custody.

WAS committed to the jail of Jefferson county, Va. a slave, named DICK, a bright mulatto, 6 feet one inch high, and about 26 years of age. Had on when committed, a brown great coat, a blue close bodied coat, white waist coat, blue pantaloons, an old wool hat and fine shoes. Committed on the 18th of October last—says he is the property of Aaron Hodges, living in Sumner county, West Tennessee. JOHN SPANGLER, Jailer. Nov. 12.

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.

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

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 Deeds

For sale at this Office.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE for sale, now at their store, near the Market House, in Charles Town, A Large and extensive Assortment of GOODS, Consisting of English, Irish, Scotch, French, East and West India, German, Russian, and American Manufacture, which will be sold Wholesale and Retail.

At the most reduced prices for cash or country produce. Our assortment consists in part of the following articles, viz: Superfine London and Yorkshire, Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Gray, and Buff Green Cloths; Second and low price cloths of all colours; Double and Single Mill'd drab, ditto; Cassimeres double and single mill'd, of various colors and prices, consisting of London, Yorkshire, and Knaptoe; 7/4 cassimeres for shawls; cloth and cassimeres shawls; rose, stripe, and point blankets; superfine and common flannels, cassinets; various kinds, Bedford and Bennett's cord; cotton cord, thickset and velvet; silk & cotton shawls, do do, handkerchiefs dressed and undressed; various sorts of different patterns; curtain calicoes; gingham plain and barr'd; sen-saw, handkerchiefs and other silks, different colors; veerings a large assortment, almost every price and pattern; florantine vesting; domestic capons, striped, crossbarred and plain; cotton crapes, various colors; coarse and fine muslins; Irish linen and shirting; cotton, do, most every price; bedtick, coarse linen, cambric muslin, leno do; towels ready made; embleek dimities; beaver, kid, silk and yarn gloves; lambs wool and worsted hose, almost every colour; silk and cotton ditto; suspenders; sewing silks and boxes; umbrellas; silk, straw and chip bonnets; kid, morocco and leather slippers, a large assortment; children's morocco hats; fur and wool hats, men's coarse and fine shoes, and a large assortment of HARDWARE,

Mill and cut saws, imported and domestic; hand and pannel saws; files and rasps of various kinds; chisels, gouges, plane bits, screw augers, all sizes; hammers and forks almost every price and quality; penknives, single and double bladed, some of a superior quality; elegant and common razors, with and without cases, single or in pairs; shovels and tongs, fenders, drawing knives, straw or cutting knives; flatirons, melle and iron spoons; tea kettles, frying pans, iron and box coffee mills; brass and iron candlesticks and snuffers; brass knob and stock locks, pad-locks; brass and iron but hinges, H & H ditto; screws, sprigs and nails; hammers, pinchers, curry combs, stirrup irons, bridle bits, gins, gun boxes, spectacles, looking glasses, gun, whole and half stocked, ANVILS AND VICES, also an extensive assortment of QUEEN'S WARE, consisting in part of cups and saucers, teapots, plates, dishes, bowls, pitchers, mugs, &c. with an elegant assortment of Groceries, Liquors, & Paints, Sugar, molasses, coffee, fresh teas, imperial, young and old hyson, best box and keg raisins, figs, almonds, nutmegs, pepper, allspice, ginger, French brandy, Jamaica spirit, Lisbon, port, and other wines, old peach & apple brandy, whiskey; white lead, ditto, ground in oil; red lead, Spanish brown, whitening, logwood, fustic, coppers, madder, alum, best Spanish indigo, rosin, tar, chewing and smoking tobacco, large and small twist, by the keg or smaller quantity; snuff and Spanish cigars; powder, shot, lead, flints, window glass, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12. Those wishing to purchase by large or small quantities, will find it to their interest to call here and see. CARLILE & DAVIS. February 1.

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 brick building, 13 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.

NOTICE.

I have rented Dr. Strath's saw and mill for the present year. They are now both in complete order, and capable of doing a great deal of work. The saw mill runs on a certain from the trial have made, an 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.—6t

BlANK DEEDS

For sale at this Office.

THE PRICE OF THIS PAPER.

The price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the commencement, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance—No paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the Editor, until arrears are paid. Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements sent to the office without having the number of times for which they are to be inserted designated, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly. All communications to the Editor must be post-paid.

MEMORIAL

Of the commissioned officers of the Mediterranean squadron, under the rank of commanders, to the honorable the Senate of the United States, dated Port Mahon, Jan. the 30th 1817. The undersigned officers holding commissions in the navy of the United States, beg leave most respectfully to state to the honorable the Senate of the United States, that having entered the service early in life, from motives of love of their country, respect for its naval character, and a sincere wish to be commensurate to the duties of their office, they would willingly encounter dangers of any kind, or endure any hardships which the good of the service or the preservation of discipline may make necessary; that, together with a willingness to risk their lives and sacrifice their comforts, they have heretofore felt a firm reliance on the protection which the well digested laws of their country were intended, by the framers and enactors of them to afford to officers of every grade, against the unwarlike exercise of that power which all military establishments must place in the hands of the superior over the subaltern. Guarding with a cautious jealousy their reputation and their rights against all assaults, which have not been designated by the law for the guardianship and arbitration of the most respectable of all tribunals, (a court martial,) they have witnessed with the deepest regret, the proceedings on a late transaction which has been brought to the decision of a court composed of the eldest officers of this squadron—of officers who from their rank in service, we had hoped would have proved as jealous guardians of our rights as of their own. We beg leave, respectfully, to state the leading circumstances of this case. Captain John Heath, commanding the detachment of marines on board of the frigate Java, under the command of Oliver H. Perry, esq, was so unfortunate as to incur the displeasure of his commander. The merits of the case between these two officers we do not presume to canvass; but we are imperiously called upon to notice the subsequent events. A court martial convened in the harbor of Mahon, on board the frigate Java, on the 31st Dec. 1816, for the trial of Captain Heath, on charges and specifications, of which the following is a copy. Charge 1st. Disrespectful, insolent, and contemptuous conduct to me his superior officer. Specification 1st. That he did on or about the 22d of July, 1816, on board of the United States frigate Java, then standing in to the Bay of Naples, on being asked by me "why a certain marine was suffered to appear on deck in so filthy and dirty a dress" reply to me in an insolent, disrespectful, and contemptuous manner. Specification 2d. That he did late in the evening of the 18th September, 1816, on board the U. States frigate Java, then at anchor in the harbor of Messina, cause a letter written by himself and couched in language highly improper to be used towards his commanding officer, to be left on my table in the cabin of said ship. Specification 3d. That he did when sent for into the cabin, on being asked "why he took such a time to write me a letter of that kind" assume a deportment towards me highly provoking and disrespectful. The aforesaid charge and specifications being in violation of a part of the 15th article; and of the 15th article of the rules and regulations for the better government of the navy of the United States. Charge 2d. Neglect of duty and unofficer like conduct. Specification 1st. That on or about the evening of the 16th September, 1816, on board the United States ship Java, then at anchor in the harbor of Messina, he, the said captain John Heath did, two marines jumping overboard to swim from the ship, neglect to come on deck, although called and informed of this circumstance, alleging as a reason therefor the subterfuge of his being sick. Specification 2d. That he did when ordered by me, at said time and place, to come on deck and muster the marines, execute that duty in a careless and indigent manner; and when the marines were mustered, did neglect to report to me until called and directed so to do. Specification 3d. That he did neglect on the desertion of said marines from the ship, to

MEMORIAL

take those immediate steps for their recovery that became him as a commanding officer of the detachment to which they belonged, and were required by the urgency of the case. This charge and specification being in violation of a part of the 20th article and the 23rd article of the rules and regulations for the better government of the navy of the U. S. Charge 3d. Disobedience of orders. Specification 1st. That he did at the time and place aforesaid, though repeatedly ordered to be silent, continue to speak, although warned of the consequences, and in the same indecorous and contemptuous manner as is therein alleged, thereby violating a part of the 14th article of the rules and regulations for the better government of the navy of the United States. (Signed) O. H. PERRY. United States ship Java, Algiers Bay, 14th October, 1816.

Of these charges and specifications it will be necessary to observe only that the offence on which the greatest stress is laid, was committed as the specification states, on the 22d July, 1816; that captain Heath was neither arrested, suspended, nor warned that notice would be taken of this offence; that on the 16th September, 1816, captain Heath is again supposed by captain Perry to commit an offence, for which captain Perry suspends him from the exercise of the duties of his office; that in the interval between the commission of these two offences, a general court martial convened in the Bay of Naples, of which court captain Perry is President, and captain Heath a member; that after captain Heath had been suspended from duty two days, he addressed a note to captain Perry, of which the following is a copy: Sir—On the evening of the 16th instant, I was ordered below by you from the quarter deck of this ship, with these words, or to that effect, "I have no further use for your services on board this ship." I have waited until this moment to know, why I have been thus treated, and being ignorant of the cause, request my arrest and charges. Very respectfully, your obedient servant. (Signed) JOHN HEATH, Capt. Marines.

The language of this note, captain Perry considered disrespectful, and animating captain Heath into the cabin. Willingly would your memorialists draw a veil over the transaction, which then and there took place; most willingly would they bury in oblivion a transaction so disgraceful to the character of an American officer. But justice to themselves forbids it. It appears by the statement of captain Heath and the acknowledgment of captain Perry, that after some conversation had passed, captain Perry, from his own words, "a disposition to chastise his presence on the spot," gave to captain Heath a blow, and after having committed this outrage on his person, with much abusive language, ordered him to be confined to his room, and a centinel placed over him; a measure which hitherto has been considered justifiable in extreme cases only. A little reflection convinced captain Perry of the impropriety of his conduct, and alarmed him for its consequences; he accordingly, through the medium of another post captain and the first lieutenant of the Java, made an overture to captain Heath of reconciliation, and through them tendered an apology, but insisted on terms of his own dictation. The captain Heath, having a due regard for his own reputation, for the commission which he has the honor to hold, and for the respectability of his brother officers of the same rank, positively refused to accept, and in his turn preferred charges against captain Perry. A court martial convened, and as we have been unofficially informed, for the trial of both; but captain Perry remained in the exercise of the functions of his office, while captain Heath was in close confinement. Of the proceedings of this court your memorialists know but little; they have heard that they presume, he had before the honorable Secretary of the Navy. But they know that captain Perry has called for the United States, in command of the Java, with the sanction of a court martial, and that of the commander in chief to support his conduct. The undersigned have now no guarantee for the safety of their persons, but the use of those arms which the laws of their country have placed in their hands, and that personal strength with which nature has blessed them. To those means they must resort, and on them in future depend, unless the honorable the Senate, to whom they look with filial confidence as the guardians of their rights, will by a timely interference save them from the disagreeable alternative of relinquishing a profession to which they are so enthusiastically attached, or becoming in every instance time and place, to come on deck and muster the marines, execute that duty in a careless and indigent manner; and when the marines were mustered, did neglect to report to me until called and directed so to do. Specification 3d. That he did neglect on the desertion of said marines from the ship, to

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