

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. X.]

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1818.

[No. 515.]

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 do-
light.

How serene are the Heavens, obscur'd 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 feasts 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 for-
got,
May the calm of thy bosom the spirit en-
close,
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 them-
selves.

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 incomprehen-
sible assemblage of fibres, tubes, pumps,
valves, currents, pivots, which sustain an ex-
istence at once so frail and so presumptuous?"

DANTE, the poet, when at the court of Sig-
nor 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 Mes-
senger.

"Our relations with America have be-
come 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 ac-
tivity, 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
citizens of this 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
take the West India trade, and to let it be
better to let them go before another debt of
eight hundred millions be added to this coun-
try."

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.
Charlestown, Nov. 5.

HAMMOND & BROWN,

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

MERCHANDISE,

of almost every description, which was pur-
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 pleas-
ing 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 par-
ticularize 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.

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 in-
vited to come and supply themselves with
such articles as may be wanted, and it is be-
lieved, they will find the terms here as good
as at such 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 re-
ceived 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 Wool-
lens, Cottons, Linens, and Silks, (many Fan-
cy Articles among them.) Hard Ware and
Cutlery, Queens', 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 wish-
ing 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,

Charlestown, Virginia,
KEEPS constantly for sale, a general as-
sortment of

Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Chil-
dren'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 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 wag-
gon, a very extensive assortment of

Ladies Shoes and Boots;

—ALSO—

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

As usual our assortment of

Groceries, Liquors, & Medicines,
are very complete.

Also, a quantity of CASTINGS, well as-
sorted—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. Crag-
hill, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendant James Anderson not hav-
ing entered his appearance and given security
agreeably to the act of assembly and the rules
of this court; and it appearing to the satis-
faction of the court that he is not an in-
habitant 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 se-
crete any moneys by him owing to, or goods
or effects in his hands belonging to the ab-
sent defendant Anderson, until the further or-
der of this court, and that a copy of this
order be forthwith published in the Farm-
er's Repository, printed in Charlestown,
for two months successively, and posted at the
door of the court house of said county of Jef-
ferson.

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 com-
mitted, a brown great coat, a blue close bod-
ied 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, other-
wise 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 busi-
ness in Smithfield, in the shop lately oc-
cupied by Mr. Phillip 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 correspond-
ence 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 af-
fords—Orders from any part of the country,
or state, executed with the strictest punctu-
ality, for cash, or a short credit.

N. B. The highest price given for all
kinds of furs.

Smithfield, Jan 26—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.

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, Russia, and
American Manufacture, which will be sold
Wholesale and Retail.

At the most reduced prices for cash or coun-
try 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 Ken-
sington; 7/4 cassimeres for shawls; cloth and
cassimeres shawls; rose, stripe, and point
blankets; superfine and common flannels,
cassimeres of various kinds, Bedford and Ben-
nett's cord; cotton cord, (thickset and vel-
vets; silk & cotton shawls, do. do. handker-
chiefs dressed and undressed; watered
different patterns; curtain calicoes; ging-
hams plain and barr'd; sen-saw, handker-
chief and other silks, different colors; veils
a large assortment, almost every price and
pattern; florantine vesting; domestic cot-
tons, striped, crossbarred and plain; cotton
crapes, various colors; coarse and fine ma-
lins; Irish linen and shirting; cotton, all
most every price; bedtick, coarse linen,
cambric muslin, leno do; towels ready
made; embrick dimities; beaver, kid,
silk and yarn gloves; lambs wool and worst-
ed hose, almost every colour; silk and cot-
ton ditto; suspenders; sewing silks and bows,
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 do-
mestic; hand and pannel saws, files and
nests 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 raz-
ors, with and without cases, single or in
pairs; shovels and tongs, fenders, drawing
knives, straw or cutting knives; flat-irons,
mettle and iron spoons; tea kettles, frying
pans, iron and box coffee mills; brass and
iron but hinges, H & H ditto; screws,
springs and hooks; hammers, pinches, cur-
ry combs, stirrup irons, bridle bits, guns,
knob and stock locks, pad-locks; brass and
iron but hinges, H & H ditto; screws,
springs and hooks; hammers, pinches, cur-
ry combs, stirrup irons, bridle bits, guns,
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. &c. with an ele-
gant assortment of

Groceries, Liquors, & Paints,

Sugar, molasses, coffee, fresh teas, imperial,
young and old hyson, best box and keg rais-
ins, fibbers, almonds, nutmegs, pepper, all
spice, 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,
whiting, logwood, fustic, coppers, madder, al-
lum, 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.

February 1.

CARLILE & DAVIS.

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
mills for the present year. They are
both in complete order, and capable of doing
a great deal of work. The saw mill runs
certain from the trial I have made, an cut
from eight hundred to a thousand feet of
inch plank a day. In a few days a very ex-
cellent 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.

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 ad-
vance—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 subse-
quent 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 Medi-
terranean 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 commis-
sions in the navy of the United States, beg
leave most respectfully to state to the hon-
orable 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-
come useful, they would willingly encounter
dangers of any kind, or endure any hardships
which the good of the service or the preser-
vation 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 protec-
tion 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 de-
signated by the law for the guardianship and
arbitration of the most respectable of all tri-
bunals, (a court martial,) they have witness-
ed 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 circum-
stances of this case. Captain John Heath, com-
manding 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 con-
vened in the harbor of Mahon, on board the
frigate Java, on the 31st Dec. 1816, for the trial
of Captain Heath, on charges and specifica-
tions, of which the following is a copy.

Charge 1st. Disrespectful, insolent, and
contemptuous conduct to me his superior of-
ficer. 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 ap-
pear 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' fri-
gate 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
in part of the 15th article of the rules and regu-
lations for the better government of the navy
of the United States.

Charge 2d. Neglect of duty and unoffi-
cial 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 Mess-
ina, he, the said captain John Heath did,
two marines jumping overboard to swim
from the ship, neglect to come on deck, al-
though called and informed of this circum-
stance, alleging as a reason therefor the sub-
terfuge 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 indifferent manner; and when the mar-
ines were mustered, did neglect to report to
me until called and directed so to do. Spec-
ification 3d. That he did neglect on the
desertion of said marines from the ship, to

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take those immediate steps for their recovery
that become 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 viola-
tion of a part of the 20th article and the 23th
article of the rules and regulations for the
better government of the navy of the U. S.

Charge 3d. Disobedience of orders. Spec-
ification 1st. That he did at the time and
place aforesaid, on the 3d specification of
1st charge, though repeatedly ordered to be
silent, continue to speak, although warned of
the consequences, and in the same indecor-
ous and contemptuous manner as is therein
alleged, thereby violating a part of the 17th
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,
Alger's 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 com-
mitted 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
10th September, 1816, captain Heath is
again supposed by captain Perry to commit
an offence, for which captain Perry com-
mits him from the exercise of the duties of his of-
fice; that in the interval between the com-
mission of these two offences, a general
court martial convenes 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 quar-
ter 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 arrears and charges. Very
respectfully, your obedient servant.

(Signed) JOHN HEATH.

Capt. Marins,
United States frigate Java,
Messina, Sept. 15, 1816.

The language of this note, captain Perry
considered disrespectful, and animating cap-
tain Heath into the cabin. Willingly would
your memorialists draw a veil over the trans-
action, 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 them-
selves forbids it. It appears by the state-
ment of captain Heath and the acknowledgment
of captain Perry, that after some con-
versation had passed, captain Perry, from
his (as he says) "a disposition to chastise in-
solence on the spot," gave to captain Heath a
blow, and after having committed this out-
rage on his person, with much abusive lan-
guage, 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 im-
propriety 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 in-
sisted 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 respect-
ability 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 ex-
ercise of the functions of his office, while cap-
tain Heath was in close confinement. Of
the proceedings of this court your memorial-
ists know but little; they have, however, they
presume, been held before the honorable Se-
cretary 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 enthusiasti-
cally attached, or becoming in every instance
defendants, not only of their

were too protracted to be here attempted in detail, but sufficiently interesting to be reported, and are reserved for a future day, when our columns are less occupied.

A motion, made by Mr. Forsyth, to amend the bill by directing the accounting officers of the treasury to adjust the claim of Gen. St. Clair, and allow him the principal and interest of whatever amount may appear to be due, any law to the contrary notwithstanding, was under consideration, when the committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again; after which

The house adjourned.

Tuesday Feb. 3.

Mr. Comstock, from the select committee to whom was referred the memorial of Dr. James Smith, agent for vaccination, made a report, expressive of their confidence in the efficacy of vaccination, and of their satisfaction at the manner in which Dr. Smith has discharged the duties belonging to him as agent therefor; but declaring their opinion that vaccination can be effectually disseminated amongst the Army and Navy of the United States by the Surgeons thereof, without incurring any additional expense.—Concurred in.

The amendments of the Senate to the annual military appropriation bill, were taken up and referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

CASE OF MR. MEADE.
Mr. Trimble submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the demand made by the President of the United States upon the King of Spain for the liberation of Richard W. Meade, a citizen of the United States, detained in confinement in the Castle of Santa Catalina at Cadiz, ought to be supported and enforced by vesting the President with authority to make reprisals, in the event of a failure on the part of Spain, promptly to discharge the said Meade.

Mr. Trimble accompanied the resolution with some remarks, and Mr. Lowndes, after a few observations, moved to lay it on the table. Mr. Pitkin supported the motion of Mr. Lowndes.

The motion to lay the resolve on the table, was agreed to, *nem. con.*

Wednesday, Feb. 4.

Mr. Lowndes, from the committee of Ways and Means, made a report on the amendment of the Senate to the bill making the annual appropriations for the military establishment; which was read and made the order of the day for this day.

The House, then, on motion of Mr. Lowndes, suspended the preceding orders, and forthwith resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Bassett in the chair, on the said report.

The first amendment made by the Senate to the bill, was the insertion of a provision appropriating \$20,000 for additional pay, rations, &c. to officers having brevet commissions, when commanding separate posts, districts, or detachments, requiring them to act in their brevet rank.

This amendment the committee of Ways and Means recommended to the house to disagree to, and on this question the debate was revived, which had engaged the house when the bill was first introduced—embracing in its scope the expediency of continuing a brevet emolument, the propriety of defeating an existing law by refusing the appropriations necessary to give it effect, &c. &c. a view of which will be hereafter presented. The gentlemen who joined in the discussion, were Messrs. Lowndes, Mercer, Harrison, Clay, Smith, of Maryland, Terry, Hopkinson, Storrs, Colston and Forsyth.

The question was finally decided against the Senate's amendment.

The committee agreed successively to the other amendments of the Senate, which produced no debate, and rose and reported their proceedings to the house.

The house took up the report of the committee of the whole, and on concurring therewith in its disagreement to the first amendment to the Senate, the question was decided as follows:—Yeas 92, Nays 125.

The remainder of the report was then agreed to; and

The house adjourned.

Thursday, February 5.

The House resumed, in committee of the whole, the consideration of the bill, for the relief of Maj. Gen. Arthur St. Clair.

After some further debate, the question was taken on Mr. Forsyth's motion to refer the settlement of the claim to the Treasury Department, and negatived by a large majority.

Mr. Clay then, after offering his reasons, moved an amendment to the bill, providing for placing Gen. St. Clair on the pension list, and allowing him an annual pension of dollars, and moved to fill the blank with 600 dollars.

Mr. Harrison moved to fill the blank with the sum of 1000, which, after two counts, was carried—yeas 80, nays 73.

The question was taken on Mr. Clay's amendment, with the blank thus filled, and negatived—Yeas 68, Nays 90.

Mr. Taylor of N. Y. then moved an amendment directing the Secretary of War to place Gen. St. Clair on the pension list, at the rate of — dollars per month, payable as other pensions are.

Mr. Harrison moved to insert, before the clause directing the annual pension, a provision for paying to Gen. St. Clair the sum of 4336 dollars in full of his claim against the government.

This motion was negatived, yeas 61, nays

83; and, the question recurring on Mr. Taylor's motion,

Mr. Palmer moved to fill the blank with fifty dollars as the monthly pension.

Mr. Terry moved eighty, which was negatived, yeas 68, nays 78.

Mr. Storrs proposed seventy-five dollars per month, which was also negatived—yeas 67.

Mr. Harrison moved the sum of seventy, which was also lost—yeas 71, nays 72; and the sum of sixty was eventually agreed to—75 to 71; and, thus amended.

Mr. Taylor's amendment was adopted by a large majority; after an unsuccessful motion by Mr. Livermore, to make the pension commence on the 4th of July instead of March.

The committee of the whole then rose, and reported the bill, as amended, to the House.

The House having taken up the report of the committee of the whole;

Mr. Taylor, of New-York, moved to strike out sixty as the amount of the proposed monthly pension, and to insert fifty.

This motion was decided by yeas and nays, in the negative—yeas 73, nays 90.

Mr. Mercer then proposed an amendment, providing that Gen. St. Clair should receive for the remainder of his life the half of the full pay attached to the rank which he filled in the army, at the close of the revolutionary war; and also proposed, as part of the amendment, a preamble to the bill, expressive of the high sense entertained by Congress of the virtue and services, &c. of Gen. St. Clair.

This motion not being in order unless previously considered in a committee of the whole;

Mr. Mercer, to attain his object, moved the recommitment of the bill to a committee of the whole house, which motion was rejected by a large majority; and the amendment with it of course.

Mr. Harrison made an unsuccessful attempt to revive the motion made in committee by Mr. Clay; and

The question was then taken on concurring with the report of the committee of the whole, granting a pension of sixty dollars a month, and decided in the affirmative—Yeas 122, Nays 40.

Mr. Mercer then moved the following amendment, by way of preamble: "Whereas the Congress of the United States entertain a high sense of the tried integrity, as well as of the civil and military virtues of Arthur St. Clair, late President of the Congress, and Commander in Chief of the army of the U. States, whom they learn, with regret, has been reduced, by misfortune, to extreme poverty."

This motion was negatived—yeas 67, nays 81; and

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

A message was received, by Mr. Secretary Cutts, announcing the *issuing of the Senate on their amendment to the military appropriation bill, on the subject of extra allowance to brevet officers in certain cases, which amendment had been disagreed to by the House of Representatives.*

The House adjourned.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Geo. Jan. 26.

LATE AND IMPORTANT.
Copy of a letter from Maj. Gen. Gaines to the Governor of this state, received last night by express.

Head Quarters, Hartford, Geo. Jan. 23, 1818.

Sir—By a letter just now received from Brigadier Gen. Glascock I am informed, that a party of Indians concealed in the swamp of Cedar, seven miles east of Flint river, yesterday morning, fired upon and killed Mr. Thomas Leigh, assistant wagon master, and Samuel Lofers of Capt. Aver's company of Georgia militia. The wagon master had been sent out with a small party of men and a drove of pack horses, laden with provisions; which by a prompt and judicious arrangement on the part of Major Head, were secured; with the residue of the party and horses. Gen. Glascock immediately ordered out a detachment under Major Morgan, in pursuit of the Indians.

By a letter from Col. Arbuckle of the 18th inst. I learn, that the Indians were to assemble near the mouth of Flint river on the 21st for the purpose of concerting measures for the destruction of the inhabitants on the Chatahoochie, and the reduction of Fort Scott. The latter they calculated upon starting out to be attacked. One of the inhabitants (Mr. Weaver) had been killed near the Fort; a house had been burnt, and some other property destroyed.

The detachment and vessels under Major Muhlenburg with military stores, arrived at Fort Scott without any material loss, other than that mentioned in my last, although incessantly annoyed by a very large force from each shore, from the 15th to the 23th of December. A supply of provisions, ordered in November last, had not reached the Appomattoch at the date of Col. Arbuckle's letter, (the 18th inst.) The troops were then without meat, but had engaged nearly a month's supply upon the Chatahoochie, part of which left Fort Gaines under a strong guard on the 16th. The supply of flour at Fort Scott is sufficient, allowing full rations of that article for the troops there, until the middle of next month—and the arrival of sixty thousand rations from New Orleans is daily expected—and even should this supply fail, I have not a doubt of having a competent

supply sent down the Flint and Clinch rivers, in time to prevent the troops from suffering.

I have been this particular in communicating to your excellency the state of our supplies, as well as the movements of the enemy, from an impression; that a knowledge of these subjects would be acceptable to you, and beneficial to the state over which you preside—as well as from a wish to draw from you, a free communication of your views and wishes, upon whatever relates to the public service, connected with my command.

I have seen in the newspapers, with equal surprise and indignation, the attempts that have been made to fill the public mind with a belief, that the hostile Indians desire peace, and are willing to lay down their arms!—Sir, there will be no peace until those Indians are severely chastised.

The chiefs were required to surrender the offenders. It was deliberately resolved in a large council of the Seminoles and "Red Sticks" at Micksakchee, that the offenders should neither be punished nor surrendered.

Some of their chiefs have triumphantly asserted that we cannot beat them! that we never have beaten them, except when we had "Red people to help us!" It is not extraordinary they should entertain these opinions—they know little or nothing of the strength or resources of our country—and whatever information they have derived from their white friends (British officers and traders) could have no tendency to give them favorable impressions towards us.—They must be beaten before we can reasonably calculate upon peace.

It is well known that seven of our citizens were killed by those Indians in the two years immediately succeeding the late war with England. Their Chiefs admitted this, and that among the number was a woman and two children (Mrs. Garrett of this state.)

The principal Chief, Chapichimico, in notifying the Warriors of the resolution of the Council in Council, added that "the day never should come when he would give up or punish a red man for killing a white man!"

These facts have been communicated to me by Indians, and through interpreters who I believe to be men of truth—not have I a doubt but these facts were well known to those philanthropic writers of Peace, who have had the sagacity to discover, that hostilities were commenced by the troops under my command, on the 20th November last—and that we are the aggressors.

It is not an act of war, according to this doctrine, to massacre and scalp seven young and feeble persons, and among them a woman and infants! What number then, I would ask, the massacre of which would constitute an act of war? Sir, my own humble impressions upon this subject are, that the wanton massacre of an infant not yet able to lift the envious declaration of "I am an American citizen," should be as promptly avenged, as if fifty, or fifty thousand citizens had been thus massacred. When reparation is refused by the Nation (whether red or white, civilized or savage) to whom the offenders belong—the Nation itself becomes accountable, and should be chastised for the outrage.

I have little confidence in the expectation of obtaining any considerable aid from the friendly Indians, even should they join me, the less of their chiefs may induce them to follow the example of the Warriors under Perryman, and go over to the enemy—and I owe it to myself and to the public service to apprise you, of the existence of a spirit of opposition, tending to counteract my efforts, having recently manifested itself in what is deemed to be the friendly part of the Creek Nation; originating, as I have reason to believe, with some evil disposed white persons, actually engaged in smuggling negroes into the United States from East Florida. A considerable number, as I am credibly informed, and believe, have been taken to the immediate vicinity of the Creek Agency. It is with the Agent to detect and restrain this apparent violation of law. The movement of the troops and the active and general hostility of the Indians near the Florida line, will have a strong tendency to render this abominable traffic difficult and perilous, hence I expect to be honored with the ill-will of every one engaged in it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDMUND P. GAINES,
Maj. Gen. Comdg.
His Excellency WILLIAM RABUN.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 7.

By the arrival last evening of the brig David Richards, in 21 days from Falmouth, Jam. we have received a file of the *Cornwall Gazette*, printed at that place, to the 14th January, from which we copy some late accounts of the operations of the patriot and royal forces of the Spanish Maine. In one sanguinary battle, fought on the 2d December, where the patriot forces consisted of 1500 men, 1200 were slain. The loss on the part of the royalists is said to amount to only 11 killed and 98 wounded. The troops of the latter fought to desperation, and are said to have been equalled only by those of Marengo, Austerlitz, and Jena!!

CURRACA, DEC. 27.

The French fleet, which passed this island on Wednesday last, sailed from Cadiz, by an Intendant General for Caracas, and lay in the roads of La Guayra for several days, having left that port for Porto Bello, to convey specie from thence to the Havana. From this circumstance it would appear, that France has given assistance to Spain in her struggle with the revolted colonies.

Accounts had reached La Guayra, of general Mina, and the whole of his staff, being the remnant of his army, having been taken prisoners, and escorted to Mexico, where they were to be put to death.

A Caracas Gazette of the 17th inst. contains an official despatch from general Morillo to the captain-general of Venezuela, Don Juan Baptista Zarza, dated head-quarters, Guadarrama, 7th December, from which it appears that general Pez of the independent army, was in a Chaguas, and commenced his retreat on the Arauca, with the emigration and all his forces, having at the same time ordered those in Nutriar, to cross back the Apure, in consequence of which all general Morillo's endeavors to meet him were frustrated.

General Morillo being at Calabozo, and having received accounts from Col. Latorre, from which he learned that the latter was deterred from attacking the enemy by a false report that Bolivar and Arismendi were coming up the river with great forces, marched with several corps to reinforce him, and arrived at Guadarrama the very day these despatches are dated, where he received another from Col. Latorre, mentioning that he had filled the rebels, commanded by Zarza, in the field of Hogaza.

The official despatch of colonel La Torre, is dated Galvario, 8th December, and contains the following in substance:

That on the 2d December he attacked the independent army, posted on a height in the Hato of Hogaza, to the number of 1200 men, with two pieces of artillery; his army, (composed but of 300 cavalry and 900 infantry,) advancing with undaunted courage, amidst the cries of "long live the king!" His cavalry, under Arrogones, being attacked by that of the enemy's left, he ordered this officer to charge them, which he executed in such a gallant manner as immediately to repulse and disperse them at a great distance in the rear of their line. Col. Juez was then assailed by the enemy's cavalry of the right, reinforced by the squadrons of reserve, but he routed them also; that this event, added to the gallantry with which the infantry charged with the bayonet, throw the enemy into such complete disorder, that they took

a flight, leaving every thing behind them.—Pursued by the infantry, and having their retreat cut off by major Arrogones, not one of their infantry escaped, having all perished or been taken prisoners; their cavalry met very nearly a similar fate.

The loss of the Independents is stated at 1200 slain—two brass three pounders—1200 muskets—four colours—18 drums—50,000 musket cartridges—one lead mine—a printing machine—all their equipages. The loss of the Royalists amounted to only 11 killed, 98 slightly and 16 severely wounded.

Among the wounded is col. La Torre himself, in the thigh, by a musket shot, which he received in charging at the head of the infantry; also colonel D. Pedro Gonzalez Villa, the adjutant of the 2d battalion of Navarra, Don Jose Narvaez, lieutenant Lora de la Madrid, Sancho Jardo, Domingo Arguiz, Ventura Salgado, Pedro Fernandez, Angel Lora, the captain of Grenadiers Don Juan de Lora, and Don Juan Francisco Gimenez, wounded by a cannon shot.

That in consequence of a conflagration in the houses, a great number of the wounded were so disfigured, that it was absolutely impossible to ascertain by their features, the independent chiefs who had perished; some of the prisoners, however, knew that among the number were colonel Martinez, a staff officer, the commander of artillery lieutenant Montes, lieutenant Valderriana (an Englishman), commandant of the battalion Restanpor, and Leanna, commandant of another battalion. The fire consumed also a large quantity of arms, ammunition, the printing machines, and some other articles, the remainder of which were transported to Carabozo.

The despatch, which is long and tedious, closes by recommending the officers and men who distinguished themselves in the battle, which is said to have equalled those of Marengo! Austerlitz and Jena!!

BASIL LOWE.

Sworn to before me, the 31st Jan. 1818.
J. THOMAS, J. J. C.

MILLEDGEVILLE, JAN. 30.

An express from Gen. Gaines to the Executive reached here this morning, with the following unpleasant intelligence.

Head Quarters, Hartford, Geo. Jan. 23. Sir—I have just now received a letter from William Harris, Esq. of Telfair, containing the painful intelligence of the massacre of Mr. Daniel Dikes and his family, by a party of Indians, on the Satilla, 40 miles from Telfair court house. Mr. Harris adds, that there was reason to apprehend, some other families have fallen near the residence of Mr. Dikes. I have ordered a detachment of cavalry to that frontier, to pursue the Indians as far as practicable.

A detachment of colonel Wimberly's Regiment of Infantry will be sent down the Flint on the Indian side, towards the Big Bend, with orders to reconnoitre the country, and arrest or attack any parties found in that quarter.

I have the honor to be very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDMUND P. GAINES,
Major General Comdg.
His Excellency Wm. Rabun.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 7.

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FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. X.]

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1818.

[No. 516.]

FROM MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.

I knew by the smoke that so gracefully curl'd
Around the green elms, that a cottage was
near;
And I said, "If there's peace to be found
in the world,
The heart that was humble might hope
for it here."
'Twas noon, and on flowers that languish'd
around,
In silence reposed the voluptuous bee;
Every leaf was at rest, and I heard not a
sound.
But the woodpecker tapping the hollow
beech tree.
And "here in this lone little wood," I ex-
claim'd,
"With a maid who was lovely to soul and
to eye."
Who would blush when I prais'd her, and
weep when I blam'd,
How blest could I live, and how calm
could I die!
By the shade of yon sumach whose red berry
dips
In the gush of the fountain, how sweet to
recline;
And to know that I sigh'd upon innocent
lips
Which had never been sigh'd on by any
but mine!

FROM THE PITTSBURG GAZETTE.

SLEIGHING.

A parody "Ye Mariners of England."
Ye Gentlemen and Ladies,
Who search in southern climes,
Ah, little do you think upon
The joy of sleighing times.
Give ear unto a Pittsburgh man,
And he will plainly show
All the joys and the fears,
When we ride upon the snow.
When snow and frosty weather
Turn nature's visage white,
We get the girls together,
All wrapped up warm and tight.
Right merrily their little tongues
Do rattle as we go,
While away, in the sleigh,
We ride upon the snow.
At night our weight of metal,
You easily may tell
For seldom do we venture out,
Unless we have a Belle.
And bells have always clappers,
And rattle as we go,
While in spite of the night,
We ride upon the snow.
If dancing is the fashion,
Tho' "tis wicked," says the parson,
We scamper to a village inn,
And carry there the farce on.
While merrily the fiddle goes,
The girls they shake a toe,
At noodle doozy we get boozey,
And come home upon the snow.
ORLANDO

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.

INFORMS 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.

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.

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 exonerating 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 publish; 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 which 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 Drunkenness, Profane Swearing, Sabbath Breaking, &c. 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 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 which we have heard, has been similar to what it was with us— invariably characterized by falsehood, duplicity and intrigue, shielded under the cloak of devotedness to a cause for which, his actions plainly demonstrated, he has no regard—his route uniformly marked by the complaints of those who have defrauded.
He is peculiarly qualified to impose upon the good natured credulity of the public, and having done so much for him in the way of singularity, as to induce a very natural supposition that fear of inevitable ruin, would at least deter him from transgressing the laws of justice or violating the rights of propriety. But he who reposes confidence in him, will find that such restraint is not a feeble barrier against the duplicity of an accomplished swindler.
He is, by 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 story 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 "Vox Light."
Hager's Town, Feb. 3.

Public Debate.

The Jefferson Polemical 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.
February 4.

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.

Blank Attachments

For sale at this Office
January 28.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the western country, offers for sale a valuable lot of land, containing 26 1/4 acres, about two miles from Charlestown. About 10 acres of this land are well timbered; and the whole inferior to none in Jefferson county.
B. H. MILLER.
N. B.—The subscriber has on hand a few excellent Wheat Fans, which will be disposed of at the most reduced prices, if immediate application be made.
February 4.—[3w.]

A Watch Chain found.

Inquire of the Printer.
February 11.

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 we will sell by 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 Bottle Green Cloths; Second and low priced 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 Kentucky; 7/8 Cassimeres for shawls; cloth and cassimeres shawls; rose, stripes, and point blankets; superfine and common flannels, cassimeres of various kinds, Bedford and Bennett's cord; cotton cords, thickset and velvets; silk & cotton shawls, do. do. handkerchiefs, calicoes dressed and undressed well assorted different patterns; curtain calicoes; ginghams plain and baird; senlaw, lutestrang and other silks, different colors; Vestings a large assortment, almost every price and pattern; florentine vesting; domestic cottons, striped, crossbarred and plain; cotton capes, various colors; coarse and fine muslins; Irish linen and shirting; cotton, almost every price; bedtick, coarse linen, cambric muslin, leno do; towels ready made; cambric dimities; beaver, kid, silk and yarn gloves; lambs wool and worsted hose, almost every colour; silk and cotton ditto; suspenders; sewing silks and boss, umbrellas; silk, straw and chip bonnets; kid, morocco and leather slippers, a large assortment; children's morocco hats; fur and wool hats, mens' coarse and fine shoes; and a large assortment of

HARDWARE,

Mill and cut saws, imported and domestic; hand and panel saws; files and rasps of various kinds; chisels, gouges, plane-forks, almost every price and quality; penknives, single and double blades, and 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; flat irons, melle and iron spoons; tea kettles, frying pans, iron and box coffee mills; brass, plated and iron candlesticks and snuffers; brass knob and stock locks, padlocks; brass and iron button hinges, H & H L ditto; screws, springs and tacks; desk and bureau mounting; thumb latches, hammers, pinchers, curry-combs, stirrup irons, bridle bits, spurs, snuff boxes, spectacles, looking glasses; guns, whetstone and half stacked, ANVILS AND VICES, also an extensive assortment of QUEEN'S WARE, consisting in part of cups and saucers, cast-iron plates, dishes, bowls, pitchers, mugs, &c. &c. with an elegant assortment of

Groceries, Liquors, & Paints,

Sugar, molasses, coffee, fresh teas, imperial, young and old hyson, best box and keg raisins, nutmegs, almonds, nutmegs, pepper, all spice ginger, French brandy, Jamaica spirits, Lisbon port, & 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, resin, tar, chewing and smoking tobacco, large and small twist, by the keg or smaller quantity; snuff and Spanish cigars; powder, shot, lead, flints, and 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 4.

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. Lawler's 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, Roman and Wool, which he will warrant to be a good and at least any in the United States; having settled a correspondence with the principal Hat Merchants in the cities of New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, he can at the shortest notice command the best quality of the market articles. 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.—[4t.]

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 Shawls, Fresh Teas, Brass Andirons, &c.
As usual our assortment of Groceries, Liquors, & Medicines, are very complete.
Also, a quantity of CASTINGS, well assorted—Bar and Strap Iron, Steel, &c.
W. & J. LANE,
November 19.

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.

NOTICE.

I have rented Dr. Strath's saw and grist mill 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, which 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,
Bulletin, Jan 28.—[4t.]

HAMMOND & BROWN,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just finished opening, at their store, next door to the Post 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 price. 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.

NEW STORE.

The subscribers have commenced the mercantile business at Lees-town, 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.

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.

Friday, Feb. 6.
Mr. Southard, from the committee of Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the Senate's bill directing the manner of appointing Indian Agents, and continuing the Act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes, reported the same without amendment; and it was referred to the committee of the whole to whom was referred a bill previously reported by the same committee respecting the civilization and education of Indians.
The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Secretary of War, stating that the report to this house from the War Department, dated on the 20th February last, contains all the information to be found in that Department, in relation to "the claims of the state of Massachusetts, for expenses of calling out the militia of that state during the late war, and the reasons why they have not been allowed;" which was read and ordered to lie on the table.
On motion of Mr. Barbour, of Va. the committee of Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President to distribute an additional sum amongst the assessors of the U. States, for extra services.
The bill from the Senate, "in addition to an act for the relief of John Thompson," was twice read and committed.
The house took up the Senate's message, insisting on their amendment to the military appropriation bill, (respecting brevet pay) and agreed to insist on its disagreement thereto; and to ask of the Senate a conference thereon: to manage which conference on the part of this house, Messrs. Lowndes, Smith of Md. and Pitkin, were appointed.
The essential bill for the relief of major general Arthur St. Clair, was read a third time, passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.
A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. J. J. Monroe, his Secretary, transmitting a report of the Secretary of State, in compliance with a resolution of this house, requesting information respecting the ratification by the states of an article which is printed in some late copies of the constitution, but which, it appears, has not yet officially received the sanction of three fourths of the states in the Union.
The amount of the report from the Department of State is, that the 13th article of the amendments to the constitution of the U. States has been
Ratified by 1 Maryland, on 25 Dec. 1810.
2 Kentucky, 31 Jan. 1811.
3 Ohio, do.
4 Delaware, 2 Feb. 1811.
5 Pennsylvania, 6 Feb. 1811.
6 New-Jersey, 13 Feb. 1811.
7 Vermont, 24 Oct. 1811.
8 Tennessee, 21 Nov. 1811.
9 Georgia, 13 Dec. 1811.
10 N. Carolina, 23 Dec. 1811.
11 Massachusetts, 27 Feb. 1812.
12 N. Hampshire, 10 Dec. 1812.
Rejected by 13 New-York, 12 Mar. 1811.
14 Rhode Island, 15 Dec. 1814.
15 Connecticut.
16 South-Carolina.
17 Virginia.

Mr. Rhea, from the committee of pensions, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Mary Sullivan: which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Rhea, from the same committee, made unfavorable reports on the petitions of Abijah McClain and John Simson, which were read and concurred in.

Mr. Rhea also made an unfavorable report on the petition of Thomas Mills; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Williams of North Carolina, from the committee of claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of John G. Bogert, who prays that he may be indemnified for the failure of certain property bought at Marshall's sale to answer the description under which it was sold. The report was concurred in.

Mr. W. also made an unfavorable report on the petition of Jesse Lincoln, who prays for certain relief from loss sustained by a contract for making a part of the Cumberland Road, in consequence of alleged failure of the Superintendent to pay due attention thereto, &c. The report goes on the ground that the claim has no foundation. It was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. W. also made an unfavorable report on the memorial of Zachariah McGirt, who asks five thousand three hundred dollars for indemnification for the loss of his property during the late war with the Creek Indians; and it was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Newton from the committee of Commerce and Manufacture reported a bill "to continue in force, from and after the 30th of June, 1819, until the 30th of June, 1826, the fourth paragraph of the first section of the act "to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage;" which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Newton also reported a bill "to increase the duties on iron in bars and bolts, iron in pigs, castings, nails and allum; and to disallow the drawback of duties on the exportation of gun powder." [The duties to be substituted for those now existing are: on iron pigs, fifty cents per hundred weight; on iron castings, seventy five cents per hundred weight; on nails, four cents per pound; on iron in bars and bolts, exceeding iron manufactured by rolling, one dollar per hundred weight; and on allum, two dollars per hundred weight.] The bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. Claiborne, from the select committee to whom was referred the remonstrance of Major Gen. Andrew Jackson, as one of the representatives of John Donelson, praying for the allowance of a certain quantity of land granted by the state of Georgia out of the land ceded by that state to the United States, at a period long anterior to said cession, reported a bill "for the benefit of Thomas Carr and others;" which was twice read and committed.

The Speaker laid before the house the Annual Report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund (the President of the Senate, the Chief Justice of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General.) [The amount of the public debt on the first day of the present year stands at \$9,001,300 31/100.]

A report was received from the Secretary of War, in pursuance of a resolution of this house, transmitting a statement of the accounts of Major Gen. Arthur St. Clair with the government.

A report was received from the Commission of Claims for the loss of property, of the facts in the case of John Chalmers, of the City of Washington, with the evidence accompanying it; which was referred to the committee of Claims.
Adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 10.
The following message was received from the President through J. J. Monroe, his secretary:
To the senate and house of Representatives of the United States.

As the house appropriated for the President of the United States will be finished this year, it is thought to merit the attention of Congress in what manner it should be furnished, and what measures ought to be adopted for the safe keeping of the furniture, in future. All the public furniture provided before 1814, having been destroyed by the public buildings in that year, and little afterwards procured, owing to the inadequacy of the appropriation, it has become necessary to provide almost every article requisite for such an establishment; whence the sum to be expended will be much greater than at any former period. The furniture, in its kind and extent, is thought to be an object not less deserving attention than the building for which it is intended. Both being national objects, each seems to have an equal claim to legislative sanction. The disbursement of the public money, too, ought, it is presumed, to be in like manner provided for by law. The person who may happen to be placed, by the suffrage of his fellow citizens, in this high trust, having no personal interest in these concerns, should be exempted from undue responsibility respecting them.

Monday, Feb. 9.
Mr. Forsyth made a report from the committee of Foreign Relations, on that part of the President's message which relates to the British West India trade, &c. and on the petition of the inhabitants of Portland, in the District of Maine, on the same subject. The reports and documents presented by the committee, were ordered to be printed. The bill accompanying them was read a first and second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house, for Thursday next.

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For a building so extensive intended for a purpose exclusively national, in which, in the furniture provided for it, a mingled regard is due to the simplicity and purity of the people's institutions, and to the character of the people who are represented in it, the sum already appropriated has proved altogether inadequate. The present is, therefore, a proper time for Congress to take the subject into consideration, with a view to all the objects claiming attention, and to regulate it by law. On a knowledge of the furniture procured, and the sum expended for it, a just estimate may be formed, regarding the extent of the building, of what will still be wanting to furnish the house. Many of the articles being of a durable nature, may be handed down through a long series of services; and being of great value, such as plate, ought not to be left altogether, and at all times, to the care of servants alone. It seems to be advisable that a public agent should be charged with it during the occasional absence of the President, and have authority to transfer it from one President to another, and likewise to make reports of occasional deficiencies, as the basis on which further provision should be made.

It may also merit consideration, whether it may not be proper to commit the care of the public buildings, particularly the President's house and the Capitol, with the grounds belonging to them, including likewise the furniture of the latter, in a more especial manner, to a public agent. Hitherto the charge of this valuable property seems to have been connected with the structure of the buildings, and committed to those employed in it. This guard will necessarily relax when the buildings are finished, at which time the interest in them will be proportionally augmented. It is presumed, that this trust, in a certain degree at least, incidental to the other duties of the president of the public buildings, but it may merit consideration whether it will not be proper to charge him with it more explicitly, and give him authority to employ one or more persons under him, for these purposes.
JAMES MONROE,
Washington, Feb. 10, 1818.

The message was read and referred to the committee of the whole to whom is referred the bill to provide for erecting additional buildings for the accommodation of the several Executive Departments.

Mr. Johnson of Ky. from the committee on military affairs, made a report on the petition of a company of rangers, commanded by captain James Biggar, in the years 1813 and 1814, accompanied by a bill for their relief: twice read and committed.

Mr. J. also reported a bill for the relief of Capt. Benjamin Johnson and Capt. Henry Gist: twice read and committed.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Commissioners of the public buildings in the city of Washington, enclosing a copy of one of the original deeds of conveyance to the trustees of the United States, for the grounds in the said city, and copies of the correspondence relating to the location of the public offices on the President's square; which was referred to the committee of the whole, to whom was referred the President's message of today.

The resolution relative to the distribution of the late edition of the land laws, was received from the Senate, and twice read and concurred in.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Smith in the chair, on the bill "concerning half pay pensions, &c. and for other purposes."

The first section of the bill goes to equalize the pensions allowed for services in the revolutionary and late war, and to assimilate the mode of paying them.

A motion which was under consideration when this subject was before the house on Friday last, having been agreed to—
Mr. Burwell moved to strike out the second section of the bill, which is in the following words:

"That in all cases where provision has been made by law for five years' half pay to the widows and children of officers and soldiers who were killed in battle, or who died of wounds received in battle, or who died in the military service of the United States, during the late war, the said provision shall be continued for the additional term of five years, to commence at the end of the first term of five years in each case respectively, making the provision equal to ten years' half pay."

This motion was opposed by Mr. Johnson of Ky. Mr. Walker of N. C. and Mr. Southard, and supported by Mr. Livermore, and was negatived by a considerable majority.

Mr. Hitchcock moved to amend the section so as to extend the continuation of the pension to motherless children of deceased soldiers under sixteen years of age, as well as to the widows; which motion was negatived.

The third section is in the following words: "That in all cases where any soldier of the regular army shall have died while in the service of the United States, in the late war, or in returning home from said service, leav-

ing a widow, such widow shall be entitled to receive the sum of forty eight dollars annually, for the term of five years, as a half pay pension; and in case of the death or intermarriage of said widow, before the expiration of the term of five years from the death of the husband aforesaid, the half pay for the remainder of the term shall cease."

Mr. Findall moved to strike out of this section the words "or intermarriage;" which motion was supported by the mover and Mr. Taylor, and opposed by Mr. Johnson, Harrison, and Mr. P. M. Nelson. Mr. Smith of Md. also joined in the debate on the general merits of the bill, to which he was opposed.

Mr. T. M. Nelson moved to amend this section, so as that the pensions to be granted by it should take date from the 31st day of March last, which was negatived.

Mr. Cobb moved to strike out the above section from the bill; which was opposed by Mr. Harrison, and was negatived.

The fourth section is in the following words: "That in all cases of half pay pensions, embraced in this act, and all other acts of Congress making provision for half pay pensions, the same shall extend to all cases where the party died within six months after his return home, of diseases contracted in the service, during the late war with Great Britain."

Mr. Linn moved to strike out this section; which was opposed by Mr. Barbour and Mr. Comstock, and was negatived.

The fifth section of the bill provides that the widow of any officer or soldier killed in battle or who died in service during the revolutionary war, shall have a pension, if of a soldier, of 48 dollars per annum; if of an officer, of 100 dollars per annum.

The sixth section provides that in all cases where an indigent mother has lost her son in battle, if he has left no widow or children, she shall receive a pension of 48 dollars per annum for five years.