

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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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 the balance at the end of the year. Distant subscribers are 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, 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 insertions for which they are to be inserted, will be continued until forty days, and charged accordingly. All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a house and lot now occupied by Mr. John Downey, Charles town. The house is 2 stories high, in good order, and convenient to water. The lot contains half an acre, in good condition. On the premises is a kitchen, smoke house and stable. The property is well calculated for a private family. For terms apply to the subscriber, living in Charles town.

MARY MANNING.

March 25.

We have in Store,
A QUANTITY OF
GOOD WISKEY.
JOHN FLAGG, & Co.
Charlestown, March 25.

The Elegant Young Horse, CANADIAN BLACK.

WILL stand this season at the following rate, viz: at the Avon Mills, on the Bull Run, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays. At the Brick Mill on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, and be let to mares at the low rate of FIVE DOLLARS the season, but may be discharged by the payment of FOUR DOLLARS if paid within the season. TWO DOLLARS the single leap, to be paid when the mare is put to the stall, but if not paid then, to be considered engaged for the season. EIGHT DOLLARS for insurance, to be paid when the mare proves with foal. Removing the mare to any other place, or not attending regularly every eighth or ninth day throughout the season, forfeits the insurance money. The season will commence the first of April, and end the first of July. The greatest attention will be paid, but no responsibility for accidents.

CANADIAN BLACK, a beautiful black, rising eight years old, seven and a half hands high, with bone in proportion, and well calculated for the geers. His dam was a full Chester Ball. It is thought unnecessary to say any thing more of his pedigree, as his appearance will fully commend him to all good judges.

SOLOMON COOVER.

March 25.

YOUNG JEHU,

WILL stand this season at the subscriber's table near Leetown, on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, and at John Lamson's stable Bunker's Hill, Berkeley county, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, in each week, (election and general muster days excepted) at the reduced price of Five Dollars the season, which may be discharged with four Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid within the season—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents the single leap, to be paid when the leap is taken, but if not then paid, the mare will be considered as put by the season—Eight Dollars to insure a foal. Parting with, removing, or not continuing the mare regularly to the horse, forfeits the insurance money. The money for the season payable the first day of August next, and for insurance when the mare is known to be with foal. The season will commence on the first of April and end on the first day of June. The greatest attention will be paid, but no responsibility for accidents.

YOUNG JEHU, a handsome dun, marked with a star and a white foot, with a black streak along the spine, 16 hands high, 8 years old, remarkably so, 16 hands high, calculated for the saddle, made and bred by Young Jehu, with a hardiness; a view of the stock from which he was bred will be a sufficient inducement for good breeders to breed from him; Young Jehu was bred by the celebrated horse of New Jersey, by his sire was the noted imported horse Old Joe, his dam was got by Fox Hunter.

DENNIS O'LAUGHLIN.

March 25.

LAW OF CONGRESS.

AN ACT to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That every commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, and private soldier, and all officers in the Hospital department and Medical Staff, who served in the war of the revolution until the end thereof, or for the term of nine months or longer, at any period of the war, on the continental establishment; and every commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, mariner, or marine, who served at the same time, and for a like term, in the naval service of the United States, and who is or hereafter, by reason of his reduced circumstances in life, shall be in need of assistance from his country for support, and shall have substantiated his claim to a pension in the manner hereinafter directed, shall receive a pension from the U. States: if an officer, of twenty dollars per month during life; if a non-commissioned officer, musician, mariner, marine, or private soldier, of eight dollars per month during life: Provided, no person shall be entitled to the provisions of this act, until he shall have relinquished his claim to every pension heretofore allowed him by the laws of the U. States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That to entitle any person to the provisions of this act, he shall make a declaration, under oath or affirmation, before the district judge of the United States of the district, or before any judge or court of record of the county, state or territory in which he belonged to the army, the company, regiment, and line to which he belonged; the time he entered the service; and the time and manner of leaving the service; and, in case he belonged to the navy, a like declaration, setting forth the name of the vessel, and particular service in which he was employed, and the time and manner of leaving the service, and shall offer such other evidence as may be in his power; and on its appearing to the satisfaction of the said judge, that the applicant served in the revolutionary war, as aforesaid, against the common enemy, he shall certify and transmit the testimony in the case, and the proceedings had thereon, to the Secretary of the Department of War, whose duty it shall be, if satisfied the applicant comes under the provisions of this act, to place such officer, musician, mariner, marine, or soldier on the pension list of the United States, to be paid in the same manner as pensions to invalids, who have been placed on the pension list, are now paid, and under such restrictions and regulations, in all respects, as are prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every pension, by virtue of this act, shall commence on the day that the declaration under oath or affirmation, prescribed in the foregoing section, shall be made.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, no sale, transfer or mortgage of the whole, or any part of the pension payable in pursuance of this act, shall be valid; and any person who shall swear or affirm falsely in the premises, and be thereof convicted, shall suffer as for wilful and corrupt perjury.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,
Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
March 18, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Pension Office, March 26, 1818.

Rules and regulations for substantiating claims to pensions, to be observed under the law of Congress of the 18th of March, 1818, viz:

The commissions of officers, and the discharges of the regular soldiers of the army of the Revolution, (if in existence) applying for pensions under the above act, will, in every instance, be furnished to the War Department; and the signatures of the respective Judges, certifying in these cases, must be attested by the seal of the Courts where such Judges preside. The person applying for pension to declare, under oath, before the Judge, that, from his reduced circumstances, he needs the assistance of his country for support.
Approved, J. C. CALHOUN.

PERUVIAN INDIANS.

Translated from a Porto Rico newspaper for the New York Daily Advertiser.
Brigadier Don Juan Manuel Mendiburn, Governor of Guayaquil in Peru, reports as follows, under date of the 3d of April: "The expedition dispatched by order of the Viceroy of Peru, about the beginning of September last year, from the city of Cuenca, to ascertain the topographical situation of the LOST CITY of LOGRONO, (suppos-

ed to have been sunk by an earthquake) in addition to the information already received, presents the following, which throws considerable light on the manners and dispositions of the inhabitants. From this we learn that the climate is in the highest degree mild and healthy, since those diseases, which, among a civilized people, result from luxury and excesses, are unknown to them; and there is no instance on record of any having suffered even by such complaints as are incident to savages in a state of nature. The territory which appertained to this city is a beautiful valley, of 4 or 500 leagues in extent, according to the best information, and covered with innumerable groves, of the most lofty trees. Through the centre of this valley run from east to west two beautiful rivers, called in the language of the country Bombaisa and Gualaquiza, which have their source in the Cordillera mountains that separate this country from Cuenca—it is also watered by the river Zamora, which is believed to proceed from the province of Loja. This last, as well as the Bombaisa, is navigable for canoes, which the natives manage with wonderful dexterity, and abound together with the Gualaquiza, in fish, but the exteriors had not an opportunity to examine them, as the Indians make no account of fish or flesh, contenting themselves, like most people in a state of nature, with vegetable food. Vegetables grow in profusion, for the ground is rich and fertile beyond conception, and yields, in the greatest plenty, maize, plaintain, sweet potatoes, gunadillas, zapote, and various roots both palatable and healthy. The natives are peaceable and friendly, and the little difficulty they make to being baptised, proves that they have no ideas of any other religion. Their persons are large, robust and vigorous, and although unaccustomed to any other clothing but a simple bandage round the body in the form of a towel, which is worn indiscriminately by both sexes, yet they have adopted in a tasteful manner the Spanish costume of dress, which they have begun to admire. This gentleness of disposition leads them to live generally in harmony with each other, without the necessity of laws than those which nature dictates for self defence.—Should one of them be attacked, he defends himself, and chastises the assailant; and if another interferes on one side, he is opposed by another on the opposite; and in the event of the quarrel becoming general, they choose chiefs for the occasion, who, on the termination of the quarrel, have no further authority. The same steps are pursued in all broils with the neighboring tribes, with whom their motive of quarrel proceeds from a desire to increase the number of their wives, which is only to be effected by force. Their arms are a pike or lance, with a wooden shield, and a helmet surmounted with a plume of Heron's feathers, various coloured feathers; these, with a string of beads formed of grains or seeds, and thrown across the shoulders, completed their equipment. They never travel without the pike for their defence against wild beasts which are very numerous—for the extinction of which they hold general hunts. In these chases they use poisoned arrows, which they blow from a hollow reed, but make no account of fire arms, iron or steel. The gentlemen of the exploring party wishing to throw every light on the subject, have sent to the Governor of Guayaquil one of the pikes, a helmet, and a wooden transverse beautifully inlaid. The commandant informs that he is about to open a road from Cuenca to Gualaquiza, which is 3 days' journey, and another from thence to Manas, which takes eight days, including three days navigating the river.

From these discoveries will result great advantages to the newly established Bishoprick, to the civilization of Logrono, and the general trade and well being of the Province of Cuenca.

FEMALE INTREPIDITY.

To the Editor of the Kingston Chronicle.

SIR—The following instance of female heroism, which occurred in December last, is worthy of record, and as it happened in a country, where the press is enslaved, I am of opinion it will be buried in oblivion if not rescued by you.

In the interior province of New Grenada a number of parties of Patriots have sprung up in formidable bodies, who had penetrated to the skirts of the capital of Santa Fe de Bogota. The Royalists discovered and seized a number of emissaries or spies, who communicated with the Patriots, and among them a woman named Policarpa Sabarrid born in the town Guachias, by means of whom plans and instructions to invade the capital were transmitted to the Patriots. In spite of all the threats and tortures which were inflicted on her, to make her reveal the authors of these documents, found in her possession, she persisted in secrecy to the last, and this heroic woman died with the greatest fortitude, exclaiming to the moment of her execution, "You shall not hear it from my mouth: I will die—and may those live who can free the country!"

INDIAN WAR.

MILLEDGEVILLE, MARCH 10.

The detachment of troops from Tennessee, under Col. Hayne, of the regular army, about 1200 strong, reached the Chatauchie on Wednesday last, and are by this time near Fort Scott, if they have not arrived there. McIntosh, the friendly Chief, has gone with his warriors to the aid of General Jackson.

The heart aches at the recital of continued massacres by the Indians. Four persons, two men, a woman and her child, were attacked about ten days past by the savages, on the public road, between the Creek Agency and Fort Mitchell. One of the men was shot dead and scalped, the other though wounded made his escape; the woman was shot in three places and tomhawked, but not scalped; the child had a cut on the head, apparently made with a knife. They were both found alive and conveyed to Fort Mitchell, where the woman, under the benevolent care of Major Hughes, U. States Factor, is likely to recover—the child has died. The woman says there were fifteen Indians, but in her situation it is not likely that she could ascertain the number. It cannot be long before these wretches will be made to suffer tenfold the evils they have inflicted—a terrible vengeance awaits and will shortly overtake them.—Journal.

Office of the Milledgeville Journal, March 11, 1818.

SKIRMISH WITH THE INDIANS.

The following was received this evening by express to the Governor.

HARTFORD, MARCH 10.

SIR—I have this moment received information through Mr. ISHAM JOURDAN, of Telfair county, which I rely on, of a skirmish between the Indians and some of the citizens of Telfair, on the south side of the Ocmulgee river in the afternoon of the 9th instant, 20 or 25 miles below this.

On the night of the 3d inst. Joseph Bush and his son were fired upon by a party of Indians, the father killed, and the son severely wounded and scalped, but he so far recovered as to reach home in two days after. The citizens receiving information of the foregoing facts, assembled on the ninth to the number of 56, and crossed the river in the forenoon to seek redress. A considerable sign of Indians, they followed the trail leading from the river, and in the afternoon, where they came in view of Indians, 50 or 60, advanced with gunshot. The firing was commenced, each party and warmly kept up for quarters of an hour. A part of the detachment effected their retreat, bringing badly wounded—four are certainly the balance of the detachment has not been heard from—Major Colthorn (commander of the Telfair militia) is among the missing. Four Indians were killed.

From information, the citizens below this are much alarmed and leaving their homes I have thought proper to communicate the foregoing to you by express. I am your Excellency's most obedient servant,

RICH'D H. THOMAS, Lieut. Col.

In consequence of the foregoing, the Palaski Troop of Cavalry has been ordered out by the Executive to scour the frontier and afford protection to the inhabitants. The Telfair detachment, we fear, have suffered greatly, and we shall rejoice, if all who are missing have not perished. It would seem, that the Indians, confiding in superior numbers, had sought to draw out the militia, by permitting the young man whom they scalped to reach the settlement.

MILLEDGEVILLE, MARCH 13.

A letter from a gentleman in Hartford to his friend in this place says, "An express has just arrived which contradicts the report of the drowning of Gen. Gaines. A soldier was drowned, which gave rise to the report."

RICHMOND, MARCH 20.

MAIL ROBBERIES.

It were hard to say, whether these men were more knaves or fools. The robbery of the mail was the most daring and deliberate, which was ever perpetrated in this country.—The fence, which arrested the stage; their promptitude, in disarming all opposition; the length of time, from 11 to 3 o'clock at night; the immense amount of booty which they made in bank bills, all conspire to mark it as a very singular transaction. But the booty once in their possession, all their wits appear to have left them. Like so many others, their heads seem to have been turned by the acquisition of so much wealth. Every step which they subsequently took led them directly to their jail. From the following Mem. handed to us by the superintendent of our Penitentiary, it is shrewdly suspected that one of the highwaymen used to be a tenant of its walls.—We remember that poor devil well—A low, thin, whining hypocrite of a man, who used to cant hymns,

