

# FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1820.

[No. 614.]

## A COUNTING HOUSE ALMANAC

For the Year of our Lord 1820:

BEING BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR, AND AFTER THE FOURTH OF JULY, THE FORTY-FIFTH OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY							1
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FEBRUARY							
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AUGUST							
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SEPTEMBER							
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OCTOBER							
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NOVEMBER							
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DECEMBER							
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### MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H.	M.
JANUARY			
Last quarter	2	12	E
New Moon	15	0	E
First quarter	22	8	M
Full Moon	30	1	M
FEBRUARY			
Last quarter	6	11	E
New Moon	13	10	E
First quarter	20	10	M
Full Moon	28	8	M
MARCH			
Last quarter	7	0	E
New Moon	14	8	M
First quarter	21	21	E
Full Moon	29	1	M
APRIL			
Last quarter	5	10	E
New Moon	12	6	E
First quarter	20	4	M
Full Moon	28	4	M
MAY			
Last quarter	5	7	M
New Moon	12	3	M
First quarter	19	8	E
Full Moon	27	4	E
JUNE			
Last quarter	3	2	E
New Moon	10	2	E
First quarter	18	0	E
Full Moon	26	2	M
JULY			
Last quarter	2	9	E
New Moon	10	2	M
First quarter	18	2	M
Full Moon	25	10	M
AUGUST			
Last quarter	1	5	M
New Moon	8	5	E
First quarter	16	3	E
Full Moon	23	5	E
SEPTEMBER			
New Moon	7	8	M
First quarter	15	3	M
Full Moon	22	1	M
LAST QUARTER	29	2	E
OCTOBER			
New Moon	6	5	M
First quarter	13	1	M
Full Moon	20	10	E
LAST QUARTER	27	7	M
NOVEMBER			
New Moon	5	6	M
First quarter	12	0	E
Full Moon	19	10	E
LAST QUARTER	27	7	M
DECEMBER			
New Moon	5	11	O
First quarter	12	0	E
Full Moon	19	11	O
LAST QUARTER	27	7	M

### ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1820.

1. Of the Sun, on the 14th of March, at 8 hours and 25 minutes in the morning to us invisible. 2. Of the Moon, on the 29th of March, at 1 hour and 40 minutes in the afternoon, invisible. 3. Of the Sun, on the 7th of September, at 8 hours and 45 minutes in the morning, also to us invisible. 4. Of the Moon, on the 22nd day of September, in the morning, visible, beginning at Oh. 14m. and ending at 3h. 6m.—duration 2h 52m.

## Opequon Factory.

THE subscriber has on hand a few pieces of broad cloth of various colours, and good quality, which he will exchange for wool, pork, or bank notes. Apply to

D. ANNIN.

## FOR RENT,

My Smith-Shop, Tools, &c.

With a house and lot, with a fine spring at the door.

RICH'D McSHERRY.

Dec. 22.

## Cheap Enough.

Those who wish to purchase cheap Cloth, Cassimere, Pelise Cloths, Flannels, and Blankets, for CASH, call at my store, and they shall have them to suit the times.

JOHN CARLILE.

Who has on hand a quantity of the Best Old Whiskey

in this part of the country—Gin, Spirits, &c. Charleston, Dec. 22.

## Jefferson & Brown,

Have again received a fresh supply of

## GOODS,

which were purchased for cash at auction. They can therefore safely assure their customers and the public in general, that they will offer them very cheap.

Charleston, December 15.

## Hardware.

Mill Saws, Cross Cut Saws, and Anvils, Knives & Forks, every price & quality. Cast steel, German steel and common Hand saws, Cast steel plane bits, Chisels, files, rasps, &c. &c.

## Castings.

Large wash kettles—large & small pots, Large and small ovens, Skillets and Frying Pans, sold cheap at my store in Charleston, for CASH.

JOHN CARLILE.

December 22.

## NOTICE.

THE partnership, existing under the firm of Good & Dedie, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those who are in arrears are requested to settle the same with Good & Kennedy, who are authorised to close the business of the said firm.

JOHN GOOD.

HENRY R. DEDIE.

Shepherd's Town, Nov. 29, 1819.

### Better bargains than ever.

THE firm, heretofore existing under the firm of Good & Dedie, being dissolved, the business in future will be conducted under the firm of Good & Kennedy. All those who are in need of any kind of merchandise, are invited to call at the old stand (in the white house, on the hill in Shepherd's Town,) where they can be accommodated on the most reasonable terms.

GOOD & KENNEDY.

Shepherd's Town, Nov. 29.

## HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, his house and lot, near the Presbyterian meeting house, in Charleston. This property would be very suitable for a mechanic. Also for sale, an acre lot of ground, near the brick yard. A great bargain may be had, if immediate application be made. For terms apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or to the Editor of the Farmer's Repository.

JACOB FISHER

Dec. 8.

## Fulling and Dying.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he has employed a young man as a fuller, who comes well recommended, and commenced the

Fulling and Dying Business, at Mill's Grove, on the 11th inst. where cloth will be fulling, dyed and dressed in the neatest manner, and on the shortest notice. Those who may favor him, with their custom, may rest assured that every exertion in his power will be made to give them satisfaction. He will constantly keep on hand, superior quality of DYE STUFFS, and will dye any color that may be required. The current price will be given for soft and hard soap, which will be taken in payment for fulling, or cash.

BENJAMIN BEELER.

Oct. 13.

## Post-Office, Charleston.

I have been in the habit for years past of keeping a book, at my private expense, and charging postage with no other consideration than to oblige the people, but alas! how have I been rewarded—some few have been punctual, but many are at this time delinquent, some for years. I am compelled to resolve, that after the first day of January next, no letter or newspaper will be delivered at this office, to any person at that time in arrears, unless the postage be paid. This resolve is unalterable, and most assuredly will be carried fully into effect, without respect to persons. Observe what the Post-Master General says—

"Experience has proved how little attentive many people are to the payment of such small debts as arise from trusting postage; you are therefore not to give credit. To save in future any trouble or inconvenience on that account, it will be proper for you to require the subscribers who receive newspapers through your office, at the commencement of every quarter, to pay the amount of one quarter's postage in advance, and without such payment in advance, not to deliver them any newspapers even though they tender you the money singly."

H. KEYES, P. M.

Charleston, Dec. 1.

## CONWAY SLOAN,

Returns his thanks to the public for the encouragement he has received, since his commencing in business, and hopes by unremitting attention, to merit the continuance of the same—he would inform them he has just opened a complete supply of

### MEDICINES,

of the best quality, and latest importations, he deems it unnecessary to enumerate each article, as it would occupy too much space to appear in a newspaper, he therefore solicits a call from Physicians, and others, who can then have an opportunity of examining the quality of each; as they have been purchased at a good time and on good terms, the prices will be reasonable.

HENRY BERRY, Trustee.

Dec. 8.

## GOODS

Bought under the Hammer FOR CASH,

At knock-down Prices,

NOW opening by the subscribers at their store in Shepherdstown, consisting in part, of a great variety of Cloths, Cassimeres, Homemade, Cassinets, Cords and Velvets, Fancy and Swandown Vestings, Flannels, Blankets, Coatings, Baizes, Carpeting of all kinds, Plaines, Pelisse cloths, Cassimere Shawls, Canton Crapes, Irish linens, Cambric muslins, Calicoes, Gingham, India muslins, Worsted, Silk and Cotton Hose, Bombazetts, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Superior old French Brandy, Spirits and Wines—Best fresh Teas, Prime Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, &c. &c.

Don't complain of money being scarce, come to us and you can get as much for one dollar now, as you formerly got for two Dollars and a half when money was more plenty and of less value. Whether you want to buy or not, come and see the assortment, as you will not only benefit yourselves if you buy, but be highly gratified at their cheapness if you do not buy.

JAS. S. LANE & TOWNER.

Shepherdstown, Dec. 20.

## Take Notice.

I hereby forwarn and prohibit the public from entering into, or making any bargains or contracts with any person or persons for me, or in my name in any way whatsoever, unless they are in possession of power or powers duly executed for that express purpose.

B. C. WASHINGTON.

Dec. 29.

## TO MILLERS.

A young man, without a family, who can come well recommended for his abilities as a miller, and for his steady habits, will meet with liberal encouragement by applying at the Brick Mill, Jefferson County, Va.

ROBERT BOONE.

Dec. 29.

## GOOD TIMES!!!

FOR

## GOODS ARE CHEAP.

THE subscribers have just received, and are now opening, a supply of GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season, carefully selected from the latest arrivals, in Baltimore, which we pledge ourselves to sell as low for CASH, or to our punctual customers on a short credit, as they can be bought in this or the adjoining counties. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and view our assortment, if they do, we feel confident we shall be able to please them. We know that money is scarce, but why complain of Hard Times, when a little money will buy a great many necessary articles which you cannot well do without?

WM. F. LOCK, & Co.

Charleston, Nov. 10.

## CONWAY SLOAN,

In addition to a general supply of Medicines, has just received the following sundries, viz.

- English red lead—white ditto,
- Spanish brown—black lead,
- Venetian red—Fresh madder,
- Cromic yellow, No. 1—red saunders,
- Prussian blue, No. 1,
- Scraped gum copal—rough ditto do,
- Pumice stone—black varnish,
- Rotten stone—red chalk—white ditto,
- Black and red ink powder—black ink,
- Black lead pencils—writing sand,
- Wafers—sealing wax—tapers,
- Transparent fancy soap,
- Windsor do. do.—rose ditto,
- Lorillard's Macabau snuff,
- Pyke's do. do.—Ditto Rappee ditto,
- Scotch snuff in half pound bottles,
- Cut and dried tobacco.

—ALSO—

- Muscadel Raisins—Almonds—Filberts,
- Martineque Cordials,
- Black pepper—white do.—long do,
- Cloves—Nutmegs—Mace—Allspice,
- Race Ginger—Ground do,
- Cayenne pepper—English Mustard,

And a supply of

FRESH CONFECTION,

Spanish cigars—country do.

Oct. 20.

## Fulling and Carding.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has engaged Mr. Thos. Crawford, a known workman throughout this and the several adjoining counties, to conduct the above business for a term of years: From the confidence placed in his abilities as a workman, the subscriber flatters himself, that there will be general satisfaction rendered to all who may please to favor him with their custom.

JOHN HELLER.

August 18.

## Blank Books

For sale at this Office.

Vol. XII.]

### TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMERS' 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 lines for which they are to be inserted, designated, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

\*All communications to the Editor on business, must be post paid.

## TO MILLERS.

A young man, without a family, who can come well recommended for his abilities as a miller, and for his steady habits, will meet with liberal encouragement by applying at the Brick Mill, Jefferson County, Va.

ROBERT BOONE.

Dec. 29.

## GOODS

Bought under the Hammer FOR CASH,

At knock-down Prices,

NOW opening by the subscribers at their store in Shepherdstown, consisting in part, of a great variety of Cloths, Cassimer



provisions as shall effectually prevent the practice of duelling [Mr. F. suggested, that he presumed it was only in regard to the Army and Navy that Congress would have any power to operate in this respect.

The engineer bill making additional appropriations for the support of the Navy for the year 1819; the engrossed bill making partial appropriations for the military service for the year 1820; and the bill authorizing the continuance of certain clerks in the offices of the Third Auditor and Second Comptroller, were severally read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Kent, of Md. offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the District of Columbia be instructed to enquire into the expediency of granting to said District a Delegate on this floor, in the same manner as Delegates are allowed to other Territories of the United States.

On this motion the House divided, and the resolution was negatived by a considerable majority.

#### STATE OF MAINE.

The House then, according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole. Mr. Hill in the chair, on the bill for the admission of the state of Maine into the Union.

The bill as reported was as follows:

#### A BILL

For the admission of the state of Maine into the Union, and to extend the laws of the U. States to said state.

Whereas, by an act of the state of Massachusetts, passed the 19th day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety, entitled "An act relating to the separation of the District of Maine from Massachusetts Proper, and forming the same into a separate and independent state; the people of that part of Massachusetts heretofore known as the District of Maine, did, with the consent of the Legislature of said state of Massachusetts, form themselves into an independent state, and did establish a Constitution for the government of the same, agreeably to the provisions of said act; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, from and after the 3d day of March next, the state of Maine is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states in all respects whatever.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, until the next general census and apportionment of Representatives, the state of Massachusetts shall be entitled to, and may continue to have, thirteen Representatives; and the said state of Maine seven Representatives, in the House of Representatives of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all the laws of the United States, not locally inapplicable, shall extend to said state, and have the same force and effect within the same, as elsewhere within the United States.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, of Massachusetts, (the Chairman of the committee who reported it,) the second section of the bill was stricken out as unnecessary to the main object of the bill, if any provision at all on the subject was necessary.

A debate then arose on the bill, which, however, was not opposed on principle; the object being rather to defer its consideration for a time.

The result was, that after two or three hours spent on the subject, the committee rose, and determined, by a majority of one vote, to report progress, and obtain leave to sit again.

And the House adjourned.

#### FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31.

Mr. Campbell, from the committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill for the relief of persons holding confirmed unlocated claims for lands in the state of Illinois, which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Cannon, it was Resolved, That the committee on the Militia be instructed to enquire into the expediency of furnishing the militia with clothing, when they are called into the service of the United States, or the amount in money, in lieu thereof, in all cases wherein they furnish themselves.

On motion of Mr. Whitman, it was Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before this House copies of such communications as he may have received since 1816, and such information as he may possess, in relation to the illicit introduction of slaves into the United States, with a statement of the measures adopted to prevent the same.

On motion of Mr. Whitman, it was also Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to lay before this House copies of such communications as he may have received since 1816, and such information as he may possess, in relation to the illicit introduction of slaves into the United States, with a statement of the measures adopted to prevent the same.

On motion of Mr. Cook, the report of the Secretary of War, of the 23th inst. relative to communication between Lake Michigan and the river Illinois, was referred to the committee on roads and canals.

#### STATE OF MAINE.

The house then proceeded to the order of the day, and again resolved itself into a committee of the whole. Mr. Mark Langdon Hill in the chair, on the bill providing for the admission of the District of Maine into the Union as an independent state.

And, no further debate arising—

The committee rose and reported the bill and amendments to the house.

After much debate on the questions arising out of the representation of Massachusetts and of Maine in Congress, and the best mode of arranging it, if Congress interpose at all respecting it, the amendment made in committee of the whole, to strike out of the

bill so much as relates to this subject, was agreed to.

Various other amendments were proposed to the bill; among which were the following:

Mr. Storrs moved to amend the bill by adding a new section, in the following words: "And be it further enacted, That, until a new enumeration shall be made, of the inhabitants of said commonwealth of Massachusetts and said state of Maine, and a new apportionment of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, to be elected in said Massachusetts and Maine; the said commonwealth of Massachusetts shall be entitled to, and may be represented in Congress by thirteen Representatives; and the said state of Maine shall be entitled to, and may be represented in Congress by seven Representatives."

Mr. Whitman moved to amend the proposed amendment by adding, after the enacting clause, these words: "from and after the 15th March next, and."

This motion was negatived, as also was the main motion of Mr. Storrs.

Mr. Whitman then moved to strike out the present preamble to the bill, and insert the following:

"Whereas the legislature of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, by an act, entitled 'An act relating to the separation of the District of Maine from Massachusetts Proper, and forming the same into a separate and independent state,' passed on the 19th day of June last, declared the consent of said commonwealth, that the district of Maine (being that part of said commonwealth lying east of the state of New Hampshire) might be formed and erected into a separate and independent state, upon terms and conditions in the said act particularly specified: And, provided, the Congress of the United States should give its consent thereto, before the fourth day of March next:

And whereas it appears that the terms and conditions proposed by said legislature, on the part of said commonwealth, to the people of said district of Maine, have been by them agreed to and accepted, and on their part complied with:

And whereas a convention of delegates, duly chosen by the people of said district, have formed a constitution and frame of government, which is republican, and conformable to the principles and provisions of the act aforesaid; and have petitioned Congress that its consent may be given that the said district, by the style and title of the State of Maine, may be admitted into the Union as a separate and independent state, and on the footing of an original state:

This motion was negatived.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, with few dissenting voices.

#### MONDAY, JANUARY 3.

Mr. A. Smyth, from the committee on military affairs, to whom was referred a resolution instructing them to enquire into the expenditures which have been, and are likely now to be incurred, in fitting out and prosecuting the expedition to the mouth of the Yellow Stone river, and concerning the objects intended to be accomplished by that expedition, made a report thereon, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of war, enclosing an abstract shewing the aggregate amount of the military pest establishment actually in service for each year, since 1815; made in obedience to an order of the 28th ult. which was ordered to lie on the table.

The speaker also laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the Navy, transmitting a statement of the balances, unexpended on the 27th day of December ult. remaining in the treasurer's hands as agent for the Navy Department, &c. rendered in obedience to the resolution of this house on the 27th ult.

#### TUESDAY, JANUARY 4.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS. Mr. Bloomfield, from the committee on revolutionary pensions, to whom was referred a resolution on the 18th ult. respecting the execution, and propriety of repealing the pension law of March 18, 1818, (on which subject they made a report in part some days ago,) made a report final, declaring that it is not expedient, neither would it comport with the dignity of the American nation, to repeal that act; which report was read, committed to a committee of the whole house, and ordered to be printed.

The speaker laid before the house two letters from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a statement of the contracts made by the commissioners of the navy during the year 1819, and a list of the clerks employed in that department, their names and salaries—rendered in obedience to law; which statements, &c. were ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

On motion of Mr. Cannon, it was Resolved, That the committee on the militia be instructed to enquire into the expediency of improving the organization and discipline of the militia of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Strong, of N. York, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for furnishing the army, the navy and the Indian department, with articles of clothing, and other merchandise, of domestic manufacture, except such articles, only as cannot with economy, and in sufficient quantity, be manufactured in the United States.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of providing

by law for the further encouragement of native American citizens and seamen, engaged in the whale fisheries.

#### WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5.

On motion of Mr. Archer, it was Resolved, That the message of the president of the United States, dated January 13, 1813, communicating a law passed by the General Assembly of Maryland, in relation to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, be referred to the committee of Roads and Canals, and that they be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the aid of government towards uniting the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware.

On motion of Mr. Quarles, it was Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of re-organizing the army of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Quarles, it was Resolved, That the committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of suspending, for a limited time, so much of the standing appropriation of one million of dollars for the increase of the Navy, as may be consistent with the public service; and also to enquire whether any other reduction of the expenses of the Navy, can be made consistent with the public service.

The following engrossed bills were severally read the third time, and passed, viz.

The bill for the relief of James Hughes;

The bill for the relief of the Representative of Philip Barbour; and

The bill for the relief of Anthony Burk. The bills which yesterday passed the Senate were received, and severally twice read and referred.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole. Mr. Taylor in the chair, on the bill providing for taking the fourth census of the United States.

Mr. Campbell explained the views of the committee in adopting and reporting various provisions of the bill.

Several propositions were made in the course of the discussion; amongst which was an amendment, proposed by Mr. Holmes, to add a column in the census for the enumeration of foreigners not naturalized. A suggestion was made by Mr. Clay as to the mode of making the returns of the enumeration of slaves, so as to show their precise increase, believing that very erroneous opinions were entertained from the want of accurate information, as to the increase of that class of the population—A motion was made, by Mr. Smith, of Md. to provide for collecting, with the enumeration of the inhabitants, the amount of the different kinds of domestic manufactures. The committee spent much time in considering these and other propositions, without deciding on them; and, before they had got through the bill,

The committee rose, reported progress, obtained leave to sit again; and the House adjourned.

#### Virginia Legislature.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Thursday, Dec. 23. Mr. Magill from the Committee for Courts of Justice, presented two resolutions; 1. against the expediency of amending the law authorizing an appeal from the judgment of a magistrate; 2. in favor of granting the petition of Wills Cowper of North Carolina, who prays that a new patent for a tract of land in Nansemond county may issue in his name. These resolutions were agreed to by the house.

On motion of Mr. Yancy, the committee of Roads and Internal Navigation were permitted to sit during the sitting of the house, (They were engaged in hearing the case of the petitioners for opening the navigation of Tuckahoe Creek.)

A report from the Committee for Courts of Justice was also read; which accedes to the petition of the Nottaway tribe of Indians that their trustees may be authorized to make sale of a portion of their lands in the county of Southampton. Agreed to.

The Committee appointed to examine the Register's Office made a favorable report upon the condition in which it kept. It states,

That the fees or business done in the Office and paid into the Treasury within the fiscal year ending the 30th Sept. last amount to . . . . . \$ 3233 14 That the receipts at the Treasury within the same period for the purchase of warrants for unappropriated lands amount to . . . . . 2537 50

Total amount received . . . 5770 64

On motion of Mr. Chamberlayne, an enquiry was directed into the expediency of re-arranging the times of holding the Superior courts of law for the counties composing the 4th judicial circuit: On motion of Mr. Vass, leave was given to bring in a bill to establish an Academy in the county of Monroe: And on motion of Mr. Graves, leave was given to bring in a bill to amend the act "concerning guardians, orphans, curators, infants, masters and apprentices."

#### Friday, Dec. 24.

An engrossed bill—"To change the time of holding certain Superior courts in the 14th judicial circuit," was read a third time, and passed.

Various bills and resolutions were presented by committees, which were laid upon the table.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Isle of Wight, leave was given to bring in a bill, "to amend

an act more effectually to prevent the circulation of notes emitted by unchartered banks; to bring in a bill, to amend an act, entitled an act appropriating part of the revenue of the Literary Fund and for other purposes."

Monday, December 27. Various bills were presented by committees.

Mr. Smith of Isle of Wight presented a bill "to repeal an act 'to reduce into one the several acts against usury,' and to regulate the rate of interest within this Commonwealth." Laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

A variety of bills of a local nature, were read the first and second times.

Tuesday, December 28. Various bills and resolutions were reported, and laid on the table.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Chamberlayne, that the committee for courts of justice be instructed to enquire into the policy of licensing persons to practice medicine, surgery, &c. within this Commonwealth.—The question being put thereon, was determined in the negative.

An engrossed bill incorporating a Labyrinth Society at Harper's Ferry, in the county of Jefferson, was rejected.

#### Wednesday, Dec. 29.

A report was read from the Committee of Roads and Internal Navigation, in favor of incorporating a company to improve the navigation of Tuckahoe Creek, with liberty to cut a canal through the lands of Thomas M. Randolph, on condition that they pay any damages done to the lands of any person on said canal, and also for any benefit they may derive from the canal of McKee, Durrington & Co. if that canal should be used by said company. Agreed to by the House.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Garland, that the committee of schools and colleges be instructed to enquire into the expediency of placing the fund appropriated to primary schools under the direction of the overseers of the poor, abolishing the board of school commissioners, and permitting female children as well as male to participate in the benefit of that fund. This resolution was rejected.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Mayo, for obtaining through the executive certain information respecting the proceedings of the commissioners appointed by an act of 1783, making provision in land for the troops engaged in the Illinois Expedition. Agreed to.

#### Thursday Dec. 30.

On motion of Mr. Baldwin, the propriety of making any legislative provision for procuring seals for Superior Courts of Chancery—and of Mr. Dentonport, of amending the present law on the subject of forging deeds of manumission—was referred to committees.

#### MR. BALDWIN'S RESOLUTIONS ON THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Baldwin submitted the following preamble and resolutions to the House of Delegates, which were ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee of the Whole: The General Assembly of Virginia hold it to be an evident truth, that the blessings of liberty cannot be preserved by a people, without a vigilant attention to the acts of their public functionaries. The right of the people of these states to express their sentiments on all measures of government cannot at this day be a subject of controversy; nor can it be denied that the legislatures of the several states, as guardians of the rights committed to their care, owe to their constituents the solemn duty of protecting those rights, by all proper means, against every injurious encroachment.

The General Assembly expressed the feelings of their constituents, in declaring that Virginia is bound to the Constitution of the United States, by the most devoted affection. That Constitution the result of great political wisdom and virtue, preserves to an extensive empire the blessings of republican government, by an admirable distribution of powers between the national and state sovereignties giving to the former those great cares which involve the general protection and prosperity, and leaving to the latter the separate interest and unconnected concerns of local administration. The General Assembly believe that no other distribution of powers could preserve the confederated union, which is equally endangered by encroachments of the national and state sovereignties; and that the spirit of the constitution devolves upon each the duty of self protection. That this duty is a vital principle of the confederacy, is as obvious as that no government can long exist which lies at the mercy of another; unless it can be shown that the constitution has vested in some impartial tribunal the sole power of deciding controversies between those sovereign parties. It is believed that such a delicate and perhaps dangerous delegation of power, is no where to be found in that instrument; and that both the letter and the spirit exclude the implication of so important a trust.

While it is evident that controversial must sometimes arise between the national and state governments as to the extent of their powers; it is believed that the only permanent foundation of republican institutions, consists in the former will find its security, not only in the great strength and resources which it possesses, but in a deep sense throughout the nation of connected interests and common danger; and that the latter will be protected by the identity of rights belonging to the state sovereignties—and the redeeming control which they may exercise, through the medium of their legislative bodies.

in expounding and amending the constitution.

The General Assembly regret that an occasion has occurred which calls upon them to perform the painful duty of declaring, that the federal government has transcended its constitutional limits by an important and unwarranted assumption of power. The act of Congress which establishes the Bank of the United States cannot be admitted, and the United States cannot be admitted by the Legislature to have authorized by the constitution of Virginia to be hitherto been silent on the subject of that act, from motives which it is unnecessary here to detail; but a late solemn decision in the highest judicial tribunal of the United States having asserted the validity thereof, on principles which would equally sanction the most daring usurpation of rights reserved to the states, the interposition of the General Assembly is imperatively required, not only to prevent an unjustly misapprehension of their sentiments, but to seek an adequate security against a recurrence to the evil. They at the same time disclaim any desire to impair the rights of property, or to invite resistance to the law, aforesaid.

That the government of the United States is one of limited powers, is on all hands admitted; and it is equally clear that it possesses no further powers than those enumerated in the constitution, all other powers being expressly reserved to the states or to the people. The powers granted to Congress being, from its conformation, legislative and not the physical execution thereof, it is necessary in the nature of things, that Congress would necessarily follow the laws for the execution of its powers, without any express provision in the constitution to that effect. But those laws could not be proper or valid which instead of being restricted to the execution of a power granted, should prescribe the exercise of a power not granted. The most cogent reasons and highly respectable authorities prove, that by the 3d art. 8th sect. 18th clause, it was not intended to enlarge the powers properly enumerated as granted to Congress; nor is it believed that there is any thing in the language of that clause which gives to Congress the right of passing laws for the erection of corporations.

These various measures present themselves for the execution of a power granted, it is not denied that Congress may exercise its discretion in selecting those which may be considered necessary for a complete and beneficial execution of the power; but this discretion, which of course involves a mere question of expediency, must be limited by the restriction, that the measures selected be proper, that is, appropriate, or in other words be strictly confined to the execution of a power granted. Whatever may be the usual signification of the word "proper," it is believed that it must bear the meaning here given to it, when applied to execution of a power, and coupled with the word necessary. That a law be appropriate is therefore not a matter of discretion, but a limit of power, beyond which Congress cannot pass, without travelling out of the constitutional charter—When the law in question is brought to the test above mentioned, it will be found not to be an appropriate measure for the execution of a power granted, but the exercise of a substantive power, from which some incidental, uncertain, and occasional benefit may be expected in the exercise of one or more enumerated powers. If a law can be justified on this ground, there are evidently no limits to the discretion of Congress, and the whole fabric of our municipal policy is completely at the mercy of the national legislature.

Resolved, therefore, as the opinion of the General Assembly of Virginia, that the law of Congress establishing the bank of the U. S. is not authorized by the constitution.

Resolved, that the following declaratory amendment of the constitution of the U. S. be and the same is hereby proposed:

The Constitution of the U. S. shall not hereafter be so construed as to give to Congress to erect or establish any bank or other corporation, which shall not be confined to the District of Columbia.

Resolved, that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their exertions to procure the adoption of the foregoing proposed amendment.

Resolved, that the Governor be requested to furnish each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress with a copy of the foregoing preamble, resolutions, and proposition to the executives of the several states, and to solicit the co-operation of the legislatures thereof in procuring the adoption of said proposed amendment.

On the 31st, we understand the order of the day on the subject of staying proceedings on executions, was postponed, on Mr. MacWhorter's motion; the committee of the whole discharged from its further consideration, and a select committee appointed, with leave to report upon it by bill or otherwise.

#### Utica, (N. Y.) Dec. 28.

SINGULAR EXPLOIT—A singular exploit with a large Panther, is related to have taken place a few days since, in Jefferson county, N. York. Mr. Rich, formerly the conductor of a newspaper in Watertown, went out to examine some traps which had been set for wolves, and found a panther caught in one of them. He returned, and procured a friend to accompany him, for the purpose of bringing in the animal alive. When they arrived at the trap, they found

that the panther had disengaged itself and escaped. They soon discovered it at no great distance. Mr. Rich advanced towards it, and his companion retired and left him. Mr. R. fired and shot the panther through the head. Having discovered what he supposed to be another, he instantly loaded and fired again, but found he had mistaken his object. Immediately, however, he perceived a large one advancing towards him, which sprang at him from a log. He thrust his hand into the mouth of the panther, and caught hold of its tongue—the panther scratched furiously, but Mr. R. kept his knife, until he took from his pocket a jack-knife, which he opened with the assistance of his teeth, and cut the throat of the panther. Both the panthers were afterwards brought into Watertown. Mr. R. was badly scratched, and his clothes nearly torn off. Putnam's exploit with the wolf, was a "fool to this."

#### FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

Important operations in New Grenada and Venezuela.

Mr. Monroe—From letters and papers, this moment received, I have made the imperfect summary following, for the information of the public. Interested as we are in the success of the best of causes, I communicate it with cordial satisfaction for your Gazette.

General Bolivar was, on the 30th of October, at Guayaquil, with about 5,500 men, and on his march for Caracas. Arismendi had quitted Angostura to take command of the army of the east (i. e. of Cumana and Barcelona), and expected to collect 6000 troops to co-operate with the other divisions. The evacuation of San Fernando, by Morillo is confirmed; and the reason will soon appear, for, Suñelete has beaten La Torre most decisively, and occupied the town and valley of Cucuta. In short, says one of our correspondents the jig is fairly up with the Spaniards, and I expect this very voyage, or certainly the next, (from St. Thomas) to proceed to La Guayra. Poor Col. Rooke died of his wounds, and you will see a grateful notice of him in the Correo.

General Bolivar had made proposals to Samano, the vice roy of New Grenada, for an exchange of prisoners, as follows:— 1st. The officers and soldiers taken at Porto Bello.

2d. Officers and soldiers at Cartagena and Santa Martha, serving in their armies. 3d. Citizens in the presidios, &c.

This proposition, especially the first article of it, is highly politic, and creditable to his humanity and magnanimity. From the Correo del Orinoco of the 30th October, it appears, "His Excellency the Vice President has just received official accounts from the commander in chief of the army of the west, Jose Antonio Paez, in which he communicates his intention of commencing his operations according to instruction previously received. Also of his receiving intelligence that General Suñelete had occupied the capital of Cucuta. As the General refers to the dispatch sent directly to the government, but which has not yet been received, we are ignorant of the details of the battle, that put our troops in possession of that valley, where the enemy was so advantageously posted, where he had united so large an army, and supposed himself so strongly secured—nay, where he expected to repair his immense losses. Here we have the solution of his precipitate evacuation of San Fernando, which cost him so much time, expense, and trouble in fortifying, and which the enemy considered as the Gibraltar of the plains. San Fernando was evacuated on the 15th, and General Paez found in it, all the guns, which were not even spiked, with a considerable quantity of ammunition and provisions."

Another letter states, that the President (Bolivar) could have raised an army to any amount in New Grenada, but had not met with the volunteers. It is however, impossible for Morillo to withstand the combined force of four armies, moving to assail him in every point. This sad predicament accounts for the arrival of the Nymph corvette at Havana lately, in which he sent a commissioner to solicit succours in men and money, both of which have been refused on a consultation of the captain general, (Cagila) with the Cabildo, and Consulado.

It was from this circumstance that a rumor prevailed some time ago, of Morillo having re-evaded Havana, which it was only his messenger. It is to be hoped that neither Morillo nor Samano may escape the stroke of justice. Their cruelties have been horrible.

#### From the Aurora.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRIUMPH. We have been favored with a perusal of a file of the Courier of the Orinoco, which contains numerous articles of the greatest interest to the cause of liberty and humanity. New Grenada, the centre and citadel of the southern section of the new world, is already free, and the people from the debouches of the Orinoco to Popayan, on the Pacific, rally under the standard of freedom, and before this date, Quito, and Lima must recognise the republican regime.

#### From the Correo de the Orinoco.

30th October, 1819. Advices from Santa Fe, New Grenada, have been just received, down to the 20th September, that the head quarters of the president had been broken up, and the army

had taken the direction of the valley of Cucuta. This valley is the last position of the royalists on the north, and Quito on the south, in the whole range of Venezuela and New Grenada; all the other provinces of New Grenada are already free, or in complete insurrection against the royal authority.

Santa Martha, which was until this time most violently devoted to Ferdinand VII, is now the most enthusiastic in support of independence. This change of sentiment is to be accounted for in the humanity and generosity of gen. Morillo, who appears to have a royal patent for converting men to patriotism, and raising the people en masse against tyranny; and such is the spirit, which already has shewn itself in Santa Martha, that nearly all European Spaniards have removed to Cartagena; a position in which they cannot very long remain, since all the province to which it belongs, is in revolt, and Cartagena itself is destitute of every means of subsistence.

The columns of the army of the south moved at the same time as those of the north. It is understood that of the south is to be commanded by general Anzoategui; it will be reinforced by the patriot forces of Popayan; and it is intended they shall march against Quito, a most important operation to accelerate the independence of the vice royalty of Lima, and thereby complete the entire expulsion of the Spanish authority out of the whole of South America. The imagination is lost in contemplating the glorious results of the battle of Boyaca—a small and significant spot, but like the battles of Arbellia and Pharsalia, will obtain for it an immortality in history, for having changed the destiny of a great nation.

The President of the Republic to the general Samano [ex vice roy of New Grenada] Head Quarters, Santa Fe, 9th Sept. 1819. To general Samano, commander in chief of the royal troops in Cartagena.

The Spanish army which defended the royal cause in New Grenada, is all in my power, in consequence of the glorious battle of Boyaca. The rights of war authorise us to make just reprisals. They authorise us to destroy the destroyers of our people whom they made prisoners, our peaceful fellow citizens; but far be it from me to enter into a competition in barbarity with our enemies, will overlook them by generosity for the hundredth time.

I propose an exchange of prisoners, in order to liberate your gen. Boreyo, and all his officers and soldiers; this exchange shall take place according to the rules of war among civilized nations, individual for individual, grade for grade, and profession for profession.

The pass of Angostura of the Magdalena, will be the point at which the exchange shall take place—and realize this act of humanity and justice.

1st. First. That all the English officers and troops, who were taken at Porto Bello, under the command of Gen. Macgregor, be sent into my camp.

Secondly. All the officers and troops prisoners at Cartagena and Santa Martha.

Thirdly. All the officers and independent troops who have been condemned to serve under the Spanish banners against their will.

Fourthly. All the country people who have been condemned to hard labor for the crime of patriotism.

As there is not a sufficient number of military prisoners in your possession to exchange for those 40,000 men that are in my power, I will receive two countrymen for one soldier—three for a sergeant—four for an ensign—five for a lieutenant—six for a captain—seven for a major—eight for a lieutenant colonel—nine for a colonel—and for general Boreyo I will not take less than twelve.

#### SIMON BOLIVAR.

#### THE REPOSITORY.

#### WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12.

On the 23th inst. the house of delegates of this state, elected James E. Heath, Auditor of Public Accounts, in the place of John Burfoot, Esq.

#### LARGE HOG.

Mr. Garland M. ore, of this county, killed a hog, about two weeks ago, weighing 555 pounds.

It was from this circumstance that a rumor prevailed some time ago, of Morillo having re-evaded Havana, which it was only his messenger. It is to be hoped that neither Morillo nor Samano may escape the stroke of justice. Their cruelties have been horrible.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN BANKING.

A few weeks since, a gentleman passing from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, called on one of the Cincinnati Banks to get some of their notes exchanged, which he had taken in the course of business, on his way down the Ohio river. After repeatedly calling on the Cashier, and being put off for want of funds, from time to time, he became pressing for the redemption of their notes in some manner; when the Cashier took the stranger aside, and obligingly proposed to give him, in exchange for the notes, on condition he would pay the difference in good money, a pair of elegant Stud Horses, valued at six hundred dollars.

#### RUSSEL COLVIN YET LIVES.

Bennington, (Vermont,) December 23. The 23d inst. was hailed with unusual festivity by the inhabitants of Manchester and its vicinity, being the epoch of emancipation of Jesse Boorn from imprisonment for life—and Stephen Boorn from an ignominious death for the supposed murder of Russel Colvin, who arrived in

town the evening previous. The concourse was large and respectable, in every countenance was depicted the evidence of unfeigned congratulation at this marvellous deliverance. An indication that a free people are



From a London paper.  
TO A FRIEND ABOUT TO MARRY A SECOND TIME.  
Oh, keep the ring one little year;  
Keep poor ELIZA'S ring,  
And shed on it the silent tear,  
In secret sorrowing.  
Thy lips, on which her last kiss,  
Yet lingers moist and warm;  
Oh, wipe them not for never bliss,  
Oh, keep it as a charm.  
These haunts are sacred to her love,  
Here still her presence dwells;  
Of her the grove, of her the grove,  
Of her the garden tells.  
Beneath these elms you sit and talk'd;  
Beside that river's brink,  
At evening arm-in-arm you walk'd,  
Here stopping to gaze and think.  
Thou'lt meet her when thy blood beats high,  
In converse with thy bride,  
Meet the mild meaning of an eye  
That never leaveth to chide.  
Oh, no! by Heaven, another here  
Thou hast not, must not bring;  
No, keep it—but one little year,  
Keep poor ELIZA'S ring.

The following is an extract from the 6th No. of *Salmagundi*. It may be read carefully by some of those good characters who enjoy a space in our little circle. The subject has sufficient point without further illustration.

**THE COUNTRY VILLAGE.**  
Almost every country village has a knot of worthy gossips, male and female, whose special employment—consists in initiating young inexperienced people into a knowledge of the value of a good name, by robbing them of it as early as possible. It may perhaps be alleged in their defence, that they do this with the very best intentions, and from a belief, that as the loss of fortune, is very often a great advantage to a man by putting him upon the exertion of his talents for a livelihood, so the loss of a good name may become a blessing, by occasioning the most extraordinary displays of virtue to recover it again. I myself have seen numerous instances of the great benefits resulting from the loss of character, some of those who had sustained this fortunate deprivation, having been driven to the most unheard-of exercises of devotion, to regain the good opinion of society, and others getting on more smoothly than ever in the world, merely on the score of having no character at all. No one expected any good of them—none were disappointed, and they continued to maintain their station in the world, simply because it was impossible to fall any lower.

However this may be, it was my lot not long since, to spend a few weeks in a beautiful little village, which I would describe, were it not that it might possibly resemble some one with which the reader is acquainted, who would not fail to accuse me of personal allusions, of which I am perfectly unconcerned. All I will venture to say is, that it lies along the bank of a pleasant stream, and such is its peaceful, rural aspect, that it would seem to be the abode of ease, quiet, and happiness. The houses bespeak comfort and competency, and the whitening spires indicate that here is dispensed that benevolent religion, which teaches us to love our neighbours, and be silent where we cannot commend. I never see such a picture, without indulging in those charming visions of rural happiness, which not even the lessons of a thousand disappointments, can effectually repress.

I had not been long in the village, before I received an invitation from Mrs. Rachel Sindely, to drink tea with some of her friends. On showing the note to the friend to whom I was to visit, he smiled significantly; congratulated me on the prospect of speedily becoming a member of the scandalous club, and declared his intention of going with me to take care of my morals. When the evening came, we accordingly knocked at the door of Mrs. Rachel Sindely, and were ushered into a very snug parlour, round which were seated a number of respectable looking ladies, rather beyond the middle age; several young ones, who were undergoing a preparatory course of lectures; and some half a dozen antiquated beaux. I took to be bachelors on the score of their excessive gallantry to the ladies.  
For some minutes after our entrance, not a word was uttered; several of the ladies sighed very audibly, and one of them ventured to take a pinch of snuff, after which she handed the box to her next neighbour, who refused it with a grave shake of the head. I hinted to my friend, it seemed likely to turn out a quaker meeting. "Let them alone," replied he, "they have not started their game yet—we shall hear the cry anon." Sure enough; the tea things, and the servants were hardly out of the room, when Mrs. Rachel Sindely, carefully stroking the crumbs from her lap, turned to Mrs. Evervine, and began to say some very handsome things of one Mrs. Sellaway, the wife of a gentleman, who has lately built a fine house in the village, and lives in such a splendid style, that his wife is very much disliked by her neighbours having any pretensions to cut a figure themselves.  
I never was fully aware of the danger of being praised, until now; and I take this opportunity to request all my friends, to refrain from this dangerous practice in future.

The moment Mrs. Sindely began her eulogium, I observed the nose and chin of Mrs. Evervine in a violent agitation, that put me in mind of a foaming steed champing his bit, and longing for the chace—"Listen," whispered my friend, "we shall soon have an explosion." Poor Mrs. Sellaway came out of her hands a mere wreck. She was a very charming woman—but a little too free in her manners—she was very charitable, but then she was so extravagant! She was very good natured, but weak people were generally so, she was very constant at church, but then she always had something new to show off on Sunday—she had a vast deal of taste, and her house was elegantly furnished—but it was a great pity she had gone to such an expense, when she must have known her husband could not afford it." Here Mrs. Evervine stopt for a little breath, and one of the gentlemen very significantly observed, that Mr. Sellaway had offered to sell him his house a great bargain, and for his part he believed "there were pressing reasons for it." Hereupon every body became very sorry for Mrs. Sellaway, and began to pity her with all their might, for being obliged to leave such a delightful establishment.  
Mrs. Teresa Tidey, on hearing this last observation, declared, "that though Mrs. Sellaway's house was so elegantly furnished, some how or other, she did not know hardly why, for her part, it never looked genteel to her." It never seemed to be put to rights, nothing looked in its place—and for her part she could safely say, you might always write your name upon the side-board and tables. For her part, she was no admirer of fine things, not she—she liked a neat house, for her part, and had ten times rather see a white floor, than one that might eat, than a Brussels carpet with an inch of dirt under it." "Well spoken," whispered my friend, "that good lady to my certain knowledge, caused the death of two servants. One of them died of scrubbing the outside steps in a snow storm, and the other rubbed himself to death against a brass knocker, at the street door."

**Very Valuable Land FOR SALE.**  
BY virtue of a deed of trust from Thomas W. Davis, to the subscriber, dated 30th December, 1814, and recorded in the county court of Jefferson, I shall offer for sale before Fulton's tavern, in Charlestown, on Saturday the 5th day of February next, that most beautiful and valuable tract of land called the Flowing Spring, containing **One hundred and 25 Acres,** being part of the land of John Payton, dec'd, situate near Charlestown—conveyed to said Thomas W. Davis by Margaret R. Payton, now Margaret R. Conrad. The sale will be made by myself in person or my attorney duly authorized: it will be for cash, at public auction; to the highest bidder, and will be made by order of John Bukmaster, who holds the two last bonds secured by said deed of trust, assigned to him by Robert R. Conrad, the husband of said Margaret R. Payton. **DANIEL LEE, Trustee.**  
Jan. 5.

**A List of Letters**  
Remain in the Post-Office at Harper's-Ferry, Va. on the 31st December, 1819.  
A. Robert Avis, sen.  
James Allen,  
Robert Armstrong.  
Dennis Byrne,  
Benj. Butterfield,  
George Boteler,  
Philip Burns,  
Catherine Booth,  
Lewis Brady,  
Sampson Blackburn.  
C. John Corpen,  
Capt. James Cogg,  
Josiah Crumpton,  
Isaac Collins,  
Josiah Cox.  
S. William Dwyer,  
Peter Dillon.  
E. Elizabeth Evans.  
F. Henry Fetzer,  
Charles Fouke,  
John Fraily,  
Rev. Christopher Frye.  
G. Charles Grim,  
Thene Green.  
H. John Henkle,  
Rev. James M. Hanson,  
Conrad Harleman,  
Margaret Hawken.  
T. Daniel Hill.  
K. John Kalb.  
L. Elisha Larkin, or  
Nathan Yennans.  
N. John Moore,  
Deborah McBece,  
Jane McCarty,  
H. McCoy,  
Joseph Miller,  
George Malleory.  
R. Joshua Rodrick,  
Cornwall,  
John Reed.  
S. John Switzer,  
William Sidman,  
Matilda Smallwood,  
John Strider,  
Samuel Stride,  
John A. Smith,  
Frederick Sheoler,  
Henry Strider,  
Thomas Sidman.  
T. Thomas Thropp.  
V. James Vanhorn.  
Y. Conrad Yeager.  
Z. George Zorger.  
R. HUMPHREYS, P. M.  
January 5.

**Opequon Factory.**  
THE subscriber has on hand a few pieces of broad cloth of various colours, and good quality, which he will exchange for wool, pork, or bank notes. Apply to  
**D. ANNIN.**  
Dec. 22.

**FOR RENT,**  
My Smith-Shop, Tools, &c.  
With a house and lot, with a fine spring at the door.  
**RICHD McSHERRY.**  
Dec. 22.

**BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.**  
Dec. 8.

**LIST OF LETTERS**  
In the Post Office, Charlestown, 31st December, 1819.  
A. H. B. Allison,  
Elizabeth Avis,  
Tracy Anderson.  
B. George Boley,  
John N. Black,  
Mary Boyl,  
Robert Boone,  
William Brown,  
Thomas Briscoe,  
Hannah Beeler,  
Sally Beeler,  
Benjamin Beeler.  
C. Danl. McClure,  
David Moore,  
Mr. McCoy,  
Rachel Myers,  
Nathaniel Myers,  
Wm. McLinney,  
Mary Myers,  
Hugh McFillin,  
James Mthony,  
John Moore,  
John Martin,  
Geo. Mitchell,  
Nancy McMurrain,  
Catherine Myers,  
James W. McCurdy.  
D. John Neal,  
Wm. Nutt,  
Sarah Newton,  
John Cox.  
E. Henry T. Dixon,  
John Dorsey, J.  
Sarah Dancy,  
Francis Deary,  
Daniel Dulany,  
Louis Duts,  
George Darke,  
James Rolodet,  
Van B. Reynolds,  
Joseph Rose,  
Charlotte J. Rose.  
F. Saml. Snyder,  
John Spangler, J.  
Cesar Smith,  
John J. Smith,  
Robert Simmons, J.  
John Scott,  
John Smith,  
Saml. Smith,  
John Sharp,  
Mary B. Saunders,  
Charles Strider.  
G. Mr. Toys,  
Richard Thompson,  
Thomas Tanner,  
Eleanor Throckmorton.  
H. Rebecca Wilkoms,  
Danl. Ward,  
Aquila Willet, J.  
Mary Walker,  
Robert Washington,  
James Wilson,  
Charles Weindell,  
W. Robinson West,  
Mary Wade.  
I. Henry Young.  
J. HUMPHREY KEYES, P. M.  
January 5.

**Jefferson & Brown,**  
Have again received a fresh supply of **GOODS,** which were purchased for cash at auction. They can therefore safely assure their customers and the public in general, that they will offer them very cheap.  
Charlestown, December 15.

**Cheap Enough.**  
Those who wish to purchase cheap Cloth, Casimere, Pelise Cloth, Flannels, and Blankets, for *CASH*, call at my store, and they shall have them to suit the times.  
**JOHN CARLLE.**  
Who has on hand a quantity of the **Best Old Whiskey** in this part of the country—Gin, Spirits, &c.  
Charlestown, Dec. 22.

**HATS.**  
THE undersigned has just received a supply of **LAMSON'S** and other first rate hats.  
**JEFFERSON & BROWN.**  
Dec. 1.

**Hardware.**  
Mill Saws, Cross Cut Saws, and Anvils, Knives & Forks, every price & quality, Cast steel, German steel and common Hand saws, Cast steel plane bits, Chisels, files, rasps, &c. &c.  
**Castings.**  
Large wash kettles—large & small pots, Large and small ovens, Skillets and Frying Pans, sold cheap at my store in Charlestown, for *CASH*.  
**JOHN CARLLE.**  
December 22.

**HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.**  
THE subscriber offers at private sale, his house and lot, near the Presbyterian meeting house, in Charlestown. This property would be very suitable for a mechanic. Also for sale, an acre of ground, near the brick yard. A great bargain may be had, if immediate application be made. For terms apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or to the Editor of the Farmer's Repository.  
**JACOB FISHER**  
Dec. 8.

**NOTICE.**  
THE partnership, existing under the firm of Good & Dedie, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those who are in arrears are requested to settle the same with Good & Kennedy, who are authorised to close the business of the said firm.  
**JOHN GOOD,**  
**HENRY R. DEDIE,**  
Shepherd's Town, Nov. 29, 1819.

**Better bargains than ever.**  
THE firm, heretofore existing under the firm of Good & Dedie, being dissolved, the business in future will be conducted under the firm of Good & Kennedy. All those who are in need of any kind of merchandise, are invited to call at the old stand (in the white house, on the hill in Shepherd's Town) where they can be accommodated on the most reasonable terms.  
**GOOD & KENNEDY,**  
Shepherd's Town, Nov. 29.

**CONWAY SLOAN,**  
Returns his thanks to the public for the encouragement he has received, since his commencement in business, and hopes by unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of the same—he would inform them he has just opened a complete supply of **MEDICINES,** of the best quality, and latest importations, he deems it unnecessary to enumerate each article, as it would occupy too much space to appear in a newspaper, he therefore solicits a call from Physicians, and others, who can then have an opportunity of examining the quality of each; as they have been purchased at a good time and on good terms, the prices will be reasonable.  
Charlestown, Oct. 20.

**Post-Office, Charlestown.**  
I have been in the habit for years past of keeping a book, at my private expense, and charging postage with no other consideration than to oblige the people, but alas! how have I been rewarded: some few have been punctual, but many are at this time delinquent, some for years. I am compelled to resolve, that after the first day of January next, no letter or newspaper will be delivered at this office, to any person at that time in arrears, unless the postage be paid. This resolve is unalterable, and most assuredly will be carried fully into effect, without respect to persons. Observe what the Post Master General says.  
"Experience has proved how little attention many people are to the payment of such small debts as arise from trusting postage; they are therefore not to give credit. To save in future any trouble or inconvenience on that account, it will be proper for you to require the subscribers who receive newspapers through your office, at the commencement of every quarter, to pay the amount of one quarter's postage in advance, and without such payment in advance, not to deliver them any newspapers even though they tender you the money singly."  
**H. KEYES, P. M.**  
Charlestown, Dec. 1.

**Fulling and Dying.**  
THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he has employed a young man as a fuller, who comes well recommended, and commenced the  
**Fulling and Dying Business,** at Mill's Grove, on the 11th inst. where cloth will be full'd, dyed and dressed in the best manner, and on the shortest notice. Those who may favor him with their custom, may rest assured that every exertion in his power will be made to give them satisfaction. He will constantly keep on hand a superior quality of **DYE STUFFS,** and will dye any color that may be required. The current price will be given for soft and hard soap, which will be taken in payment for fulling, or cash.  
**BENJAMIN BEELER.**  
Oct. 13.

**Bank of the Valley in Virg. } January 1, 1820 }**

**THE Presidents and Directors of this institution have this day declared a Dividend of three per cent—Two and one half per cent will be paid on or after the 7th inst. to stockholders or their representatives—one half per cent being retained for the Semi-Annual Instalments due to the Commonwealth for the benefit of the fund for Internal Improvement.**  
**LEWIS HOFF, Cashier.**  
Jan. 12.

**BOATING.**  
THE subscriber has taken the ware house belonging to Mr. Geo. Hagley, near Keop-tryst Furnace, and the ware house of Col. Jno. Blackford, formerly occupied by Messrs. Marmaduke & Co. in Shepherdstown, for the purpose of delivering  
**FLOUR** in Georgetown and Alexandria, at the following prices, viz: to Georgetown, from the first mentioned place, at 94 cents; to Alexandria, one dollar. From Col. Blackford's ware house to Georgetown, 94 cents in high water, and from 94 cents to one dollar and 50 cents in low water. He will deliver the same in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice. Any person being unacquainted with him can have good security for the punctual performance of his engagements.  
The subscriber will also thank most gratefully, those who may favor him with their custom. Any person wishing to contract for the delivery of their flour in his absence, may apply to T. S. Bennett, Esq. in Shepherdstown, to Mr. Hagley near his ware house, or to Mr. Geo. Malleory, at Harper's Ferry. T. S. Bennett, Esq. will attend to the storage of Flour delivered at the ware house in Shepherdstown. There will be a person constantly at Mr. Hagley's ware house to receive flour.  
The undersigned, returning from the above places, will convey Plaster on the most reasonable terms.  
**WILLIAM MALLEORY.**  
Jan. 12.

**Take Notice.**  
I hereby forwarn and prohibit the public from entering into, or making any bargains or contracts with any person or persons for me, or in my name in any way whatsoever, unless they are in possession of power or powers duly executed for that express purpose.  
**B. C. WASHINGTON.**  
Dec. 29.

**Blank Books**  
For sale at this Office.  
Dec. 29.

**FARMERS' REPOSITORY.**  
CHARLES W. JEFFERSON COUNTY VIRGINIA, PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.  
VOL. XII.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1820. [No. 615.

**TERMS OF THIS PAPER.**  
THE price of the FARMERS' REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the commencement, and one at the expiration of the year. If not subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance—no paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the Editor, until arrangements are made.  
Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be charged 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 which they are to be inserted, designated, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.  
\* All communications to the Editor on business, must be post paid.

**Circulating Library.**  
THE Subscriber proposes, (should the necessary encouragement be given) to open a circulating library in Charlestown, when a desire for reading is very generally manifested, it would appear superfluous to enumerate the advantages of such an institution as the above mentioned, with a view of recommending it to public patronage.—In all our large towns similar establishments are well supported, and conceived to be of great importance, in promoting the improvement of young persons.—In consequence of the rapid multiplication of books, together with the pressure of the times, even the most liberal friends of literature, are restrained from affording it that patronage they are disposed to bestow. To them a Circulating Library holds out, at this time, a very favorable occasion for the gratification of their taste. To the student under the control of a system, it presents great advantages, unlocking the store-houses of knowledge, through the most accessible avenues—whilst the desultory reader has opened to him that variety which is best calculated to please his versatile palate.  
Persons desirous of favouring the above institution, will please call on Mr. Conway Sloan, who will give any information, relative to the plan of the Library, terms of subscription, &c. &c.  
**FRED. F. LAFFAYER.**  
January 12.

**Clover Seed.**  
One hundred and twenty bushels fresh clover seed for sale, at Joseph Showalter's, near Martinsburg.  
**JOHN SHOWALTER.**  
Jan. 12.

**Estray Mare.**  
TAKEN up trespassing on the subscriber's farm, on Opequon creek, near Bell's mill, a bright bay mare, fifteen hands high, branded on the near buttock with the letter B, one small white spot on the shoulder.—Supposed to be twelve years old. Appraised at 10 dollars. The owner is requested to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.  
**JACOB HANSICKER.**  
Jan. 12.

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**WILLIAM MALLEORY.**  
Jan. 12.

**Expectation to the Yellow Stone**  
Report to the Committee on Military Affairs, in relation to the expenditures which have been, and are likely to be incurred, in fitting out and prosecuting the expedition ordered to the mouth of the Yellow Stone river, on the Missouri, and concerning the objects intended to be accomplished by the expedition. The movement of the troops, made and intended to be made, and the incurred and estimated expense, appear by the letter of the Quarter-master-General to the Secretary of War, (marked A) and the statements numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4, the objects of the expedition are fully explained by the letter of the Secretary of War to the Chairman of the Military Committee, (marked B.) The committee have also obtained a statement of the distribution of the army of the United States, its total strength, and the strength of the garrisons and posts, (marked C.)  
All which is respectfully submitted.  
**Letter from the Quarter-Master-General to the Secretary of War.**  
QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
December 28, 1819.  
SIR: In obedience to your order, requiring a statement of the expense incurred by the movements on the Missouri, and an estimate of the sums which will be required for the ensuing three years, I have the honor to report, that several of the troops connected with those movements have not yet been received, particularly that of Col. James Johnson, who was employed as a transporter of troops, provisions, and baggage, &c. &c. But upon the most liberal estimate, I am convinced that the whole expense of the movement for the present year, including all the supplies furnished by the Quarter-Master's Department, cannot exceed one hundred and sixty-three thousand dollars.  
From that sum should be deducted the expenses which would have accrued had the troops remained at their former stations, as well as the entire value of the barges, boats, and other means of transportation, and quarters, &c. &c. The balance of the movement for the present year, including all the supplies furnished by the Quarter-Master's Department, cannot exceed one hundred and sixty-three thousand dollars.  
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**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**  
THE 22nd JANUARY, 1820.  
The Committee on Military Affairs have, according to order, enquired into the expenditures which have been, and are likely to be incurred in fitting out and prosecuting the expedition ordered to the mouth of the Yellow Stone river, on the Missouri, and concerning the objects intended to be accomplished by the expedition. The movement of the troops, made and intended to be made, and the incurred and estimated expense, appear by the letter of the Quarter-master-General to the Secretary of War, (marked A) and the statements numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4, the objects of the expedition are fully explained by the letter of the Secretary of War to the Chairman of the Military Committee, (marked B.) The committee have also obtained a statement of the distribution of the army of the United States, its total strength, and the strength of the garrisons and posts, (marked C.)  
All which is respectfully submitted.

**Letter from the Secretary of War to the Chairman of the Military Committee.**  
DEPARTMENT OF WAR,  
20th December, 1819.  
SIR: In reply to your letter of recent date, requesting to be informed of the expenditures which have been, and are likely to be incurred in fitting out and prosecuting the expedition ordered to the mouth of the Yellow Stone, on the Missouri, and concerning the objects intended to be accomplished by the expedition, I have the honor to make the following statement.  
The enclosed report and estimates from the Quarter Master General, marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, with a statement of the duty performed, and that which is contemplated, explain the expense of the expedition to the mouth of the Missouri, for the last, and the next succeeding three years, with a similar statement in relation to that on the Mississippi. Though the last is not referred to in your letter, yet, as the two movements constitute a part of the same system of measures, I believed that it would not be unacceptable to the committee to receive a statement of the whole of the expenses incurred, or likely to be incurred, in the execution of the late war, under the treaty of 1794, than by the direct sanction and authority of that government. Its attention has, however, been called to it, through the proper department; and as it is wholly inconsistent with the friendly relations between the two countries, it is hoped that it will not be permitted in future. The occupation of the contemplated posts will, in the mean time, put into our hands the power to correct the evil. The posts on the lakes will enable the government not only to check effectually all trade with foreigners in that quarter, but also to restrain the Indians from passing our limits. On that side the remedy will be complete. On the Mississippi and the Missouri, the posts at the St. Peter's and Mandan villages are well selected for the same purpose. From the Lake of the Woods, westwardly, the 4th parallel of latitude is the boundary established by the late convention between the United States and the British possessions. The Hudson Bay and the North West companies have several posts and trading establishments, which are believed to be much to the south of this line, and consequently within our territory. When the boundary is ascertained and marked, the policy of the act of the 20th April, 1816, already referred to, by means of the posts, will be effectually enforced, and in that quarter, as well as on the side of the lakes, we shall have the power to exclude foreigners from trade and intercourse with the Indians residing within our limits. The facility of communication, by the Mississippi and Missouri, with our posts on those rivers, is so much greater than that between Hudson Bay or Montreal, (particularly without passing through our territory) and the British posts north of ours, that our ascendancy over the Indians of those rivers, both as to trade and power, ought, with judicious measures on our part, to be complete.  
I have it my duty respectfully to suggest to the committee, as it is intimately connected with the subject of the present inquiry, that the present system of Indian trade is defective; and that, besides enlarging the peace of our country, it cannot meet on equal terms, the well organized trading associations of our northern neighbors. I will, however, forbear from presenting any additional observations on this point, as the report which I had the honor to make to the House of Representatives on the 5th December, 1818, contains my views in relation to it.

The ultimate success of the contemplated measures must, necessarily, depend very much on the manner in which they are executed. With this impression, great care has been taken to select officers every way well calculated to effect the objects of government. Strict orders also have been given to use every effort to preserve peace with the Indians, and impress them favorably with our character; and it affords me much pleasure to state to the committee, that the conduct of Colonel Alderson (who has received every aid, in the Indian department, from Major O'Fallon, the agent, and Colonel Leavenworth, the former who commands the troops on the Missouri, and the latter those on the Mississippi, as well as that of their officers and men, has been very satisfactory, and has fully justified the confidence reposed in them. There is every reason to expect that, under their judicious conduct, the posts will be established, and maintained, without exciting the hostility or jealousy of the Indians.

**J. C. CALHOUN.**  
Honorable A. SMITH,  
Chairman of the Com. on Military Affairs.  
[The return of the strength of the Army gives, including Engineer Department, Ordnance Department, and excluding Cadets, the following aggregates.]  
Total of commissioned officers, 627  
Non-commissioned officers and privates, 7557  
Grand total, 8184  
The distribution of these forces, as minutely reported by the Adjutant and Inspector General, we have not room, nor does it seem important, to publish. The strength of the Northern Division is stated at 4,084; of the Southern at 3,930—[by Posts.]  
Nal. Indl.  
**REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS.**  
Report, in part, of the committee on Recognition of Pensions, upon the subject of the manner in which the act of the 15th March, 1813, has been executed, &c. &c.  
The Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, to whom was referred the report of the 15th instant, Report, in part; that a letter was addressed to the Secretary of War, relative to an enquiry into the manner in which the law of the 18th March, 1813, has been executed. A copy of which letter and the reply of the Secretary of War, are now laid before the house.  
To the Hon. J. C. CALHOUN, Esq.  
Secretary of the Department of War.  
SIR: I am instructed by the Committee

various tribes of the lakes, the Mississippi and Missouri, and a decided control over all their measures. The effects of this ascendancy over them must be remembered and lamented, so long as the history of the late war shall be perused. The most distressing occurrences, and the greatest disasters of that period, may be distinctly traced to it. This right of intercourse and trade with the Indians, which has proved to us so pernicious, terminated in the war, and was not reserved by the treaty at Ghent, and in the year 1816, Congress passed a law, which authorized the President to prohibit foreigners from trading with the Indians residing within our limits, and instructions have been given under the act, to prevent such trade; but it is obvious that the act and instructions to prohibit foreigners from trading with the Indians, can have but little efficacy to remedy the evil. Without a military force, properly distributed, the trade would still be continued, and even if it were prevented, that which is more pernicious would still remain—Indian trade with the Indians, accompanied with a profuse distribution of presents.  
This intercourse is the great source of danger to our peace; and, until it is stopped, our frontier cannot be safe. It is estimated that upwards of three thousand Indians, from our side of the lakes, visited Malden and Drummond's Island, the last year; and that, at the latter place alone, presents were distributed to them to the amount of ninety-five thousand dollars. It is desirable that this intercourse should terminate by the act of the British government; and it is believed that it has been continued by its agents in Canada, rather in consequence of the practice before the late war, under the treaty of 1794, than by the direct sanction and authority of that government. Its attention has, however, been called to it, through the proper department; and as it is wholly inconsistent with the friendly relations between the two countries, it is hoped that it will not be permitted in future. The occupation of the contemplated posts will, in the mean time, put into our hands the power to correct the evil. The posts on the lakes will enable the government not only to check effectually all trade with foreigners in that quarter, but also to restrain the Indians from passing our limits. On that side the remedy will be complete. On the Mississippi and the Missouri, the posts at the St. Peter's and Mandan villages are well selected for the same purpose. From the Lake of the Woods, westwardly, the 4th parallel of latitude is the boundary established by the late convention between the United States and the British possessions. The Hudson Bay and the North West companies have several posts and trading establishments, which are believed to be much to the south of this line, and consequently within our territory. When the boundary is ascertained and marked, the policy of the act of the 20th April, 1816, already referred to, by means of the posts, will be effectually enforced, and in that quarter, as well as on the side of the lakes, we shall have the power to exclude foreigners from trade and intercourse with the Indians residing within our limits. The facility of communication, by the Mississippi and Missouri, with our posts on those rivers, is so much greater than that between Hudson Bay or Montreal, (particularly without passing through our territory) and the British posts north of ours, that our ascendancy over the Indians of those rivers, both as to trade and power, ought, with judicious measures on our part, to be complete.

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