MONITOR. Lines on the close of the Year.

Thankless for favours from on high, Man thinks he fades too soon; Though 'tis his privilege to die, Would he improve the boon.

But he-not wise enough to scan His best concerns aright, Would gladly stretch life's little span To ages, if he might.

To ages-in a world of pain-To ages where he goes, Galled by affliction's heavy chain, And hopeless of repose.

Strange fondness of the human heart, Enamour'd of its harm-Strange World, that costs us so much

And yet has power to charm.

Whence has this world its magic Why deem we Death a foe? Recoil from weary Life's best hour, And count a longer wee?

The cause is Ign'rance-Conscience Her tale of Guilt renews-Her voice is terrible, though soft, And dread of death ensues.

Then, anxious to be longer spared, Man mourns his fleeting breath, All evil then seems light—compared
To the appraach of Death!

'Tis judgment shakes him! There's

That prompts his wish to stay-He thinks incurred a long arrear, And must despair to pay.

PAY? Believe CHRIST, & ALL IS PAID His death Your life ensures!-Think on the Grave where HE was laid And calm descend to Yours.

> FROM A LATE ENGLISH PAPER. CURIOUS CASE.

mounin

At the quarter sessions for the borough of Leeds, on Monday last, John Burnley, weaver, of Beeston,

leaving them chargeable to the town-

Prisoner. I was called by the word | for the rent. of God so to do?

Court. Where have you lived since, and what have you done?

my business as a weaver. Court. What can you earn a week

upon an average? Prisoner. From 18 to 20 shillings-

Prisoner. After supplying my own

necessities, I distribute the rest among my poor neighbors. Court. But should not your wife and

children be the first objects of your For this purpose I would advise you to care and bounty?

greater distress than all others. profess to follow, says, speaking of the | you seriously to consider that all the relation of man and wife, that they shall | rest of the world think it their duty to be one flesh-of course you are under | provide, in the first place, for their fa-

as yourself. Prisoner. The scripture saith, whom | care of their souls and in the road to God hath joined together let no man eternal destruction. This considerput asunder; but God never joined me ation should induce you to distrust and my wife together.

Court. Who then did? not, you may easily judge who did.

people are. me than any other persons.

quire that you should maintain your | discharged." family, and if you neglect or refuse to do it, you become liable to a serious | darkness covers the earth, and gross

Jesus, must endure persecution. I re- and we must follow his steps. gard the laws of God only, and do not regard any other laws.

Court. You seem to have read the scriptures to very little profit, or you would not have failed in so plain a du-

me to love my neighbor as myself, and I cannot do that it I suffer him to want when I have the power to relieve him. are half naked .- Should I not, theremoney on my family?

Court. But your family cannot live upon their raiment; they require also victuals.

Prisoner. They are able to provide for their own maintenance, and the gospel requires me to forsake father and mother, wife and children. Indeed it was contrary to the gospel for me to take a wife, and I sinned in so

Court. Have you any friends here? Prisoner. I have only one friend,

Court. Is there any person here who knows you? Prisoner. Mr. Banks knows me.

Mr. Banks being called upon, stated that he should suppose, from the remind was not in a sane state. Formerly he was an industrious man; of late, he understood that he had read the Bible with uncommon assiduity and fervency. He would absent himself whole days together, and retire into the woods and fields for the purpose of reading it. After some time spent in this manner, he went away from his family, and refused to contribute to their support. His family contrived to carry on the business, and he bought of them what pieces they made. He understood that what the prisoner had said of giving away his earnings to ob-

jects of distress was correct. The court made another attempt to convince this deluded man of the impropriety of his conduct, but without the least effect; he replied to all their reasonings by quoting appropriate texts of scripture. Nor would he even promise to permit his employer to pay to his family the sum of five shillings was brought before the court on a fanaticism had, apparently, rooted charge of deserting his family, and from his heart all the tender charities leaving them chargeable to the town- of domestic life. When it was intiship. When he was placed at the bar, | mated to him that one of his children he was interrogated in the following | was in a decline, he seemed perfectly unmoved; nor did the tears of his wife Court. What reason have you to as- | who implored him only to assist in sign for deserting your family, and | paying the debts before he went away, in the least affect him. He coldly replied, that the landlord might distress

The court asked some questions of the overseers as to the affairs of the family, the answers to which the writer Prisoner. I have lived at Potovens, of this did not hear; but they confirmnear Wakefield, and have worked at | ed what Mr. Banks had said as to the manner in which he disposed of his surplus earnings, and expressed an opinion that no benefit was likely to result from sending him again to the house of correction. After some consultation with Court. And how do you dispose of the bench, the Recorder addressed him to the following effect:

"John Burnely.—The court are dis-posed to deal leniently with you, in hopes that better consideration will remove the delusion you labour under .read your Bible with still greater atten-Prisoner. No; unless they are in | tion, and ask the advice of some intelreater distress than all others. ligent friends, particularly the minister Court. The scripture, which you you attend upon. I would also beg of as great an obligation to maintain her | milies; and you, surely, cannot suppose that they are all neglecting the your own judgment, and if you have any humility, and humility is a chris-Prisoner. I have told you who did | tian virtue, you would conclude that it is more probable that you should be Court. We suppose you are as much | mistaken than that all the rest of manjoined together as any other married | kind should be wrong. Your wife has already expressed her wish that no se-Prisoner. My family are no more to | verity should be used towards you .-Influenced by these considerations, the Court. The laws of your country re- | court has ordered that you should be

Prisoner. The scripture saith, that darkness the people. And again in

Prisoner. - I am willing to suffer all another place, that the whole world you think proper to inflict; I expect to lieth in wickedness. I know that the suffer persecution, for the scripture way of duty is in the path of suffering; says, those that will live godly in Christ | but it is the path which our leader trod,

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen on Friday night the 29th ultimo, from the subscrity as that of providing for your own ber, living in Charlestown, a dark bay Prisoner. The scripture commands black mane and tail, her mane inclines to both sides of her neck, no brand recollected, and not shod, a small white spot on her forehead, long back and My wife and children have all changes | short rump, and a small lump on her of raiment, but I see many others that back occasioned by the hinder part of the saddle. Whoever brings her home, fore cloath these rather than expend my or informs me where she is, so that get her again, shall have the above re-

ward, and all reasonable charges. TH. SMALLWOOD. December 13.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from a drove between Charles Town and Henry Garnhart's tavern, on the 27th ult. a sorrel mare, near 15 hands high, 7 years old next prentice to me, shall receive the above grass, no brand recollected, has a small reward but no other charges. mark on her withers occasioned by the fistula, and I believe a small black mark on her left hip. Whoever takes up the said mare, and delivers her to the subscriber, or to Henry Garnhart, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges by me or Henry

JAMES TAYLOR. January 3, 1812.

30 Dollars Reward. RAN AWAY from the subscriber's farm, on Tuesday the 10th ult. a negro man named, Chester, dark complexion, about five feet eight inches high, stout and well made, has rather a pleasing countenance, a small scar on his upper lip, thirty three or thirty four years old, his clothing all home made, coat and jacket, half worn, of cotton chain and yarn filling-overalls of the same, shirt of thread and tow, each much. worn and patched, a strong pair of new shoes and stockings. Should he be found with any other clothes, he has obtained them since he run away, having only the suit above described when he went off. A reward of ten dollars will be given if taken within the counweekly. He dared not, he said, make ties of Jefferson or Berkeley-twenty any promises or engagements of any if without the above counties, and kind. Nor was the attempt to work | within the state of Virginia, and thirupon his feelings more successful; his ty if without the state, and brought home to me or secured in any jail so

> that I get him again. CARVER WILLIS. Jefferson County, Va. Jan. 3, 1812.

> > FALL GOODS, NOW OPENING

By the Market house in Shepherds town. CONSISTING OF Extra super London Cloths, ditto Cassimeres,

Ladies Peleisse Cloths, Fine drab cloths for frock coats, Double mill'd drab cloths for great coats, Low priced cloths and Cassimeres, Fancy and swandown waistcoating, well

Cords and Velvets,
Extra Super clive & bottle green coatings, Low priced ditto of every colour, Ladies extra super white flannel, Men's fulled and milled ditto ditto,

Liw priced white, blue, yollow & red do. Extra super scarlet, blue, black and spotted peleisse do. Large and small rose blankets from 6-4

Three and three and a half point blan-Striped Duffel blankets, Plaines, Kerseys, half thicks, and

Fearnots, Lyon Skin, for great coats, Lidies superfine and low priced black worsted hose, Men's fulled, lamb's wool knit and worst-

Which mingled with their former supply make their present assortment very extensive and complete, embracing almost every article which this country or neighborhood requires. All which were purchased in the best markets, in the months of March, April and May last, previous to the late immense rise in the price of goods, which enables us to dispose of them on the cheapest and best terms,

P. S. They constantly keep a supply of the best of Leather—and give the highest price for Hides, Skins and Tanner's Bark. They have also just received a supply of 10,8 and 6 PLATE STOVES, and SHEET IRON, with STOVE PIPE, ready made. JAS. S. LANE, BROTHER & CO.

Shepherd's-Town, October 11.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. Saddle and Harness Making.

THE subscriber informs his custom. ers and the public, that he continues to carry on the above business, at his old stand in Charles-Town, where he has a quantity of work ready made and for sale on very moderate terms.

He requests all persons indebted him either by bond note or book acount, to come forward and discharge he same on or before the 15th day of February next; wheat, rye, or corn will be received at the market price in payment of the same. SAMUEL RUSSELL.

N. B. One or two good Journeymen Harness Makers will meet with constant employment and good wages by applying as above. January 10, 1812.

One Cent Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber sometime in November 1811, an apprentice to the Tailoring business named Daniel M'Carty, about 20 years of age. Whoever returns the said ap-AARON CHAMBERS

Charles-Town, Jan. 10, 1812.

Jefferson County, to wit. November Court, 1811. Smith Slaughter, Plaintiff,

William Slaughter and John Briscoe,

Defendants. IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendant William Slaughter A not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the Plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in March next, and answer the bill of the Plain tiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively and posted at the door of the court house of said county: And it is further ordered that the Defendant Briscoe be restrained from paying, conveying away, or secreting the debts by him owing to, or the effects in his hals of the Defendant William Slaughter, til the further order of this court.

A copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, Clk.

A LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post-Office, Shep herd's- Town, Va. on the 31st day o December 1811 - which will be sent to the General Post-Office, on the first of April 1812, if not taken out previous

John Angle.

James Banes, James Burr, Margaret Bruner, Philip Barnhart, John Bowers, Sarah Byers, Lloyd Beall.

Thomas Cocoran, Jacob Coons. Theophilus Downs, Michael Dan-

Peter Fisher. William Guy, John Groves,

John Hoffman, Thomas Henry, John B. Henry, 2; Mr. Ham.

Alexander Jones. Robert Kerney.

Thomas Lowry, John Lowry.

George Mooler, Miss Sarah Mooler, 2; Michael Mooler, John My. ers, 2; Mary M'Can.

John Pierce. Roger Randal.

David Welshans.

Margaret Strode, Captain Tom Swearingen, Elizabeth Saddler, Denis Stephens, John Showman, Jacob Sheets, John Stone.

Conelius Thompson, Aquilla Thomas, Miss Ann Thompson, Thomas Turner.

James Young. JAMES BROWN, P. M. January 2, 1812.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IV.]

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1812.

No. 201.

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOST-TORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to he paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted four weeks to nonscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

AN ACT,

To raise an additional Military Force. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be immediately raised, ten regiments of infantry, two regiments of artillery, and one regiment of light dragoons, to be enlisted for the term f five years, unless sooner discharg-

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a regiment of infantry shall consist of eighteen captains, eighteen first heutenants, eighteen second lieutenants, eighteen ensigns, seventy-two A regiment of artillery shall consist of trowsers for fatigue clothing, four pair And provided also, That all inferior ment. twenty captains, twenty first lieutenants, twenty second licutenants, forty cadets, eighty sergeants, eighty corporals, one hundred and sixty artificers, forty musicians, and fourteen hundred and forty privates, which shall form two battalions, each of ten companies. The regiment of cavalry shall consist of twelve captains, twelve first lieutenants, twelve second lieutenants, twelve cornets, twenty-four cadets, forty-eight sergeants, forty-eight corporals, twelve saddlers, twelve farriers, twelve trumpeters, and nine hundred and sixty privates, which shall form two be fallons, each of six companies.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,

That to each regiment raised under this act, whether of infantry, artillery, or light dragoons, there shall be apneis, two majors, two adjutants one quarter-master, one pay-master, one surgeon, two surgeons' mates, two ergeant majors, two quarter-master

ergeants, and two senior musicians. Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed two magenerals, each of whom shall be llowed two aids, to be taken from the commissioned officers of the line, and ive brigadier generals each of whom shall be allowed a brigade major and an aid, to be taken from the captains and subalterns of the line; and there shall also be appointed one adjutantgeneral and one inspector-general each with the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier-general; the said adjutant-general shall be allowed one or more assistants, not exceeding hree, to be taken from the line of the army, with the same pay and emoluments as by this act are allowed to a leutenant-colonel; the said inspectorgeneral shall be allowed two assistant aspectors, to be taken from the line of army, each of whom shall receive, ile acting in said capacity, the same y and emoluments as by this act are wed to a lieutenant-colonel; there all also he appointed such number hospital surgeons and mates as the ervice may require, with one steward

shall be entitled to one hundred and | and allowed the said additional bounty | me, according to the rules and articles

That all other officers, cadets, non- provided by law. commissioned officers, musicians, artiments, as the officers of the same grade | the circumstances of the case shall ren- | a major of infantry. and corps, cadets, non-commissioned officers, musicians artificers and pri-

of shoes, four shirts, two pair of socks, disabilities shall entitle the person so two pair of short stockings, one blan- disabled to receive an allowance proket, one stock, and clasp, and one pair portionate to the highest disability. of half gaiters: And the secretary of

pointed one colonel, two lieutenant co- rules and articles as may be hereafter, years, the half pay for the remainder as a major in the infantry.

vice, shall be entitled to receive for eve- | dren. ry effective able bodied man, who shall be duly enlisted by him for the term of five years and mustered, of at least five feet six inches high, (and between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years,) the sum of two dollars: Provided nenot extend to musicians or to those soldiers who may re-enlist into the service: der the age of twenty-one years shall | be tried by a court martial, and punishthe consent in writing of his parent, apprehended or tried. guardian, or master first had and obcer shall enlist any person contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, for every such offence he shall forfeit be deducted out of the pay and emoluments of such officer. Sec. 12. And be it further enacted,

That there shall be allowed and paid to each effective able bodied man, recruit-Sec. 5. And he it further enacted, five years, a bounty of sixteen dollars; hat when an officer is detached to but the payment of eight dollars of the erve as brigade-major or aid, or as as- | said bounty shall be deferred until he general officer, or as adjutant or quar- for service. And whenever any nontr.master on the appointment of a commissioned officer, or soldier, shall onel, he shall not thereby lose his be discharged from the service, who shall have obtained from the command-Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, ing officer of his company, battalion, or hat the major-generals respectively regiment, a certificate, that he had hall be entitled to two hundred dol- faithfully performed his duty whilst in monthly pay, with twenty dollars service, he shall moreover be allowed that I will bear true faith and allegiance llowance for forage, monthly, and fif- and paid in addition to the said bounty cen rations per day. Their aids de three months' pay, and one hundred amp shall each be entitled to twenty- and sixty acres of land, and the heir's faithfully against their enemies or opdollars monthly, in addition to and representatives of those non-com- posers whomsoever; and that I will on the line, and ten dollars missioned officers or soldiers who may observe and obey the orders of the Preonthly for forage, and four rations. be killed in action, or die in the service sident of the United States, and the he brigadier generals respectively of the U. States, shall likewise he paid orders of the officers appointed over

four dollars monthly pay, twelve ra-tions per day and fifteen dollars per and sixty acres of land, to be desigmonth for forage when not found by nated, surveyed and laid off at the pub- That there shall be appointed to each lic expense in such manner and upon Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, such terms and conditions as may be

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, ficers, and privates, authorised by this That the said corps shall be paid in entitled to thirty dollars per month in act, shall receive the like pay, forage, such manner, that the arrears shall, at addition to his pay, and the same allowrations, clothing, and other emolu- no time, exceed two months, unless ance for forage as is allowed by law for

der it unavoidable.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, vates, of the present military establish- that if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private, shall be Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, disabled by wounds or otherwise, ralcourts martial, he shall be allowed a That each ration shall consist of one | while in the line of his duty in public | reasonable compensation for such expound and a quarter of beef or three- service, he shall be placed on the list of tra expense actually incurred, not exquarters of a pound of pork, eighteen invalids of the United States, at such ceeding one dollar and twenty-five ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rate of pension and under such regula- cents per day to officers who are not rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the | tions as are or may be directed by law: | entitled to forage, and not exceeding rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of Provided always, That the compensa- one dollar per day to such as shall be vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one | tion to be allowed for such wounds or | entitled to forage. pound and a half of candles, to every disabilities, to a commissioned officer, Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, shall not exceed for the highest rate of That no non-commissioned officer, mu-Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, disability half the monthly pay of such sician or private, during the term of his That every non-commissioned officer, officer, at the time of his being disabled service, shall be arrested on mesne musician and private of the artillery & or wounded; and that no officer shall process, or taken or charged in execuinfantry, shall receive annually the fol- receive more than the half pay of a tion for any debt or debts contracted sergeants, seventy-two corporals, thir- lowing articles of uniform clothing, to lieutenant colonel; and that the rate of before enlistment, which were sevewit: one hat, one coat, one vest, two compensation to non-commissioned rally under twenty dollars at the time dred privates, which shall form two pair of woolen and two pair of linen officers, musicians and privates, shall of contracting the same, nor for any battalions, each of nine companies. - overalls, one coarse linen frock and not exceed five dollars per month; debt whatever, contracted after enlist-

> Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, except by way of punishment for any ofwar is hereby authorised to cause to be That if any commissioned officer in fence, he shall be allowed his pay and furnished to the pay-masters of the res- the military establishment of the U. rations, or an equivalent in money, pective districts such surplus of cloth- States, shall, while in the service of for such term of time as shall be suffiing as he may deem expedient, which the United States, die, by reason of cient for him to travel from the place clothing shall under his direction be any wound received in actual service of discharge to the place of his resifurnished to the soldiers when necessa- of the United States, and leave a wi- dence, computing at the rate of twenty ry at the contract prices, and accounted | dow, or if no widow, a child or chil- | miles to a day. for by them out of their arrears of dren under sixteen years of age, such widow, or if no widow, such child or That the subsistence of the officers of Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, | children, shall be entitled to and re- | the army, when not received in kind, That the officers, non-commissioned | ceive half the monthly pay to which the | shall be estimated at twenty cents per officers, musicians, and privates of the | deceased was entitled at the time of | ration. said corps, shall be governed by the his death, for and during the term of | Sec. 24. And be it further enacted,

rules and articles of war which have of five years: But in case of the death | That there shall be appointed to each been established by the United States | or intermarriage of such widow before | brigade one chaplain, who shall be enin Congress assembled, or by such the expiration of the said term of five titled to the same pay and emoluments of the time shall go to the child or chil- | Sec. 25. And be it further enacted Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, dren of such deceased officer: Provided | That no general, field or staff officer, That the commissioned officers who always, That such half pay shall cease who may be appointed by virtue of shall be employed in the recruiting ser- on the decease of such child or chil- this act, shall be entitled to receive any

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, | called into actual service, nor for any That if any non-commissioned officer, longer time than he shall continue musician or private, shall desert the therein. service of the United States, he shall, in addition to the penalties mentioned in the rules and articles of war, be liavertheless, That this regulation so far | ble to serve for and during such a perias respects the age of the recruit, shall | od as shall, with the time he may have | served previous to his desertion, January 11, 1812. amount to the full term of his enlist-And provided also, That no person un- ment; and such soldier shall and may be enlisted by any officer or held in the | ed, although the term of his enlistment service of the United States, without | may have elapsed previous to his being Sec. 17. And be it further enacted,

tained, if any he have; and if any offi- That every person not subject to the rules and articles of war, who shall procure or entice a soldier in the service of the United States, to desert; and pay the amount of the bounty and or who shall purchase from any soldier, clothing which the person so recruited his arms, uniform clothing, or any distrust and jealousy by declarmay have received from the public, to part thereof; and every captain or Commanding officer of any ship or ves- and the Heads of Departments, to have sel, who shall enter on board such ship | been opposed to it. We apprehend or vessel as one of his crew, knowing him to have deserted, or otherwise carry away, any such soldier, or shall ed as aforesaid, to serve for the term of refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined at the discretion of any court having cognizance spector-general, on the appointment of some military corps of the U. States three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned any term not exceeding one year. Sec. 18. And be it further enacted,

That every officer, non-commissioned officer, musician and private, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, to wit: " I A. B. do solemnly swear, or affirm, (as the case may be,) to the United States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and observe and obey the orders of the Pre-

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted. division a judge advocate who shall be entitled to the same pay and emoluments as a major in the infantry, or if taken from the line of the army shall be

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That where any commissioned officer shall be obliged to incur any extra expence in travelling and sitting on gene-

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That whenever any officer or soldier shall be discharged from the service.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted.

pay or emoluments until he shall be

Speaker of the House of Representatives. GEO. CLINTON. Vice-President of the United States, and President of the senate.

JAMES MADISON.

runnm From the National Intelligencer.

The Additional Army .. - The act for raising an Additional Regular Force of twenty-five thousand men having now become a law; all predictions o its rejection having failed; the opposition prints have andertaken to excite ing the Cabinet, that is the Executive these assertions to be as erroneous in this case, as the passage of this law has proved their predictions to have been in another; and our belief is formed from circumstances as they have arisen to our view.

The President in his message to Congress at the commencement of the session, as was his duty, exhibited to the assembled People his views of Pub-lic Affairs; in doing which he went as far as he could with propriety in addressing himself to a Legislative Body. He expressed his conviction of the necessity of a change of attitude, leading to more energetic and decisive measures. The opinion of the Executive, as indicated by the tenor of his message, cannot be, nor has it been, mistaken. His voice was for War, the last resort of Republics as well as Kings, to enforce our rights and avenge

our wrongs. In the face of this public manifestaficient to meet the present exigency, | fulthat the executive, having a specific | to them. exigency peculiarly requiring celerity | from the Havanna. of movement, of course that species of force ought to be employed which ed. It appears to us a volunteer force | with specie bound to this colony. tions commenced by the volunteers, the latter may at first be advantageously employed. The regular force nesand men, the number said to have afresh. been desired by the Executive, we would be attracted in much greater | rung through the streets. numbers by the American standard | The fire raged with considerable fualone, than regulars would be by the ry for two hours-And but for the recruiting drum and fife,) the author- | calmness of the night, the snow on the

tageously as possible. from them may appear to be political heresy. But, addressing ourselves to ground for the imputation? On a reference to the message which is the basis of the measures adopted and in agitation, we see volunteers, militia and regulars expressly and distinctly recommended. Having a regard to the detachment of militia and enrolment of volunteers, a certain regular force is thought sufficient by the Executive--The Legislature, desirous of amply strengthening the Executive arm, authorise a greater force. The law for that purpose, without the least delay, | 3000 spectators present. receives the sanction of the Executive, ! who, if he wished not for so large a ture. Nay, more, he takes occasion, in a message subsequent to the passage of that law, to enforce his former re-

ought to be, not the Executive, now nor, moreover, to build a house, of rests the responsibility; and, to them | certain dimensions, of wood, nor to do their constituents anxiously look for | cover his roof with shingles. the adoption of such measures as the times call for; measures, the necessity | cannot be considerable *- better and for which every friend to his country | safer houses will be put up in their deprecates; but which, once com- stead. But the destruction in furnimenced, must be vigorously prose- ture, goods, crockery ware, glass, bacuted to their completion.

branches of the government, we may | tenements on the main street were expect efficacy of action. Without it, kept as grocery stores and shops .- No our chain of measures will prove a rope | estimate can as yet be made of their of sand. Let those then be regarded loss-but it cannot fall short of 7 or State and War, containing lists of the with Argus eyes, who seek to sow dis- 8,000 \$. trust and disunion, to array one department of the government against the other, and scatter dissention in our public councils.

KINGSTON, (JAM.) Dec. 7. By the Sappho we learn that the inhabitants of the Province of Santa-Martha, who are in favor of the Cortes,

tion of the views of the Executive, con- | have declared war against Carthagens, firmed and supported as it is by his re- and several battles had been fought on ply to the Address of the Legislature the river Magdelena, on both sides of of Tennessee, and his more recent message to Congress, we are told that, as a | ed. Much blood had not been shed, less force than 25,000 men would, in | and the contending parties had at times the President's opinion, have been suf- | been discomfitted, as well as success-

therefore he was inimical to the law as | On the 11th ult. the inhabitants of it passed. Let us admit, for argument | Carthagena declared themselves indesake, that in the opinion of the Presi- pendent, and abolished the inquisition. | with the answer of the secretary theredent a smaller regular force would have | when the different officers, both civil been sufficient. We should suppose, and military, took the oaths prescribed | had perhaps done more than their duty |

object in view, had also formed an opi- The Vice Rov of Santa Fe, nominion as to the quantum of force which | nated by the Cortes, was momently would be necessary to execute it. The looked for to arrive at Santa-Martha

Two schooners are fitting out by the government of Santa-Martha, for the could be most speedily and readily rais- purpose of cruising, to intercept traders

is of that description which can be most | A brig from the United States of easily raised, and may be most relied America arrived at Carthagena about interest of which and the expenses of ing the Navy, Mr. Nelson in the Chair, on for immediate service; and, that although a certain regular force would of arms and ammunition, for the use for by direct and indirect taxes. Mr. in the section which provides for re-

RICHMOND, Jan. 18. We seem peculiarly marked out as cessary would of course be the smaller, the Victims of the flames .- Our in proportion to the amount of volun- | wounds have not time to cicatrize, beteer force to be employed. Ten thou- fore some new blow opens them

On Thursday night, about the hour should have deemed, in this view, to of 7, the alarm of "fire, fire," was have been amply sufficient; and, as it | again sounded; the bells tolled the mewas probably as great a number as | lancholy peal; the night of the 26th, could be enlisted in any reasonable | rushed upon the memory of all: and time (for we trust that volunteers | screams and shrieks re-echoed and

to us unnecessary, and calculated to | walls which screened them, the desproduce no other effect than to fasten | truction would have been immense .on the public purse a vast corps of offi- The fire began on the main street, from foreign articles 15 dollars; a tax on licers without men to command, or ser- the corner of 15th street opposite the cences to retailers; a tax of 100 per vices to perform. But it was not for Bell-Tavern-it swept the 5 tenements cent. on loaf sugar in addition to that in Elizabethtown, (N. J.) praying enthe Executive to designate the force on that street (all of wood) occupied already imposed, this will produce a couragement by countervailing duties necessary; it was for another depart- by Messrs. H. Rayster, Josiah Wil- revenue of more than 200,000 dollars, ment of the government, which has liams, Marcus Levy, Samuel Bell, and &c. &c. The rate of interest for the performed its duty according to the Geo. Stainback; until it was arrested loan not to be provided for by law, as dictates of its judgment; and, in the by the brick house occupied by Mr. it would be better to give more than same spirit in which it was authorised, Sanderson, boot-maker. The flames the ordinary rather than the public exiwe have no doubt it will be employed beat against that wall in vain; the curl- gencies should be unprovided for, and total of which ending on the 1st day of in the service of the country as advan-But it has been insinuated in some besides, the engines played upon its | will not injure the public credit, and | wards of 43,000,000-foreign articles, prints, because the Executive did not | roof, and the house was saved .- In the | answer the purpose of bank money; it | require so large a force, that an indispo- other direction, down the cross-street, is allowed that these taxes will operate sition was shewn to follow up the sen- after having consumed the corner something harder on the Western than timents expressed in the message by house occupied below by Mr. Royster, on the Atlantic states, owing to the correspondent measures. There al. and above by Messrs. Fasbender and scarcity of specie, but salt and sugar ways have been, and always will be, in Neal Nelson, the fire swept off the are domestic, and their articles of luxgovernments, as in society, men who | wooden tenements inhabited by Messrs. | ury but few, the grievance will not be are disposed to set up their own judg-ment as the standard of infallibility; Frank Allen, Frank Taylor, and He-so great as might be supposed; Mr. Gallatin in the course of his calculatiry narrow alley. The great exertions which were made to save the opposite it was confidently calculated on, that rank, pay, and rations, of each comhouse on the alley finally proved suc- the charter of the United States Bank | missioned officer and midshipman, bethe reason, not the passions of men, cessful .- Mr. Osgood rode upon the would be renewed in some shape or longing to the navy of the U. States, we ask whether there be the slightest | very ridge of the house, battling the other, and the capital increased to respectively. Mr. W. had understood, flames with his wonted resolution; and \$30,000,000, in which case it would at least he had heard it whispered, that arrested their " storm." Several in- bave been provided that 20 millions if the present frigates only were fitted dividuals deserved great credit for should be loaned to the government; up, additional officers would be wanted, their exertions—the thanks of the city other loans could have been contracted | he wished to know the present extent. are especially due to many of the mem- for to the amount of \$20,000,000, so bers of the legislature-but, generally that the war could have been carried speaking, we have never seen less re- on for four years at least without a regularity, more confusion, a more gap- sort to internal taxes, the gross amount ing, lounging, and inactive crowd. It of which now necessary, are estimated was 40 or 50 minutes at least before a at 5,000,000 annually, and are to be water-line could be formed: though | raised by the modes heretofore sugthere could not have been less than gested; by direct taxes three millions

The brick house occupied by Messrs. Raiston and Pleasants on the other force, hesitates not for a moment to | side of the cross street, must have fallyield his opinion to that of the Legisla- en but for its parapet wall: Yet this is not the only instance in the annals of our city : the fatal fire in 1799, was arrested by a parapet wall-we pointed commendation to make adequate pre- out its uses at that time-and we now parations for the support of our rights. | repeat it, that no one should be permit-With the Legislature, where it | ted to build in this city without one-

The loss of the houses themselves con, a variety of other articles will be From an unity of sentiment in all | dearly felt by their proprietors. The

The 3 upper tenements on the main street were the property of Mr. Lowndes-the two lower ones are said to belong to the estate of Mr. Samuel

There is no doubt, that the fire was accidental .- Fortunately no lives

ordered to be printed. * Most of them are said to be insured. The house then resolved itself into a

tions.

CONGRESS.

committee of the whole on the bill conceroing the Navy, Mr. Nelson in the chair; when Messrs. Johnson and Ro-HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. berts speke against the bill, & Messrs. Loundes and Law in favor of it : after Monday, January 20.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, January 22,

Mr. Richardson, a member from the

sident of the United States, inclosing a

The house again went into a com-

mittee of the whole on the bill concern-

Mr. Cheves proposed to fill the

Mr. Rhea moved to strike out this

section from the Bill. After some de-

bate, in which Messrs. Rhea, Smille,

Blackledge and Boyd spoke in favor

Mitchill against it, the motion was ne-

gatived 52 to 47. The committee

then rose and obtained leave to sit

THURSDAY, January 23.

blank with the word ten.

Mr. Bacon laid before the house a which the committee rose, and had letter addressed by himself to the se- leave to sit again. cretary of the treasury, 'as chairman of the committee of ways and means, requesting information on the subject of revenue, predicated on a state of war, State of Massachusetts, appeared and took his scat. Several petitions of a private nature were presented and referred. in laying before the house these papers; A message was received from the Pre-

to. Mr. B. stated that the committee but the importance of their contents rendered it necessary that the minds of the members of this house should be communication from the Governor of made up so as to act without delay, New Jersey, with certain resolutions of when the time should come to meet the the Legislature of that State approbaquestion. The secretary's recommentory of the measures of the general godations are of a most serious nature. - vernment. Ordered to lie the table. It appears that a loan of 10,000,000 dollars will be annually wanted-the Gallatin complains of the severe restric- pairing the vessels on hand, with four tions imposed upon our commerce by hundred and eighty thousand dollars, France, which with a state of war will was carried by a large majority.

The next section provides for the very limited. It is recommended to building of additional frigates, impose an additional duty of 100 per cent. on all imported articles; to revive the duty on salt at the rate of 20 cents per bushel, which will produce a revenue of nearly \$ 500,000; a stamp act on paper is recommended as being productive of but little difficulty in the of the motion, and Messrs. Cheves, collection, the difficulty in procuring Newton, Clay (the Speaker), and it, which was urged as an objection under a former administration was obviated, as the numerous mails passing through the country afforded the great- again. ization of a larger number did appear roofs of the buildings, and two parapet est facility; a duty on stills employed. Adjourned. on farms in the distilling of fruits, of 5 dollars; on stills employed in distilling

Mr. Condit presented a petition from manufacturers of sand crucibles, on all imported crucibles. The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury, covering a statement of the amount of the export trade of the U. States, the ing columns towered above in vain; irredeemable for 10 years; the issuing October, 1811, amounted to 61,000,000 for the parapet wall defied their fury of treasury bills to such an amount as of dollars of domestic articles, upupwards of 16,000,000. The exports to Great Britain amount to 20,000,000 of dollars-those to France, one million seven hundred thousand dellars; (owing to the operation of the orders

of dollars, indirect taxes two millions

A debate ensued on the number of

copies to be printed. Messrs. Milnor.

Mosely, Smilie and Boyd, were in fa-

of 1,000 or upwards. Messrs. Bacon,

Wright and Fisk opposed it, the ques-

The House then resolved itself in-

to a committee of the whole, Mr. Nel-

rose, and had leave to sit again.

TUESDAY, January 21.

A number of private petitions were

The Speaker laid before the house,

statements from the Secretaries of

Clerks with their compensations, em-

State, in pursuance of a resolution of

the house of the 20th ult. calling for a"

list of the names of persons who have

The several communications were

obtained patents for new arts or inven-

Also, a report from the Secretary of

of dollars.

lost 52 to 60.

Adjourned.

presented and referred.

ployed in each department.

in council it is supposed.) Mr. D. R. Williams offered the following resolution: Resolved, Thatthe secretary of the navy be directed to lay ons takes the opportunity to observe that | before this house, the number of men,

. The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill concerning the navy ; when, after some debate, the question was taken on filling the blank for the number of additional frigates proposed to be built, with the number ten, which was negatived by a

large majority. The question was next successively. taken on filling the blank with five, four and three, and negatived.

A motion was then made to re-consider the vote of yesterday for striking out the whole section, which being agreed to, the section was struck out, 61 votes being in favor of it.

tion was taken by ayes and noes, and Mr. Cheves moved to fill the blank in the section providing for the purchase of timber and other materials with "200,000 dollars annually for the years 1812, 1813, and 1814," which son in the Chair, on the bill concerning the Naval Establishment, when was carried, 61 votes being in favor of Messrs. Basset and Mitchell, each

spoke at considerable length in favor of The next section relates to a dockthe bill. After which, the committee yard. The committee rose, without taking a question on it, and had leave to sit again. Adjourned.

The house again resolved isself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson, in the chair, on the bill concerning the naval establishment; and after a speech from Mr. Gold in favor of the blil, the blank, in the section for providing a Dock-Yard, was filled with one hundred

thousand dollars. Mr. Rhea moved so to amend the bill, as to fix the Dock-yard in the Na vy-Yard at Washington City; but this motion was negatived by a large major.

On motion of Mr. Cheves, the words " control and," were struck out, so !

he bill, rose and reported it to the house with the amendments. The house took up the bill; and on the ques-

CHARLES-TOWN, January 31.

The shock of another earthquake was elt vesterday morning, 29 minutes afer 9 o'clock, as sensibly as on the late occurrence of it, with similar effects. had from our Indian friends, viz. a perhaps sunk. Alex. Herald.

felt in this city, by most of the inhabiparts of the city more violently than others; for whilst some were seriouswho did not perceive it. The cups &c. hanging on the walls were seen to Nat. Intel.

THE BUDGET.

of the Treasury to the Committee of mittee. The great length of the report | gas." prevents us from inserting it in this day's paper, though the importance of its contents claims for it the earliest publication. It is in reply to a letter from the committee requiring at his hands information on several points, and his opinion of the best means of producing a revenue adequate to the payment of interest on the public debt and such new loans as may be author-

The committee contemplate an annual loan during a war, of ten millions | violent shaking of the boot-there were of dollars. On this basis the Secretary estimates the revenue necessary to be provided for the year 1813, in ad- | cause were suggested, all found to be erdition to the loan, at \$ 9,600,000. In roneous: but after the second shock, which he event of war, the receipts from the customs cannot, the letter states, be rehed on with certainty at the present rate of duties, to produce more than \$2,500,000 per annum. It is stated | weighed anchor early in the morning, and that these duties in time of war may be | in a few minutes after we had started, there doubled, and will produce \$5,000,000 A duty on imported salt of

20 cents per bushel is recommended, estimated to produce 400,000 The proceeds of sales of public lands is calculated

Making 6,000,000 And, deducted from the 9,600,000 dollars above mentioned, leaves a deficiency to be provided for of 3,600,000

as usual at

To supply this deficiency the Secretary submits the propriety of imposing direct and indirect taxes, calculated to produce a gross revenue of five millions, the nett product of which is estimated at 4,200,000. Of the five milax, the latter to be levied on domestic listilled spirits, and licenses to distilers, refined sugars, licenses to retailers, sales at auction, carriages for the conveyance of persons, and stamps, estimated to produce two millions, maknundred and fifty thousand the essen- other and has lost some part of it. al expense of collection and assess-

senerality of our readers, will prove heard a rumbling noise at a distance

aleave the scite of the Dock-Vaid to most interesting, and have therefore when no shock was to us perceptible. anticipated our publication of the re- I am the more inclined to believe these

EXCELLENT! ion of filling up the blank for repair- On Monday last, says the Aurora, not seen with my own eyes, I could ing the vessels on hand with four hun- the application of the trustees of the late hardly have believed; which is, the red and eighty thousand dollars it was Bank of the United States, for a state rising of the trees that lie in the bed of charter was decided upon in the house the river. I believe that every tree The question was next put upon of representatives of Pennsylvania; on that has been deposited in the bed of agreeing to the report of the committee the question there were 22 years, for the river since Noah's flood, now o strike out the second section of the granting a charter, and 69 nays, against stands erect out of water; some of which contemplated the building granting it. The Pennsylvania legis- these I saw myself during one of the of new frigates; when Mr. D. R. Wil- lature has thus done honor to them- hardest shocks rise up eight or ten feet liams spoke at length against the bill, selves, and saved the state from one of out of water. The navigation has been and was replied to by Mr. Cheves. the most dangerous enemies that could rendered extremely difficult in many The house adjourned without taking assail it. V. e hope that this strong ex- places in consequence of the snags bepression of public opinion in this state, will preserve Pennsylvania from any tion and frequency of these shocks, it attend the firt and last Saturday in each further insulting proposal from the is extremely uncertain when they will month until that time, at Keeptrist Extract of a letter from a gentleman, the consequences must be dreadful in-

dated at Gallatin, (Tenn.) the 7th

Its continuance was about 20 seconds, Mr. Isaac Weakley, of Montgomery and its direction from S. W. to N. E. county, dired with me on Sunday last, those which took place after day-light, states, that on Thursday evening be- the whole atmosphere was impregnatfore, he saw col. Cock of this county, ed with a sulpurous smell." Another Earthquake. On Thursday who told Weakley, that he had been morning, about 10 minutes past nine, riding night and day for 24 hours, another shock of an earthquake was among the different captains' companies in the county, in order to raise tants. It appears to have affected some men to go against a large body, say 3 or 400 Indians, which were encamped before the mouth of Cumberland on. ly alarmed by it, there are very many the north of Ohio, which had already taken twelve flat bottomed boats and and saucers on breakfast tables were three of keel boats, destroyed them heard to rattle; and picture frames, and their cargoes, killed every soul, except two who escaped in a canoe.-Did this report of Mr. Weakley need corroboration, it is confirmed by a Mr. Wilkinson, who arrived in this neigh-An important letter of the Secretary | borhood last night, direct by land from the mouth of Cumberland, and I must Ways and Means, was yesterday laid add that I am afraid it is but too true. before the House of Representatives | Mr. Weakley adds that they are comby Mr. Bacon, Chairman of the Com- posed of Cherokees, Creeks and Hug-

> Lexington, (Ken.) Jan. 14. THE EARTHQUAKE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on his way to New-Orleans, to a friend in this place-dated 20th December. "We entered the Mississippi river on the morning of the 14th, and on the night of the

15th came to anchor on a sand bar, about ten miles above the Little Prarie.—Half past 2 o'clock in the morning of the 16th. we were aroused from our slumbers by a three barges and two keels in company, all affected in the same way. The alarm was occurred in 15 minutes after the first, it was unanimously admitted to be an earthquake. With the most awful feelings we watched till morning in trembling anxiety, supposing all was over with us. We came on in quick succession, two other shocks, more violent than the former. I was then day light, and we could plainly perceive the effect it had on shore.-The bank of the river gave way in all directions, and came tumbling into the water the trees were more agitated than I ever before saw them in the severest storms and many of them from the shock they received broke off near the ground, as well as many more torn up by the roots. We considered ourselves more secure on the water, than we should be on land, of course we proceeded down the river. As we progressed, the effects of the shocks as before escribed, were observed in every part of the banks of the Mississippi. In some own in a body, even the Chickesaw Bluff-, which we have passed, did not escape; one

or two of them have fallen in considerably. The inhabitants of the Little Prairie and neighborhood all deserted their homes, nd retired back to the hills or swamps .-The only brick chimney in that place was lons, three are proposed to be raised | entirely lemonshed by the shocks. I have y a direct tax and two by an indirect | not yet heard that any lives were lost, or coident of consequence happened. I have seen but twice on shore since the first shock, and then but a very short time, as I thought it unsafe, for the ground is cracked and torn to pieces in such a way as nakes it truly alarming; indeed some of the ands in the river that contained from me to two hundred acres of land have been ng with the proposed direct tax, five | nearly all sunk, and not one yet that I have fillions; from which deducting seven | seen but are cracked from one end to the There has been in all forty one shocks, ment, there will accrue to the Treasu- some of them have been very light; the

y, a nett amount of 4,150,000 dollars. | first one took place at half past 2 on the But as experience has proved the taxes morning of the 16th, the last one, at are never as productive in the first eleven o'clock this morning, (20th) year they are imposed, as when they | since I commenced writing this letter. are in full operation, the product of The last one I think was not as severe hese taxes is estimated for 1813 at on- as some of the former, but it lasted 3,600,000, which completes the sum longer than any of the preceding. I estimated as necessary for the service | think it continued nearly a minute and an half. Exclusive of the shocks that The report goes much into detail, were made sensible to us on the water.
and the above sketch embraces but one there have been, I am induced to be-Point in it, which we apprehend to the lieve, many others, as we frequently

The committee having gone through port by giving the above brief abstract. were shocks, from having heard the [Intelligencer. same kind of rumbling with the shocks that affected us. There is no circumstance that has occurred, which if I had ing so thick. From the long continua- before the first of May next. I will cease; and if they have been as heavy | Furnace, for the purpose of settling the at New-Orleans as we have felt them, | accounts of said dec'd. deed; and I am fearful when I arrive at Natchez to hear that the whole city "The latest information we have of Orleans is entirely demolished, and

Immediately after the first shock and

heart been seared, which were produc- tlement, and those indebted to make ed by the late dreadful calamity at payment as speedily as possible. Richmond, when we must record another of more limited extent, but scarcely less distressing. The house of Mr. Samuel Jones, of Powhattan, was entirely consumed by fire on the night of the 12th inst. Mr. and Mrs. Jones, one of their children, Mr. Jones' brother | Hezekiah Briscoe and John Briscoe, Mr. E. Bass, and two servants escaped -but, dreadful to relate, Miss Nancy G. Bass, sister of Mr. Jones and niece of Mr. Giles, a senator of the United States, an amiable and accomplished child, perished in the flames. Intel.

George-Town, January 21. It is believed that the whole firm of counterfeiters which was dissolved by the vigilance of our magistrates has been apprehended: three of the accomplices have been seized in Philadelphia, two in Baltimore, one in Washington, two in this town, and two in Richmond, under the charge of circulating counterfeit notes .- The most formidable association ever formed in the United

Land for Sale.

I WILL sell my plantation, lying in Berkeley county, Virginia, containing considerable, and various opinions as to the | 240 acres - about 150 acres cleared and under good fence; about 25 acres of ther order of this court. good meadow, and nearly as much more may be made. The improvements are a good stone dwelling house completely finished, a complete stone distillery as any in the county, two log barns, and other necessary out buildings, a good orchard, and several never failing springs. As it is presumed that no person will purchase without previously viewing the premises, a further description is thought unnecessa-

Also, a Lot of ground in Middletown, on which are erected a stone distillery, a good dwelling house and stable. It is also well situated for a tan yard or brewery. Any person wishing to purchase either or both, will apply to the subscriber, near Middletown, Virginia. NATHAN BULL.

January 31, 1812.

Reed Making. THE subscriber informs the public that he has commenced the above business in Shepherd's-Town, opposite the dwelling of John Baker, Esqr. where those who wish to encourage him can be supplied with Reeds of all descriptions, and of the best quality, on the shortest notice.

JAMES WHITE. January 25, 1812.

Was Found

Near Keeptrist Furnace, on the 24th f December last, a pocket book, containing some jewellery. The owner may have it again by applying to Ruth Conn, at the above place, and paying the expense of this advertisement. January 31, 1812.

Estray Mare. CAME to the Glebe Farm, near Charlestown, sometime in November last, a bay mare, with a star and snip,

three years old last spring. Appraised to 35 dollars. ELIJAH CHAMBERLIN. January 26, 1812.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on Saturday the 8th of February next, at the late dwelling of H. I. W. Conn, dee'd, at the old Furnace, all the personal property of said dec'd, consisting of horses, cows and hogs, beds and bedding, household and kitchen furniture, and a number of articles too tedious to mention. Also a flour boat. The sale to begin at ten o'clock, when due attendance will be given by the subscriber. RAPHAEL CONN, Adm'or.

N. B. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring them in for settlement; and those indebted to make payment on or

R. CONN, Adm'or. January 31, 1812.

BOATING.

THE subscriber informs the public that he continues to boat flour from Keeptrist Furnace to Georgetown and Alexandria.

He requests all persons having claims against the late firm of James and R. Scarcely had the lacerations of the I. W. Conn, to bring them in for set-JAMES CONN.

January 31, 1812.

Jefferson County, to wit. January Court, 1812. William Bond, Plaintiff.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Hezekiah Briscoe not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of young lady, and Mr. Jones' youngest assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the Plaintiff, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in March next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county: and it is further ordered that the Defendant John Briscoe be restrained from paying away or secreting any money, goods or effects in his hands belonging to the Defendant Hezekiah Briscoe, or which may come into his hands as administrator of John M'Millian, dec'd, until the fur-

GEO. HITE, Clk.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE FARMER'S REPOSITORY, A VARIETY OF

BOOKS,

AMONG WHICH ARE, Marshall's Life of Washington, Weems' ditto, Shakespeare, 8 vols. British Cicero, Tom fones, Roderick Random. Lady's Preceptor, Calebs in search of a wife, Scott's Lay, Burr's Trial, Wilkinson's Memoirs, Criminal Recorder, Washington's Letters, Paradise Lost, Porteus' Evidence, National Songster, Jones! Dictionary, American Speaker, Goldsmith's Rome, - England Scott's Lessons, Tales of Fashionable Life, Adelain Mowbray, Charlotte Temple, Sandford and Merton, Introduction to Reading, Leicester's School, Hymn Books, Bibles and Testaments, Thompson's Seasons, Chase's Trial, Sacred Extracts,

Arithmetics. A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF BLANK BOOKS.

Harrison's & Murray's Grammars,

Mavor's, Dilworth's, and Universal

Spelling Books, Gough's, Walch's and Dilworth's

Fosephus, 6 vols.

Philadelphia Primers,

From the Belfast News Letter.

THE GOOSE.

Let others praise the warbling Thrush, Who sings so sweet from yonder bush ; Or others, if they will, may hail . The beauties of the Peacock's tail-Or else the Lark, that soars on high, To pour its music o'er the sky; I'll sing the bird that's fit for use, The fat, contented, stubble Gooss, Whose wing, my fire in winter blows-Who gives me down for my repose-The flavour of whose flesh I boast, In broth, in pye, or boiled or roast-Nay, lends a tongue unto my soul, That's heard from Indies to the Pole, With which I may invite love's care, 'Till I join giblet's with my fair! Malone, Dec. 31.

British and Foreign Bible Society.

It is with great satisfaction that I or from the presence. The threshold luci, "You murdered my father and have read the following paragraph in and roof are still more peculiar illustra- mother, and in return I have destroyed the seventh Report of the British Fo- tions; crossing the threshold inwards you. In a short time you will all be reign Bible Society, commentatory of or outwards, and coming under or de- dead;" and, indeed, in a few hours the Translations now going on in In- parting from the roof, being exactly they all expired; a dreadful sacrifice dia by the Baptist Missionaries at Serampore. It might confirm the public estimation by giving it in your paper. A Friend to the Bible.

"In India, the various translations are all proceeding with great spirit and | nor less than what we see annexed to energy, and in the course of a few years, there will be editions of the reign, "Given from our Palace of St. scriptures in many Oriental Languages. Among these, the Tamul, Malay, Sanscrit, Bengalee, Orissa, Seck, Hundostance, Mahrattee are already printed or in press. Several others, together with the Chinese, are preparing, and | was lately attacked by a ferocious hog, the printing of some of them began.

"It may be mentioned as a singular and not uninteresting circumstance, that a native of India, a Hindoo, has subscribed 100 rupees (50 dollars) to the funds of the society, and has addressed a letter to the committee (in Calcutta) acquainting them with it.

"In addition to £5000 sterling granted for the disbursement of the preceding five years in translating and printing the scriptures in India, the committee have voted £2000 sterling

annually for three successive years." Here then, Mr. Editor you have the opinion of the most noble society which Britain ever boasted. Here you may discover the feelings of British Christians towards the diffusion of the Bible -some in this country doubt its recepof the British and Foreign Bible Society will be confirmed—that "In America the zeal excited for the diffusithe spark be enkindled into a blaze! Salem Gazette.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS From Irish Papers received at the Office of the Baltimore Whig.

mmmm

OTTOMAN PORTE.

The titles, forms, and customs, of the Turkish empire, are very little, known among the Christian nations, and nothing shews more strongly our general ignorance on these subjects than the facility with which we a skilful invention just introduced into copy from age to age the blunders of our dock yards, for making cables for our predecessors, without acquiring any distinct knowlegde either of things, or the terms by which they are desig- | er and more durable than any rope ca- of assembly, and the rules of this court, nated. The Ottoman Porte, or the ble can possibly be made. Two or and it appearing to the satisfaction of Sublime Porte, is the title by which | three of our line of battle ships are al- | the court that he is not an inhabitant of the Court of the Sultan, or Constanti- | ready equipped with those iron cables. nople has been designated, and under which the declarations of that Court have been announced as long as it has been known in Christendom. Still, so little has the literal signification of the terms been attended to, although that alone could lead to the force and substance of the designation that even our Gazetteers and other books of geography, have, alledged that the expression is intended to announce the vast superiority of the port or harbor of Constantinople over all other harbors; and that the Ottoman Porte, and the Sublime Porte, mean nothing else but that harbor. Now the fact is, that

tered by constant intercourse with | the last sad offices to the intrepid hestrangers, have very peculiar customs | roine -and, founded on those customs, ve-

palace, or presence &c. conveying a | time the meal was ready, and they prefor the British reader to recollect, were deserted, whole vineyards were when he meets this expression again, poisoned and numbers died by drinkfrom the Turkish Court, what issues | to avert suspicions offered to eat with from its gate, being very nearly the them, and accordingly they sat down same as we have been in the habit of together. declaring to have issued from the hall, the same as departing from or entering | to the manes of her parents and the Porte, and the Sublime Porte, which all, the intrepid Samaniego soon fell have been alledged by ignorant people dead among her lifeless guests. ple, &c. mean actually neither more

A fine peacock, belonging to Mr Henwood, of Carlinham, near Bodmin, and literally torn to pieces. It was more than 90 years of age.

the proclamation of our gracious Sove-

James" or from 'The Queen's House,'

Windsor," &c.

The royal Irish Academy have proposed a premium of 50% to the writer of the best essay on the following subject, viz, "whether, and how far the cultivation of Science, and that of Polite Literature, assist or obstruct each

Wrought iron has been proposed as an advantageous substitute for the materials now in use for many purposes in shipping. A mast of this metal, the cylinder being half an inch thick, and the same height and diameter as a wood mast, will not be so heavy, will be considerably stronger, much more durable, less liable to be injured by shot, and can be easily repaired, even tion by the Hindoos-here is a Hindoo | at sea. It will weigh only 12 tons, and an annual subscriber of 50 dollars. — at 451. per ton will not cost more than the same on or before the 15th day of Quere. Is the Bible a blessing to us? 5401. while its strength will be nearly February next; wheat, rye, or corn, Is it not capable of doing that for others | 50% per cent. above that of a wooden which it has done for us? Is it not the | mast, that weighs 23 tons. and costs duty of the whole Christian World to | nearly 1200/. This mast is made to aid in so vast and so important an ob- strike nearly as low as the deck, to ject? Say, shall America be one with | case the ship in a heavy sea. Ships Britain in giving the word of life to [furnished with wooden masts are in four millions, bone of our bone-for of | such circumstances obliged to cut them one blood are made all nations. I feel | away. Ships furnished with iron a pleasing confidence, that the opinion | masts, will not, like others, be exposed to the risk of receiving damage from lightning, the iron mast being itself an excellent conductor: by using on of the Holy Scriptures continues to | an iron bolt from the bottom of the operate with increasing energy." May | mast through the kelson and keel, the electric matter will be conducted through the bottom of the ship into the water, without injury to the ship. Yards and bowsprits may also be made of wrought iron, at the same proportion of strength and expense as the mast; and chain shrouds and stays of iron, which may be used with those masts, will not cost half the expense of rope, while they will also prove ten times

> may be made of wrought iron. We are likely soon to be independent | William Slaughter and John Briscoe, of the Baltic cables for our Navy, from the heaviest ships of spring chains, so skilfully worked in iron, as to be strong-

mmmm From the Freeman's Journal.

DREADFUL RETRIBUTION.

Mr. M'Corkle, The following instance of an awful pository for two months successively, vengeance, will contribute to shew what | and posted at the door of the court Napoleon will have to encounter, and | house of said county: And it is further the determined resolution he will have ordered that the Defendant Briscoe be to subdue before he can bring Spain restrained from paying, conveying into that abject submission in which he away, or secreting the debts by him holds the rest of continental Europe .- | owing to, or the effects in his hands of I give it, in substance, from the mouth | the Defendant William Slaughter, unof a Spanish gentleman and distin- til the further order of this court. guished patriot, of unblemished chathe Turks like all other nations not al- | racter, who assisted in performing

When the town of Naval Carnero, ry peculiar modes of expression. The about 35 miles south of Madrid, was Turkish expression means simply the taken by the troops of the imperial door or gate of a habitation, of which | Spoiler, among the horrid butcheries Porte (La Porte Ottomane) is the that succeeded was the inhuman mas-French translation. A man's gate or | sacre of the father and mother of a laa man's door, has the same significati- dy, named Mariana Samaneigo. After on that a man's roof, or a man's hall the tumult of blood and murder had, had in the times of hospitality and chi- in some measure, subsided, general valry. La Porte Ottamane means, Voluciand six of his officers, entering therefore, Ottoman residence of the house of the above lady, demanded Court: and "Our Sublime Porte" is refreshment. Probably the resolution equivalent to our sublime house, or then first struck her mind. In a short ittle appendage of pomp between chris- | pared to eat, when one of the officers tian plainness and Oriental magnifi- suggested the probability that it was cence. It will therefore, be material poisoned (for sometimes, when villages that it means simply what is sent forth | ing) but the firm and fearless Mariana,

After the meal, Mariana said to Ve-

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment of an obligation, executed by the subscriber to a certain Matthew Whiting, on the 26th day of December last, for twenty five illars. The consideration of said obligation was for the hire of a negro woman, which Mr. Whiting gave so-lemn assurances of being sound and well, but which assurances have turned out to be false; I therefore will not pay the amount of said obligation unless compelled by law.

THOMAS ENDSLEY. Jefferson County, Jan. 14, 1812.

Saddle and Harness Making.

THE subscriber informs his custom- up the said mare, and delivers her to ers and the public, that he continues to the subscriber, or to Henry Garnhart, carry on the above business, at his old | shall receive the above reward and all stand in Charles-Town, where he has reasonable charges by me or Henry a quantity of work ready made and for Garnhart. sale on very moderate terms.

He requests all persons indebted to him either by bond note or book account, to come forward and discharge will be received at the market price in payment of the same.

SAMUEL RUSSELL. N. B. One or two good Journeymen Harness Makers will meet with constant employment and good wages by applying as above. January 10, 1812.

One Cent Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber ometime in November 1811, an apprentice to the Tailoring business, named Daniel M'Carty, about 20 years of age. Whoever returns the said apprentice to me, shall receive the above reward but no other charges.

AARON CHAMBERS. Charles-Town, Jan. 10, 1812.

Jefferson County, to wit. November Court, 1811. more durable. Even the whole hull Smith Slaughter, Plaintiff,

IN CHANCERY. THE Defendant William Slaughter not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act this commonwealth: On the motion of the Plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear

tiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Re-

A copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, Clk. 30 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's farm, on Tuesday the 10th ult. a negro man named, Chester, dark complexion. about five feet eight inches high, ston and well made, has rather a pleasing countenance, a small scar on his upper lip, thirty three or thirty four years old, his clothing all home made, coat and jacket, half worn, of cotton chain and yarn filling-overalls of the same, shirt of thread and tow, each much worn and patched, a strong pair of new shoes and stockings. Should be be found with any other clothes, he has obtained them since he run away, having only the suit above described when he went off. A reward of ten dollars will be given if taken within the counties of Jefferson or Berkeley-twenty if without the above counties, and within the state of Virginia, and thirty if without the state, and brought home to me or secured in any jail so that I get him again.

CARVER WILLIS. Jefferson County, Va. Jan. 3, 1812.

Five Dollars Reward. STRAYED or stolen on Friday night the 29th ultimo, from the subscriber, living in Charlestown, a dark bay mare, rather more than 14 hands high, black mane and tail, her mane inclines to both sides of her neck, no brand recollected, and not shod, a small white spot on her forehead, long back and short rump, and a small lump on her back occasioned by the hinder part of the saddle. Whoever brings her home, or informs ate where she is, so that I get her again, shall have the above re-

ward, and all reasonable charges. TH. SMALLWOOD. December 13.

Five Dollars Reward. Charles Town and Henry Garnhart's tavern, on the 27th ult. a sorrel mare, near 15 hands high, 7 years old next grass, no brand recollected, has a small mark on her withers occasioned by the fistula, and I believe a small black mark on her left hip. Whoever takes

FALL GOODS,

Is the Market house in Shepherds town.

Cords and Velvets, ow priced ditto of every colour, Ladies extra super white flamel, Men's fulled and milled ditto,

kets, large and heavy,

Striped Duffel blankets, Plaines, K rseys, half thicks, and

make their present assortment very tensive and complete, embracing almoevery article which this country or neighof March, April and May last, previous to the late immense rise in the price of goods

cheapest and best terms. P. S. They constantly keep a supply of the best of Leather—and give the highest price for Hides, Skins and Tanner's Bark. They have also just received a supply of next, and answer the bill of the Plain-tiff, and that a copy of this order to

JAS. S. LANE, BROTHER & CO. Shepherd's-Town, October 11.

WANTED,

of the Printer. January 17, 1812; BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. on to apply to the collector of Provi-

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IV.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1812.

No. 202.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOST TORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted four weeks to nonsubscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

FROM THE RHODE ISLAND PATRIOT.

tional reputation, which withers the

laurels acquired in the war of

our revolution, and almost effaces

the glory of its triumphs?" Feelingly has the same writer depicted the con-

dition of the unhappy writer of the sub-

joined letter, and that of thousands of

American citizens. He was "seized

by ruffian violence; his body is seamed

with cruel scars; his limbs are muti-

lated : his free, manly and erect spirit

is broken down; and he is constrained

to fight the battle of his oppressors

through a barbarous, bloody and inter-

millions for defence, but not a cent

for tribute," whilst we pay to this grim

idol the tribute of the toil, the liberty,

and the blood of thousands of our citi-

zens, and deem the sacrifice " no es-

Messrs. Jones and Wheeler,

SCITUATE, (R. I.) JAN. 8, 1812.

I pray you to publish this letter

from my son-it is the voice of distress

-it pierces my heart like the spear of

have feelings: the feelings of a parent

mortal tongue cannot express. Had

Heaven's thunder smitten my child to

the ground—had the earth opened and

swallowed him up alive-had the stor-

my billows covered him in the mighty

him as its victim-submission, to the

destinies of nature, acquiescence in

the will of Heaven, would have mi-

tigated my grief; and time, that sure

though slow medicine, would, ere now,

have assuaged my pains, if not healed

the wound. But I suffer the protracted

agonies of a living death; I suffer from

man-from the tyrants of the ocean-

the plunderers of the world; and I may

add, that my sufferings are carried to

the highest pitch of anguish, by the bit-

ter reflection, that my own state has ta-

en part with the British against me,

men to congress, to vote there on the

British side. This is too much for a

poor worn-out soldier of the war,

which we hoped would make our chil-

Invincible, Minorca, Aug. 21st, 1811.

dence for my protection, as I cannot

ANDREW STONE.

dren free, to bear in his old age.

deep-or had the pestilence marked

sential injury."

BRITISH IMPRESSMENTS.

Who that has not a heart of marble, can read the following pathetic communication, without feeling on his cheek the glow of indignation and the warm tear of pity? Cold indeed must that man's blood be, whose bosom is not thrilled and pained, and whose indignant feelings are not vented, on the contemplation of a hoary revolutionary soldier, who had valiantly fought for the freedom of his country and his posterity, bemoaning the hapless lot of a beloved son, for ten years a slave in the " floating hells of Britain!" In the language of an elegant writer, we ask -" When, my countrymen, shall this stain upon our national honor be wiped away-this foul disgrace to our na-

STRAYED from a drove between

JAMES TAYLOR. January 3, 1812.

NOW OF ENTING

CONSISTING OF Extra super London Cloths, Ditto ditto Cassimeres, Ladies Peleisse Cloths, Fine drab cloths for frock coats, Double mill'd drab cloths for great coats, Low priced cloths and Cassimeres, Fancy and swandown waistcoating, well

Extra Super olive & bottle green coatings Low priced white, blue, yellow & red do Extra super scarlet, blue, black and spotted peleisse do.

Large and small rose blankets from 6-4 Three and three and a half point blan-

Lyon Skin, for great coats,

Lidles superfine and low priced black Men's fulled, hamb's weel knit and worst-

Which mingled with their former supply porhood requires. All which were put chased in the best markets, in the months which enables us to dispose of them on the

" DEAR FATHER-I have now ta-To hire, or purchase, a Negro Girl, ken the opportunity to inclose this letfrom 12 to 16 years of age. Inquire ter in one for the American consul, oping it will reach you, as I am fearmy others have miscarried. I have been on board a man of war since the year 1802, at which time I was impressed out of the brig Tabor. I wish

ed my last, when I sailed from Provishould be so fortunate as to obtain one, them many lies, and made them do it. be kind enough to direct it to the A- Now, Father, what you tell me I will merican consul in Birchin Lane, Lon- do, I will not strike the white people don. Since Ilest home I have seen a any more; you may depend, father, great deal of trouble; and particularly that no one white man will be injured wish to hear from my brothers and sis- by the Kickapoos, Winebagos, Pianters, hoping they are in good health. I keshaws or Pottawattimies. particularly request you will write to Father-The time the Prophet came me as soon as you receive this, as I am to the Wabash, he said he had commuvery anxious about my discharge; and please to let me know whether you ob- there to see him, for I thought he must tain my protection, and in what ship be a good Indian to speak to the Great you send it to England. Anxiously Spirit. The time I started from the waiting for your answer, I remain your affectionate son,

HENRY STONE.

big village, my heart was not to strike the white people, but to hear what the Great Spirit said to the Indians.

" Please to direct to Joseph Coffio his Britanic majesty's ship Invincible, "Gibraltar, or elsewhere."

mminne

Vincennes, Dec. 21, 1811. We have been politely favored by ne Governor, with the letter from Capt. Snelling, & the Indian speeches, which we have this day published, and | men, but we put that aside, we hope we most sincerely congratulate our fel- you will also. Our chiefs told me to w-citizens upon the evidence which | go to the governor, but you have stophey afford, that the late formidable ped us here, and I now say to you combination of Indians is entirely dissolved, and that the severe chastisement which they have received, has so humbled them, that they are ready to submit to any terms which the government may think proper to impose.

By an express which arrived on Thursday evening from Fort Harrisson, the following information was receiv-

FORT HARRISON, Dec. 25, 1811.

I have the honor herewith to enclose you a talk delivered me this day by Stone-Eater, an Eel river chief, and minable war. We have ransomed with | the orator of the Kickapoos (the same our superfluous wealth our unfortunate | who spoke in council at Vincennes, brethren who were enslaved by the previous to the march of the expedibarbarians of Africa; but we suffer | tion) in behalf of the hostile tribes .these our countrymen to linger out | They were on their way, and are still their existence in a still more degrad- desirous to go to Vincennes, but in coning servitude. We have shouted sequence of your expressing a wish that red children, I speak the truth. they should not come at present, I thought it my duty to prevent them. They are now encamped near this post, waiting your excellency's determination. There are among them, two Winebagos, one Kickapoo, and one Piankeshaw, who were in the late action, and I trust, would be no pleasant sight to our unfortunate and mutilated

They say the Prophet has made his escape, and is now among the Hu-

death. I am flesh and blood, and rons With the highest respect, I have the honor to be your excellency's obt. ser-

J. SNELLING, Capt.

His Excellency Wm. H. Harrison.

SPEECH OF STONE-EATER. (Addressed to Governor Harrison.) Father-You are always too quick in your business, the Indians are not ready, when they are, they are all going to | discover an inclination to walk in the

Vincennes to speak of a peace. Indians are very poor, the women and | shall immediately send to your father | country, as a dignified orator and deepchildren have nothing to eat, the Kic- | the governor. He has been very an- | ly versed statesman. After the adopkapoos and Winebagoes have told the gry with you: you have killed many Miamies to speak for them to our Fa- of his warriors without a cause. It is tion, in the drafting of which he had so ther, to take pity on them, for they are | in his power to drive you beyond the | large a share, his pen became actively very desirous of peace. It is true what great waters; but our father loves and powerfully employed in its deyou say, the Indians have used you peace better than war, and will take pi- fence. With masterly skill he analbad, but we hope you will forget it, I ty on those of his red children who re- ised and expounded its provisions, y putting men into office in the state, | whatever you say, they are now willing | turn to their duty. I have no authority | viewing them with a comprehensiveunder British influence, and sending | to do.

Father-I know what I am now say- and tell you what he says. In the ing is the same as if spoken to yourself. | mean time you may follow your usual Once you thought the Miamies were employment unmolested, for the white to the name of a fine classic, as well as against you, that they were about join- | warriors scorn to strike the defenceless, ing the Prophet, it was no such thing.

Father-The time since the chiefs sent me to Vincennes is ten days, I shall wait ten more to hear from you, when, if you suffer me, I shall come to Vincennes, and shall be happy to see you once more.

Speech of the Orator of the Kickapoos. (Addressed to Governor Harrison.) Last summer I was very glad to see me was the truth, the white flag you then gave me I yet hold, I hope you will take pity on me.

recollect the person's name who grant- | Father-the Kickapoos and Wine- | guration, and is taken from that paper bagos intention was not to strike the dence to the East Indies; and if you white people, but the Prophet told

Father-I am very sorry you lost some of your young men—you did not make the war yourself, the Indians did it, but that bad man told them they

(To Captain Snelling.)

Brother-All the Indians, the Kickapoos, Winebagos, Piankeshaws and Pottawattimies have lost some young what I have to tell the governor. To Governor Harrison.

Father -- I love my women and children as well as I do myself-I wish you to love and take pity on them. I now hold the white wampum you gave me at Vincennes, in my hand.

Father-I throw the tomahawk on the ground, I shall no more make war with the white people. I bury the war club and tomahawk in pity to my women and children.

Father-What the Miamies tell me, I shall do, because I know the Miamies are good friends to the United States, I know they are right, they tell me the truth, what they think I also think.

Father-I wish you to try to use your red children as before-to pity the women and children, and take the chiefs by the hand, you will not find any bad thing in the breast of your

you can to have peace as quick as possible. Brother-hold fast what I tell you, it is the truth, all my people who were killed are as dirt, I think no more of them, the dead people look from the ground toward their father, and wish they once more could speak to him. I in public life; discharging a train of now present you with a string of wam- successive trusts with uniform superipum in behalf of the Winebagos, Kickapoos and Piankeshaws; I also present you with one for the Putawatti-

Brother-Hear what I tell you, for it is the truth. My brother, who was He was among the earliest movers in killed, speaks to me from the ground, the great plan of a confederated goand tells me to go to my father-my brother was not angry when he fought, but that had man told him to strike my

Captain Snelling's reply. Brothers-I'have listened to what you have said, and rejoice that you right path. The wampum you have to speak for him, but shall soon hear or injure the peaceful hunter.

> mmm From the National Intelligencer.

In looking over the files of newspapers of a few years back, we laid our hands upon the following sketch of the character of the present President of the United States, the republication of this body interested the pride of his you at Vincennes, what you then told | which will not, we trust, be unacceptable to our readers. It appeared, we the great work of union. believe, originally, in the Aurora at Philadelphia, a few days after the inau- government, the partiality and confi-

of March the 7th, 1809.

MR. MADISON.

It is one of the great advantages of the equal laws and the equal government of a republic, that its highest offices are open to every citizen. Un-der the monarchies of Europe it must be a rare concurrence of fortuitous events, that can raise to conspicuous situations men whose claims rest only upon personal merit. Wealth, birth, family alliance, the favor of a minister. or the favor of a prince, so often capriciously bestowed, are among the causes which, in those countries, procure ele-vation to distinguished posts. The American government, in a spirit of just equality, offers its highest stations, holds out its first rewards to genius, to enterprise, and to virtue.

The present President of the United States has risen, by the high merits of his own character, to the post he now fills. He has obtained, by deserving, the honors that surround him. The time has, alas! nearly gone by, when our country can bestow its first office upon any more of the patriots and sages who led us through the revolution,-This period of our history found Mr. Madison a youth, at the college of Princeton, engaged in the diligent cul-tivation of the faculties of his mind.— It found him engaged in the noble work of laying the foundations of his future usefulness., But although too young to have been a prominent sharer in the peril and the glory of that day, he was not obscure. As a youth he was advantageously known to his fellow-citizens, and had already afforded those proofs of early ability, which were remarked as the presages of his distinguished career. In the interval that passed between his leaving college and the close of the revolutionary contest, the tendency of his political course and the commencement of his fame, were seen in his enlightened and glowing attachment to the cause of his country, and in emulously dedicating to her service the exercises of an accomplished though juvenile pen. He was soon chosen a member of the legislature of ginia, his native state. Here he Brother-I wish you to try the best | first began conspicuously to unfold that comprehensive knowledge, and those powers as a speaker, which, as a member of deliberative bodies, he has throughout life so signally displayed.

Since the war, Mr. Madison has

been, with scarcely any intermission,

ority of talents and uniform purity of character. He has been in most of the situations of his country calculated to fix upon him the public eye and afford scope for the display of political ability. vernment, differently modified, from that under which the nation languished, and had a zealous and leading participation in the formation of the present constitution of the United States .-The part he took in the general convention at Philadelphia, when this instrument was under deliberation, placed him, although surrounded by so ma-Father-You ought to know that the given me I now hold in my hand, and | ny able men, in the first rank of his ness and a detail, which shewed the depth and discriminations of his intellectual survey, and attested his claims a close and successful reasoner. He next became a member of the convention in Virginia. On this new stage of his labours for the establishment of the constitution, he displayed, with unabated enterprise and increasing anxiousness of disposition, the fertility of his knowledge, the diligence of his patriotism, and the copiousness of his eloquence. The figure he made in own state, and helped, by its benefits,

On the organization of the general