Wake the harp to strains of glory,—
For deeds of high heroic story;
Let the rushing stream of song Sweep the wild wave's force along. As the chords in thunder roll, Burns for fight the warrior's soul, And as the rising feeling glows, He meets the torrent of his foes. Bright beams his faulchion waving

And on his plume sits victory: But while the battle rages round, The hero falls—with glory crown'd.

'Twas thus the valiant Daviess fell, He whom his country loved so well. Ah! there for many a soldier brave, Had fate prepar'd the honour'd grave ; Columbia's sons-Columbia's pride, They fought, they conquer'd and they

Shall their's be then the meteor's lot, Seen for an hour and then forgot? No! on the hero's laurell'd bier. The Muse shall drop the sacred tear; And Memory, bending o'er the grave, The warrior's name shall fondly save; And high and holy minstrel lays, Shall tell their worth to distant days; But (tribute, richer far than all,) For them the tears of beauty fall. A. ST. C.

SPECTACLES. To the Editor of the Belfast News Let-

SIR-Spectacles, by assisting the eyes to converge rays, of light, restore and preserve to us one of the most noble and valuable of our senses. They enable the mechanic to continue his labors and earn his subsistence till the extreme of old age. By their aid the scholar pursues his studies and recreates his mind with intellectual pleasures; thus passing away days and years with delight and satisfactionwhich might otherwise have been devoured by melancholy, or wasted in

Spectacles, when well chosen, should neither enlarge nor diminish objects, and should shew the letters of a book black and distinct; nor ought they in any degree to fatigue the eye. Every one must determine for himself the glasses which produce the most distinct vision, yet some attention should be paid to the judgment of the person of whom they are purchased. By trying many spectacles the eye becomes fatigued in accommodating itself to the several changes, and the purchaser often fixes on a pair which is injurious to his sight. People often injure those tender organs, and deprive themselves of future assistance from glasses, by purchasing them of hawkers and pedlars, who are equally ignorant of the science of optics, and of the construc-

Rules for the preservation of the sight. 1. Never sit for any length of time in absolute gloom, or exposed to a blaze of light, and then remove to an | those indebted to make payment on or opposite extreme.

3. Never read by twilight, nor by firelight, nor, if the eyes are disordered, by candle-light.

4. Do not permit the eye to dwell on glaring objects, particularly on first awakening in the morning.

5. Long-sighted persons should accustom themselves to read with rather less light, and somewhat nearer to the eye than is naturally agreeable; while the short-sighted should habituate themselves to read with the book as far off as possible.

6. Nothing preserves the sight long-er than a moderate degree of light; too little strains the eyes, and too great a quantity dazzles and inflames them.

7. Do not wear other spectacles than your own, to which your eyes have accommodated themselves.

Spectacles are necessary, 1. When we are obliged to remove small objects, to an increased distance from the eye, to see them distinctly.

2. When we find it necessary to have more light than formerly; as, for instance, when we find ourselves placing the candle between the eye and the

3. When, on looking at and attentively considering a near object, it becomes confused, and appears to have a kind of mist before it;

4. When the letters of a book run into one another, and become double

5. When the eyes are so fatigued by a little exercise, that we are obliged to

shut them from time to time, and to relieve them by looking at different

Then it will be prudent and necessay to set aside all prudery; honestly confess that age is creeping upon us; that our eyes are an unerring warning; and without coquetry, or apology, ask the optician for a pair of spectacles. For those who live at a distance from

large cities, the following modes of calculating the focus of glasses will prove useful.

Rule for calculating the focus of con-vex glasses—Multiply the distance at which a person sees distinctly, by the distance at which he wishes to see, and | 240 acres - about 150 acres cleared and divide the product by the difference between the said distances; the quotient | good meadow, and nearly as much is the desired focus.

write, for a near-sighted person.

the product by the difference between the said distances. If it is to see remote objects, the focus should be the same as that required for the distance of distinct vision.

The preceding observations are valuable, just in proportion to the value distinctly and without pain.

mmin

Another new Island .- Of the latest discoveries of Russian travellers, that of an island in the Icy Ocean, by Syrawatskoi, a merchant, deserves particular notice.-Hedemstrom, the Russian naturalist, who has recently examined the island, which has received the appellation of New Siberia, found there three bird's craws, a yard in length; and the roving lakure related that they had sometimes found feathers, the barrel of which was capable of admitting lin, known by the name of mammoth, have likewise preserved similar relicts in the department of ornithology, whose authenticated existence may. perhaps, at some future period, afford a key to the fable of the Griffin, and the great bird on the mountain of Caif .-

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on Salate dwelling of R. I. W. Conn, dec'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 before the first of May next. I will 2. Avoid reading a very small print. attend the firt and last Saturday in each month until that time, at Keeptrist Furnace, for the purpose of settling the accounts of said dec'd.

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

He requests all persons having claims against the late firm of James and R. I. W. Conn, to bring them in for settlement, and those indebted to make payment as speedily as possible. JAMES CONN-

January 31, 1812.

Was Found

Near Keeptrist Furnace, on the 24th of 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

ELIJAH CHAMBERLIN. January 26, 1812.

Reed Making.

THE subscriber informs the public hat 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.

Land for Sale.

I WILL sell my plantation, lying in Berkeley county, Virginia, containing under good fence; about 25 acres of more may be made. The improve-Rule for concave glasses to read and ments are a good stone dwelling house completely finished, a complete stone Multiply the greatest distance at distillery as any in the county, two log which the short sighted sees distinctly | barns, and other necessary out buildwith his naked eye, by the distance at lings, a good orchard, and several newhich it is required he should see dis- | ver failing springs. As it is presumed tinctly with a concave glass, and divide 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 of sight, and to the pleasure of seeing | yard or brewery. Any person wishing to purchase either or both, will aply to the subscriber, near Middletown, Virginia. NATHAN BULL. January 31, 1812.

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

> Hezekiah Briscoe and John Briscoe,

IN CHANCERY. THE defendant Hezekiah Briscoe not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of a man's clenched fist. Thus these po- assembly and the rules of this court, Iar regions, which have yielded these | and it appearing to the satisfaction of gigantic bones of the class of mamma- 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 Re-And the Roc of the Arabian Night's pository 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 Brissecreting any money, goods or effects in his hands belonging to the Defendturday the 8th of February next, at the ant Hezekiah Briscoe, or which may come into his hands as administrator of John M'Millian, dec'd, until the further order of this court.

A Copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, Clk.

Jan. 31.

CAUTION.

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 | the Defendant William Slaughter, undollars. The consideration of said | til the further order of this court. obligation was for the hire of a negrowoman, which Mr. Whiting gave solemn assurances of being sound and well, but which assurances have turned out to be false; I therefore will not pay he amount of said obligation unless compelled by law.

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

Saddle and Harness Making.

THE subscriber informs his custom- back occasioned by the hinder part of ers and the public, that he continues to the saddle. Whoever brings her home, carry on the above business, at his old or informs me where she is, so that I stand in Charles-Town, where he has get her again, shall have the above rea quantity of work ready made and for sale on very moderate terms.

He requests all persons indebted to him either by bond note or book account, to come forward and discharge the 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.

Four Cents per Pound WILL BE GIVEN AT THIS OFFICE FOR CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON RAGS.

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 Jones, Roderick Random,

Lady's Preceptor, Calebs in search of a wife, Scott's Lay, Burr's Triul, Wilkinson's Memoirs. Criminal Recorder. Washington's Letters. Paradise Lost, Porteus' Evidence. National Songster, 'fones' 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, Josephus, 6 vols.

Harrison's & Murray's Grammars, Philadelphia Primers, Mavor's, Dilworth's, and Universal Spelling Books, Gough's, Walch's and Dilworth's

Arithmetics. A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

BLANK BOOKS.

Letter Paper - No. 1 & 2 Foolscap. Lead Pencils and India Rubber. Quills, Wafers, &c. &c.

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

William Slaughter and John Briscoe,

IN CHANCERY. HE Defendant William Slaughter I not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, 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 THE public are hereby cautioned ordered that the Defendant Briscoe be restrained from paying, conveying away, or secreting the debts by him owing to, or the effects in his hands of

> A copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, CK.

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 ward, and all reasonable charges.
TH. SMALLWOOD.

December 13

WANTED, To hire, or purchase, a Negro Girl, from 12 to 16 years of age. Inquire of the Printer. January 17, 1812.

WANTED,

A lad about 14 or 15 years of sge, as an apprentice to the Printing Business. Apply at this office, October 25.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IV.]

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1812./

Digitized by Harpers Ferry National Historical Park under grant from Harpers Ferry Historical Assoc.

[No. 203.

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSTwill be discontinued until arrearages are

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a

EARTHQUAKE.

Ashville, Buncombe County, N. C. December, 19, 1811. TO THE EDITORS OF THE STAR.

sky with its trembling corruscations; the late appearance of a splendid comet, and the blood-like color of the sun for several days, had alarmed a great many superstitious people. They talked of war; and when the news of Gov. Harrison's dear bought victory arrived, it brought to their recollection all

us a considerable alarm : the timid took to prayer, expecting every moment (as they say) to hear the sound of the last time to recover when we felt a violent of Mackeysville. hock which lasted about three minutes, and was attended by a hollow rumbling noise, and ended with a dreadful crash, leaving behind a strong sulphurous stench.

For the remainder of the night all was still and calm, but was spent by us in trembling anxiety. When the wished for morning came, we were happy to find no lives were lost, but while some of us were in the street congratulating each other on our happy escape, we were again alarmed by a much louder noise than any we had heard before ; it was quickly followed by a more vio-.. lent shock, which gave the earth an undulating motion resembling the waves of the sea. Two of those who were unable to describe.

from his account his situation was My dear brother, I should have wrote end of the cross so placed on the edge more terrifying than ours. For seve-tal hours previous to the shock the most this, but was not able to do so. Do on of his body he launched himself out

tremendous noise was heard from the | not mention a syllable of the affair to | of the window, and hung up to a rope neighboring mountains. At intervals parents-when you write inform them ORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to it was quiet: but would begin with so I am well and hearty. I have taken thus completely succeeded, at eight and at the time of subscribing, and one much violence that each repetition was some wine, which has been of great o'clock in the morning, this crucified the expiration of the year. No paper believed to be the last groan of expiring help to me. As you are fond of drawnature. The shock at that place did ing, you could not form a more interbut little damage except to a few huts esting subject than a representation of ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a that were built near the springs for the in the above conflict, surrounded accommodation of invalids. The fulevery subsequent insertion. Subscribers minating of the mountains was accom- described, dealing destruction around will receive a reduction of one fourth on panied with flashes of fire seen issuing me, and the horse rescuing me, where from their sides. Each flash ended fell the immortal Daviess and other with a snap, or crack, like that which brave brothers in arms. To say more is heard on discharging an electric bat- of myself might be considered egotism, tery, but 1000 times as loud. This in- for as soldiers are never mentioned induced him to believe that the Earth- dividually, it takes from the credit of the bones. The long nail drove thro quake was caused by the electric fluid. | the officers-they alone report for

a large stream of warm water (tempe-Genilemen-I take the liberty to rature by Fahrenheit 142 degrees) issutransmit the following account of an ed from a fissure in a rock on the aide of earthquake which happened on the the mountain, which had been opened Write by return of post, and kindly night between the 15th and 16th in- the preceding night. While they mention me to all my friends." were examining it, another shock was For several nights previous, the Au- felt which lasted two minutes. Alrora Borealis bulliantly illuminated the | though a perfect calm, the tops of the trees appeared to be greatly agitated, received a liberal education, he studied the earth shook violently, and the wa- law under a very eminent professional ter of the warm springs at that time gentleman in that city, visited this counoverflowed by French Broad River, try in the year 1807, and being disapwas thrown up several times to the pointed in the line of his profession, he height of thirty or forty feet.

Several masses of stone were loosed army sooner than be of any expense to. from their ancient beds and precipitatthose appearances which are still be- ed from the summits and sides of the lieved (as these are now) to have been | mountains. One in particular, well the awful precursers of that bloody known to western travellers by the war by which we gained our indepen- name of the Painted Rock, was torn from its base and fell across the road On Monday morning, about one that leads from hence to Knoxville: It o'clock, the inhabitants of this place has completely shut up the passage for were roused from their peaceful slum- | waggons. A great many people who bers by a dreadful sound: some wag- | were moving westwardly are in a pitigeners who were up at the time it be- able situation at this inclement season, extent of which it is susceptible. gan, said it resembled, but was louder, being unable to proceed until a new than if 100 waggons were driven at full | road is made round the rock, (no easy speed down the mountain. This gave | task :) in this they are cheerfully assist- | nary as it is deplorable, of the dreadful

ed by their neighbors.

I have been for three months in excited to an enthusiastic excess. One these dreary regions examining a mine of the first acts of this man's madness trumpet. The more courageous ven- of Cobalt. The ore is rich. It abounds | was to maim himself; as he had pretured to open their doors to discover | with arsenic. In May we intend to | pared every thing necessary to dress what occasioned the noise. A sudden | calcine the ore and prepare it for expor- | up his wound, he effected his cure so trembling of the earth caused fresh ter- tation, or perhaps manufacture it into successfully that no kind of accident or for and alarm, from which we had not | smalt. The mine is within a few miles | any other bad consequence resulted

JOHN C. EDWARDS.

mmmin

From the Shamrock.

IRISH BRAVERY. Extract of a letter from *Robert Thompson, of the United States 4th regiment, to his brother in N. York, dated " VINCENNES, Jan. 1, 1812.

' My dear brother,

hasty in the battle, night amazing dark, thorns, and stuck three or four thorns and not seeing well at the best of times, in the skin of his forehead; with a I found myself before I knew of it in white handkerchief, tied around his standing with me, were thrown off their | the midst of the savages. I shot one | side and thigh, he covered the wound feet : the rest of us with difficulty kept | and bayoneted another, and in the act | he had inflicted on himself-the refrom falling, while two or three cows of taking his scalp I was completely mainder of his body was left naked. that were near us were unable to stand, overpowered by numbers. They were In that situation he placed himself and testified their fear by their loud | bringing me off (as I supposed) to roast | bellowing, which with the cries of the me alive; judge what must have been feet on the lower part, the right over women and children and the terror that | the situation of my mind! I struggled | the left, and drove through both, with was depicted in the countenances of the and cried out for help; fortunately dis- a hammer, a nail sixteen inches long, men, presented a scene of horror I am engaging my right hand, I drew out until it penetrated deep in the wood; my knife and stabbed the Indian that he then with a rope, around the mid-It is somewhat strange that its effects | was bringing me off to the heart; he | dle of his body, tied himself fast to the were more violent in the vallies than fell, and with my left I struck another cross; having provided himself with on the mountains : a tan-yard, in a val- near the temple, he fell to the ground, two other long nails, well sharpened, ley near this place, had several vats and one blow with my knife ended his he successively drove them through displaced—the edges of some were days. I seized his rifle (for in the each of his hands, by first placing the raised three feet above their former le- scuffle they got away my gun) and shot point to the middle of the palm, and vel, others were moved partly round another through the head; I was then then by striking the head of the nail on and left in a zigzag manner. It would in a very perilous situation; they all the floor, got them through; this done, far exceed the bounds of this letter to came round me-I kept them off with he stretched his hands up to the place describe all the phenomena produced the butt end of the rifle—in a few miby this award convulsion of nature; nutes all would have been over with me, fixed the points of the nails in the holes focks moved, hills shook, houses shat- for I began to grow faint with the loss he had first pierced on the tranverse of blood, when I was relieved by a par- part of the cross. A wonderful change has taken place ty of dragoons with valiant major Dain the manners of the people. I believe viess at their head—they carried me off. hand, he made use of it, with his shoemany fervent prayers never were During the well-contested fight, I re- maker's-knife, to cut a large wound inout up in this place as were on that fear- ceived a severe wound through my to his left side (he had forgotten, says ful night and morning. I think what thigh and lost part of my finger by a the writer, that it ought to have been done may be termed a revival cut. I have also received several se-In religion.

I have just seen a gentleman from Knoxville who passed Sunday night with Mr. Nelson at the warm springs; to nourish myself with chickens, &c.

In ave also received several search to the highest state of the himself to public view, and for that purpose Lovat had so well contrived to nourish myself with chickens, &c.

In the morning it was observed that | themselves, and engross all the praise, while mine and some of my brave companions who fell by my side gloriously fighting are left to sink into oblivion .-

*Mr. Thompson is a native of Dublin, and in the 23d year of his age. Having voluntarily entered the United States

> mmm FROM THE PARIS INDICATEUR.

The horrid singularity of the facts we are going to relate, and the scarcity of the pamphlet in which the details are contained, creates the desire of giving the following narrative all the

Matthew Lovat, a shoemaker of Venice, offers an instance, extraorditherefrom. Not long after he persuaded himself, that God had ordered him to die on the cross; and from that moment his mind was constantly employed in the contemplation of his object, and his hands to prepare all the instru-

ments for his martyrdom. For upwards of two years, he meditated in silence and retirement, on the means of executing his project. At last the fatal day arrived, (this sad catastrophe happened at Venice in the month of May, 1805,) every thing "It is with the greatest joy I have to | had been previously prepared, and noinform you of the brilliant and glorious | thing omitted to ensure the execution. battle with the Indians. Being over- Lovat placed on himself a crown of

on the middle of the cross, fixed his

unfortunate was found suspended to the front of his house; with his right hand only detached from the cross and hanging down along his body. He was immediately taken down and carried to the imperial clinical school, under the direction of professer Ruggieri .-None of his several wounds were found mortal. The one on the left side was not deep; the nails had passed thro' the hands without doing the least injury to his feet had also passed between the

bones without doing injury to any.

Finally the unfortunate Lovat recovered from all his wounds, but the disease of the mind remained the same. During the treatment it was remarked. with no small degree of surprise, that whenever he had any short lucid intervals from his melancholic delirium, he suffered most excruciating pains from his wounds, whilst at any other time he did not appear to have any. On the 20th of August, 1805, he was taken to the mad-house of St. Servolo, and there he exhausted himself to such a degree by voluntary and reiterated abstinences, that in a short time he became a phthisick and died on the 8th of

[The foregoing details are extracted from a letter published in Italian, by Dr. Cæsar Ruggieri, professor of Chirurgical clinick at Venice; the same hysician who attended the unfortunate Lovat.

minne [PUBLIC SENTIMENT.]

Extracts from the reply of the house of representatives of Massachusetts to

Governor Gerry's Speech. On our great national concerns there can be but one opinion. Our government have held forth the olive branch till its leaves are withered; they have addressed themselves to justice until her scales are become inverted. They have forborne until forbearance has invited new aggressions. Placed by our commercial importance as an object of jealousy between the two great belligerents, our country has in many instances been sacrificed by both; and the effects thereby produced on our commerce have been utterly beyond the controul of the federal government. The period is now come when this country must cease to be an independant power, or reclaim her usurped rights. Britain, whose unhappy destinies have sunk her into a piratical state, and whose wrongs to this country have accumulated through a protracted negociation until redress has become hopeless, still amuses the U. States with the residence of a minister, who before he can settle one point of an old controversy, is called upon to answer new causes of complaint. Thus murder, rapine, legalised plunder, wanton impressments of our seamen, and last of all, smuggling, have accu-mulated the catalouge of her crimes, until negociation in diplomacy means delay, and the threshold of preliminaries the ultimate object of the British

The nation, may it please your Excellency, are looking with an anxious eye to the federal administration, ready to support them, if they will support the cause of the country. Let the federal government adopt their measures, let them proclaim to the people their ultimatum, let them call upon the freeholders, and the yeomanry of the soil, and the lion-like voice of disloyalty will soften to the sound of the cricket in the wilderness. The strength of this country is herculean, she slew the serpent in her infancy, and her union has gathered strength with her years. Her patience is at length exhausted; her vengeance is collecting, her voice is now speaking to the capitol, "Protect, the People." Preceding the Revolution, a far less worthy principle than a question of Man-Stealing in its consequences severed these states from Britain. If government once contended seven years for a free principle, shall fathers, sons, husbands and brothers, at this day, call in vain on their co

tizens which pervade our ears with every Atlantic wind that blows, be heard in silence. Surely a nation which has but just arrived to half the age of man, will not, when one drop of blood | the one presented by him yesterday animates her frame, surrender all her from the inhabitants of Jefferson Counrights, one by one, to a power, now become the Buccanier of the ocean.

of representatives reciprocate your ex- Island. cellency's sentiment, that the present is the moment when shades of difference in politics ought to mingle in unison, and one common glow of patriotism ought to warm every bosom, that all our enemies may be assured, there is no essential difference between a federal republican and a republican fede-

the United States, render this country entirely independent of foreign nations. Our agriculture and manufactures can | ble. easily supply all our wants; but the frequent destruction of our manufactories by fire, renders it probable, that | session. incendiary attempts are part of the system of those who suffer most by the flourishing state of our manufactories.

attention of the house of representatives. Spain and Portugal evince how much a country may be indebted to her patriotic militia; while Prussia, relying solely on her immense standing army, lost her sovereignty in a day .-Perhaps it may be an act of justice to make some provision for those, whose large families & narrow circumstances render their military duty a particular

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, February 3.

Mr. Bacon, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill for the support of the navy of the U. States. Referred to the committee of the whole

The Speaker laid before the house certain resolutions of the legislature of Virginia, expressive of their sentiments in relation to the messures of the general government. Ordered to lie on the table.

Also certain resolutions of the legislature of the state of Ohio, favorable to for the last year.

An engrossed bill for the support of Mr. Gold presented the memorial read a third time and passed.

The house then took up the bill for classing and arming the militia, but adjourned without taking the question.

TUESDAY, February 4. Mr. Baker presented the petition of the inhabitants of Jefferson county, Va. on military affairs reported a bill for praying that a canal may be cut round the west part of the causeway which extends from the Virginia shore to Mason's Island, so as to enable the boats which pass down the Potomac to reach Alexandria with safety-that, owing to the danger they have to encounter, in consequence of the erection of the said causeway, they have to dispose of their produce at a reduced price in George-Town. The petitioners state that 300,000 barrels are generally sent down the river in boats, and that this mode of conveyance is daily coming into a more general use. Referred to the committee on the dis-

Mr. Bacon, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill for repealing the 10th section of the act of incorporation of the United States' Bank-Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole house. [The object of this bill is to prevent the paper of that bank from being taken in payment for revenue bonds.

trict of Columbia.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the navy covering a statement (in pursuance of the resolution of D. R. Williams) of the pay and rations of each officer and midshipman of the navy of the United States respectively.

mittee of the whole, Mr. Widgery in the chair, on the bill making a further appropriation for the defence of our maritime frontier, which was gone

to scourge a citizen a Roman Senate | with the blank filled with one million of once thought it a just cause of war, dollars; it was ordered to a third readshall the grouns of thousands of our ciing to-morrow.

Iter-master's department, until the first rode out the storm, but was obliged to cut away her main mig-

WEDNESDAY, February 5. Mr. Baker presented a petition from the citizens of Alexandria, similar to ty, Va. relative to the cutting a canal round the west end of the cause-way. Under these circumstances the house | from the Virginia shore to Mason's

The Speaker laid before the house certain resolutions of the Legislature of Kentucky approbatory of the conduct of the general government, which together with the resolutions heretofore presented from other state legislatures, were referred to the committee of foreign relations.

The Speaker presented a petition of The internal resources, the local si- the Synod of Kentucky, praying an altuation, the variety of fertile soils of | teration of the Post-Office Laws so as to prohibit the transmission of the mail on Sunday. Ordered to lie on the ta-

> Mr. Sawyer had leave of absence from Monday next to the end of the - A bill for arming and classing the

militia of the United States was read a third time, and on the question, shall The militia, the great bulwark of | the bill pass? It was decided in the nethe land, will ever claim the particular | gative by ayes and noes-Yeas 55-Nays 58.

A bill supplementary to the act raising for a limited time an additional force, was read a third time and pas-

A bill making further provision for the defence of our maritime frontier was read a third time. On the question shall the bill pass? A debate of some

The house in committee of the the military establishment of the U. the bill, and filled the blanks as suggested by the chairman of the committee of ways and means.

took up the bill making appropriations | England, December 6. for the maintenance of six companies of mounted rangers, filled the blanks

Then the committee took up the bill making appropriations for the support of an additional military force.

The blanks in this bill were not all filled up when the house adjourned. THURSDAY, February 6.

Mr. Quincy presented the memorial the cutting a canal from the Hudson to of the Vermont Mineral Company, enthe Lakes, and recommending to the | gaged in the manufacture of Copperas, consideration of Congress the proprie- | which they expect to furnish in suffity of granting aid towards effecting this | cient quantities for the consumption of great object. Also a report from the | the United States, to effect which they secretary of war, relative to contracts | pray congress to impose a duty on a imported Copperas.-Referred.

government for the year 1812, was of Woollen manufacturers of Oneida county, New-York, praying leave to import wire from Lower Canada-Referred to the committee of the whole, to whom was referred the bill reported by Mr. Newton on the subject of importations generally.

Mr. Williams from the committee authorising detachments from the militia of the United States, to the number of 100,000, to be held in readiness at a moment's warning, and providing an prince regent. appropriation of one million of dollars therefor-Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole.

The engrossed bill making the appropriation for six companies of rangers was read the third time and passed.

The engrossed bill providing for the military establishment for the year 1812 was read the third time and pass-

The engrossed bill providing for the 11th of January 1812, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Condit spoke of the necessity of arming the militia, to effect which he offered the following resolution :- Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to report a bill to this house making provision for arming the militia of the United States-Car-

The house then took up the bill reported by Mr. Dawson, providing for the infirm and disabled officers and sol- which sailed from Hanno Bay, on the diers of the United States, and on the 20th ult. consisted of more than 200 question shall the bill be engrossed and sail; out of this number it is stated that read a third time it passed in the affir- 17 foundered at sea, the crews of which mative 54 to 38-Ordered to have its The house then went into a com- third reading on Monday. Adjourn-

FRIDAY, February 7. A message from the Senate was

try from their disgraceful bondage? If | through and reported to the house, | had postponed the further considera- | several others sought shelter in the tion of the bill for establishing a quar-

Mr. Williams thought the Senate | masts, had taken a very extraordinary course. They passed a bill for establishing a quarter-master's department, and sent it to this house; this house passed the contain the following intelligence bill with an amendment; and now they which may be considered of impor inform the house, they have postponed tance, in as much as it gives us reason the amendment to the first Monday in to believe peace will be concluded be-December, and thus destroyed the bill. tween Turkey and Russia. He thought this was an unprecedented and indecorous course, and ought not to be acceded to.

Mr. Alston said the practice was ence with France, which induced not unprecedented; he had known several instances of the same kind.

The Speaker said there could be no question on the subject. The Senate had thought proper to take this course; and it could not be objected to by this house. Whether it was decorous or not, was not a question to be enquir-

On motion of Mr. Williams, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill authorising the President to make a detachment of the militia.

[This bill authorises the calling out of 100,000 militia, and appropriates 1 million of dollars. The bill is similar to the former laws on this subject, except that it contains no provision for accepting of volunteers.]

New-York, February 3. LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Last evening, the ship Amiable Marilda, capt. Hague, arrived in 38 days from London. The editors of the New York Gazette have received Lonlength took place, and it was decided | don papers to Dec. 18. The price of in the affirmative-Yeas 88-Noes 25. bread had considerably advanced .-The orders in council occasioned conwhole, Mr. Stanford in the chair, took | siderable murmuring. Troops were up the bill making appropriations for | daily sailing for Lisbon. The U. S. frigate Constitution sailed from Cowes. States. The committee went through | Dec. 21, for France, thence to proceed home. Col. Burr was on the eve of sailing from England for New York in the ship Jane. The brig Female of The committee of the whole then Baltimore, for France, was sent into

The British ship of war Saldenhah of 36 guns, capt. Pakenham, was lost off Cork the 3d of Dec. and all on board perished. The Talbot sloop was lost at the same time.

Mr. Shaw, an American gentleman, left London on the 15th December for Paris, with despatches from Mr. Russel for Joel Barlow.

The Catholic Delegates after several days trial in Dublin, on a charge of holding meetings under the pretence of petitioning have been acquitted. On the verdiet being given, the court rang with acclamations, and some of the jury were carried home in triumph by the populace.

The king of England was as well as

er last advices. The orders in council were still

Flour and grain were scarce, and commanded a high price.

LONDON, Dec. 12. We can take upon ourselves to say, that the rumors in circulation respecting the change in administration, are without foundation, and that Mr. Perceval is fully in the confidence of the

We have intelligence from Copenhagen, that Mr. Erving, special minister from the 'U. States at that court, has at length received an answer to his omen were either killed, taken or dis remonstrance against the condemnati. ons before the tribunals of Paris, of American vessels brought into Danish | ral Jansen. We killed 2000, tool ports .- He is informed, that the Danish admiralty courts have no jurisdic- are now in possession of the whole tion over the vessels in question, as country, west of Cheribon." they were captured beyond the limits additional military force, passed the of the Danish waters, or at the distance of more than 4 miles from the

We learn from Petersburg, that Bo- ford and Dr. Blane, as well as sir Walnaparte has demanded peremptorily of ter Farquhar. He was relieved by the Emperor Alexander the immediate | their prescriptions, and is considerably payment of the Dutch Loan. The de- | better. mand has had a very sensible effect on the Russian exchange.

December 17. We mentioned yesterday the dreadful storm which had occurred in the Belt. The homeward bound convoy were unfortunately lost; 12 (and it is feared more) were taken by Danish privateers-73 had reached Matwich, a port pear Carlsham, most of them in a disabled state and where it was feared read, informing the house that they | they would be obliged to winter: and

December 18. We received this morning some more Paris papers to the 12th. They

It is stated that the Prussian army is entirely on the peace establishment, This shows that there had been a differ Prussia to make warlike preparation Bonaparte has issued a decree abolishing the Droit d' Aubuline France, the king of Prussia having adopted a similar measure in his terri tories, relative to French subjects.

The Catholic Delegates have resolv ed to give a grand dinner at the Rotun do, in Dublin. They invited the jury by whom Dr. Sheridan was acquitted but the invitation was declined."

The Cortes .- One of the letters re ceived from Cadiz, gives the following account of the current proceedings of the Cortes :- That Assembly was discussing the plan for establishing a new regency, to occupy the place of the one now governing Spain; but there were great divisions as to the persons proper for exercising the Sovereign power. A party had declared itself for the princess Charlotte of Portugal; another for the heir apparent of Naples; another for the king of Sardinia; but a large majority was decided for a national and independent government. The matter was in the course of proceeding, when the accounts of the defeat of Blake (not the official) interrupted the discussion. The Cortes resolved then to postpone the buisiness, till it should know the real facts of Blake's

battle, and his conduct in it. An Italian Journal gives the following relation : M. Giard ascended from Florence in a balloon on the 1st October. He rose with so much rapidity that in half an hour he lost sight of the earth and found himself at an elevation of 2,500 toises (15,000 feet.) The balloon still continued to rise, when M. Giard, finding his limbs benumbed by the extreme cold, and himself nearly overpowered by sleep, manœuvred to descend; but perceiving beneath him the Mediterranean sea, he rose again and suffered still more from the cold. He journeyed thus in the heavens until two d'clock in the morning. He then perceived land, and descended safely at St. Garciano, having from the moment of his ascension been abse nine hours.

The Emperor Alexander has issued an ukase for the fresh levy of men throughout his empire, four of every 500 persons. This will make an addition of 100,000 men to his armies-The levy was to commence on the 1st of Nov. and be completed by the 1st of Jan. next.

A letter from general Auchmuty, dated Batavia, August 31, says - "We landed on the 4th instant. within 12 miles of Batavia, which was taken possession of on the 8th, without oppo sition. On the 20th, the troops had sharp affair at Waltevreede with the elite of general Jansen's army, which terminated in driving them into their strong position at Cornelis. On the 20th we assaulted the works at Cornelis, which were carried, and the whole army, upwards of 10,000 disciplined persed, with the exception of a small party of horse that escaped with gene three generals, and 5000 prisoners, and

The prince regent has been indisposed at York House for these two days, with severe pains in the arms he has been attended by sir Henry Ha

> minima From the Boston Patriot.

RESPECTING the CANADAS. Geography is a useful part of know ledge. The first object ought to be to become well acquainted with th country in which we live-the second those countries most contiguous to us The British provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, are of the second description .- Being neighbors to us, we feel more interest in their situation than we do in countries more remote. Indeed, the crisis appears to be ap

roaching, when the United States will e more interested in that country. han they have been heretofore.

foundation of it was laid in the year | siderble. A. D. 1680, by Samuel de Champlain.

The position of the ground on which it stands is admirably calculated for a rence, and is formed by that river and the river St. Charles. The upper town which stands on the termination of the Plains of Abraham, is 350 feet above the level of the river St. Lawrence, and the ascent is almost perpendicular .-The river, at this point, is only one mile wide, and the batteries completely command it. The distance from the St. Lawrence to the St. Charles. where the fortifications are erected, is about half a mile, and on the Plains of in the 70th year of his age, Mr. John Abraham, ten miles to the south-west, from one to two miles. From the fortifications to the point of land, formed by the junction of the two rivers, is one quarter of a mile, and on this ground stands the city of Quebec. The ridge of land south-west from

the fortifications on the St. Lawrence, called the Plains of Abraham, are about the same height as the upper town of Quebec. On this memorable ground fell the gallant Wolfe and Montcalm .-In an attempt to storm this fortress. likewise fell, the brave and intrepid Montgomery. The population of Quebec and its suburbs is estimated at about eleven thousand. The river St. Lawrence is navigable for ships of three or four hundred tons, as far as Montreal, a distance of about five hundred miles. This wonderful river is connected with, and formed by the waters of Lakes George, Champlain, Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Huron, Michigan, Superior, & the numerous streams which fall into these Lakes, many of which have their sources in small lakes, not enumerated. A distance of about two thousand miles from the Capes of St. Lawrence to the south-west. Excepting the rapids in the river between Montreal and Lake Ontario, the Falls of Niagara, between Erie and Ontario, and the Falls of St. Mary's between Huron and Superior, these extensive. inland waters are navigable for ships of the Quebec and Montreal papers against almost any burthen. These obstructions almost any burthen. These obstructions are consequently that their names had a consequently that the consequently the consequently that the consequently that the consequently that the consequently that the consequently the consequently that the consequently that the consequently the consequently that the consequently thad the consequently the consequently the consequently the consequ ons might be removed by locks and canals, at a trifling expense compared to the advantage which would be pro-

The immense country lying on these waters possesses a fertile soil and the best climate for the health and happiness of man. In the free use of these waters the United States now have a deep interest. The states of Vermont, New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the territories of the U. States west of Ohio are bounded on them. More than a million of people, at the present moment, reside on these waters, and more than one half of them are citizens of the United States; and the country as capable of a larger population than the present population of the United

How important then to the U. S. is

the possession of the Canadas, and this great outlet. The inhabitants of this valuable and extensive country never can and never will live without this privilege. They will justly say the God of Nature has given it to them, and they must have the enjoyment of it; and they will further say to our government, if they will not secure it to them they will obtain it themselves, or join the nation in the possession of it. All these considerations ought not, and would not induce our government to invade those provinces without a necessary and juslifiable cause. But if the nation to which these provinces belong continues he wrongs which for a number of years have been practised, and refuse by friendly negociation to restore to us our rights, we shall be justified by the law of nations to obtain them by force. By these means we can obtain ample and complete indemnification for the Wanton injuries we have received.

A REVOLUTIONARY OFFICER. Newtown, January 19, 1812.

Earthquake !- This morning, about | pervert the sacred name of christianity nine o'clock this city experienced ano- to the purpose of intolerance, and to The Canadas are divided into two ther shock of an earthquake. Its du- shew our regard for the memory of the provinces, called Lower and Upper ration was probably somewhat short of worthy dead, by persecuting the unfor-Canada—At the present time, the po- a minute. By those who felt both, tunate living? Let us have toleration nulation amounts to about four hundred this one is supposed to have been more without licentiousness, and religion thousand, about two thirds of which is severe than the one experienced here without bigotry, and rely upon it, we in Lower Canada. Probably, about before day on the morning of the 16th, shall thus prove our piety to God, and seven eighths of these people are de- ultimo, which was more violent than our benevolence to man, far better, scendants of the old French Canadians any of the several felt on that and the than by invoking and reviving the spia small part of the population of Up- two or three following days. A three- rit of heathen and monastic superstitiper Canada, descended from the same story brick house in Brownlee's row, on, to terrify a brave and enlightened stock—the great portion of the upper King street, occupied by Mr. J. Mar- people from vindicating their just province, is from the United States. | tindale, has suffered much by this rights .- Albany Register. Quebec is the capital of the lower shock, the walls are cracked from top province. It is situated in lat. 46, 55; to bottom, and the wooden work and long. 70, 10, from London. The plaistering inside split and broken con- diz, containing an intercepted dispatch

A letter received in town yesterday from Abbeville, states that a report was of the Cortes and other functionaries in circulation there on the 16th instant, large city. It is on a point of land, that a part of Natchez had been sunk had made their terms with king Joseph. which projects into the river St. Law- by an earthquake, and several thou- Among the names, we were surprised sands perished.

CHARLES-TOWN, February 14.

The rev. Mr. Price will preach in the court house in this town, on Sunday the 23d inst. at 11 o'clock.

Died, on Monday the 10th instant. Bryan, of this county.

The bill establishing Chancery courts at Winchester, Clarksburg, and Withe Court House, has passed both houses of our Legislature. Dabney Carr, Esq. of Albemarle, is elected Chacellor for the districts of Winchester and Clarksburg-Judge Brown holds an additional court at Withe Court House. The counties composing this district, are Shenandoah, Hardy, Hampshire, Frederick, Jefferson and Berkeley. -Winchester Gaz.

The Supreme Court of the United States met at the capitol in this city on Monday last, present Judges Livingston, Washington, Todd, Duval and Story. We are concerned to learn that Judge Marshall, by the overturning of the stage, met with an accident, a fracture of the collar bone we believe, which prevents his attendance. Nat. Int.

The President of the United States has approved and signed the act authorising the President to accept and organize a Volunteer Military Force. The bill has of course become a law. ibid.

By way of adding weight to their arits in the British cause, the Federal prints are engaged in retailing to their readers the radiculous tirades of oubtless conceive that their paper bullets will be more efficient than their leaden ones, because in this species of warfare they can be aided by their friends in the states, without subjugating them to the necessity of crossing the lines, or putting their heads in jeopardy. We shall spare our readers the disgust which these bullying productions are well calculated to excite.-Those who make the most noise when they think they are out of harm's reach, are generally the first to fly when danger threatens.

In opposing the army bill, Mr. Ran-

dolph, among other rhapsodies, breaks out into one; which however tolerable in the mouth of a monk of the fourteenth century, is certainly too puerile and ridiculous for an American sage. "We should go to war (says he,) under the ominous auspices of eclipses, comets, earthquakes, and the most desolating visitations of God, which are fit harbingers of that disastrous event!" Mr. Randolph, on the same subject, took occasion to express his abhorrence of the spirit of Cromwell-but Cromwell, with all his hypocrisy and fanaticism, never resorted to a more gross or fulsome play upon the weakness of bigotry and superstition, than that exhibited in the above quotation. But it would seem, that in politics, as well as theology, the present time is to be distinguished by the rage of a mania, as disgraceful to true religion and philosophy, as it is repugnant to every princiof candor and humanity. Thus, eclipses, comets and earthquakes, which are all natural effects of natural causes are to be prest into the service of political zealots; the ardor of the patriot is to be extinguished by the fears of superstition excited by the magic incantations of Randolph, who when con-gress sat at Philadelphia never ceased to revile the appointment of chaplains;

CHARLESTON, January 25. and on the other, we are called upon to

A publication lately appeared at Cafrom Madrid destined for Paris, containing the names of all the members in Spain and in other countries-who to find one who is called the Spanish ambassador to the United States, but as there is no such person as a Spanish ambassador, we suppose this must be a

FROM THE HAVANNA. Extract of a letter from the Havanna, dated Fanuary 16.

All is bustle and joy in this town, in consequence of the arrival of 7,000 veteran troops from Old Spain-1,600 for this place and 5,400 for Vera Cruz. The first division arrived on the 13th, and the remainder yesterday. The troops for Mexico sail again immediately, that is, as soon as the transports fill up their water casks. I have just returned from on board the seventy-four, and one transport, and was greatly pleased to behold the strict discipline and cleanliness of the troops; they are very fine men indeed. The officers, except the etat major, or staff, are all young men, who have seen much service in the Peninsula, and the staff is composed of excellent materials in point of talents and experience.

The troops for this place are landed. They could not arrive at a better season, as there is no sickness at present. And this is also the healthy season at. Vera Cruz.

We have letters from Vera Cruz to the first inst. Our friend Zanoni writes that affairs had assumed a most favorable aspect in that kingdom. The arrival of the above mentioned 5,400 men at Mexico will ensure the perfect | sed, and that he make sale of the pertranquility of that rich country and its | ishable part of said estate, if any, and

The insurgents at Carraccas and elsewhere have made such a miserable. figure in the attempt to establish an independent government of their own, that all sensible people among them see the futility of their efforts, and find at length that in lieu of bettering their sifuation, they are exposed to all the hor- and I do now request, that all persons rors of anarchy and confusion, and are | who are justly indebted to either of the menaced with a repetition of the bloody scenes of St. Domingo. Miranda is observed with a jealous eye, and is quite unpopular, except among the mulattoes and negroes, whose interest he has had the policy to secure. His wavering politics, which have made him by turns every thing but a Spaniard, and his jacobinical principles imbibed at the clubs in Paris during the revolution, do not by any means endear him to his countrymen of the Maine.

This island continues to enjoy tran- | period. quility and abundance. Our trade, considering the embarrassed situation of commerce, in general brisk. Provisions have risen in consequence of the arrival of the two convoys. A cargo of flour at this moment would command a good price. Brandies and Wines will also answer very well.

Oliver Bertett, of the state of New York has invented a machine for Spinning sheep's wool, with which one female can spin more and better yarn than four can by the common method.

30 Dollars Reward. RAN away from the subscriber, Negro man named WAT, about 37 years of age, about 6 feet high, a little | ing utensils and stock of every descrippitted with the small pox, a scar on one of his cheeks, and has a smiling ing of a waggon and geers, ploughs and countenance when spoken to. He has harrows, and every other kind of imbeen gone a considerable time, and is supposed to be lurking in Jefferson county, Va. The above reward will hogs and sheep-Also, a complete be paid for apprehending and securing wheat fan. Bond and approved secusaid negro in jail within one month from this date, and twenty dollars if taken after that time, and all reasonable charges if brought to the subscriber at Harper's Ferry.

THOMAS CARTER. February 14, 1812;

JANE WOODS.

Besides a very complete assortment of genuine MEDICINES, has the following articles for sale:

Shell bark hickory nuts, English walnuts, Soft shell'd almonds. Crackers, and tamarinds. Fresh muscatell and bloom raisins. Havanah segars, First quality rappee snuff, Anis seed, Noyo and other cordials, Ink powder, Durable Ink, Best English gilt letter paper. Elegant rose soap, and wash balls, Cloves, nutmegs and cinnamon, Glue of the best quality, And a general assortment of confec-

Charles-Town, Feb. 14, 1812.

FLAX & SALT.

Just Received, and for Sale, 2000 wt. long Flax, first chop, reared west of the Alleghany mountain.

ON HAND. 200 bushels salt.

A good assortment of

Groceries & Leather.

D. &. G. HUMPHREYS. Charlestown, Feb. 14, 1812.

WANTED,

A steady sober wagoner. One with a small family would be preferred .-Apply to the subscriber near Charles

JAMES ANDERSON. February 14, 1812.

Jefferson County, to wit. December Court, 1809. NO person having come forward to administer on the estate of Mary Ridgway, deceased, within the period limited by law: It is ordered that the Sheriff do take into his possession the said estate, and dispose of the same as

the law directs. A copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, Clk.

Fefferson County, to wit. January Court, 1811. Ordered that the Sheriff do take possession of the personal estate whereof Jesse Hollum died seized and posses-

make report thereof to the court. A copy. Teste,

GEO. HITE, Clk:

Take Notice.

TN obedience to the above orders I A have proceeded according to law: said estates, will make immediate payment to me-and all such as have just claims against them or either of them, will exhibit such claims to me on or before the first day of April next. But should it be possible that any person or persons having claims against either of said estates, fail to exhibit them to me on or before said day, such persons I say, will have this notice plead in bar of any and every account that may be brought forward at any future

GEO. NORTH, late Sheriff of Jefferson County. February 14, 1812.

Charlestown Mill IS now in readiness for grinding corn and rye. February 14, 1812.

Public Sale. WILL be sold, on Tuesday the 25th inst. (if the weather permits, or the first fair day afterwards) at the farm belonging to the heirs of Levi Taylor, dec'd, within 21 miles of Charlestown, best known in that neighborhood by the name of Fleetwood, on a credit of nine months-All the farmtion belonging to said estate, consistplements necessary on a farm-work. horses, valuable brood mares, cows, rity will be required before the property can be removed. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. where due attendance will be given by

WILLIAM TAYLOR, Adm'or. FANNY TAYLOR, Adm'trix. February 7, 1812.

The following tender and beautifu stanzas are copied from a late Lon-don Courier. They cannot fail to warm the finest feelings of the hu-man heart. The lover of chaste and delicate poetry, the fond parent, and the pious christian, will each peruse them with peculiar interest and de-

On the death of a Child before day break.

(BY THE LATE REV. R. CECIL.)

" Let me go for the day breaketh."

" Cease here longer to detain me; Fondest mother drown'd in woe; Now thy kind caresses pain me, Morn advances-let me go.

" See you orient streak appearing! Harbinger of endless day : Hark a voice the darkness cheering, Calls my new born soul away !

" Lately launch'd a trembling stran-On the world's wild boisterous flood, Pierced with sorrows, toss'd with dan-

Gladly I return to God.

" Now my cries shall cease to grieve Now my trembling heart find rest :

Kinder arms than thine receive me, Softer pillow than thy breath.

"Weep not o'er these eyes that lan-Upwards, turning towards their

Raptur'd they'll forget all anguish, While they wait to see thee come.

"There, my mother, pleasures cen-Weeping, parting, care or woe Ne,er our Father's house shall enter-

-Morn advances-let me go.

" As through this calm, this holy dawning, Silent glides my parting breath, To an everlasting morning, Gently close my eyes in death.

" Blessings endless, richest blessings, Pour their streams upon thy heart! (Though no language yet possessing) Breathes my spirit ere we part.

"Yet to leave thee sorrowing rends

Though again his voice I hear: Rise! may every grace attend thee,

LATE KING AND QUEEN OF SPAIN, The following extract of a letter from a gentleman who has lately paid a visit to Margeilles, furnishes some curious particulars of these unfortunate sovereigns:

"From the numerous contradictory statements which I have read relative to the deposed king of Spain and his consort, I was induced, as I happened to land here, to make some enquiry into the true state of the case-and the short account I am about to give you ments are a good stone dwelling house may be relied upon, as my information | completely finished, a complete stone proceeds from occular proof, and the distillery as any in the county, two log testimony of respectable persons in the barns, and other necessary out buildconfidence of the royal prisoners. The ings, a good orchard, and several nesum allowed by Napoleon for the sup- ver failing springs. As it is presumed port of the establishment is great in- that no person will purchase without deed, when the cheapness of this part | previously viewing the premises, a furof the world is considered-namely

100,000/. sterling per anuum.
"The household is very numerous, consisting of upwards of two hundred persons principally Spaniards—every thing wears the splendour of a court; balls, concerts, &c. and though not on a grand scale, yet with as much ceremony and pomp as if they were still seated on the throne of Spain.

"The people esteem the king very highly, pity his misfortunes, and when ever he appears in public, (which often occurs unattended, and without the least appearance of state,) the greatest attention and respect is observed towards him, more so than perhaps he of late years, experienced in his own ca- gation, executed by the subscriber to a

"The queen, who is now neither day of December last, for twenty five young nor handsome, but enjoys a good dollars. The consideration of said state of health, has lately discarded her obligation was for the hire of a negro old favorite the Prince of Peace, and woman, which Mr. Whiting gave sohas appointed to his situation a young lemn assurances of being sound and officer of the Spanish guards, who it is | well, but which assurances have turned said does not relish this appointment, out to be false; I therefore will not pay which he is obliged to fill. The hatred the amount of said obligation unless of the queen against her former subjects is inconceivable, and if it was not well authenticated could not be believ-

ed, so great is her deep rooted resent-

"The prince of peace, however, still etains the influence he ever possessed

"Of Ferdinand (whose residence is at Tours, and whose allowance from he government is said to be double of that paid to his father.) I have only heard that since the attempt which was most rigorously watched, and all his Spanish friends and attendants laive dential French worthies.

London Paper.

BOATING.

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

He requests all persons having claims gainst the late firm of James and R. I. W. Conn, to bring them in for settlement, and those indebted to make payment as speedily as possible. JAMES CONN-

January 31, 1812.

Was Found

Near Keeptrist Furnace, on the 24th of December last, a pocket book, con-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

ELIJAH CHAMBERLIN. January 26, 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.

Land for Sale.

I WILL sell my plantation, lying in Berkeley county, Virginia, containing 240 acres - about 150 acres cleared and under good fence; about 25 acres of good meadow, and nearly as much more may be made. The improvether description is thought unnecessas

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.

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment of an oblicertain Matthew Whiting, on the 26th compelled by law.

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

Jefferson County, to wit.

over the mind of the weak and unfor- Hezekiah Briscoe and John Briscoe,

IN CHANCERY. THE defendant Hezekiah Briscoe not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court. made to effect his escape he has been | and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of dispensably necessary the business should be closed as speedily as possible.

We confidently hope, all will evince a willingness to comply with this reason. this commonwealth: On the motion of been removed, and replaced by confi- the Plaintiff, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear "Two officers of the rank of colonel here on the fourth Monday in March compose his body guard, and who ac- next, and answer the bill of the Plaincompany him wherever he goes, so that | tiff; and that a copy of this order be. settle, without giving the trouble of he is completely under their superin- | forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Retendance-of course the possibility of pository for two months successively, here detest the present ruler of France house of said county; and it is further and his government most cordially, the | ordered that the Defendant John Brislaw of conscription in particular; from | coe be restrained from paying away or nstances which I have heard, nothing secreting any money, goods or effects can be so bad, more abominable or ty- 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 further order of this court. Co. and the public in general, that the business will be continued (as extensively as ever) at that well known old stand by the Market-House, where he shall fell pleasure in several to the stand by the Market-House, where he

A Copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, Clk.

Saddle and Harness Making.

want, on the very lowest possible terms. He wishes to reduce the pre-THE subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he continues to sent stock of Goods on hands, and is 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 to him either by bond note or book account, to come forward and discharge taining some jewellery. The owner the same on or before the 15th day of may have it again by applying to Ruth | 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.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE

FARMER'S REPOSITORY, A VARIETY OF

Scott's Lay,

Hymn Books,

Chase's Trial,

Sacred Extracts,

Josephus, 6 vols.

Bibles and Testaments,

Harrison's & Murray's Grammars,

Mavor's, Dilworth's, and Universal

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

BLANK BOOKS.

Letter Paper - No. 1 & 2 Foolscap. Lead Pencils and India Rubber.

Four Cents per Pound
WILL BE GIVEN AT THIS OFFICE FOR

CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON

RAGS.

BLANK DEEDS

JOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Quills, Wafers, &c. &c.

Thompson's Seasons,

Philadelphia Primers,

Smith Slaughter, Plaintiff, BOOKS, William Slaughter and John Briscoe, AMONG WHICH ARE,

Marshall's Life of Washington, IN CHANCERY. Weems' ditto. THE Defendant William Slaughter Shakespeare, 8 vols. A not having entered his appearance British Cicero, and given security according to the act-Tom Jones, Roderick Random, of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of Lady's Preceptor, the court that he is not an inhabitant of Calebs in search of a wife, this commonwealth: On the motion of the Plaintiff by his counsel, it is order-Burr's Trial, ed that the said Defendant do appear Wilkinson's Memoirs. here on the fourth Wonday in March next, and answer the bill of the Plain-Criminal Recorder. Washington's Letters. tiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Re-Paradise Lost. Porteus' Evidence. pository for two months successively, National Songster, and posted at the door of the court house of said county: And it is further Jones' Dictionary, American Speaker, ordered that the Defendant Briscoe be Goldsmith's Rome, - England, restrained from paying, conveying Scott's Lessons, away, or secreting the debts by him Tales of Fashionable Life, owing to, or the effects in his hands of Adelain Mowbray, the Defendant William Slaughter, un-Charlotte Temple, Sandford and Merton, til the further order of this court. A copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, Clk. Introduction to Reading, Leicester's School,

30 Dollars Reward. RAN AWAY from my plantation, near Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. on the night of the 15th instant, a negro boy named GEORGE, aged about 19 or 20 years, five feet 7 or 8 bow legged, has had a part of one Spelling Books,
Gough's, Walch's and Dilworth's joining it chopped off with an axe, has lost two or three of his upper front lost two or three of his upper front teeth, which perceivably affects his speech, and has a scar on his chin. He had on a new drab coloured homemade cloth coat, tow linen shirt, wool hat, yarn stockings, & coarse strong shoes: his other clothing not particularly re-collected. I will give the above re-ward to any person who will apprehend said negro and bring him to me, or sccure him in say jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges.
M. RANSON.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

January 31, 1812. Apprentices Indentures Mim B. Svinders

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IV.]

Dissolution of Partner.

THE Co. Partnership which exist. ed in Shepherd's Town, under the firm of James S. Lane, Brother &

Co. was by mutual consent dissolved

this day. All those that are in arrears

to Jame and John Lane, or James S. Lane, Brother & Co. are carnestly re-

quested to pay their respective Ba-lances to James S. Lane, on or before

the first day of March next, as it is in-

able request, and come forward and

P. S. Sheriffs, Constables, and Exe-

cutors of estates, will please also attend

Shepherd's-Town, Jan. 1, 1812.

JAMES S. LANE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the friends and customers of the late

shall fell pleasure in serving them at

all times with such articles as they may

now selling many articles remarkably

HE NOW HAS READY FOR SALE,

Clover and Hemp Seed,

English and country Steel, of the best

Wrought and Cut Nails, of all sizes,

Leather of all kinds, and of the best

Cotton Yara, (Chain and Filling,)

Long Flax, & Fine Shoe Thread, &c.

Skins, Tanner's Bark, and Country

Shepherd's-Town, Jan. 31, 1812.

Jefferson County, to wit.

November Court, 1811.

P. S. He buys all kinds of Hides,

Iron and Castings,

Homemade Tow Linen,

JAMES S. LANE.

OHN N. LANE.

calling or sending to them.

to the above.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1812.

[No. 204.

BANKING. The following are he entimen's of the governor of New-York, in his speech on the opening of the legislature, the 28th ult, They merit the sober regard of every man who has the interest, and prosperity of society at heart-all that has been said in public or in private on the subject, is imperfect, compared with the serious and forcible truths contained in this admirable adiress of the state executive of New

Much of the time of the legislature has heretofore been engrossed with the concerns of incorporated institutions. It is a question worthy of our serious meditation, whether corporations, other than those of a literary; charitable or religious kind, have not already been multiplied to a dangerous and alarming extent, particularly those of them which are indowed with the power of conducting monied operati-It has already been announced, that

petitions for new banks, to the amount of eighteen and an half millions of capital, will be presented during the present session. It will appear, by a report on your files of February last, and by an inspection of the laws passed since that, that our existing bank capital, including the stock to be subscribed by the state amounts to nearly thirteen millions of dollars. The debts which may now be legally contracted upon that capital are thirty-nine mil- not familiarise them with the great | body of our constituents, receive the lions; and it eighteen millions and an half of additional capital should be' granted, the banks of this state alone will then be enabled to contract debts. or in other words, to issue their paper to the enormous sum of ninety-four millions of dollars, a sum at least sixteen times greater than the whole specie, capital of the state. A failure to discharge such a debt, will produce universal bankruptey and ruin.

The fearful prospect presented to my imagination by the preceding facts, and by the infatuation which has hitherto occasionally prevailed, with respect to banks, demand of me, as a sacred, official duty, to submit to your consideration a few remarks upon that sub-

The intrigue and hollow pretences, which are frequently practised to draw the legislature into the views of applicants, by exciting expectations that pectable endorser. The fictitious ca- tal of banks: If they contribute to drain particular local benefits will flow from | pital thus acquired by a man, inspires | the country of specie and discourage the grant of the charter solicited :or that particular classes of citizens, or politicians, will be peculiarly gratified by it, ough not to impose upon us at this late day; for we know, that expectations, excited by such representations, have too often vanished in a Neither ought we to be unmindful, that unfrequently, the prominent men who seek the incorporation of new banks, are the very same who have deeply participated in the original stock of most of the previously established banks. Having disposed of that stock at a lucrative advance, and their avidity being sharpened by repeated gratification, they become more importunate and vehement in every fresh attempt to obtain an opportunity of renewing their speculations. It is also worthy of preliminary notice, that the apparent unanimity in favor of a measure which often surrounds this capitol when the legislature are beset with bank applications, is no real indication of the sentiments of the community at

One prominent objection, which meets us at the threshold of an examination of this subject is, that the vaults of banks are the reservoirs into which the specie is collected, and where larger quantities of it are at all times accessible by those who may wish to send it out of the country, than would be the case were the specie left diffused instead of the paper. Bank stock is generally owned by

the speculating, the wealthy, and aspirng part of society. An amount of their personal property, equal to that vested n stock, is withdrawn from other applications and appropriations of it, which would probably be more bene-

rises the difficulty experienced by enhence it follows, that the necessity of temporary pecuniary relief, frequently drives them into the embraces of unprincipled, avaricious usurers, who of the needy and unfortunate.

The influence of the wealth amassed and concentrated in bank stock, wielded under the direction of a few persons | bank charters, and is the only justificanot accountable or responsible to the | tion for granting them. But at this community for their conduct, nor restrained by any official oath, may be devoted to a sway over individual passions, sentiments and exertions, alarming in a representative government. A diligent observer will have already perceived one palpable operation of this influence on public sentiment, in the fashionable, erroneous opinion which prevails, that there is greater sanctity n corporate than individual property and rights, and that the one is less amenable than the other to governmental control, and less subservient to

any paramount public good. The multiplication of banks encreases the facility of counterfeiters to prejudicial to the less wealthy part of the community, whose business does variety of paper money which is put afloat. The last mentioned part of society are generally the most moral, upright and useful members thereof, and are the main dependence of government in times of danger and of war. Of them, therefore, the legislature ought to be the peculiar guardians. A recent detection of immense quantities of false bills, creates serious apprehensions that the amount of forged paper already omitted, bears a great proportion to the quantity of genuine paper in circulation; and if so how will the country be deluged with

the former, if the facilities for putting countenancing them: If the wisdom it off be multiplied? One of the baneful consequences of | boring states, of foreign countries, and banks, is the facility with which credit may be obtained by certain descripti- | States bank, confirm and proclaim the ons of persons in and near cities and | danger to be anticipated from assenting villages through the medium of a res- to the increase of the number and capiconfidence in all descriptions of dealers | agriculture and manufactures, by withand mechanics, who consequently drawing from other uses and approtrust him. Whenever adversity overtakes him, the property on hand is immediately transferred to the endorser to secure the bank demand. This course is dictated by a sense of gratipatronage of the bank; and it thus hap- of the wealthy and aristocratic class, pens, that whilst the bank obtains full payment, more humble creditors, who republican notions: If the augmentatiquence of the imposing appearances, with which that very bank invested | will thereby relieve the wealthy stockhim, lose the utmost farthing of their | holders from their equal share of confects of the insolvent law, as is general- portionably enhance the tax on the ly imagined, proceeds the universal complaint, that the estates of the insol- facturer, mechanic and labourer: If vents yield no dividends to ordinary | the wisdom and example of the nation-

The wound which the morals and reputation of neighboring states have experienced from a too great indulgence of the bank mania, and the present depreciated credit of bank currency there and in England, furnishes a lesson of vast importance to a patriotic and upright states man. The paper of the late bank of the United States had an unbounded credit and circulation. At its first creation, there were few rival institutions in the great mercantile cities, where its branches were established, and it therefore enjoyed the depo-sits and business of the first houses and characters in the union. It was also patronized by the exclusive deposits of the general government to the amount of near twenty millions annually, which added greatly to its ability for accommodation; and if that bank with such unprecedented advantages, can neither make a dividend for the present year, nor redeem the original stock at a par after payment of its debts, which is ficial to the agricultural, manufactur- evident from the price of its stock,

ing and labouring interest. Hence a- | what would be the fate of many of our | present banks, were their affairs terprising farmers, manufacturers and brought is a close. And they will as- The reflections which the following exmechanics, to raise money at lawful suredly be brought to a close whenever interest upon the best security; and a material shock shall be given to the credit and circulation of their paper .-The then disastrous consequences are incalculable, consequences which will not be confined to cities and villages, fertilize upon the wants and distresses | but will pervade in a more eminent degree the agricultural parts of the state.

To facilitate commercial operations is the ostensible pretext for soliciting moment, commerce is almost annihilated, and therefore there exists now no necessity ostensible or real for the multiplication of banks. There is one other consideration of

emphatical influence at the present peried .- It is well known that stock is generally considered an unfit subject of taxation, and in fact, is not included in the taxable fund, nor does it contribute to discharge the public burdens, nor is it liable to distress, or to scizure or sale upon execution. To increase, therefore the amount of that untangi ble kind of property at this moment of apprehenied war, would be justly considered partial exemption from conmake depredations on society, and tributiontowards the public burdens of their operations are almost exclusively | so many millions of the personal property of the rich. With what indignation would the yeomanry, the great intelligence of measures directly calculated to increase their burthens by a partial ndulgence to the property of

Finaly, we must be feelingly alive to everything which has a tendency to impair confidence in the public functionaries. If the interests and the sentiments of the great mass of our constituents are opposed to the further incorporation of banking associations: If their institutions will greatly facilitate forgers in passing false bills: If the suspension of commerce takes away the taught us by the experience of neighby the supposed situation of the United priations more beneficial to them, the to the injury of other creditors: If their powerful engines to corrupt and subdue on of bank capital, causes an equivalent curtailment of the taxable fund, and hard earning of the farmer, manual government be worthy of respect or multiplying banks will there not be danger of infusing into the public mind the unhallowed shrine of cupidity has its adorers within the very sanctuary of legislation. Such a suspicion will be the prelude to the downfall of republi can government, for it is erected and supported upon the affections of the people at large, and upon their faith in the inviolable firmness and probity of their public agents, and when once the foundation is removed the superstructure must fall of course. Let us, therefore, conscientiously endeavor so to dispose of the various bank applications with which we are to be assailed, as to

From the Alexandria Herald.

tract from MR. BURKE's " Vindication of Natural Society" must pro-duce on the mind, if applied in our intercourse through life, would pro-duce the most beneficial effects on the community at largs: these reflections must point out to us that in matters of dispute we should throw ourselves on natural society for natural justice, and not on a court for artificial justice; it would correct that spirit of litigation, which has become a custom among us; and the decisions of natural society, being founded on the merits of the case alone, would do more uniform jus-tice, which would prevent knaves, who could hope for nothing from a tribunal of this kind, from bringing honesty to the bar of natural scrutiny, where the forms and defects of law could neither cover nor pervert

the immutability of justice :-"The professors of artificial law have always walked hand in hand with the professors of artificial theology .-As their end in confounding the reason of man, and abridging his natural freedom, is exactly the same, they have adjusted the means to that end in a way entirely similar. The divine thunders out his anathemas with more noise and terror against the breach of one of his positive institutions, or the neglect of some of his trivial forms, than against the neglect or breach of those duties and commandments of natural religion, which by these forms and institutions he pretends to enforce. The lawyer has his forms and his positive institutions too, and he adheres to them with a veneration altogether as religious .-The worst cause cannot be so prejudicial to the litigant, as his advocates or attornies ignorance or neglect of these forms. A law suit is like an ill-managed dispute, in which the first object is soon out of sight, and the parties end upon a matter wholly foreign to only plausible and rational pretext for | that on which they began. In a law suit the question is, who has a right to a certain house or farm ?-And this question is daily determined, not upon the evidences of the right, but upon the observance or neglect of some forms of words in use with the gentlemen of the robe, about which there is even amongst themselves such a disagreement, that the most experienced veterans in the profession can never be positively assured that they are not mistaken. Let us expostulate with these learned sages, money of the affluent : If they have an these priests of the sacred temple of influence which enables them to obtain | justice. Are we judges of our own the whole property of insolvent debtors, property? By no means. You then, who are initiated into the mysteries of tude to the endorser, and by a desire | tendency be to the subversion of our | the blindfold goddess, inform me whemoralizing, distribution of the stock. to propitiate the good will and future government, by vesting in the hands ther I have a right to eat the bread I have earned by the hazard of my life or the sweat of my brow? The brave doctor answers me in the affirmative. The reverend serjeant replies in the negative. The learned barrister reasons upon one side and upon the other, and concludes nothing-What shall I dues. Hence, and not from the de- tribution to the public service, and pro- do? An antagonist starts up & presses me hard. I enter the field, and retain these three persons to defend my cause. My cause, which two farmers from the plough could have decided in half an hour, takes the court twenty years. imitation : And if we still persevere in am, however, at the end of my labour, and have in reward for my toil and vexation, judgment in my favor. But a suspicion, either that we yield too hold-a sagacious commander in the pliantly to the management and pres- adversary's army has found a flaw in sure of external combinations or that the proceeding. My triumph is turned into mourning. I have used "or," instead of "and," or some mistake small in appearance, but dreadful in its consequences, and have the whole of my success quashed in a writ of error. I remove my suit; I shift from court to court; I fly from equity to law, & from law to equity; equal uncertainty attends me every where; and a mistake, in which I had no share, decides at once upon my liberty and property, and adjudging my family to ary and famine. I am innocent, gentlepromote the general welfare, and at the men, of the darkness and uncertainty of your science. I never darkened it same time, to retain and confirm public with absurd and contradictory notions, confidence, not only in the wisdom, nor confounded it with chicane and sobut also in the unbending independence phistry. You have excluded me from and unsullied integrity of the legislaany share in the conduct of my own