And since three days, no food has pass'd Those lips so parch'd and pale. "Where shall I turn," the wretch exclaims; "Where hide my shameful head?

How fly from scorn? Oh! how contrive To earn my honest bread?
This branded hand would gladly toil, But when for work I pray, Who sees this mark, 'a Felon,' cries,

"This heart has greatly err'd, but now Would fain revert to good ; This hand has deeply sinn'd, but yet Has ne'er been stain'd with blood; For work or alms in vain I sue, The scorners both deny,

And loathing turns away.

I starve, I starve-then what remains! This choice -to sin or die! " Here, virtue spurns me with disdain; There pleasure spreads her snare; Strong habit drags me back to vice, And urg'd by fierce despair;

I strive, while hunger knaws my heart, . To fly from shame in vain! World, 'tis thy cruel will!-I yield, And plunge in guilt again. There's mercy in each ray of light That mortal eyes e'er saw; There's mercy in each breath of air

That mortal lips e'er draw;
There's mercy both for man and beast,
In God's indulgent plan;
There's mercy in each creeping thing, But man has none for man! "Ye proudly honest! when ye heard My wounded conscience groan,

Had generous hand or feeling heart, One glimpse of mercy shown— That act had made from burning eyes, Sweet tears of virtue roll; Had fixed my heart, and assur'd my faith, And heaven had gained my soul

Garden Seeds.

The subscriber has just received an assort ment of fresh imported Garden Seeds, consisting in part of the following:

Early London Cauliflower Seed, Large late ditto, Large Asiatic Leyden or Dutch White Brocoli ditto, ditto. Purple Cape Early York Cabbage, ditto. Red Pickling do. Drum Head Early Battersea do. Late ditto, do. Brussels Sprouts, Large late Savoy
Early do. Large Yellow do. Ruta Baga Scarlet Salmon Radish White Coss Yellow Turnip do. Red solid Celery White solid do. Onion assorted Lettuce do. Double Cress Lancashire Gooseberry Double Parsley Plain do. Scarzoerra and Salsafy Large Cork Asparagus Curled Kale Mangel Worzel

English Peas Lima Beans Together with a variety of Flower Seeds too numerous for insertion CONWAY SLOAN.

FLAX SEED.

WE want to purchase a quantity of Flam

Humphreys & Keyes. Near the Market House. March 3.

Harper's Ferry

WILL be offered for rent, on the premises. te the highest bidder, on the 29th instant for one year, from the first day of April next, at which time and place terms will be made

Such persons as wish to renew their contracts for any of the property belonging to myself or children, will please make application on the day abovementioned. CATHARINE WAGER. for herself

and Guardian of her Children. March 3.

Pine Plank. THE subscribers have on hand a quanti-

ty of excellent seasoned Pine Plank. from one inch to one inch and a quarter thick,

send from 12 to 18 feet in length
SELBY & WYSONG.
Shepherdstown, March 3.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. One Dollar Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the JAMES BELL,

nient to the subscriber.

terms for cash.

George Bryan,

CHRISTIAN ALLEMONG.

EDGE TOOLS.

KNIVES, double renned CASTSTEEL

DRAWING KNIVES, warranted; double

ditto MILL PICKS. Having received a

quantity of steel of a superior quality from

be able to make tools equal to any that can be

had in this part of the country. The above

articles will be disposed of on reasonable

Chaalestown, February 17.

Charles Haskinson, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Plaintiff by his attor-

his appearance and give security, agreeably

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

PLASTER OF PARIS.

sale at my mill on the Opequon, near Smith-

field, which I will exchange for any kind of

grain. I will pound and grind Plaster for

two dollars and fifty cents per ton, and have

FOR SALE,

A House and Lot in Charlestown,

SAMUEL CAMERON.

I have a quantity of Plaster of Paris for

Jefferson County, ss.

A Copy-Test.

it done immediately.

Feb. 24.

THOMAS RAWLINS.

the 23d day of the month.

R. G. HITE. C. J. C.

Plaintiff,

February Court 1819, being

bound by the Overseers of the Poor to learn the hatting business. He is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, sandy hair, stoop shouldered, and has a down look .-Had on when he eloped, a gray cloth coat, gray cassinet pantaloons, light coloured Marseilles vest, and castor hat half worn-he also took with him other clothing not recollected. It is supposed he has made his way to the state of Kentucky. Any person who will take up the said apprentice and return him to the subscriber, in Smithfield, Jefferson county, Virginia, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges. All persons are forewarned from har-

boring or employing said apprentice.

JEREMIAH HAWKINS.

Wanted Immediately, AN active lad between 13 and 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the Tailoring busi-

HENRY YOUNG. Charlestown, March 3.

Lime for Sale.

The subscriber has for sale 700 bushels good stone lime, which he will sell at 25 cents per bushel, by the quantity, for CASH

SAMUEL RUSSELL. Charlestown, March 3.

NOTICE THIS. THE subscriber takes this mode of notifying those persons indebted to him, that he is in want of his money, and would be glad if they would pay him immediately; and

this Commonwealth-On the motion of the hopes that they will not wait to be called the said Defendant, do appear here on the upon by him in person, but will attend to fourth Monday in May next, and answer the this notice, and bring him the money, which bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this will be received with thankfulness. order be forthwith published in the Far-In my absence Mr. John Marshall will remer's Repository, printed in Charles Town, ceive any money that may be due me. for two months successively, and posted at R. WORTHINGTON.

March 3.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, on Friday the 12th inst. at the farm of Mr. Magnus Tate, near Charlestown, the following property, viz. Horses, Milch Cows, young Cat-

tle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils. and many other articles too numerous for insertion. A credit of six months will begiven on all sums above five dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved securi-ty. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock,

A. M. and due attendance given by HENRY NADENBOUSCH. March 1, 1819.

Public Sale.

WILL be offered for sale on Monday the

Cows, Hogs. Sheep, one Road Wagon and

15th instant, by the subscriber, living on the

farm of James Young, dec'd, the following

Geers, Farming Utensils, & other articles too

numerous to mention. Six months credit

will be given on all sums above five dollars;

the purchaser giving bond with approved se-

curity. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock

FOR SALE.

A Strong, Healthy, Young

NEGRO WOMAN.

Humphreys & Keyes,

Crowley Steel, Sheet Iron, Strap Iron,

ALSO, A CASE OF ELEGANT

Baltimore Manufactured Hats.

Cut and Wrought Nails and Sprigs,

HAVE FOR SALE.

SAMUEL T. YOUNG.

BATTAILE MUSE.

given by the subscriber

Apply to

Orleans Molasses.

February 3.

FRESH TEAS.

SITUATED on the main street, next er of years been occupied as a PUBLIC SALE. store, and is well calculated for that purpose, WILL be sold, at public sale, on Thursor any other public business, being in a desirable part of the town, and not very distant from the run—The front building, which is day the 25th instant, at the residence of the subscriber, near Keeptryst Furnace, Jefferof wood, consists of six good rooms and a corn and Rye in the bushel, Horses, pantry besides the store-Attached to this is a very comfortable family room and kitchen Milch Cows, young Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep, a Wheat Fan, Household and Kitchen Furof brick: there is also on the premises a staniture, an eight day Clock, and a number of ble, smoke house of brick, and an excellent articles too numerous for insertion. A cregranary, which, with a trifling expense might dit will be given until the first of September be made a pleasant little tenement. It is at next-the purchaser giving bond and appresent in the occupancy of Dr. Griggs, to whom, those wishing to purchase, are referred, or to the subscriber at Harper's Ferry, proved security. The sale to commence at ll o'clock in the forenoon, and due attendwho will make the terms easy and give an ance given by the subscriber indisputable title. JOHN JONES. March 3.

JANE BECKHAM, Adm'trix of the estate of Ann Frame, dec'd

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore bearing the name of James Clark & Co. was dissolved on the 12th day of January last, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm

JOSEPH MINGHINI. in the forenoon, when due attendance will be The subscriber, in order to close sales, will dispose of his present stock on accommodating terms He still continues to purchase HIDES and SKINS.

JAMES CLARK. Smithfield, Feb. 17, 1819.

Chinese Liquid Blacking.

THE uncommon blackness and brilliancy of this preparation, is not the only virtues it ossesses, it keeps the leather as smooth as sattin and cannot be loosed and made come off by any means, therefore, it is as valuable for ladies' shoes as gentlemen's; it revives old morocco, by giving it its original gloss and retaining it—It is polished in the usual way, but with one fourth of the labour : those who wish to try the effect of this blacking, can have any quantity they wish to buy, and will save expense by bringing a vessel to car-

JANE WOODS. Charlestown, Feb. 10th, 1819.

Blank Attachments For sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

Five Dollars Reward. THE time for the continuation of the STRAYED from the subscriber, a sorrel night of the 10th ultimo, an apprentice boy MARE COLT, one year old last June, Partnership of Frame and Lock will expire on the 15th of April next : In order that the handsome timbs and in good order; has a blaze in its face which extends about half subscribers may be enabled to settle with way down, the lower part narrow, its | each other; it is necessary that all those inright hind foot lock white. Any person who | debted to said Firm, should close their acwill give me any information so that I get it | counts, by payment if possible, if not by note again shall receive the above reward and all or bond. It is hoped that this reasonable A note sent to Charlestown, by mail, resoft March.

The subscribers desirous to make a full pecting the above colt, will be most conveplose of their business, will sell their assort. ment of goods, (which is very general; uncommonly low for CASH; those who wish'to purchase will find it to their advantage to give us a call: we return our thanks to our many punctual customers for past favors and THE subscriber has on hand and intends to a generous public. to keep a quantity of AXES of all kinds, BOARD AXES, ADZES, ROUNDING

M. FRAME. Wm. F. LOCK. Charlestown, 24th Feb. 1819.

Fresh Clover Seed. Philadelphia, he flatters himself that he will | FIFTY bushels of clover seed, just received and for sale by the subscribers, warranted clean. JOHN R. FLAGG & CO.

February 17.

Valuable Property FOR SALE. THE subscriber wishes to sell. 200 Acres of unimproved

LAND, situate upon the drains of Potomac, within 168 rods of the river, near Orrick's Mill. and nearly opposite to Hancock, adjoining ney, and the defendant having failed to enter the lands of Charles Lee, deceased .- The soil is good, and the whole tract well cloth ed with valuable timber.

-ALSO-THREE WATER LOTS. Plaintiff, by his attorney, it is ordered that in the town of Smithfield, Jefferson County, with two good dwelling houses,

A Tan Yard with 15 Vats, Burk-house, Beam-house, Currying Shop, &c.

the front door of the Court House of this | with over head water, raised by a wheel. and every thing necessary for carrying on the business to advantage.—The situation is a very desirable one, and holds out great inducements to a man who understands the He also wishes to sell

A tract of valuable LAND. Called the Quaker Bottom, Containing 1000 Acres,

within nine miles of Clarksburgh, Harrison County, Virginia, three miles from the left hand fork of Bingamond's Creek, which Creek passes through the centre of the land. -This land possesses great fertility, a large proportion of it is fine Bottom, is of a compact form, well watered and timbered. For terms, and further particulars, apply to door to Major Hite's-This property has the subscriber, living on Back Creek, Berkeley County.

JØSIPPI MINGHINI. February 4, 1819.

AT OUR STORE, Second and common Cloth. Cassimeres and Vestings, Callicoes and Ginghams, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Domestic Cotton, stripe and plain, Bedticken, cotton, wool and worsted hose. Cambricks 4-4 and 6-4 shirting muslin. Fancy and Italian Crapes, Ladies' and Misses Morocco and Leather

Men's Coarse Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, a large assortment. With a variety of Hardware and Cutlery.

OLD WHISKEY. By the barrel, gallon or pint-Best Jamaica Spirits, Rum, &c.

consent. All persons indented to said firm are requested to make payment to James Clark, who is fully authorised to receive them, and will pay all debts due by said firm.

Dining and Breakfast Plates, Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Pitchers, Mugs, &c. All of which we will sell as low, if not

ower than any of the same kind can be sold for in this part of the country. We invite all those who wish to purchase for cash, to

CARLILE & DAVIS. February 10.

THINK OF US TOO.

ALL those indebted to us are requested to come forward and make payment immediately. The long indulgence you have received, makes this request indispensibly necessary-therefore we hope you will not delay until you get sued, which will most assuredly be the case with all those that do not pay before March Court next CARLILE & DAVIS.

February 3.

CLOVER SEED. Twelve or tifteen bushels of Clover Seed, raised in the nighborhood, may be had on application to HUMPHREYS & KEYES.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY. CHARLES TOWN, JEFFFRSON COUNTY, PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

Vol. XI.]

request will be attended to before the 20th

TERMS OF THIS PAPER. THE price of the Fanners' Repository is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the commencement, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance—no paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the Editor, until arrearages Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be nserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five

ber of times for which they are to be inserted, designated, will be continued until forbid, and charg-

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

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. IN SENATE-FEB. 24.

REPORTON THE SEMINOLE WAR. Mr Lacock from the committee appointed in pursuance of the resolution of the Sepate of the 18th December last, "That the message of t e President and documents relative to the Seminole war, be referred to a select committee, who shall have authority, if necessary, to send for persons and papers; that said committee inquire relative to the advance of the United States' troops into

West Florida; whether the officers in comm.nd at Pensacola and St. Marks were amenable to, and under the control of Spain; and particularly, what circumstances existed. to authorize or justify the commanding general in taking possession of those posts."-

ferred on them, called for and examined persons and papers. The testimony obtained is herewith submitted. The committee, after the most mature and dispassionate ex- from the states of Tennessee and Kentucky amination of the subject, offer for the consi- and repaired to his standard. Officers were cation of the act, but in mitigation of the e- to report the fact to the Secretary of War; deration of the Senate the following narrative appointed to command this corps, by the Ge normity of the offence committed. With and the observance of this order, the comof facts, and the opinions and deductions clearly arising from, and growing out of, under his authority. Thus organized, they were mustered into the service of the Unitthe facts thus presented. On the origin of the hostilities between the United States and | ed States. the Seminole Indians, the committee ask leave to remark, that the different savage tribes living within and on the borders of the the state of Tennessee, or perhaps previous-Floridas, denominated Seminole Indians, ly thereto, General Gaines was likewise em. | be the least expensive and the most efficient. | Florida with a force of 1800 men, composed were principally fugitives from the more northern tribes, resident within the limits | Indians. There was this difference in the perior officers, not to disobey them; to ob. | Militia, and afterwards, on the lat day of of the United States. After the treaty of two cases: General Jackson raised his army serve and enforce the laws, not to violate April, was joined by Gen. McIntosh, and 1814, with the Creek Indians, a considerable | in disregard of positive orders; Gen. Gaines; | them. Obedience and subordination are the his brigade of 1500 Indians, who had been addition was made to the number of those | without orders, took upon himself the au. | first and highest duties of a soldier, and no previously organized by Gen. Gaines; opfugitions; as the Indians who were dissatisfic thority of raising an army of at least 1600 one knew better the truth of, and the neces posed to whom it appears, from the report ed with the provisions of that treaty, took | Creek Indians; appointing their officers, | sity for, observing this maxim, than the offirefuge in the Floridas, cherishing, there can with a brigadier general at their head, and | cer in question. For the truth of this obser- | and other evidence, the whole forces of the be little doubt, feelings of hostility to the U- likewise mustering this force into the ser- vation we have his own declaration. In his fugitive Seminole Indians and runaway nenited States. These feelings seem to have vice of the United States. been strengthened by the influence of foreign emissaries, who had taken up their residence applauding the zeal & promptitude that have general order of the 29th ultimo, has been no time did half that number present themamong them; among whom, as the most | marked the military conduct of these gene. | received: like yourself I have no other feel- | selves to oppose his march-of course little conspicuous, were Alexander Arbuthnot and | ral officers, on many former occasions, they | ings to gratify than those connected with | or no resistance was made. Robert C. Ambrister. In this state of things | would feel themselves wanting in their duty | the public good, and it gives me pleasure to | The Mickasuky towns were first taken it appears that the executive department of | to the senate and the nation, if they did | find we coincide in those opinions calculated | and destroyed. The army marched upon the government deemed it necessary, for the not express their decided disapprobation of to produce it. Responsibility now rests | St. Marks, a feeble Spanish garrison, which security of the frontier, to establish a line of the conduct of the commanding generals in where it should, on the officer issuing the or- was surrendered "without firing a gun," forts near the southern boundary of the U- | the steps they took to raise and organize | der: and the principle ucknowledged, is cal- | and then occupied as an American post; the nited States, and to occupy those fortifications with portions of the regular forces, and was no law in existence that authorized even cossary to the harmonious movement of every ble entreaties, and then by a timid protest,

drawn from the posts on the Georgia frontier, and concentrated at Fort Montgomery, on the Alabama river, a considerable dis- power of raising armies, and to the President scious of his own; and while the committee and here, also, were taken two Indian chiefs, tance west of the Georgia line. But it seems and Senate the power of appointing the offi are willing to admit that the volunteer forces one of whom pretended to possess the spirit that about this time a border warfare was cers to command those armies when raised. called into service by General Jackson, were of prophecy; they were hung without trial, commenced between the Seminole Indians | The constitution, likewise, gives Congress | more efficient and less expensive than mili- | and with little ceremony and the frontier inhabitants of Georgia. It | power to provide for calling forth the mili- | tia, had he confined himself to the usual prois difficult to determine with certainty who | tia to execute the laws of the Union-to sup- | portion of officers-this, they conceive, should | ed by American troops, the army pursued commenced those hostilities or on whom the press insurrections, and to repel invasions; not be urged as an argument in favor of em- their march castward to Suwaney river, on greatest injuries were inflicted. Gen Gaines, but reserves to the states, respectively, the ploying them, or plead in justification of the however, demanded a surrender of the In. appointment of the officers In conformity dians who had committed outrages on the with the last recited provision of the consti- dered conclusive, and should be acquiesced negroes were dispersed; after which the army frontier of Georgia. With this demand they | tution, the Congress of the United States | in, they will be applied with encreased force, | turned to St. Marks, bringing with them refused to comply, alledging that the first have passed laws authorizing the President, (fortified by this precedent) in all future wars; Robert C. Ambrister, who had been taken and greatest aggressions had been made by when the contingencies above alluded to an army of regulars will be considered (as prisoner on their march to Suwaney. Durthe white men. In consequence of this refu-sal, gen Gaines was authorized by the Se-any militia officers, of the respective states, pensive than either the volunteers, if authorcretary of War, at his discretion to remove | for such portion of the militia as he might | ised by law, or the militia; and the officer at | led; Arbuthnot was arraigned, found guilty, the Indians still remaining on the lands ced. | deem requisite for the occasion; and, in strict | the head of such army (acting on the princied to the United States by the treaty made observance of these laws, was general Jack- ples before stated, and encouraged by the ac- Ambrister was tried in like manner, with the Creeks in 1814; in so doing he is son ordered to call on the governors of the quiescence of the nation) may dispense with found guilty, and sentenced to whipping and told that it might be proper to retain some | states adjacent to the seat of war, for the reof them as hostages, until reparation was made for the depredations committed by the Indians. In pursuance of this discretionary | compelled to declare, that they conceive Gen. | necessity. The committee can scarcely im- | It appears, by the testimony, that the army authority, general Gaines ordered a detach- Jackson to have disregarded the positive or- agine a possible case that may occur in a fu- had arrived at St. Marks, on their return ment of near 300 men, under the command | ders of the Department of war, the constituof major Twiggs, to surround and take an tion, and laws; that he has taken upon him-Indian village, called Fowl Town, about 14 | self not only the exercise of those powers demiles from Fort Scott, and near the Florida line. This detachment arrived at Fowl authority of the nation, and to the President the alarm, and flying to an adjacent swamp, but of the power which had been expressly when combined, not exceeding 1000 men; tions occupied, and detaching a force to scour Town in the night, and the Indians, taking | and Senate, asit relates to the appointments, were fired on by the detachment, and one | reserved to the states, in the appointment of |

quisite militia force. legated to Congress, as the sole legislative

captain Young, the topographical engineer, Stales. Two hundred and thirty officers draw conclusions, beg leave to remark, that that this town contained about 45 Indian have been appointed, and their rank estab- | the conduct of the commanding general, in lished, from an Indian brigadier general down | raising this volunteer corps, was approbated A few days af er the affair of Fowl Town, to the lowest subaltern of a company. To | by the War Department, as will appear by lient. Scott, with a detachment of forty men, whom were those officers accountable for the letter of the secretary, da ed the 2 th seven women, and some children, ascending their conduct? Not to the President of the day of January 1818; and it is but justice to the Apparachicola, with clothing and sup-United States, for it will be found that it was | the Department to state, that it was not unplies, for the garrison at for Scott, when not considered necessary even to furnish | til the officers that had assisted in thus offiwithin a few mies of that place, was attack him with a list of their names; and not until cering and organizing this corps, were extents for every subsequent insertion. All adver- ed by a party of Indians; himself and his the pay-rolls were made out, and payment amined by the committee, that they were apwhole party fell victims to their fury, except demanded, were the persons known to the p sed of the illegality of the measure; for six men, who made their escape, and one Department of war And in this place it is there is nothing to be found in Gen. Jackproper to observe, that General Jackson | son's letters on this subject, to the Secretary From this time the war became more se- seemed to consider those officers of his own of War, of the 12th, 13th and 20th of Februrious, the Indians, in considerable numbers, creation, competent to discharge all the func- ary, 1818, from which it can be fairly infertions of officers appointed by the authority of red that he had appointed a single officer. were; embodied, and an open attack was made on fort Scott. Gen Gaines, with athe general or state governments, for we find | Indeed, it would seem, from a fair interprefive of them detailed afterwards to set on a tation of those letters, that the officers, at bout 600 regular soldiers, was confined to the garrison. In this state of things, informageneral court martial, on a trial of life and least were of the regular militia of the states, tion having been communicated to the War death. Might not, on the same principles, and that the only departure from his orders Department, general Jackson was ordered General Jackson have tried, condemned, and | by the general, was, his having called on the to take the field; he was advised of the re- executed, any officer of the Georgia militia, subordinate officers of the militia, instead of

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1819.

warriors, besides women and children

woman made prisoner

my, (said to be 2800 strong;) and directed, if | will? he should consider the force provided insufficient to beat the enemy, to call on the governors of the adjoining states for such portions son, instead of observing the orders of the | the constitution; it is an offence against the | might have been disbanded in sight of the Department of War, by calling on the Go- sovereignty of the nation, this sovereignty enemy, and the objects of the campaign vernor of Tennessee, then in Nashville, near | being vested in the great body of the people | thereby jeopardized, and perhaps defeated.

ing general. He has stated in his letter to | the will of the Secretary of War on that About the time General Jackson was or- the Secretary of War, assuming the power point, and how far this injunction was obganizing this detachment of volunteers in to judge for the national legislature, that a served, will be found by what followed. It volunteer force of mounted gun men, would appears that Gen, Jackson advanced into ployed in raising forces among the Creek His duty was to execute the orders of his su- of regulars, volunteers, and the Georgia letter to the Secretary of War, of 29th Jan. groes, had they all been embodied, could While your committee feel a pleasure in | 1818, he says, "your letter, enclosing your | not have exceeded 900 or 1000 men; and at was no law in existence that authorized even | cessary to the harmonious movement of every | ble entreaties, and then by a timid protest, by these means peace was maintained with the President of the United States to raise or the Indians until the spring or summer of accept the services of volunteers. The law It is to be regretted, that an officer who Alexander Arbuthnot was found, taken pri-1817, when the regular forces were with passed for that purpose, had expired in the seemed to be so perfectly acquainted with soner, and put in confinement, for the pur-

year 1815. The constitution of the United | what belonged to the duty of others, should | pose, as it was stated by gen. Jackson, "of States gives to Congress, exclusively, the have been so totally regardless or uncon- conceting evidence to establish his guilt;" unlawful act; for if these reasons be consi- which was consumed, and the Indians and the militia altogether, and increase the regu- continement. General Jackson annulted lar army to any extent that folly or ambition | the sentence, and ordered him to be shot, It is with regret that the committee are may suggest; and all this under the plea of and this order was executed. ture war where the necessity will be less from Suwaney, on the 25th of April, and on strong than in the present. This war was the 26th, gen. Jackson writes to the Secrewaged when the United States was at peace | tary of War in the following manner: "I with all the world, except this miserable un- shall leave this in two or three days, for disciplined banditti of & deluded Indians," Fort Gadsden; and after making all necessaand fugitive slaves; their whole strength ry arrangements for the security of the posiopposed to whom, (previous to Gen, Jack- the country west of the Appalachicola, I man and one woman killed. Two Indians the officers of the militia; a power the more son's taking the command) and under Gen. shall proceed direct to Nashville; my presence were made prisoners. The detachment revaluable to the states because, as they had Gaines, were a force of 1800 regulars and in this country can be no longer necessary. turned to Fort Scott. A day or two afterwards, as stated by captain M'Intosh, who
was one of the party, about the same num
ber of treeps roll of the states because, as they had surrendered to the general government the militia, besides the 1500 friendly Indians, illegally subsidized by the last mentioned with those unprincipled agents of foreign nacould only look to the officers of the militia, general. What, then, in this state of the with those unprincipled agents of foreign nacould only look to the officers of the militia, besides the 1500 friendly Indians, illegally subsidized by the last mentioned with those unprincipled agents of foreign nacould only look to the officers of the militia, besides the 1500 friendly Indians, illegally subsidized by the last mentioned with those unprincipled agents of foreign nacould only look to the officers of the militia, besides the 1500 friendly Indians, illegally subsidized by the last mentioned with those unprincipled agents of foreign nacould only look to the officers of the militia, besides the 1500 friendly Indians, illegally subsidized by the last mentioned with those unprincipled agents of foreign nacould only look to the officers of the militia, besides the 1500 friendly Indians, illegally subsidized by the last mentioned with those unprincipled agents of foreign nacould only look to the officers of the militia, besides the 1500 friendly Indians, illegally subsidized by the last mentioned with those unprincipled agents of foreign nacould only look to the officers of the militia, besides the 1500 friendly Indians, illegally subsidized by the last mentioned with those unprincipled agents of foreign nacould not be a substantial to the states because, as they had been divided and militia, besides the 1500 friendly Indians, illegally substantial to the states are not not substanti general. What, then, in this state of the case, becomes of the plea necessity? And if tions, who had deluded them to their ruin, taining property. While loading their wagons with corn, and collecting horses and officers even at this carly store of the piea necessity. And it is admitted in this case, to justify or palithe they have not the power, if the will remains, it is admitted in this case, to justify or palithey are an act of military usurpation, the committee would anxiously enquire where it is ever, by the conduct of the commanding gate to be disallowed or denied? And here the neral, that he had, at this time, looked to difwas sustained on both sides. It is stated by mustered them into the service of the United fully to disclose facts, and impartially to writing this letter, as will be seen by the tes-

gular and militia force, amounting to 1800 | by the sentence of the court martial, compos- the governor of the state of Tennessee, and nen, provided for that service, and the esti- ed of officers created by him, and holding his preference of mounted men to infantrymated force by General Games, of the ene. their assumed authority by the tenor of his And it will also appear, from the letters aforesaid, that had the department of war Your committee will dismiss this branch | disapproved of this conduct, and determined of the subject, by observing that, consistently | to countermand the order of general Jackson with the character and genius of our govern- in raising this force, no order to that effect of the militia as he might think requisite, ment, no officer, however high or exaited his could have reached him before he arrived at On the receipt of this order, general Jack station, can be justified for an infraction of the seat of war, and of course the army

[No. 571.

the place of his residence, chose to appeal, The constitution is the written expression of | The committee will next take notice of the (to use his own expressions,) to the patriot. their will, and above the control of all the operations of the army in the Floridas, whiism of the West Tennesseeans, who had public functionaries combined. And when ther they are authorised to pursue the ene-That they have, under the authority con- served under him in the last war. 1000 | that instrument has been violated, the people | my; and, connected with this au hority, it mounted gun men, and two companies of alone have power to grant the indemnity for was enjoined on Gen. Gaines, to whom the what were called life guards, with the ut its infraction; and all that can be said in fa- first order to this effect was given, that most alacrity, volunteered their services | vor of the officer who transcends his consti- in case the enemy took refuge under a Spatutional powers, must be taken not in justifi- nish garrison, not to attack them there, but neral himself, or by other persons, acting this view of the subject, which they conceive mittee conceive, was equally obligatory on to be a correct one, the committee have in Gen. Jackson, who succeeded to the comvain sought for an excuse for the command, mand-at least it must have clearly evinced

This being done, and St. Marks garrisonwhich they found a large Indian village, ing the halt of the army for a few days at St. Marks, a general court martial was caland sentenced to suffer death, and hung.

timony of captain Call and surgeon Bronaugh, he had dispatched lieutenant Sands to Mobile, to forward on a train of artillery, to a given point, to be ready, to be made use of in reducing Pensacola and the fort of Ba. District of Columbia. An act making appropriations for the mi-litary service of the United States, for eighrancas, should that measure be thereafter thought proper. Having made these ar-Gadsden, on the Appalachicola river. There, teen hundred and nineteen. as stated by gen. Jackson, and confirmed by and N. H. Heath. the testimony of col. Butler, information tain cases, on account of treasury notes which was received by a private letter, written by a merchant at Pensacola to Mr. Doyle, and | have been lost or destroyed. shown to gen Jackson, that a number of Indians had recently visited Pensacola, and were committing depredations on the Spa- | court of Pennsylvania. nish inhabitants of that place, and were re-ceiving aid and comfort from the garrison. The military service of the United States, for On the receipt of this intelligence, the reso- the year one thousand eight hundred and lution seems to have been taken to garrison inineteen, and to make good a deficit in the that place with American troops; and after a march of about twenty days, having met Indians his artillery, general Jackson, with about 1200 men, the rest having been discharged, appeared before Pensacola, the capital of lands therein mentioned. the province.-The place was taken with Stark. scarce the show of resistance. The governor had escaped, and had taken refuge in sum of money among the representatives of the fort of Barancas; to which place, dis- com. Edward Preble, and the officers and tant about six miles, the army marched, and crew of the brig Syren. the fortress was invested on the 25th of May : tatives of Alexander Montgomery, deceased. and a demand being made for its surrender. and refused, the attack was made on the . An act to authorize the president and managers of the Rockville and Washington fortress by land and water, and after, the turnpike road company, of the state of Marybombardment and cannonading had been kept up for a part of two days, and some land, to extend and make their turnpike road to and from the boundary of the City of lives lost, the fortress was surrendered, the Washington, in the District of Columbia, garrison made prisoners of war; and the through the said district to the line thereof. officers of the government, civil and military, An act authorizing the election of a deletransported to the Havanna, agreeably to gate from the Michigan Territory, to the Congress of the United States, and extendthe terms of the capitulation; which terms gen. Jackson, in his letter of the 2d of June 1818. declares, were more favorable than a ing the right of suffrage to the citizens of conquered enemy would have merited .the said territory The civil and military government of Spain thus annulled, gen. Jackson tho't it necessary to abolish the revenue laws of Spain, and establish those of the United States; in the Dapartment of War. as more favorable to the commerce of the U. S. &, for this purpose, captain Gadsden was appointed collector, and by him, under the authority of gen. Jackson, that department of the new government was organized. The York, and for other purposes.

An act for the relief of Dr. Mottron Ball. Spanish authorities being thus put down by the sword, both civil and military, a new government was established for this newly acquired territory, the powers of which, both civil and military, were vested in military officers. And gen. Jackson having declared, in numerous communications to the Department of War, that the Seminole war was closed, and the object of the campaign at an Matthew H Jouett. end, he returned to his residence at Nashville, state of Tennessee. And here it would have sels given the committee sincere pleasure to have stated, that the history of the campaign had closed, but facts which it becomes now their duty to report, require that history to be continued. On the 7th of August, 1818, more ral to contract, as in other cases, for carrying the mail in steam boats, between New than two months after his consummation of the conquest of West and part of East Flori- Orleans, in the state of Louisiana, and Louda, he issued an order to general Gaines, di- | Isville, in the state of Kentucky. recting him to take possession of St. Augus- An act to incorporate a company to build tine, a strong fortress, and the capital of a bridge over the Eastern Branch of the Po-East Florida. A copy of this order is sub. tomac, between Eleventh and Twelfth | mittee of the American Philosophical Sociejoined to this report, and his reasons for this streets, east. in the City of Washington. measure are stated at large in the order, and An act explanatory of the act, entitled account of the history, manners and customs and threatened with a miscarriage,) is, that reiterated and enforced by his letter to the ! "An act for the final adjustment of land ti- of the Indian nations, who once inhabited Secretary of War, dated the 10th of the same tles in the state of Louisiana, and territory | Pennsylvania and the neighbouring states, month, which reasons, fully and beyond the : of Missouri." possibility of doubt, discover the motives of the commanding general in all his movements against Spain.

The tendency of these measures by the commanding general, seems to have been to involve the nation in a war without her consent, and for reasons of his own, unconnected with his military functions. to appoint an additional agent for paying

Your committee would be unwilling to attribute improper motives, where those of a different character could be possibly inferred, more especially, when it is to affect a character, whose military fame is the pride | pensioners. and boast of the nation; but even such a character becomes more imminently danger- brothers. ous, when he exalts himslf above the majesty of the laws; declares the public will, and becomes the arbiter between the U. States and foreign nations. That these high and trancendent powers have been usurped and exercised in the present case, is, it appears to government in the state of Indiana.

the committee, incontrovertibly evident from An act to continue in force for s the facts adduced.

[Report to be concluded in our next.]

LIST OF ACTS.

Passed at the Second Session of the Fifteenth Congress, ending on the 3d March, 1819.

An act for the relief of Henry Davis.

Thomas French, and Chas. S. Leonard

of Thomas Turner, deceased.

M. Poiry.

of William Morgan

of the District of Columbia.

fice establishment." An act for the relief of Thos. Hall Jervey. An act for the relief of Kenzie and For-States, and punish the crime of piracy.

An act to enable the people of the Alaba-An act concerning the heirs and legatees ma territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of An act making provision for the claim of

and for other purposes."

such state into the Union, on an equal foot- and all this labour they did with their mouth ing with the original states. An act allowing further time to complete An act for the relief of John B. Timber-

the issuing and locating of military land war-An act to regulate the pay of the army when employed on fatigue duty. An act making provision for the claim of An act confirming the claim of Alexander An act for the relief of Benjamin Pool.

Macomb to a tract of land in the territory of An act providing additional penalties for Michigan. false entries for the benefit of drawback, or . An act supplementary to the acts concernbounty on exportation.

ing the coasting trade An act directing the payment of certain An act to authorize William Prout to in bills drawn by general Armstrong, in favor stitute a bill in equity before the circuit

court of the District of Columbia, against the commissioner of the public buildings, An act for the relief of Adam Kinsley, and to direct a defence therein. An act supplementary to the act entitled

An act to establish a judicial district in an act further to amend the charter of the Virginia, west of the Alleghany mountain. city of Washington." An act to incorporate the medical society An act to increase the salaries of certain officers of government.

An act for the relief of Samuel H. Hooker, 'An act to provide for the removal of the two long arms, provided with hands and fin An act to incorporate the provident association of clerks in the civil department of Capitol C

An act to authorize the payment, in cer-

An act for the relief of William Barton.

An act for the relief of maj. gen. John

An act authorising the distribution of a

An act for the relief of the legal represen-

An act for the relief of Sampson S. King.

An act for the relief of Thomas B. Farish.

An act to increase the number of clerks

An act for the relief of Wm. B. Lewis.

An act to alter the time of holding the

An act making appropriations for the support of government, for the year 1819.

An act to establish a separate territorial

government in the southern part of the ter-

An act for the relief of Robert M'Call and

An act regulating passenger ships and ves

An act supplementary to the act, entitled

An act to provide for the prompt settlement

An act authorizing the post-master gene-

An act concerning invalid pensioners.

An act in addition to the acts prohibiting

An act to authorise the Secretary at War,

pensioners of the United States, in the state of

An act regulating the payment of invalid

An act for the relief of B. and P. Jourdan

An act further to suspend, for a limited

time, the sale or forfeiture of lands for

failure in completeing the payment thereon

sections of lands to be granted for the seat of

An act to continue in force for a further

term the act, entitled "An act for establish-

and Edmund P. Kennedy.

the slave trade.

Tennessee.

ritory of Missouri.

circuit court, in the southern district of N.

An act for the relief of Fred. Brown.

An act for the relief of John Clark. the government of the United States, if the An act authorizing the President of the United States, to purchase the lands reserved by the act of the 3d of March, 1817, to certain chiefs, warriors, or other Indians of the An act for the relief of Daniel Henner, Creek nation.

An act providing for a grant of land for the seat of government in the state of Mississippi, and for the support of a seminary of learning within the said state.

An act to extend the jurisdiction of thecir-cuit courts of the United States, to cases An act concerning the western district arising under the law relating to patents. An act providing for the correction of errors in making entries of land at the land

An act to continue in force an act regulatappropriation for holding treaties with the ing the currency within the United States, of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, An act granting to Mehitabel Cole, the Portugal, and Spain, and the crowns of

France, and five franc pieces. tion of Indian tribes adjoining the frontier settlements.

eye and Daniel Booth. An act granting a donation of land to the state of Illinois, for the seat of government of said state.

An act to designate the boundaries of districts, and establish land offices for the disposal of public lands, not heretofore offered for sale, in the states of Ohio and Indiana. An act in addition to "An act concerning tonnage, and discriminating duties in certain

An act for the relief of Harold Smyth. An act for the relief of Daniel Moss. An act for the relief of Joseph Wheaton. An act to regulate the duties on certain

An act making appropriation for the pub-An act for the relief of Samuel H. Harper. | lic buildings, &c. An act for the relief of Minis and Henry,

> An act in behalf of the Connecticut Asylum for teaching the deaf and dumb. An act for the relief of Henry B tman. An act to alter and establish certain post

> An act for building lighthouses, &c. in Buzzard, Boston, and Chesapeake Bay, and on Lakes Ontario and Erie, &c An act to enable the President to take pos-

> session of East and West Florida, &c. An act for the relief of John Rice Jones. An act to settle the claims to lands and establish land offices east of the island of N.

An act to enforce those provisions of the act entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the U. States," which relate to the right of voting for directors.

INTERESTING ANECDOTE.

The public will probably have noticed the advertisement of Mr. SMALL, announcing the publication of the first volume of "Transactions of the Historical and Literary Comty." The greater part of this volume is an be interrogated much, she being very sick by the Rev. John Heckewelder, of Bethlehem. From this interesting volume, we ex-An act for the relief of Hannah King, and | tract the following Anecdote, which we think cannot but gratify our readers-it occurs at An act for the relief of Geo. M. Brooke, page 313 of the volume. [Am. D. Ad.

"Seating myself once upon a log, by the side of an Indian, who was resting himself there, being at that time actively employed in fencing in his corn field, I observed to him, that he must be very fond of working, as I never saw him idling away his time, as is so common with the Indians The answer which he returned, made considerable im-pression on my mind; I have remembered it ever since, and I shall try to relate it as nearly in his own words as possible.

"My friend!" said he, "the fishes in the water and the birds in the air and on the earth have taught me to work; by their examples An act respecting the location of certain | I have been convinced of the necessity of labor and industry. When I was a young man I loitered a great deal about, doing nothing, just like the other Indians, who say that working is only for the whites and the neing trading houses with the Indian tribes, groes, and that the Indians have been ordain d for other purposes, to hunt the deer, and An act to repeal part of an act passed on | catch the beaver, otter, raccoon, and such the 27th day of Feb. 1813, entitled "An act other animals. But it one day so happened, in addition to an act regulating the Post-Of- | that while hunting, I came to the bank of the Susquehannah, where I sat down near An act to protect the commerce of the U. | the water's edge to rest a little, and casting my eye on the water, I was forcibly struck, when I observed with what industry the Meechgalingus* heaped small stones together, to make secure places for their spawn,

and bodies without hands! "Astonished as well as diverted, I lighted my pipe, sat a while smoking and looking on. when presently a little bird not far from me raised a song which enticed me to look that way; while I was trying to distinguish who the songster was, and catch it with my eyes, its mate, with as much grass as with its bill it could hold, passed close by me and flew into a bush, where I perceived them together busy building their nest and singing as they went along. I entirely forgot that I was a hunting, in order to contemplate the objects I had before me. I saw the birds of the air and the fishes in the water working diligently and cheerfully, and all this without hands! I thought it was strange, and became lost in contemplation! I looked at myself, I saw

pleased, take up any thing with these hands, hold it fast or let it loose, and carry it along with me as I walked. I observed moreover that I had a strong body capable of bearing fatigue, and supported by two stout legs, with which I could climb to the top of the highest mountains and descend at pleasure

"And is it possible, said I, that a being so formed as I am, was created to live in idleness, while the birds, who have no hands and nothing but their little bills to help them. work with cheefulness and without being told to do so? Has then the Great Creator of man, and of all living creatures, given me all these limbs for no purpose? It cannot be: I will try to go to work. I did so, and went away from the village to a spot of good land. built a cabin, enclosed ground, planted corn. and raised cattle. Ever since that time, I have enjoyed a good appetite and sound An act making provision for the civiliza- sleep; while the others spend their nights in dancing, and are suffering with hunger, I live in plenty; I keep horses, cows, hogs and An act for the relief of Nathaniel G. Birds | fowls; I am happy. See! my friend; the birds and fishes have brought me to reflection, and taught me to work.".

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

COMMUNICATION. Most Horrible and Daring Outrage, Perhaps a more daring outrage never was committed in this country, than was committed on yesterday in this county. (Charles City.) in the neighborhood of the court house. A Mrs Valentine, a married lady, of respectability, but poor, was industriously employed in gathering some cotton. at some distance from the house where she resided, but in sight of the main road, where she was accosted unexpectedly by a man who rode up to the fence that enclosed the little cotton patch where she was busily employed, saying, " how do you do, Miss?" and immediately made propositions to seduce her, offering her money, which he said he had plenty of, smacking his pocket, and said he had more in his valice. She refused his propositions, and told him she did not want him nor his money; and immediately started to run towards her little dwelling: upon which the ruffian leaped from his horse and pursued her -The poor woman could make but bad

way, being far advanced in pregnancy, was soon overtaken by him; he laid violent hands upon her, and threw her down, and after scuffling with her until he tore almost all her clothes off her, the poor woman being nearly exhausted with fright and fatigue, he consummated his infamous intentions. This is the information given by her distressed and unhappy husband this morning. It is therefore hoped, as this unfortunate family is poor, that a liberal reward will be offered by the government for apprehending and bringing the offender to a proper trial.—It is supposed that the offender is a stranger in Charles

City. The best description that can be had of him and horse that can be got at present, (the poor woman being in a situation not to he rode as well as she recollects, something of a roan or milk and cider horse, had a valice, either with a bear skin over it or covered with hair, had a good looking double reined bridle, was well dressed himself, and a man of more than common size, full face. and had a dark great coat or surtout on ; but says she would know him if she should see him again. This act was committed, as she supposes, between one and three o'clock in the afternoon of the 27th. A man answering that description was seen passing the road that way on the same day and near the time stated, and it is supposed that he is going on towards Richmond. A subscription paper is now out, and several subscribers have already subscribed liberally, and it is expected a handsome reward will be raised in that way, which will be forwarded to Richmond as soon as possible. This outrage committed-upon Mrs. V. we hope will be a caution to hardy females, who too frequently go abroad upprotected, and thereby put them-

selves in the power of such ruffians. February 28, 1819.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, FEB. 24. VILLAINOUS TRANSACTION. Drowned in the canal in this town on

Tuesday 16th ult. Mr. Jacob Ovar, aged about 35 years. The deceased has left a wife and a number of small children to deplore their loss.

The circumstances which led to this sad catastrophe, as nearly as we can learn, are, that the deceased, who resided about three or four miles distant, had come to town on business where he was cheated, by swapping his horse, after dark, for one that was totally blind. Between 8 and 9 o'clock, the deceased set out for the Company Mills in. West Zanesville. Not aware that his horse was blind, and the darkness of the night preventing him from seeing the way, the horse missed the bridge and plunged himself and rider into the canal, which is twenty-five feet deep, including about ten feet water. On Thursday morning his friends, impatient at his unexpected stay, sent to town to enquire for him: and upon search being made, his body was found in the canal and about four rods from where there were evident marks of the horse having fallen in. Thus has a worthy, honest and industrious man, in the bloom and vigor of life, been sent to an untimely grave, and a helpless family left to suffer and repine, through the sordid baseness of acquiring a little paltry pelf, through

fraud and falsehood. Murder -On Thursday, the 21st January last, two United States' foot soldiers, one named Wm. Newton about 20 years of age, the other John Silver, got into a warm dispute at the rendezvous in this town, when the latter flung a skillet at the former, a leg of which penetrated the skull and sunk into the brain about an inch and a haif. The unhappy sufferer survived until the 19th inst. when he expired; making 29 days from the time he received the injury to the time of his death Silver is now in the jail of this county and under the jurisdiction of the civil authority.

PERPETUAL MOTION. oswego, (Broom co.) FEB. 8. A very curious machine, apparently posses-

sing, within itself, a power to move and to continue its motion, has been exhibited in this village for some time past. The machine consists of eight wheels, six of which appear to be of no other use than to add velocity to the eighth. The first and principal wheel, gives motion to all the rest; it contains about 20 buckets; eight of these buckets, which are contiguous to each other, and upon one side of the wheel, contain each a small ball; the upper one being placed a little out of the line of direction, forces that side of the wheel which contains the weights. to gravitate. At the lowest point of descent. these balls are successively discharged, one at a time, into the eighth wheel, which carries them up and deposites them again in the original wheel. One of these balls, in ascending, (owing to the increased velocity of the eighth wheel.) occupies but one fourth part of the time that is occupied by the first wheel in descending through the space intervening between two of its buckets, so that three fourths of the time, the eighth wheel is without any weight in it. The accelerated motion that this machine acquires by all the wei hts' being in the principal wheel so great a portion of the time, appears to be sufficient to counteract the reaction of the ascending ball; so that the machine in making this revolution, loses none of its original force. The construction is simple, and the whole movement is obvious at a single glance. The inventor, is a Mr. WILLIAM FOSTER, of this town, an ingenious and selftaught mechanic, who we understand, intends taking the machine to the city of Albany, during the present session of the legislature, to exhibit for the gratification of the curious and the learned-[Gaz.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.

A Public Calamity-Yesterday evening, that superb edifice, the MASONIC HALL, situated in Chesnut street, between 7th and 8th sts. fell a prey to the devouring flames. This elegant building, reared by the piety of that graced our city. To the whole community, the loss is great, but most particularly so to the Masonic Fraternity—their loss is immense; but this is not all; their means of usefulness, from this extensive calamity, are, in a great measure, cut off; pursuing an extended system of love and benevolence, unknown to the world, agreeably to that divine precept of our LORD, which says, 'But when thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth." Oh how often, often, often, have they dried up the tears of . the Widow, and the Orphan; while the aged, the afflicted, the sick and the dying, to whom they have administered comfort and consolation, have blessed them. To behold themselves stopped short in their labors of love, pungently adds to their calamity. Their loss is indeed the greater, as it will cause the tears of the Orphan, the Widow, and the desolate, to flow, which it was their greatest pleasure to assuage. It is indeed a public calamity ! It is believed the fire originated from one of the chimneys in the Ball room below, which bursted, after the company had assembled.

Lodge No. 59, had assembled up-stairs, it being their stated night, and had barely time to make their escape, so rapid was the progress of the flames. The elegant Steeple . which ornamented the building, when half consumed, broke in two, and fell on the roof without damaging the adjacent buildings. We feel overwhelmed by the present calamity, which we are sure will be felt by all good men. Hereafter we shall endeavour to state the causes which led to this catastrophe, as they shall come to our knowledge. [Journal.

BOSTON, March 6. A letter has been received from an officer of the frigate Macedonian, capt, Downes, dated at sea, Dec. 13th, 1818, in lat. 1 deg. N. lon. 21, W. then out 33 days from Norfolk. The letter states, that nothing extraordinary had occurred on board, excepting the death of Midshipman Peter B. Randolph, of Vir-ginia, of typhus fever, three days illness; and the fall from the fore-top-gallant-yards, of Alexander Turner, a seaman, who sunk before the boat sent to save him, could reach him:-That the ship had not spoken any American vessel but the Sachem, of Philadelphia, bound to Rio Janeiro, out 55 days: that the first port the M. was expected to touch at was Valparaiso:-That she sails very fast, and is much easier than when she left Boston: that the officers and crew were very healthy, though on an allowance for water; which when drawn by the officers exchanged for the same quantity of rum.

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17. General Jackson arrived at Winchester, on Friday the 12th inst. on his return to

Some account of the Sunday School in Sharpsburg, Maryland.

A few months ago a number of persons in the village of Sharpsburg, met for the purpose of founding a Sunday School in that place. They organized themselves into a society, with a President, Secretary, &c. and arranged the members into classes of teachers, each class to attend the school in its turn. The school commenced under the most favorable auspices, and progressed astonishingly. The number of teachers and taught continually increased A high degree of interest was excited among the chilfren, until now there are 169 scholars and 47 teachers attached to the institution-of these 6 or 7 teachers attend every sabba h along with the president, secretary, and 4 directors, and as many as 150 scholars are usually in place. It is expected that with the opening of the spring the number will be much

In adjusting the system of premiums care was taken not to rouse that most unchristian spirit of emulation, so much the favorite among teachers of youth, and so hostile to the spirit of the Gospel. The children were not set to run a race against each other and thus to engender the vanity, jealousy, and envy consequent thereupon, but every scholar was excited to industry by a reward that might be received equally by all. As for instance, reciting 20 verses in the bible, or 20 answers in the catechism, or 3 hymns on sabbath morning, entitles to a blue ticket; attending in season three sabbaths in succession, and behaving well during the same term, entitle to the same; ten of these blue tickets entitles to a red ticket; five of these last to a Bible, and any smaller number to a less book. By means of this system, the energies of the scholars have been awakened, and they attend and learn with eagerness and

The effects of this institution are very great, and fully demonstrate the inestimable value of sunday schools. The children are A Pistareen, kept from violating God's holy day; they are An English shilling, storing their minds with the best principles; they are receiving a constant accumulation of pious impressions: nor is this all, a good effect is had upon the teachers and parents, and a higher tone of piety is given to the place in general. We doubt not it will prove the gate of Heaven to many souls.

The children are taught to sing, and it is truly delightful to hear the full tide of their voices poured into the channel of hymns, anthems, and choruses .- Out of the mouth faithful Brethren, was one of the ornaments | of babes and sucklings God hath perfected praise.'

> ---CAUTION .-

The public are cautioned against receiv- The Pound of Ireland, ing notes of the Frederick County Bank, al- The Pound Sterling of G. Britain, 4 41 0 tered from one to ten dollar notes. By some chemical process the words and

figures one, have been extracted and in their place the words and figures 10 are impres- Half Johannas. sed. A note thus altered was presented for A Doubloon, payment at the Bank.

It is deemed necessary to give a description of the genuine 10 dollar notes, to enable immediate detection, 'The vignette in the genuine note, represents a female figure in | returned from witnessing a most terrific a reclining position, holding in her right arm scene. Nearly the whole of that part of a cornucopia, an extended elevation of the Petersburg, called Blandford, is consumed left exhibiting a label with the words and fi- by fire! The flames commenced about half gures 'Capital \$500,000.' All the genuine | past three'o'clock, on the margin of the river 10 dollar notes issued, are dated Oct. 5, 1818, The wind blowing from N. W. with consiwhereas in the altered one dollar notes, the | derable violence, no effort could stay its provignette represents a female reaper resting | gress, and in three hours time the whole of on her left knee holding in her right hand a the buildings on Main street, beginning at sickle, in her left a parcel of wheat, in the the Causeway, and running parallel with the back ground appears standing grain.

By merely observing the above description of the vignettes on the genuine and al-tered notes, they can be known, the fraud detected and a loss avoided.

If persons offering to pass altered notes of the above description, were closely observed and strictly examined, it would lead to a discovery, and the author of the fraud brought

Printers of newspspers, feeling an interest in preventing the circulation of forged bank notes, will give the above one or more in Political Examiner.

SUPREME COURT.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6. Mr. Chief justice MARSHALL delivered the unanimous opinion of the court in the case of M' Colloch against the State of Mary-

1st. That Congress had, constitutionally, a right to establish the Bank of the United States. -2dly: That the Bank has authority to establish Branches in such States of the Union

as it thinks fit. 3dly. That the State of Maryland has no right to tax the Branch of the Bank established in that state.

A letter from Norfolk of the 1st inst. says. the commissioners have reported in favor of Gosport, opposite this town) and Day's Point, Chesapeake,"-Richmond Eng.

OF WEST FLORIDA. Extract from Ellicott's Journal, published

Although West Florida is but of little im portance when considered alone, and unconnected with the country north of it, it is of immense consequence when viewed as possessing all the avenues of commerce to and from a large productive country. A country extending north from the 31st degree of north latitude to the sources of the Pearl, Pascagola, Tombecby. Alabama, Conecah, Chattachocha, and Flint rivers, and at least three hundred miles from east to west. The CENTINEL OF FREEDOM coast of this province abounds in live oak and red cedar, in considerable abundance, fit for ship building, which is not to be met with north of the boundary. From the safety of the coast of this province, added to the great number of harbors proper for coasting vessels; that of Pensacola, into which a fleet may sail, and ride with safety, and that of St Joseph's, into which vessels not drawing more than seventeen feet water may sail at all times; it must be highly important in a commercial point of view, and, if connected with the country north of it, capable of prescribing maritime regulations to the Gulf of

A law has passed at the present session of Congress, fixing the salaries of the following officers of government as follows: Secretary of State, Secretary of Treasury, Secretary at War. 6000 Secretary of Navy, Attorney General. Post Master General, Chief Justice United States. Jadges Supreme Court U. S. each Assistant Postmaster General, Additional Assistant do. Salaries to commence on the 1st of January, 1819, and to be paid quarterly.

VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS. IN THE MONEY OF THE UNITED STATES. Dl. cts. Mls. Sixteenth of a dollar 0 06 2 1. Half a pistareen, 0 10 0 Real Plate of Spain. 0 10 0 An English Sixpence, 0 11 1 Eighth of a Dollar. 0 12.5 The Livre Turnois of France, 0 18 5 The Franc of France, 0 18 73-10 0 20 0 0 22 2 Quarter of a Dollar, 0 25 0 Mark Banco'of Hamburg 0 33 3 The Florin or Guilder of 0 40 0 the United Netherlands, A half Dollar 0 50 0 The Rupee of Bengal, 0 50 0 The Rix dollar of Denmark, 1 00 0 The Rix dollar of Sweden. 1 00 0 A Spanish Dollar. 1 00 0 The Ruble of Russia, Crowns of England and France, 1 11 0 The Millrea of Portugal, 1 24 0 The Tale of China, The Pagoda of India. 1 84 0 A French Pistole, 3 66 7 A Spanish Pistole, 3 77 3 4 10 0 4 60 6 An English Guinea, 4 66 7

PETERSBURG, va. March 8. It is now seven o'clock, and we have just river about three hundred yards, (suppose 70.) were destroyed; among them two warehouses, with 80 hhds. tobacco and the Masonic Hall.

A Johannas.

6 00 8

8 00 0

14 93 3

16 00 0

222222 CHAMBERSBURG, March 9.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT. On Wednesday last, James Murray and James Graham, two hands employed on the Western Turnpike, were killed by the caving in of a bank by the side of which they in April next, to choose a fit person to reprewere at work, near this town. Murray nesent the district composed of the counties of ver spoke after the earth struck him, and Jefferson, Berkeley, Hampshire and Hardy Graham but a few words. We understand, they were both Irishmen, but lately came in, and were sober, industrious men.

NEW-YORK, March 6. A WHOLE SQUADRON LOST.

We learn by the barque Ossipee, from Carthagena, that Commodore Aury's squadron, consisting of six or seven sail, was lost in a terrific gale at Old Providence, and that he had succeeded in saving only a few guns, which he had with him on the beach. [Gazette.

MARRIED, on Sunday the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Westerman, Mr. Henry Crow to Miss Mary Rohrer, both of this place.

NOTICE.

AN election will be held at the court house in Charlestown, on the first Monday ed security. The sale to commence at 10 in April next, for the purpose of electing seon James river; as suitable places for the Na- in April next, for the purpose of electing sewas locked up in their chests, and could be | val Depot and Arsenal to be erected, on the ven fit persons to serve as trustees of said

&- We are authorised to say that Mr. Warner W. Throckmorton is a candidate to represent the county of Jefferson, in the next legislature of this commonwealth.

PROPOSALS

IN ROCKVILLE, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND, A Weekly Newspaper. TO BE ENTIFLED

PROSPECTUS. THE undersigned have been induced to present their claims to public patronage from various considerations :- amongst these are, the increasing importance of the section of country in which they intend to locate themselves, and the general disposition manifested by the community to encourage the multiplication of vehicles of intelligence. They will not insult the public understanding by professing to be actuated, alone, by teelings of patriotism, or devotion to the interests of their fellow men: but, in that spirit of candor which they hope ever to be governed by, they will acknowledge that their own interest forms no small portion of their care; and if, in a laudable exertion to secure for themselves an honest livelihood, they serve the interests or gratify the expectations of

been attained. In attempting to be faithful "centinels" of the public weal, the principles they will endeavor to inculcate shall he purely AMERI-CAN; tending, as far as their humble labors can have any effect, to perpetuate our pre-, sent happy form of government. Reared, themselves, in the lap of freedom, nurtured and supported by the blessings which emanate from free institutions; their interests cannot be otherwise than identified with

the public, their utmost objects will have

those of their country. In their efforts to disseminate useful and correct information, they will not indulge in a garrulous propensity to palm upon their readers the bantlings of their fancy, with a view to lead or direct public opinion: it will be their aim, however, to keep a vigilent eye on the conduct of those in public life, in order to guard, against the inroads of intrigue and corruption, from whatever source they may spring But they will strive to avoid all false alarms; and, if a sense of duty compels them to censure, or to point out the errors of any, they will never suffer calumny to enter the lists, nor shall the sanctuary of private character be invaded, to subserve the views of party, or to gratify the spleen of discontent. They will rather labor to allay, by a calm and dispassionate course, the heat of political feeling, than to aggravate, by scurrility and abuse, the fervor of unpleasant, and, at best, unprofitable, controversy. The leading features of their publication will be as follow:

Well-written essays on agriculture, improvements in husbandry and political economy, inventions, &c. will find a ready insertion in their journal; and choice selections on the above subjects will occupy a considerole portion of their columns

The latest items of intelligence, foreign and domestic, will be carefully collected and published in a concise shape. An abstract of the proceedings of the na-

tional and state legislatures will also be In short, they will endeavor to render their paper interesting and instructive to the farmer, merchant, and mechanic; and the lovers of poetry and miscellany will also be

indulged with portions of their chiocest fare. They confidently hope that the public will afford them an opportunity of rendering their performance at least equal to their promises; but should they fail in this anxious wish. they trust it will not be ascribed to a lack of ambition to please their patrons, or to add to the best interests of their country; and, with these pretensions to patronage, they submit to the decision of a liberal and enlightened

JOHN S. GALLAHER. CYRUS R. SAUNDERS. Feb. 22, 1819,

ELECTION.

AN election will be held, at the court house of this county, on the fourth Monday in the Congress of the United States-also a Senator for the district composed of the counties of Jefferson and Frederick, and two suitable persons to represent the county of Jefferson, in the Legislature of this com-

monwealth. JOHN PACKETT, Sheriff of Jefferson county. March 17.

PUBLIC SALE.

TO BE SOLD, on Friday the 9th of April next, to the highest bidder, on the premises, all the personal estate of Adrian Davenport, dec'd, consisting of Horses, Cattle. Hogs, Sheep, a Waggon and Geers, Corn by the barrel, Rye by the bushel, and Grain in the ground, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen furniture. A credit of 9 months will be given on all sums over 10 dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approv-

BENJ. DAVENPORT. March 17, 1819.

Ten Dollars Reward.

A Negro Girl named Mary, the property of Mr. Thomas Briscoe, and hired to the subscriber—her clothing consisted of a white lindsey wrapper with buttons on the breast, an old wool hat, &c. The above reward will be paid for returning said negro to the subscriber, living at Elk Run about five miles from Charlestown.

HENRY MILLER.

March 10.

March 10.

Houses and Lots for Sale. THE subscriber offers for sale or rent, that elegant and commodious

BRICK HOUSE, situated on the main street, and next door to the market house, in Charlestown, now occuthereon. Also three other houses and lots, two of which adjoins the public square-the other in the occupancy of the subscriber.—
The three last mentioned houses will be sold JOHN ANDERSON.

March 10

For Sale or Rent,

A house and lot in Charlestown, near the Presbyterian meeting house. This house is two stories high, and very convenient for a private family. Possession may be had on the first day of April next. The terms will be made easy to a purchaser or renter. Apply to the subscriber in Charlestown. DANL. W. GRIFFITH.

March 10.

YOUNG NORTH STAR,

WILL stand this season, (commencing the 5th of April, and ending the 1st of July,) on Mondays and Tuesdays in each week, at the subscriber's farm, on Bullskin—on Wednessubscriber's farm, on Wednessubscriber's farm, on Wednessubscriber's farm, on days and Thursdays at Moses Scott's mill on the Opequon, and on Fridays and Saturdays at John Rosenberger's mill, near Smithfield, (public days excepted) and will be let to mares at the low price of Five Dollars the season, which may be discharged by the payment of four dollars within the season— Two arly forfeits the insurance

YOUNG NORTH STAR is a handsome dark bay, full sixteen hands high, well made either for saddle or draught, four years old this spring -his grand sire was the imported horse North Star, and the grand sire of his dam, Nebuchadnezzar. To say more is unnecessary, as his form will recommend him to all impartial judges.

The horse will be kept by Henry Cullum-

JOHN MYERS. March 10.

> Valuable Property FOR SALE. THE subscriber wishes to sell, 200 Acres of unimproved LAND,

situate upon the drains of Potomac, within 168 rods of the river, near Orrick's Mill, and nearly opposite to Hancock, adjoining the lands of Charles Lee, deceased .- The soil is good, and the whole tract well clothed with valuable timber.

-ALSO-THREE WATER LOTS, in the town of Smithfield, Jefferson County, with two good dwelling houses, A Tan Yard with 15 Vats, Bark-house, Beam-house,

Currying Shop, &c. with over head water, raised by a wheel, and every thing necessary for carrying on the business to advantage — The situation is a very desirable one, and holds out great inducements to a man who understands the

He also wishes to sell A tract of valuable LAND, Called the Quaker Bottom,

Containing 1000 Acres, within nine miles of Clarksburgh, Harrison County, Virginia, three miles from the left hand fork of Bingamond's Creek, which Creek passes through the centre of the land.

This land possesses great fertility, a large proportion of it is fine Bottom, is of a compact form, well watered and timbered. For forms, and further particulars, apply to the subscriber. living on Back Creek,

Berkeley County JOSIPPI MINGHINI. February 4, 1819.

Family Medicines.

FOR SALE, Wholesale and retail, by W. & J. LANE, Charlestown, LEE'S famous Antibilious Pills.

Messrs. Mich. Lee & Co. I have taken but two doses of your Antibilious Pills, and I am quite relieved from RAN away on the night of the 26th of Fe- that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, &c. which has troubled me for some time. I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases. Your humble servant, G. C. COLLINS,

Front street, Balt. THESE much esteemed Pills have been for many years prepared in Baltimore by the present proprietor, as many of our most respectable citizens can testify; and a number of them have readily and gladly given certifi-cates of their great value as a family Physic.

LEE'S ELIXIR. A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate

Coughs, Catarries, Asthmas, sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions. Cheraw Court-House, S. Carolina.

Mr. Noah Ridgely, Sir-Being afflicted with an obstinate cough for more than seven years, which has pied by Humphreys and Keyes as a store.—
Also the lot of ground opposite to the above, well enclosed, with a good granary and stable

tough for indication and remedies, though numbers have been applied, until I procured a few phials of your LEE'S ELIXIR, for the cure of colds, obstinate coughs, &c. which gave me considerable relief, and which, could I procure immediately a sufficient quantity, will, I feel confident, by being sufficiently used, remove the most distressing complaint that I or the human race have ever been subject to. I have not a doubt but that the country. I am, sir, &c.

CHAS. A. SPARKS. Lee's Worm Lozenges.

The proprietor has now the pleasure of stating that the following case came under his immediate observation: His little daughter, about 5 years old, appeared very visibly to lose her flesh: no particular cause could be given for her thus pining away; she was at length taken with fevers, which, with other symptoms led him to believe she had worms; he gave her a dose of Lee's Lozenges, night of the 10th ultimo, an apprentice boy which brought away, incredible as it may appear, 2 worms, the one fifteen and the other thirteen inches in length, each three fourths to another of his children, which brought away a vast quantity of very small worms. Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the

ITCH, Warranted to cure by one application, free child of a week old.

Lee's genuine Persian Lotion. The Persian Lotion operates mildly, rendering the skin delicately soft and smoothproving the complexion.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, warranted to cure if taken according to the

Lee's Grand Restorative and

Nervous Cordial, neral debility, nervous disorders, loss of appetite, &c. &c.

Lees Essence and Extracts of

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, A certain and effectual cure for the Venereal and Gondrrhæa.

Lee's Tooth Ach Drops, which give immediate relief. Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth. Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches. Lee's Corn Plaster,

for removing and destroying corns. Sold on most pleasing terms wholesale, by the Proprietor, at his Family Medicine Ware House, No. 68, Hanover street, Baltimore, and retail in almost all the principal cities and towns in the union.

Please to observe that none can be Lee's Genuine Family Medicines without the signature of the Proprietor, NOAH RIDGELY.

(Late Michael Lee & Co.)

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, a sorrel MARE COLT, one year old last June, handsome limbs and in good order; has a blaze in its face which extends about half way down, the lower part narrow, its right hind foot lock white. Any person who will give me any information so that I get it again shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expenses paid.

A note sent to Charlestown, by mail, res-

pecting the above colt, will be most convenient to the subscriber. CHRISTIAN ALLEMONG.

EDGE TOOLS.

THE subscriber has on hand and intends to keep a quantity of AXES of all kinds, BOARD AXES, ADZES, ROUNDING ditto MILL PICKS. Having received a quantity of steel of a superior quality from Philadelphia, he flatters himself that he will be able to make tools equal to any that can be had in this part of the country. The above articles will be disposed of on reasonable THOMAS RAWLINS.

Chaalestown, February 17.

PLASTER OF PARIS. I have a quantity of Plaster of Paris for sale at my mill on the Opequon, near Smith-field, which I will exchange for any kind of grain. I will pound and grind Plaster for two dollars and fifty cents per ton, and have, it done immediately.

SAMUEL CAMERON.

Jefferson County, ss. February Court 1819, being the 23d day of the month.

Plaintiff, Charles Haskinson,

IN CHANCERY. THIS day came the Plaintiff by his attorney, and the defendant having failed to enter his appearance and give security, agreeably 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 attorney, it is ordered that I shall be the means of your disposing of a the said Defendant, do appear here on the great quantity of the Elixir in this part of fourth Monday in May next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charles-Town, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court House of this

R G. HITE. C. J. C.

One Dollar Reward. RAN away from the subscriber on the

JAMES BELL, bound by the Overseers of the Poor to learn

of an inch round; he has given the Lozenges the hatting business. He is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, sandy hair, stoop shouldered, and has a down look.— Had on when he eloped, a gray cloth coat, gray cassinet pantaloons, light coloured Marseilles vest, and castor hat half worn-he also took with him other clothing not recolment of four dollars within the season— Two from Mercury or any pernicious ingredient. lected. It is supposed he has made his way ment of four dollars within the season— Two from Mercury or any pernicious ingredient. lected. It is supposed he has made his way ty of excellent seasoned to the state of Kentucky. Any person who ty of excellent seasoned Seven Dollars to insure a mare in foal. - clous, that it may be used with the utmost will take up the said apprentice and return Parting with the mare or not attending re- safety, on the most delicate pregnant lady, or him to the subscriber, in Smithfield, Jefferreward, and all reasonable charges

3 All persons are forewarned from harboring or employing said apprentice.

JEREMIAH HAWKINS.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on Thursday the 25th instant, at the residence of the subscriber, near Keeptryst Furnace, Jeffer-A most valuable medicine for great and ge-eral debility, nervous disorders, loss of ap-Corn and Rye in the bushel, Horses, Milch Cows, young Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep, a Wheat Fan. Household and Kitchen Fur-An infallible remedy for sprains, bruises, the dit will be given until the first of September at which time and place terms will be made next—the purchaser giving hand and are the purchaser giving hand next—the purchaser giving bond and approved security. The sale to commence at Such I li o'clock in the forenoon, and due attendance given by the subscriber JOHN JONES.

FOR SALE, A House and Lot in Charlestown, SITUATED on the main street, next door to Major Hite's-This property has for a number of years been occupied as a store, and is well calculated for that purpose, or any other public business, being in a desirable part of the town, and not very distant from the run-The front building, which is of wood, consists of six good rooms and a pantry besides the store-Attached to this is a very comfortable family room and kitchen of brick: there is also on the premises a stable, smoke house of brick, and an excellent granary, which, with a trifling expense might be made a pleasant little tenement. It is at present in the occupancy of Dr. Griggs, to whom, those wishing to purchase, are refer-red, or to the subscriber at Harper's Ferry, who will make the terms easy and give an indisputable title.

JANE BECKHAM, Adm'trix of the estate of Ann Frame, dec'd January 27.

Lime for Sale. The subscriber has for sale 700 bushels good stone lime, which he will sell at 25 cents per bushel, by the quantity, for CASH.
SAMUEL RUSSELL.

Charlestown, March 3.

NOTICE THIS.

THE subscriber takes this mode of notice fying those persons indebted to him, that he is in want of his money, and would be glad -KNIVES, double refined CASTSTEEL if they would pay him immediately; and DRAWING KNIVES, warranted; double hopes that they will not wait to be called upon by him in person, but will attend to this notice, and bring him the money, which will be received with thankfulness, In my absence Mr. John Marshall will receive any money that may be due me.

> March 3. Wanted Immediately, AN active lad between 13 and 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the Tailoring busi-

R. WORTHINGTON.

HENRY YOUNG. Charlestown, March 3.

Garden Seeds.

The subscriber has just received an assort ment of fresh imported Garden Seeds,

consisting in part of the following: Early London Cauliflower Seed, Large late ditto. ditto: Large Asiatic ditto, Leyden or Dutch ditto. White Brocoli Purple Cape Early York Cabbage, Red Pickling do. Drum Head Early Battersea do. Late ditto, Brussels Sprouts, Large late Savoy Large Vellow do. Ruta Baga Scarlet Salmon Radish Transparent White Coss Yellow Turnip do. Red solid Celery White solid do. Onion assorted Letture do. Double Cress Lancashire Gooseberry Double Parsley Plain do. Scarzoerra and Salsafy Large Cork Asparagus Curled Kale Mangel Worzel English Peas

Together with a variety of Flower Seeds,

too numerous for insertion.
CONWAY SLOAN.

Pine Plank. THE subscribers have on hand a quanti-

Pine Plank, son county, Virginia, shall receive the above from one inch to one inch and a quarter thick, and from 12 to 18 feet in length SELBY & WYSONG. Shepherdstown, March 3.

FLAX SEED.

WE want to purchase a quantity of Flax

Humphreys & Keyes. Near the Market House.

Harper's Ferry

WILL be offered for rent, on the premises, to the highest bidder, on the 29th instant,

tracts for any of the property belonging to myself or children, will please make application on the day abovementioned.

CATHARINE WAGER, for herself and Guardian of her Children.

March 3.

AT OUR STORE, Second and common Cloth, Cassimeres and Vestings, Callicoes and Ginghams, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Domestic Cotton, stripe and plain, Bedticken, cotton, wool and worsted hose, Cambricks 4-4 and 6-4 shirting muslin, Fancy and Italian Crapes, Ladies' and Misses Morocco and Leather

Men's Coarse Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, a large assortment, With a variety of Hardware and Cutlery,

OLD WHISKEY, By the barrel, gallon or pint-Best Jamaica Spirits, Rum, &c.

China, in Sets, Cheap. A large quantity of Dining and Breakfast Plates, Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Pitchers, Mugs, &c.

All of which we will sell as low, if not lower than any of the same kind can be sold for in this part of the country. We invite all those who wish to purchase for cash, to give us a call.

CARLILE & DAVIS:

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. XI.]

[No. 572.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1819.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMERS' REPOSITORY IS TWO Donass a year, one dellar to be paid at the com- of Spain, and over a part of which territory ed it should be required " mencement, and one at the expiration of the year. | those Indians had, at least, a qualified right | In this projected expedition, it was not | uniformily experienced when disarmed and Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance—no paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the Editor, until arrearages

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. All adver-tisements sent to the office without having the number of times for which they are to be inserted, designated, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

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

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. IN SENATE-Feb. 24.

REPORT on the SEMINOLE WAR.

[CONCLUBED.] The constitution declares, Article 1, Sec. 8. "Congress shall have power to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and to make rules concerning captures on Great Britain, and the subjugation of Euland and water." Surely it was never de-rope by Bonaparte? and shall the U. States public declaration. Were this nation subsigned, by this provision, that a military offi be called upon to imitate the example, or si ject to the will of a military despot, and cer should first make war, and leave it to lently acquiesce and thereby subscribe to were there no constitutional barriers to the Congress afterwards to declare it; this doctrines and approve measures that are in inordinate exercise of military ambition, would involve an absurdity, that it is unne- direct opposition to the repeated and inva- more than this could searcely have been excessary to expose. It is sufficient to say, that riable declarations of the government, given pected. It is with pain the committee are the executive authority of the United States, to this nation and the world, through the offiand much less a subordinate officer, has no | cial medium of presidential messages and the | where the vital principles of the constitution power to change the pacific relations of the correspondence of all her public ministers, have been violated, as they conceive, it would nation. The President of the United States | and sanctioned by all her public laws on the is bound, constitutionally, to preserve the subject of neutral rights? Will it not be they have received from the Senate, and the peace of the country, until Congress declares | said that we have changed our national poliit in a state of war; he can only, while thus cy? Shall we not be addressed in the folin a state of peace, use the military forces of | lowing language, by the nations of Europe? the nation, in three specified cases, that is, "The time was, when the United States "to execute the laws of the union; to sup- were also weak, she had no navy, she had no press insurrection, and repel invasion," (see army. In those days she was a strong advoconstitution, article 1. sec. 8. also, the act for cate for neutral rights, anxious that free calling forth the militia, passed 28th Febru- ships should make free goods; that the neuary 1795.) It will not be pretended, that tral flag of the republic should protect all Spain had invaded the United States, or that sailing under it, ever protesting against, and Congress had declared war against that na- complaining of, the violation of her neutral tion, and of course the relations of peace did rights by the belligerents of Europe. But exist between the two countries, at the time | these times have passed away; the nation general Jackson took possession of the Spa- has tried her strength in battle, and found nish possessions in Florida; these facts being herself quite equal to the struggle; she has admitted, and they cannot be denied, the only question to decide is, whether the milita- crease her navy; her former weakness for- to his stock of military fame by reducing ry conduct of general Jackson, was not war gotten, her lormer precepts abandoned, and the British fortresses of Canada, and unfuriagainst Spain, and on this subject, there can feeling power and forgetting right, she walks. ing the star spangled banner of this nation be no room to doubt. The capital of a Spanish over a prostrate constitution to conquer and on the walls of Quebec. province is taken by the sword, a f rtress is subdue a miserable and feeble, though neuinvested & bombarded, lives are lost, and the tral colony, whose very weakness (pleaded place surrendered on capitulation, the terms in excuse for the aggression) should have had hoped better things of the hero of New

a conquered enemy merited," military officers and men, as well as those in the civil dethe West Indies, and a new government es- | ized world view this transaction, and if sanctablished for the conquered country If all tioned by the nation, they regret to say, counquer) would present a much stronger gainst oppression and injustice

stitute war, the committee confess them- consider it. selves utterly at a loss for its definition; or But there are still other reasons disclosed if the fact be denied, the consequence of such | and facts developed, that discover the modenial will be a proof that no war was made tives of the commanding officer more fully by the Seminole Indians on the United than those above stated. More than two States, and of course, that the invasion of months after this campaign had ended and Florida was an unauthorized act of aggres- the Semmole war was terminated, another sion on the part of the United States But expedition is planned and the land and naval the committee will pursue this subject a lit- forces of the United States ordered to exetle farther, and examine the reasons offered | cute it; which is to reduce the fortress of St by the officer commanding for taking pos | Augustine, the capital of East Florida. The session of, and occupying the Spanish for reasons offered for this measure are stated tresses, more especially Pensacola and the Ba- in his orders to general Gaines, dated Nash

rancas. Those reasons are to be found in ville, 7th August, 1818, and are as follows: "I have noted with attention Maj Twigg's . ment, and his letter to the Spanish officers letter, marked No. 5. I contemptated that | ing general of the possessions of a neighborhis numerous reports to the War Departwho commanded in the different fortresses, the agents of Spain, or the officers at fort St. and are these: That Spain had not observed | Augustine, would excite the Indians to hosher treaty stipulations with the U. States, as | tility, and furnish them with the means of | cred regard to the rights of other nations, it related to the Florida Indians, and whose | war. It will be necessary to obtain evidence | which ought never to be departed from by peaceable conduct she was bound to guar- substantiating this fact, and that the hostile the Executive of a free country. & that vigilant rantee to the United States; that she had for Indians have been fed and furnished from attention to the conduct of the officers of the nished those Indians, at war with the United | the garrison of St. Augustine This being States, with arms, ammunition, and supplies obtained, should you deem your force suffinecessary to carry on the war. Here the cient, you will proceed to take and garrison committee would observe that they are nei- fort St Augustine with American troops, ther the advocates nor the apologists of and hold the garrison prisoners until you promptly restoring St Marks and Pensaco-Spain; there can be no doubt but she had, hear from the President of the United States, la, wrested from Spain, in violation of in reign settlements. The late expedition of by the violation of her engagements, given or transport them to Cuba, as, in your judg- structions) pursued the course that the con- Gen. Jackson is the best explanation of this the United States sufficient cause of war; ment, under existing circumstances, you may stitution demanded, that all former prece event, and it has led most decisively to the but they defend the constitution, by saying | think best.

that gen Jackson had no power to declare | "Let it be remembered, that the proceed- ment gave a decided approbation. nor make the war; that neither he, nor even | ings carried on by me, or this order, is not the President of the United States, had any on the ground that we are at war with Spain: discretion or power to judge what was, or | it is on the ground of self preservation, botwas not, cause of war; this, the constitution | tomed on the broad basis of the law of nature | on the part of the commanding general, and | from nations that claimed it - The Spaniards had wisely lodged in Congress. The treaty and of nations, and justified by giving peace a departure from that mild and humane syswith Spain still existed; it was made, by the and security to our frontiers; hence, the ne tem towards prisoners which, in all other constitution, the supreme law of the land, cessity of procuring evidence of the fact of conflicts with savage or civilized nations, and had Spain violated, on her part, every the agents or officers of Spain having excited has heretofore been considered, not only hoarticle of that treaty, still the Executive of the Indian's to continue the war against us, norable to the national character, but conforcable Louisiana. In the war with Spain, the United States, who is bound to see the and that they have furnished them with the mable to the dictates of sound policy. These the British success in the West Indies gave laws "faithfully executed," must, in good means of carrying on the war? this evidence prisoners were subjects of Great Britain, faith towards Spain, have observed on our being obtained, you will (if your force is sufpart that treaty; and the obligation of pre- ficient) permit nothing to prevent you from Having left their country, and united their the English accepted what had been long deserving the peace of the nation would have, reducing fort St. Augustine, except a posiremained until the treaty should have been tive order from the Department of War.

were at war; for this purpose he was order- open a correspondence with commandant A. soners of war, they were entitled to claim ed to pursue them into the territorial limits | J. Dallas, to ensure his co-operation, provid- from the American government that protec-

of possession and property. Under these or- thought necessary or expedient to consult ders no act of aggression on the Spanish au- the Executive branch of the government; thorities could have been designed, nor can the order sent to general Gaines was perempany such acts be justified. Spain, before tory, on the discovery being made that the she could become or be made a party to this Indians had been supplied with ammunition war, must have merged her neutral charac- ; and provisions, and excited to war; the blow ter in that of the enemy, and clearly identi- was to be struck, and nothing but an express fied herself with the Seminole Indians, and, order from the Secretary of War was to preby acts of open and undisguised hositility to vent it. Long before this period, the com-General Jackson, have opposed him by physical, not moral force.

manding general had by his letters to the Secretary of War, declared the Seminole But the weakness of the Spanish authori- war at an end, and after which not a single ties is urged in justification of this outrage | new act of hostility had been committed. upon our constitution. And is the weakness | Yet, in this state of peace, is a military offiof an independent power to disparage their | cer directed to ascertain certain facts, and, neutral rights, or furnish pretences for a on such facts being substantiated, to make powerful neighbor to weaken them further by hostile aggressions? And is it thus we and amity with the United States; thus disare to be furnished, by an American officer, with a justification for the dismemberment of tive authorities of the United States, but set-Poland, the capture of the Danish fleet by | ting at naught the usages of all civilized naconstrained to make these observations; but, be criminal in them, under the instructions duty they owe the nation, to be silent. Si-

dered an acquiescence in those measures, and they fear this precedent and example may be pleaded and followed on future occasions. If these things be admitted in the south, will they not be considered as anthorized in the north? Are there not fortresses there to be won, and provinces to be conquered; and are there not Indians in that quarter likewise, and may not the officer in command find means to prove that those Indians, have been, or hereafter may be, furnished by the British with arms and munitions of war; and, if so, may he not follow the ex- remarks on the violation of the usual and achad time to strengthen her army and in- ample set in the south? And add something

lence on their part would have been consi-

We hope better things of the distinguished officers at the head of our armies, and we of which are declared "more favorable than rather constituted an appeal to a generous Orleans, but we have been disappointed; aside the sentence of the court, and substiand, if the conduct of the officers in the south | tuted for that sentence, his own arbitrary In this unfavorable light, the committee | be sanctioned and approved by the nation, partments of government; are transported to have too much reason to fear, will the civil- we are free to declare that the reduction of Quebec (where Montgomery fell, unable to nary cases considered the best security a-

these acts of hostility, combined do not con- there will be too much reason given thus to claim to public appprobation. It is necessary here to remark that a copy of the order issued by gen. Jackson to gen. Gaines, for the reduction of St Augus me, was transmitted to the Secretary of War, | victories. Such are the facts as they appear and a countermanding order promptly despatched to gen Gaines, which reached him before the mintary expedition set on foot by gen Jackson had commenced; and thus was arrested a military scheme, (as unconstitutional as it was impolitic) and which might, as stated by the Secretary of War, in his letter of the 8th day of September, 1818, have in-

volved this nation in a war with all Europe. In thus promptly prohibiting the unauthorized seizure, at the will of a commanding nation with whom the United States are at peace, the committee recognize that saarmy which is necessary to secure a due subordination of the military to the civil power.

They consider that on this occasion, the Executive of the United States has (by of a very extensive coast, but from the free-

In reviewing the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, your committee cannot but | in New England, but it afforded nothing but consider it as an unnecessary act of severity. "Orders some time since have been given to the protection of their own government, coast of North America from the Gulph of ing the Indians with arms, ammunition, and to the officer of the ordinance commanding and subjected themselves to the same treatsupplies, were so many violations of treaty at Charleston, to have in readiness a comstipulations, and might have been considered good cause of war by Congress; but of this good cause of war by Congress; but of this good cause of war by Congress; but of this good cause of war by Congress; but of this good cause of war by Congress; but of the guns pointed out. I have no doubt good cause of war by Congress; but of this good cause of the ty was pointed out; it was to subdue and punish the Seminole Indians, with whom we of the naval force on that station; you will with whom they were connected. As pri-

tion which the most savage of our foes have in our power. Humanity shudders at the idea of a cold blooded execution of prisoners disarmed, and in the power of the conquerer. Aud, although savages, who respect no laws, may, according to the strict principles of the law of nations, have their own system of cruelty inflicted on them by way of retaliation, it is believed that such a system would degrade and debase the civilized netion who could resort to it, and is not only repugnant to the mild principles of the christian religion, but a violation of those great principles of moral rectitude which austinguish the American character Retaliation in the United States has always been confined to specified acts of cruelty It is not believed that any attempt has ever been made to retaliate for charges so general as those eshibited against Arbuthnot and Ambrister, viz: "Inciting the Indians to war" During the revolutionary war, only two cases occurred of persons seized for purposes of retaliation, neither of whom was executed. The case of Asgill, seized on account of the murder of Huddy; and governor Hamilton, of Vincennes, for specific acts of cruelty also.

particularly the one at the river Raisin, no such measure as retaliation was resorted to. The principle assumed by the commanding general, that Arbuthnot and Ambrister, by uniting in war against the United States, while we were at peace with Great Britain, became outlaws and pirates, and liable to suffer death," is not recognized in any code of national law. Nothing can be found in the history of civilized nations, which recognises such a principle, except a decree of the Executive Directory of France, during their short career of folly and madness, which declares that, neutrals, found on board enemy's ships, should be considered and treated as

Hamilton was confined for a short time with

rigour, and afterwards released. During

the late war, marked with some cases of cold-

blooded massacre on the part of our enemy,

The committee forbear to make any other customed forms in the punishment and conviction of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, except that even despots claiming to exercise absolute power cannot, with propriety, violate

Having detailed a court martial, for the purpose of trying the prisoners, the commanding general, by his own authority, set will In trials involving the life of an individual, a strict adherence to form is in ordi-

A departure from these forms is calculated to inflet a wound on the national character, and tarnish the laurels so just y acquired by the commanding general by his former to the committee, and such are the views taken by them of the important subjects referred to their consideration, and, together with their report, they submit various depositions and documents, to which, and to the correspodence and documents relating to the Seminole war communicated to the Senate by the President of the United States, at the last and present session, they refer.

"See Mr. King"s letter to the Secretary of State, Vol. 10. p. —, State papers.

FLORIDA.

FROM THE ESSEX (SALEM) REGISTER. The acquisition of Florida will be important to all the southern parts of the United States, not only from its situation at the mouth of the rivers, and from the command dom it admits from all the jealousies of focountry was in the possession of Europeans a century before the arrival of our settlements a new cause of contention among colonies niards in tunn, till at last the French, abandoned to their neighbors the shores, while they extended their settlements in what they