

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1816.

[No. 407.]

A DEBTOR'S NEW-YEAR SOLILOQUY

From the Philadelphia True American. I hate thee, New-Year, harbinger of woe...

Search has the first his foot-steps homeward bent And fancy, in the future, view'd content...

When joy should beam in every face we meet And gay good nature gambol in that street...

When you're too busy—See Carter's Alley high, To aid me, I'm too busy—good bye, good bye!

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A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, at Harpers Ferry, on the 31st Dec. 1815. Jonathan Anderson, Dennis Burnes, Daniel Buckles, Edward Bote...

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, at Harpers Ferry, on the 31st Dec. 1815. Baker Walter, Brautner Frederick, Buzay Margaret, Bird Phillip, Bengar Betsy...

Trustee's Sale

By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned by P. Fairfax, bearing date upon the 30 day of November, 1813, and of record in the office of the county of Jefferson, Virginia...

NOTICE

THE subscriber informs those indebted to him that he intends to close all his book accounts up to the first day of January, 1816.

Boonsborough TURNPIKE ROAD.

THE Board of Managers for the above road having fixed on the location of the same, and having actually made a contract for paving part thereof...

A Dairy Man or Woman, WANTED.

ANY person well qualified to take charge of a dairy on a large scale, who would be willing to remove to the lower side of the Blue Ridge...

LIST OF LETTERS

In the Post-Office, Charlestown, Virginia, on the 31st December, 1815. Thomas Austin, Joseph Anderson, Mary Anderson, Jacob Allistot, Samuel Johnson...

Valuable Mill Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Mills on the Rappahannock River, in the county of Fauquier, eight miles south of the Courthouse...

Notice to the Public.

WHEREAS, there are sundry negroes, which were heretofore supposed to have been manumitted by my late brother Thomas Boydstone, dead, and whereas, it now appears...

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THE bonds and notes of the purchasers at the sale of the estate of Samuel Roberts, deceased, have become due, and prompt payment is expected...

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Negro Woman for Sale.

I will sell for cash, a negro woman, about 53, and her child, a boy, about 4 years of age. They can be seen at Mrs. Seel's, at Harpers Ferry...

Hardware & Cutlery.

John Carlile, & Co. Have on hand a good assortment of Knives and Forks, Pen Knives and Razors, Hand saws, Hand saw and other Files...

CHEAP WOOLLEN GOODS,

CONSISTING OF Superfine and common Cloths, Double and single mill'd Cassimers, Stockings, Imperial Cords and Cast-nets...

Notice to the Public.

THE subscribers will receive in exchange Wheat for Flour, at the mill formerly occupied by William Grove...

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CATHOLIC PETITION.

To the Honorable the House of Commons in Parliament assembled.

"We, the Roman Catholic people of Ireland, again approach the legislature with a statement of grievances under which we labor, and of which we most respectfully, but, at the same time, most firmly solicit effectual redress."

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THE MINT ESTABLISHMENT.

Report of the Director to the President of the United States.

THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, January 1, 1816.

Sir—I have the honor, at this time, of laying before you, a report of the operations of the Mint, during the last year.

From the statement of the treasurer, heretofore transmitted, it will appear, that during that period there have been struck at the mint—

Gold coins, 635 pieces, amounting to 3,175 dollars;

Silver coins, 69,232 pieces, amounting to 17,308 dollars; making in the whole 69,867 pieces, amounting to 20,483 dollars.

The high price of gold and silver bullion, for some time past, in the current paper money of the country, has prevented, and, as long as this shall continue to be the case, must necessarily prevent deposits of these metals being made for coinage, to any considerable amount.

But a fresh supply of copper having lately been received at the mint, we have again resumed the coinage of cents; and it is believed that we shall, in the course of the year, should no failure in the expected supply of copper take place, be fully able to coin fifty tons weight, amounting to nearly 47,000 dollars; and that, with a regular supply of copper, which can readily be procured, on terms highly advantageous to government, we can continue to coin fifty tons per annum, as long as it may be judged expedient.

The circulation of these copper coins, and of those heretofore issued from the mint, (amounting to 251,616 dollars,) and which

KOSCIUSKO.

From M. H. M. Williams's Narrative of Events in France, forming part of the advanced guard of the Russian army, after expelling the French from Troyes, marched upon Fontainebleau. The troops were foraging in a neighboring village, and were about to commit disorders, which would have caused considerable loss to the proprietors without benefit to themselves; such as piercing the banks, or forcing the sluices of some

FOR SALE.

A handsome new Chapeau and a silver mounted Sword. Enquire of the Printer. Dec. 21.



must be still nearly all in the country, would, it is presumed, soon supply in a great measure, the place of the small silver coins, which have now almost totally disappeared.

I have the honor to be, sir,  
With the greatest respect and esteem,  
Your most obedient servant,  
R. PATTERSON.

JAMES MADISON,  
President of the United States.

### THE WAYS AND MEANS.

Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, in the House of Representatives, to whom was committed so much of the President's Message as relates to revenue. January 9, 1816.—Read and committed to a committee of the whole House.

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom have been committed that part of the President's message which relates to the revenue, and the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, excepting that part which relates to the establishment of a bank, ask leave to explain the general views which have induced them to submit to the House the propositions with which they shall conclude their report.

"The arrangement of the finances with a view to receipts and expenditures of a permanent peace establishment," has been the first subject after providing for the deficiency in the appropriations of 1815, which has engaged the attention of the committee. Whilst they recognize, with unmix'd satisfaction, "that improvement in the condition of the public revenue, which will allow an immediate alleviation of the burthens imposed by the necessities of the war," they well know that such an alleviation can only be expected and wished to an extent "which shall leave to the government the means of maintaining its faith, inviolate, and of prosecuting successfully the measures of a liberal" and provident policy.

In forming an opinion upon the expenditures of a permanent peace establishment, they have supposed it right that their attention should be directed, not only to the resources of the United States, but to the condition of other powers. In the perplexed system of European policy, the United States can have no disposition to interfere; but their conduct must necessarily be affected by views connected with the military or financial resources of those states with which their relations are most interesting. It is impossible not to see that Europe is more military than ever, and that, accustomed by twenty years of war to exertions that were once thought impracticable, her governments have acquired a power which makes preparation more difficult and more necessary, on the part of every state exposed to the chance of their hostility. It must be doubtful what precise increase of expenditure these considerations of foreign policy or views of internal improvement may induce congress eventually to authorize; but even the measures now before them appear to require a considerable addition to the estimates of the annual peace expenditure.

The only preparation the dangers of foreign aggression, which it falls within the duties of the Committee of Ways and Means to recommend, is that of a revenue; which, in supplying the wants of the government, shall not burthen unnecessarily the industry of the citizen; which shall be capable of repaying, by an expansion of the powers of some of its parts, the injuries which war may inflict in others; and above all, shall be disencumbered from debt as soon as the resources of the country and the conditions of its contracts will permit. Public debts have indeed sometimes been considered as giving stability and order to a state, but the committee can never believe that a government which secures every civil and political right to the great body of the people, can want that security which would be afforded by the distribution of any amount of annual interest upon its debt, which to be received by the few must be paid by the many. It may be true, that a public debt only makes a different distribution of the income of society, but it pays the stockholder what should be reserved for supporting the seaman and the soldier. That government indeed does well, which, when forced into war, brings into the contest every resource which credit or revenue can furnish; but it neglects one of its first duties, when it allows the season of peace to pass away without an adequate provision for removing every incumbrance upon its effective revenue. The committee accordingly consider it as an indispensable requisite in any arrangement of revenue and expenditure in peace, that it shall provide for the rapid extinguishment of the public debt.

To attain this object, a considerable revenue will be required. In selecting the taxes which should compose it, the duties upon imported articles may be expected to furnish the principal supply. Cheap and easy in their collection, paid like all indirect taxes, when it is convenient to pay them, they will be found, under a system of prudent moderation, to discourage no branch of national industry. Duties, indeed, either upon importation or exportation, seem to be the natural resource of countries thinly peopled; which, exporting a large amount of their agricultural productions, receive in return the manufactures of older states. The distance, too, of the states from which our imports are made, renders it more difficult to evade the payment of duties here than in countries which are separated from active and enterprising neighbors by a river or a

conventional line. But as our agriculture obtains markets at home, as wealth spreads its favor inland countries, where commerce can but imperfectly follow, our imports as well as our exports, must bear a continual lessening proportion to the wealth of the country.

And even now, while the principal source of ordinary revenue in peace must be furnished by the customs, it is probable that they could not be continued or increased to an amount which in the event and reimbursement of our debt and the provisions for our security require, without incurring too far the temptation to illicit importation. The objections too, to an entire reliance upon them, have been too fully developed by recent experience to allow the committee to recommend that they should constitute the whole income of the country. The liberal provision which they are capable of making in peace, disappears in the moment when war requires larger contributions. The government which is left at such a time to explore new systems of internal taxation, to discover and draw into the public service the men who are capable of filling the different departments of the revenue, is reduced to a condition in which the zeal and bravery and resources of the nation can produce their natural effects but imperfectly. The committee therefore concur fully with the Secretary of the Treasury in the opinion which he has expressed, "that the establishment of a revenue system, which shall not be exclusively dependent upon the supplies of foreign commerce, appears, at this juncture, to claim particular attention."

As a result of these general views, the committee, with deference to the house, recommend the adoption of the plan of revenue contained in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, with the exception of that part of it which proposes to continue the additional duties upon postage, and to repeal the additional duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandise imposed by the act of December, 1814. The communication of intelligence between the different parts of the country appears to the committee to be the just policy of our government to facilitate and encourage; and although it might have been right to exact a revenue from it, under circumstances which made it necessary to apply every resource to the defence of the state, the present situation of the Treasury may well allow of its repeal. The duties on licenses to retailers admit, in the opinion of the committee, of a modification, which, by proportioning the price of the license in some degree to the productive as the new rates, and less oppressive than the old one. But as such a modification could only apply to licenses for 1817, the committee propose to make it the subject of a future report.

The permanent laws now in force may be expected, after the expiration of temporary duties, to produce a net annual revenue of \$25,278,810.

The direct tax, a net amount of	5,600,000
The sale of public lands,	1,000,000
Licenses to distillers, gross amount,	1,800,000
Carriages,	175,000
Licenses to retailers,	900,000
Auctions,	400,000
	2,675,000
Duties on furniture and watches,	300,000
On manufactures,	1,311,000
Excise on distilled spirits,	2,500,000
	4,111,000
Postage,	300,000
Customs,	12,000,000
	25,278,810

Such is the estimate of the annual revenue which by law is declared to be pledged to provide for the payment of the expenses of government, for the punctual payment of the public debt, and for creating an adequate sinking fund. If the recommendation contained in the report of the Secretary, with the modifications proposed by the committee, shall be carried into effect, there will be deducted from this revenue of \$25,278,810

The net amount of duties on furniture and watches, on manufactures and distilled spirits,	3,864,340
The postage duty,	300,000
And from the net product of the land tax	2,900,000
	7,064,340
But there will be added to the revenue:	
By the additional duty on stills,	1,200,000
The duty on stamps,	400,000
On refined sugar,	150,000
On salt,	500,000
	2,250,000
Net amount,	2,115,000
By an addition to the customs equal to the product of an average addition of 42 per cent. to the rates of postage duty,	5,040,000
	7,155,000
Making the excess of revenue added, above that deducted,	90,660

And the annual revenue, 25,369,500  
In the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which has been referred to the committee—  
The amount of the annual civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expenses is estimated at \$1,800,000

The annual military expenses, at 5,112,159  
The annual naval expense, at 2,716,310  
The interest on the funded debt, at about 6,150,000  
\$15,778,669

To this estimate of annual expenditure might be added the amount of about \$1,850,000, appropriated to the payment of the principal of the public debt; which, with the \$6,150,000 applicable to the payment of the interest, constitutes the sinking fund of \$8,000,000. But perhaps an easier view of the subject may be afforded by stating separately the whole sum which it is proposed to apply to the payment of the principal of the public debt; exclusively of the interest.

If the annual revenue, under the law proposed, be \$25,369,500, and the ordinary annual expense be \$15,778,669, there will be a balance of \$9,590,831, which may be applied, as Congress shall direct, to national defence, to internal improvement, and to the extinguishment of the public debt. The considerations which have been already adverted to as enjoining the policy of providing for the extinguishment of the public debt as soon as the resources of the country and the conditions of its contracts will permit, induce the committee to propose that to that object may be annually appropriated seven millions, after 1815; which, added to the sum appropriated to the payment of interest, will form a sinking fund of \$13,150,000, and extinguish the public debt in less than twelve years. This appropriation would still leave an excess of annual revenue above the estimates of ordinary expenditure furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury of upwards of two millions and a half, to be applied to any other branch of the public service.

The committee have confined their observations to the receipts and expenditures of a permanent peace establishment. The modification of the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury which they have proposed, will produce too small an effect upon the receipts of 1817 to require a distinct exposition of them, and the deficiency in the receipts of 1816, (which is suggested in the treasury report,) cannot disturb the calculations which have been submitted of the receipts and expenditures of succeeding years, since the estimated deficiency is less than seven millions, and the outstanding revenue on the 1st of January, 1817, will be about twenty millions. If, however, the demands upon the treasury in 1817, in consequence of Congress assuming the payment of expenses incurred during war, which it has not yet sanctioned, or from any other cause shall be increased beyond the present estimates or beyond an amount for which the unappropriated revenue may be charged, the sinking fund may be charged for the year 1817 with the payment of the treasury notes which may be issued under the laws now in force. In preventing an addition of new funded debt, it will perform its office as usefully as in extinguishing the old debt.

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to continue in force, until the 30th day of June next, and until an act shall be passed establishing a new tariff of duties, the act entitled "an act for imposing additional duties upon all goods, wares, and merchandize imported from any foreign port or place, and for other purposes," passed on the 1st of July, 1812.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient to continue in force the act entitled "an act laying a duty on imported salt; granting a bounty on pickled fish exported, and allowances to certain vessels employed in the fisheries," passed on the 29th July, 1813.

3. Resolved, That it is expedient to continue in force the act entitled "an act laying duties on sugar refined within the United States," passed on the 24th July, 1813.

4. Resolved, That it is expedient to continue in force the act entitled "an act laying duties on notes of banks, bankers, and certain companies; on notes, bonds, and obligations discounted by banks, bankers, and certain companies; and on bills of exchange of certain descriptions; passed on the 3d of August, 1813;—and also the act supplementary thereto, passed on the 10th day of December, 1814.

5. Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal from the day of next, so much of the act entitled "an act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government, and maintaining the public credit, by duties on sales at auction, and on licenses to retail wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandize, and for increasing the rates of postage," passed on the 23d of December, 1814, as imposes additional duties on postage.

6. Resolved, That it is expedient so to amend the act entitled "an act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government, and maintaining the public credit, by laying a direct tax upon the United States, and to provide for assessing and collecting the same," passed on the 9th January, 1815, as to reduce the direct tax to be levied for the year 1816, and succeeding years, to three millions; and also so to amend the act entitled "an act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit by laying a direct tax upon the District of Columbia," passed on the 27th of February, 1815, as to reduce the direct tax to be levied therein, annually, to 9999 20/100.

7. Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal the act entitled "an act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government, and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on spirits distilled within the United States and Territories thereof, and by amending the act laying duties on licenses to distillers of spirituous

liquors," passed on the 21st of December, 1814; excepting only the 16th, 18th, 19th and 21st sections thereof, from and after the 1st day of April next, and from the same day to add 100 per cent. to the amount of the duty which all stills now subject to duty are liable to pay.

8. Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal from and after the 18th day of April next the act entitled "an act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on various goods, wares, and merchandize, manufactured within the United States," passed on the 18th of January, 1815, and also the act entitled "an act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying a duty on gold, silver, and plated ware, and jewelry, and paste work, manufactured within the U. States," passed on the 27th of February, 1815, from the same day.

9. Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal the act entitled "an act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on household furniture, and on gold and silver watches," passed on the 28th of January 1815.

10. Resolved, That it is expedient so to amend the rates of duties upon imported articles, after the 30th of June next, as that they shall be estimated to produce an amount equal to that which would be produced by an average addition of 42 per cent. to the permanent rates of duties.

11. Resolved, That the deficiency arising from the reduction or abolition of any of the duties heretofore pledged by law for the support of the public debt, and the establishment of a sinking fund, shall be supplied by appropriating to those objects, a sufficient amount from the product of the taxes or duties proposed to be continued or increased.

12. Resolved, That it is expedient that from and after the year 1816, an addition shall be made to the sum of 9,000,000 of dollars, now annually appropriated for the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt, so as to make the whole sum to be appropriated annually to that purpose, 13,500,000 dollars.

### THE BANK OF VIRGINIA CLOSED.

From the Richmond Enquirer, of Jan. 14.

### A NEW CASE—to us.

A case has taken place in this City, which has excited much curiosity, and is calculated to produce much interest throughout the Union.

Some time past, Mr. George Fisher of this City, called upon the Bank of Virginia for the payment of ten of its notes of one hundred dollars each, in specie. The Bank declined payment.—Mr. F. wished at that time to sue for the same—but it seems there was no one at the bar who was willing to conduct the suit. In November last the subject was again taken up—and Mr. Fisher took out of the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of Law for this County, a summons against the President and Directors of the Bank of Virginia, on an action for ten notes of \$100 each. The Bank did not appear at the rule-day on the 16th of the last month.

Mr. Fisher's Counsel, upon this, took out a Distringas, a process under the Common Law to reach a corporate body. The Bank was apprised of this step, and took counsel upon it. Mr. Prosser, the Sheriff of the County, waited upon the President, and informed him of his intention to serve the Distringas on the 15th inst. being the day immediately before the rule day. This day was selected, that the operation might fall upon the bank as lightly as possible. The President of the Bank shewed him the opinion of his counsel; in which we understand, it is advised, that upon a Distringas the officer may take enough to cover the charges of the suit in the first instance, and double and treble and so on, after each rule day, upon the banks refusing to enter its appearance.

Yesterday, Mr. P. waited on the bank to serve the process, which was in the following style:

The Commonwealth of Virginia to the Sheriff of Henrico County, Greeting.

WHEREAS George Fisher hath lately in our Superior Court of Law for the said County, instituted a certain action of debt against the President, Directors, & Co. of the Bank of Virginia; and the defendants have been summoned to answer in the said action, as by your return, fully appears; yet the said defendants have hitherto neglected so to do, and as appears, manifestly contemn: Therefore, we command you that you distrain the said President, Directors, & Co.—by all their lands and chattels within your bailiwick, so that neither they nor any one through them may lay hands on the same until you shall receive from us another command thereupon, and that of the issues and profits thereof, you answer to us so that the said President, Directors, & Co. appear at the Clerk's office of our said Superior Court of Law for Henrico County at the Rules to be holden for the said Court, on the 16th day of January next, to answer the said Geo. Fisher of a plea that they tender to him one hundred dollars, which they owe him and justly demand, as he saith, and to the damage of the said George Fisher twenty dollars, and to hear thereof judgment of their many defaults; and further to do and receive what our said Court shall in this part consider and have then their writ.—Witness John Robinson, Clerk of our said Court.

Superior Court, at Richmond, the 8th day of December, 1815, in the 40th year of our Independence.  
J. ROBINSON.

The Sheriff was charged with ten copies of this process, corresponding with the number of suits.

Dr. Brockenbrough, the President, refused to obey the process peaceably.—The Sheriff then called on the bye standers as *Passes Comitatus*, among others who were accidentally present, were Mr. John Marshall, Mr. Pittly present, were Mr. John Marshall, Mr. P. V. Daniel, Mr. Poitiani, Mr. S. Payne, &c. &c. The President tendered several *Bank* in gold to cover the costs.—The Sheriff refused to accept them—on which the President was led by the arm, without any further opposition, out of the door of the bank. The books were closed—the key of the vault was put into the hands of the Cashier.—Mr. Prosser closed the door of the bank and put the key into his pocket. The Farmers' Bank were so accommodating yesterday, as to take up all the cheques, which were drawn on the Virginia Bank.—It unfortunately happens by the way, that yesterday was the first day for paying out the last half-year's dividends of the institution.

One fact more.—The Bank immediately took out a writ against Mr. Fisher for \$1,000 damages, which was served by Mr. Prosser—and the same process, it is understood, has gone forth against himself.

Whether the Bank will or not make its appearance at the Rules this day, and thus relieve itself from the Distringas, which interrupts its proceedings, it is not for us to say—if it does, the great point in dispute may come to issue at the next spring term.—If it does not, it is not competent for us to conjecture the course of proceeding.

On the point of law, we say nothing.—But we are perfectly satisfied, that the Banks are under the clearest conviction that they cannot venture to resume their specie payments without a concert with the principal banks in the Northern towns. Against this opinion, we have to-day given place to an ingenious Essay from a "Merchant," written as we are satisfied, with no sort of bearing upon the pending prosecution. As Sir Roger de Coverley says, "much may be said on both sides."

### THE BANK OF VIRGINIA.

Was shut on Tuesday—but is again open. In the course of that day, (being the first day of the rules), Mr. Prosser returned the Distringas into the Clerk's Office, with this endorsement:

"In pursuance of the within Distringas, I have directed, I have distrained the Banking house of the said Bank of Virginia, I locked the doors of the same, and have the key in my possession—being all the property known to me, belonging to the said Bank within my bailiwick—and no issues have accrued therefrom."  
January 15, 1816.

### NEW-YORK, JAN. 13.

The U. States frigate JAVVA, of 44 guns, Commodore Perry, arrived in this harbor on Sunday morning last, 19 hours from New-York. On Monday she fired a salute, which was returned from Fort Wolcott. The Javva, we understand, will sail in a few days from this port, for the Mediterranean.

### NEW-YORK, JAN. 16.

Union Bank, Jan. 16. 1816.  
Notice is hereby given, that on and after the 1st February next, all notes of the Union Bank, and all deposits which were in the Bank on the first day of September, 1814; (being the day on which specie payments were suspended), and shall have remained undrawn on the first day of February next, will be paid at the Bank in GOLD or SILVER COIN, on demand.

The Bank will continue to receive (as heretofore) in payment and on deposit, the notes of the incorporated Banks in the city of New-York, and the notes of such other incorporated Banks as may be current at Banks in this city; and all drafts made on such deposits, or on deposits made since the first day of September, 1814, will be paid in like Current Bank Notes.

The Bank will also receive on deposit GOLD and SILVER COIN, and place the same to the credit of the depositor in account separate from his current Bank Note account; and all drafts made on such deposits will be paid in SPECIE, or in Notes of this Bank, at the option of the applicant.

### LATEST FROM GIBRALTAR.

We are indebted to a very respectable Mercantile House, for the following intelligence received this morning, by the ship *Othello* from Gibraltar.

### CONSULATE OF THE U. STATES.

GIBRALTAR, NOV. 25, 1815.

The brig Commerce, Capt. Riley, of N. York, was wrecked on Cape Bajados on or about the 10th of October last, on her passage from this place to the Cape de Verdes; vessel and cargo totally lost. Capt. Riley, and crew made slaves of by the Moors. The captain and four men were brought within four days journey of Magadore; the remainder of the crew were marched into the interior; the necessary measures were making at Magadore for their ransom, the terms \$920 and two double barreled muskets for five.

The above is an extract of a letter from the U. S. agent at Magadore, Mr. Simpson, our consul at Tangiers. Mr. Simpson has taken means to effect the ransom of the five

### THE REPOSITORY.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25.

We received nothing from Richmond by the last mail, on the subject of the new banks. The bill "to create a Fund for Internal Improvement," corresponding with the Report on that subject, has passed the House of Delegates, 109 to 51.

In the Senate of the U. States, the bill for creating the office of *Admiral*, in the Navy, was read a third time, passed and sent to the House of Representatives.

The Senate have rejected the bill from the House of Representatives for carrying the treaty of commerce with Great Britain into effect.

The following appointments have been recently made by the President of the U. S. with the consent of the Senate.

PETER B. PORTER, of New York, to be Commissioner of the United States to carry into effect the 6th and 7th articles of the treaty of peace with Great Britain.

JOHN HOLMES, of Massachusetts, to be the Commissioner of the United States under the 4th article of the treaty of peace with Great Britain.

WILLIAM PORTER, of Massachusetts, to be Consul of the United States at Palermo. [Nat. Int.]

### FROM THE PITTSBURGH MERCURY.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 2d, 1816.

Mr. Snowden, Lately, CONKING has been, through the medium of your paper, to contradict a publication in which his name is made use of, relative to an action between a British frigate and the United States sloop of war *Wasp*; and authorizes you to state, that the report of his having had a conversation with a British lieutenant on the subject, is entirely unfounded.

### From the (Paris) Western Citizen.

Salt water, has lately been found by digging on the waters of Slate, 3 miles from Mount Sterling, the strongest ever known in the western country. It is said that salt put into it will not dissolve, and that between 40 and 50 gallons of the water will make a bushel of salt. We have obtained this information from respectable authority, and believe it to be correct. If this water should continue as strong as at present, in large quantities, it will be of great importance to this part of the country.

### NEW-YORK, JAN. 13.

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The above is an extract of a letter from the U. S. agent at Magadore, Mr. Simpson, our consul at Tangiers. Mr. Simpson has taken means to effect the ransom of the five

persons who are detained near Magadore.— For the Consul,  
Wm. B. JACKSON, Vice Consul.

### New-York, Jan. 18.—noon.

### LATEST FROM FRANCE.

A passenger in the fast-sailing brig *Tom Hazard*, capt. Southerland, states, that information was received at Nantz, that a treaty had been made, without success, to liberate Marshal Ney. A number of officers of distinction presented to the governor of the prison an order in the name of the King, for the immediate release of the Marshal; but the governor, suspecting the order to have been forged, detained the officers until he ascertained the fact, and received an order for their imprisonment. It was said the king had ordered a large military force into Paris, to guard against the rising of the people. The number of allied troops in Paris, at the last accounts, was said to be about 15,000.

By the *Tom Hazard*, and ship *Tontine*, Paris papers to the 29th November, and Nantz to the 3d of December, were received. They contain the Treaty between France and the Allied Powers.

On the 24th orders and instructions were issued from the war offices to the commissaries charged with delivering of the strong places to the allied powers, by virtue of the treaty signed the 20th Nov.

The revolutionists of Brazil have been secured by a foreign power. At Buenos Ayres provisions are scarce, and in consequence very dear; beef costs a piaster per pound.

Great preparations are making at Rome, to receive the Emperor of Austria. The Duke of Richelieu has declared to the two houses that the treaty between France and the Allied Powers did not contain any secret article.

Letters from Basle, state that the demolition of Luningen is nearly finished. It is said that M. Labouchere, one of the partners of the house of Hope & Co. has arrived in Paris, to treat there, with the French government, about making the necessary advances, for the payment of the 700 millions, which France is to advance to the allies. Messrs. Baring, Hope, Belkneau, and the principal bankers in London will take part in this negotiation.

It has been remarked that women compose the principal part of the tumultuous assemblage, which at Nismes, on the 12th inst. interrupted the free exercise of the Protestant worship.

The Jews of Germany have appointed deputies, charged, with claiming on their behalf, from the Diet, which is about opening at Frankfurt, an equality of rights with the other citizens.

### SALEM, JAN. 16.

### LATE ARRIVAL FROM FRANCE.

Yesterday arrived at this port the ship *May Ann*, in 36 days from Havre de Grace. The politeness of Mr. Thomdike Proctor, possessor, we are indebted for a series of Paris papers to Dec. 5, from which we have made the translations below.

Mr. Proctor states that tranquility prevailed in France (which indeed is indicated by the complexion of the papers); that the trial of Marshal Ney was still depending.

### TRANSLATIONS.

### TRIAL OF MARSHAL NEY.

Paris, Dec. 5.  
Note. Marshal Ney was this morning at eight o'clock, removed under a numerous escort to the Luxembourg. All the posts of this palace are occupied by the various corps of guards. The gardens are not to be opened till after the trial. Thirty witnesses on one side and the other are still to be examined.—The process will be conducted in public, daily, from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. and will probably end to-morrow so'night.

### HOUSE OF PEERS.

At first the defendants and counsel of the accused produced a memoir, in which they ask in his favour the capitulation of July 3, and the treaty of Nov. 20, which promised oblivion of the past, and no scrutiny of the conduct of any one in military or civil employment. The next important evidence was M. the general count of Bourmont, who stated that he had already made deposition at Lille, but that sympathy for heroes in misfortune induced him to reply to the interrogatory; he since knew that M. Ney stated that he approved his proclamation. (This touching M. de Bourmont, demanded more minute explanation; it is his own fault.)

March 14, Baron Capet told me (said he) that several regiments have proved false to their oaths. We were with the Marshal, who appeared to be disturbed at the news, and said that the arrival of Bonaparte was calculated to overthrow all combinations.—We separated, and I presently returned to him. He said to me, ah! my dear general, you have seen Bonaparte's proclamations, what a rap! things go badly, my dear general. How shall we fight? The troops are scattered by regiments all over France. Go, Lacour entered. Said the Marshal, ah! I glad to see you: I was telling the Count de B. that all the troops are disposed in such manner as to come over to the emperor; the King ought to have quitted Paris, and emigrated. Now, what we have to do is to rejoin Bonaparte.—By no means, answered Gen. Lecourbe, I have no reason for rallying

round that scoundrel: the King has never done me wrong, but he, nothing else; besides, I have a sense of honor, added Gen. Lecourbe. "So have I, said the Marshal, and on that account I wish to rejoin Bonaparte; I will have no more humiliation! I will no longer behold my wife returning every day with tears in her eyes at the insults that are heaped upon her.—You, General Lecourbe, have had reason to complain of the Emperor, but I am sure he will treat you wonderfully.

After half an hour of conversation, he took up a writing (the famous proclamation) and said—"This is to be read to the troops. We tried to dissuade him by all possible means; but,



FROM THE GERMAN OF DUNKER.

I found the warrior on the plain, His eye was fixed, his hand was chill, Still bore his breast the life-blood's stain, The blood was on his helmet still. He died, as hearts like his should die, In the hot clasp of victory!

The eye was fixed, but in its gaze Look'd the high soul; the crimson'd brow Was cold, but life's departing rays Had lit it with a warrior's glow. The soul that from that turf had flown Would not have sought a prouder throne.

I saw the lover's living shade Shivering in summer's rosiest gale, The look of woe, the cheek decay'd, The eye's dark brilliance sunk and pale. Rather than drag that life of pain, Give me the sword, the stric, the plain!

LONDON, OCT. 24.

BRITISH SOLDIER.

The following letter, never before published, may be depended on as genuine, having been procured from the mother of the writer, residing at Keshwick. For the amusement of our readers, we have thought it best to leave the orthography, punctuation, &c. in their original state.

Paris in France 5d Sept. 1815.

DEAR MOTHER & SISTER,

I have taken the opportunity of writing these lines to you hoping it will find you in good health as it now leaves me at this present thank be to God for it, I am very sorry I did not answer your last letter as I had not opportunity for we was very busy fighting the french a long time every day in the Mountains in Spain and I always had good luck till one day I received two Balls one hit me right on my breast plate and knocked me down and as soon as I got my wind again I fired about ten rounds more and then another hit me through my hip which was bad along time and one came through my Haversack and another through my trowsers and shirt and that same night was very wet and no fire could be lighted and it was very cold on the Mountains but the Doctor was very good to me, and after that we drove the french into there own country and made them beg for peace and then we went into America into upper Kanndy where we had all the fighting with the Yankes till we got a peace of them seven hundred miles up the Country know is I of the 7 wonders of the world, and there my Captain was so kind to give me a pass without date I worked for a large farmer all winter and had plenty of vittles and a good bed fit for any gentleman and the Ridgmen was then lying in Barns and when the men had to get up there had was froze to their heads and they could not pull the Blankets from the floor and I thote myself well off and this same farmer bid one hundred Dollars for my discharge and then we returned to Spthead and was 6 weeks on the Water which is 4 thousand 5 Miles and is cold for good passage and we could not get a shore afar all this for we was ordered to french flanders and at last we have got to Paris and is in the Buss de bulding near to it which is a very fine place like a grove for a grate way, and the french is very civil funny fellows to us now cause they know we can defend ourselves and they do not seem to care for nothing but to get our money which there is plenty way to spend and there is shows and Mounty banks every night and sundays and all and there is no Justes ses or Methodys to stop them and there is all sorts of sights and Castle fair is nothing to it and we are now agn commanded by the brave Duke Wellington that always conqurs—and there is soldiers of all sorts here past all telling Rushons, Prushons and Austroens and Jarman of all kinds, and the Rushons are very good natur'd—excuses, and will do any thing for an English man and say there prayers every Morning and night and will fight their enemies for ever for the Emperen and the Virgin Marye the same as we do for King George and old England, and the Prushons is very quiet men and smokes all day long and the Austroens is fine tall fellows and the foot is drest as handsome as our Horse officers, and all our Officers is very good Gentlemen and we think to stay in france two Years and I am very contented, dear Mother I wish it was not so far or you and Bet could come for I have saved some Money and I larn't a littel french in Kanndy but it is not the same sort that is here, give my kind love to all enquiring friends and pray God bless you all from your loving Son till death.

Essential requisites for going to law— which if people adhered to they would not go so often. "A lady asked an uncle who had been an attorney, but had left off business, what were the requisites for going to law! to which he replied:—Why nice it depends on a number of circumstances. In the first place you must have a good cause—Secondly a good attorney—Thirdly a good counsel—Fourthly a good evidence—Fifthly a good jury—Sixthly a good judge—and lastly, good luck!

RATS.—For their destruction, cut a piece of sponge into small pieces, damp them a little in amised, then dip them in some melted dripping or fat. Lay them in the places infested, and it will be found equal to the most expensive or troublesome preparation.

TO FARMERS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has commenced the BLACK-SMITH'S BUSINESS, at the well known stand at Miller's Run, between Shepherd's Town and Charles Town. He wishes to inform the inhabitants between both places that they will be punctually attended to, without the necessity of going further. He flatters himself that his work will be turned off in the neatest manner, and on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in this County.—It is deemed unnecessary to state every article that he will have on hand for sale, in his line of business, as every article in that way will be found complicated at his shop.

William Butts.

January 15.

Trustee's Sale.

WILL be sold, on Saturday the third of February next, at the house of Anthony Kerney, in the county of Jefferson, the following property, viz. one old wagon and geers, one grey mare, one brown mare, and a clock—said property having been conveyed to the undersigned in trust by Michael Showman to secure a debt due David Showman. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

VINCENT MOORE.

January 15.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ALTHOUGH the Trustees of the Winchester Academy have a high respect for the talents and learning of the gentleman, who has so long presided over the studies of the pupils in that seminary,—yet they are sensible that it is not possible for one man to give due attention to all the scholars, and teach, with advantage, the various branches of science intended to be learned therein.

Deeply impressed with this conviction, they have been for some time anxiously looking out for a proper person, to unite with Mr. Heterick, in the arduous task of performing, with skill and assiduity, the various duties which devolve upon those, who charge themselves with the care and education of youth: and they trust, and confidently believe, that in Colonel Augustine Smith they have at length found that person.

The scientific acquirements of that gentleman cannot be questioned. He is a young man of high standing; in morals pure, irreligious pious, in manners mild, uniform and firm. And the Trustees do think that they can, with the utmost truth and propriety, recommend him to the parents and guardians of young gentlemen, as one, to whose capacity, zeal, industry and example, they may, with safety, confide the education and morals of those under their care.

The Trustees are also preparing a mild, but wholesome system of government and discipline for the Academy; calculated, as they believe, to cherish and fix the attention of the pupils upon their studies, whilst at the same time it will greatly tend to secure and improve their morals.

When those advantages are combined with the salubrity of our climate, the great abundance at this place, of every thing necessary for the comfort and accommodation of young gentlemen; the ease and cheapness with which they can be obtained, and the generally correct and exemplary deportment of its inhabitants, they cannot but flatter themselves that this seminary will receive the patronage and protection of an enlightened and virtuous public; more especially of those parents and guardians who reside in its vicinity, to whom it must be a great consolation to have their children educated, by persons in their own neighborhood; with whose characters they are acquainted, and whose capacity and conduct they can, at any time inspect for themselves.

Under the auspices of those two gentlemen (Mr. Heterick and Col. Smith) will be taught, English Grammar, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, with the use of the Globes; the French, Latin, and Greek languages; Surveying, with the higher branches of Mathematics, and natural and moral Philosophy.

Robert White, Alexander Balmain, Cornelius Baldwin, Hugh Holmes, James Marshall, Henry St. G. Tucker, Dabney Carr, William Davison, Daniel Lee.

January 11.

Negro Woman for Sale.

I will sell for cash, a negro woman, about 33, and her child, a boy, about 4 years of age. They can be seen at Mrs. Soeliga's, at Harper's Ferry, near which place I would prefer a purchaser. Richard Duffield, Esq. is authorised to contract for them.

JOHN STROTHER.

Martinsburg, Dec. 12.

To the Public.

THE subscribers will receive in exchange Wheat for Flour, at the mill formerly occupied by William Grove—they will also give the highest price for wheat, and will grind wheat upon better terms than any other mill in the neighborhood.

George Slusser, John Ager.

December 28.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned by F. Fairfax, bearing date upon the 3d day of November, 1813, and of record in the office of the county court of Jefferson, Virginia, he will proceed to sell before the door of Robert Fulton's tavern, in Charlottesville, in said county, upon the 3d day of February next, to the highest bidder for ready money, a tract of land, lying in the said county of Jefferson, containing by estimation ONE THOUSAND ACRES, known by the name of the Shanon Hill Tract. Said Land having been conveyed to the undersigned in trust to indemnify Gibbs Gibbs, as security for the said Fairfax.

The land will be sold subject to the several incumbrances upon it, and such title made to the purchaser as is vested in the Trustee.

Dec. 14.

TH. GRIGGS, Jr.

Valuable Mill Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Mills on the Rappahannock River, in the county of Fauquier, eight miles south of the Court House, fifty three from Alexandria, and thirty three from Falmouth and Fredericksburgh. The improvements consist of a new Mill House, about thirty feet square, with two pair of five feet stones, and all the necessary machinery for manufacturing flour—an excellent new Saw Mill, and a large stone Mill House, at present out of repair. There are FIFTY ACRES of LAND attached to the Mills, but any further quantity desired might be had with them on either side of the river. 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