[From the Philadelphia True American. I hate thee, New-Year, harbinger of woe To a poor mortal, when his purse runs low! See in thy train what hideous imps appear, What sounds uncourteous break upon the

Sounds that with misery will the stout heart "A happy New-Year-here, sir, is your

Scarce has the first his foot-steps homeward

And fancy, in the future, view'd content, Ere comes a second-tis my Tailor's boy-The spell is broken; vanish'd is my joy !-Instead of castles of a sunbeam raised, From which around the I in rapture gaz'd, I find, dread sight; 'tis Billy Snip, I see,—And still more dreadful, Billy Snip sees me!

Ah! who is that now moves along the street, And looks as the my foot-steps he would 'Tis Tommy Snob-"legs that so oft have

"Bear me from him, then fail me if you can;" And oh ye boots that Tommy Snob once

For which too Tommy now would fain be You aid me too-See Carter's Alley nigh,

Tommy, I'm busy now-good bye, good bye! Say, is't not shameful that on New-Year's

When every heart in sprightliness should

When joy should beam in every face we meet And gay good nature gambol in that street Say, is't not dreadful at each turn to find That direful pest and plague of human kind, Y'clept a dun! more dreadful to the sight Than bombs, torpedoes, goblins, ghost or

Oh, had I power, safe in a dungeon's cell, On New-Year's day should every dunner dwell,-

There Billy Snip his habits sew together And Snob, hard soul, grow tender as hi M. M. leather.

MATRIMONIAL SQUABBLE. A MAN who'd buried one beloved wife, And, for her sake, admir'd a married life, To lose no time, whose precious worth he knew,

Soon took another and a widow too. She led him many weary nights and days, And teaz'd him still with her first husband's

While he, resolv'd to fight her in her kind, As often call'd his former wife to mind.

One night it happen'd that in moody pet, She carv'd a capon, for their supper set; And, out of no compassion to the poor, Serv'd with one hall'a beggar at the door; And with it gave this charge-take this half

And pray sometimes for my dear husband's

The living husband to return the jest, Call'd back the man, and gave him all the

With this injunction too, that all his life, He should remember his departed wife.

Thus to upbraid each other with their The empty fools went supperless to bed.

ONCE MORE

I have opened a shop of Boot and Shoemaking, adjoining capt. P. Daughterty's, and opposite R. Fulton's Hotel. I have on hand the best supply of materials I ever had. I he will proceed to sell before the door of Robert thank the public for past, and trust for fu-Fulton's tavern, in Charlestown, in said county, ture favor. My well known attention and upon the 3d day of February next, to the highest pretention to business, will entitle me, I hope,

to a share of public patronage.

A young man of sober habits, that can execute in a masterly style, take charge of the instruction of three or four boys in the back shop, as I must to the front, will meet with

One boy of good manners will be taken as A first rate Cook and Washer will find a

Any who even think they owe me, pay, that I may pay those I have owed so

Z. Buckmaster.

January 4

Boonsborough

TURNPIKE ROAD. THE Board of Managers for the above road

having fixed on the location of the same, and. having actually inade a contract for paving part thereof, find it expedient to collect the second instalment of FOUR DOLLARS on each share of stock subscribed for the said road-the stockholders are therefore requested to pay the same to Messrs. James Labes, of Baltimore; George Smith, of Sharpsburg; or Jacob Hess, of Shepherds-Town, Virginia, who are duly authorised to receipt for it, on or before the 24th day of

Messrs. George Smith, George Hetresck and Jacob Mumma are empowered to receive proposals for paving that part of the road not yet con-tracted for (eight miles.) They will accordingly attend, for that purpose, at the house of Mr. John Knode, in Sharpsburg, every Saturday until the first of April next. By order of the Board,

JOHN MILLER, Sec'ry.

A List of Letters Remaining in the Post-Office, at Harper's Ferry, on the 31st Don 1815.

Dennis Burnes, Daniel Buckles, Edward Bote-

Murgaret Crisfield, Joseph Climer, Jacob

Ebinezar Gibb, John and Mathew Graham,

William Hillery, James Hendricks, George Hagley, 2; Jacob Fains, Jones Heath, Mrs. Bet-sey Hall, John Heatter.

Christian Miller, George Malleory, Jane

John Peacher, Jesse Phealon, Samuel Piles.

Samuel Rodrick, Conrad Holer, Norris Reed

Mary Smith, Samuel Thompson, Nathan Spen

er, John Spalding, Philip Strider, Henry Stri

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Shepherd's Town, Jefferson County, Va. on the 31st

Baker Walter, Brautuer Frederick, Buaco

Margaret, Bird Philip, Bengar Betsy, But

Clagget Richard, Cross John, Cox William.

Dalrumple John, Daugherty John, Delaplai

Hessy Thomas, Hoffman Abraham, Holtz

Charles, Heilman Jacob, Harris Samuel, Harris

Kensil Jacob, Kerney Anthony, Keller John.

M'Garrah John, Melchior Jacob, M'Farland

James, M'Farland Francis, Morgan Mrs. Eliza-

Rian John , Ronemus George, Robinson George,

Strider Elizabeth, Strider John, Strider Wil

liam, Strider Henry, Staly Daniel, Seldon Mr.

Stipp Susan, Sappington Lemuel, Sappington Sa-

Welshhands Jacob, Willis Lewis B. Willis Mrs.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the

office of the county court of Jefferson, Virginia,

bidder for ready money, a tract of land, lying in

name of the Shannon Hill Tract. Said Land hav-

The land will be sold subject to the several in

NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs those indebted to

him that he intends to close all his book ac-

counts up to the first day of January, 1816.

As it would require considerable time and be

attended with difficulty for him to call on all,

he requests every person indebted to him to come forward and close their accounts by

giving their notes; and every person having

claims against him to come forward and re-

FULLING AND DYING

continued at his mill as fest as the weather

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, would meet with encourage-

ment by applying to the Printer December 28.

J. Wickersham.

ceive payment.

Bucklestown, Jan. 4.

purchaser as is vested in the Trustec. TH. GRIGGS, Jr.

E. 2; Withrow Joseph, Wisenal Henry.

JAMES BROWN, P. M.

Johnes Sarah, James Amos 2; James E.

ROGER HUMPHREYS, P. H.

William Light, 2; Maria J. Llewellin.

Thomas Newell, Henry Near.

der, 2; James Stedman.

John Upperman.

December, 1815.

loseph, Davis Mary.

Charles, Butt Charlotte, 2.

Earp Burges R, Engle Joseph.

Long Andrew, Long Mary.

Parrott William, Pierce John.

Taylor William, Turner Ehud.

Roher Jacob, Randel Samuel.

Vandoun Jacob, Junr.

rah, Swift Martha.

Groves John, Getzendanner Jacob.

William Graham, Elizabeth Criffith, Thomas

Emanuel Engle, Mrs. Ruth Easton.

John Fairbrother, Philip Funk.

Jonathan Anderson.

ler, Moses Blackburn.

Jacob Knight.

LIST OF LETTERS In the Post-Office, Charlestown, Virginia, on the 31st-December, 1815.

derson, Jacob Allstout, Samuel Anderson.

Jesse Baily, Michael Brauner, John Briscoc, John Boley, William Brickle, Ann Brown, James Burr, Elz beth Blackburn, 2; Richard Bayton, Thomas Brackenridge, John Bontz, Z. Buckmas ter, 2; John Butler, Geo. R. Beall, William Bettton, William Buckles, Jr. James Buctier, Mr. Boirot, John Bell.

William Clark, 2; John Goyle, Nicholas Carr, Ray Clark, Jesse Gleveland, John Carlisle, Henry Crawford, Fred. Clapper, William Cage, Clerk of Jefferson, Alexander Cutdwell, William Crow, Abraham Gumer, Geo. C. Gregger.

John Dulany, Volentine Dust, John Dixon, 2; Michael Dutro, Abram Davenport, Margaret Dix-on, Doct. Dodridge, Margaret Deen, Ann Davis, Narcessa Doddridge, Mr. Dickson, Ezekiel Dean.

Abram Eversole, Thomas Emley, Jacob and Isaac Eversole, Thomas Essom, Elias Earvin, David Eversole, Charles Edmondston.

Fetter and Jacobs, George Fetter.

Thomas Garsach, John Griggs, Michael Show-man, Elizabeth Gwynn, Robert Goldsberry, Wil-liam Glenn, John Grove, Samuel Griffith.

John Haines, Daniel Haines, Peter Huffragle, Henry Hanes, Margaret Howard, John B. Henry, Mr. Henderson. Thomas Johnson, Geo. Isler, John Jamison,

Sally Jett, William Jeffery, David Johnson. Margaret Kable.

Wm. F. Lock, Thomas Lafferty, John Lowden, Lewis T. Littlejohn, Samuel Lancaster, Elizabeth T. Lane, Tho. T. Loury, Robert Lucas.

Francis M'Farland, 2; Jonathan Murphy, Win. Mappins, Abram Morgan, Samuel Mendenhall, Blizabeth Mosers, Daniel M'Pherson, Garland Moore, David Moore, Smith Martin, Catharine Merrit, Daniel Musselman.

Wm. C. Newton Jacob Nikola. Humphrey Oxlevie, 2; Charles W. Ogden, Catharine O'Kelly, Samuel O. Offutt.

Jacob Parsons, William Pairce, Jacob Panther, The Proprietors of the Iron Foundery. Harriet Riley, Christopher Ridenhour, 2; Robert Read, John Rogers, Joseph Rose.

John Shirley, Smith Slaughter 2; John Saunders, John Spangler, Lewis Swift, Thomas Smallwood, Nicholas Starry, William Stidman.

William Toys, Henry Tolar, Wm. Tapscott. William Vestal.

George Wood, Elizabeth Willis, Samuel Williams, 2; Thomas W. Winsor, James Warringford, Moses Wilson, Richard Williams.

Lucy Young. HUMPHREY KEYES, P. M. January 4.

Valuable Mill Property for Sale. THE subscriber offers for sale his Mills on the Rappshannock River, in the county of Fauquier, eight miles south of the Court House, fifty Falmouth and Fredericksburgh. The improve-ments consist of a new Mill House, about thirty Boydstone, dec'd, and whereas, it now aproad leading from the fertile parts of Culpepper indersigned by F. Feirfex, bearing date upon the and Shenandoals, to Falmouth and Fredericksd day of November, 1813, and of record in the burg, crosses the Rappahannock, upon a constant and powerful stream, affording in the most trying he will proceed to sell before the door of Robert seasons an abundant supply of water—entirely unrivalled by any other mill, there being no manufacturing mill within ten miles in any direction, in a fine wheat country, the improvement of which is rapidly progressing from the use of plaister and clover, and having a most unexamthe said county of Jefferson, containing by estimation ONE THOUSAND ACRES, known by the pled share of country work, yielding to its proing been conveyed to the undersigned in trust to prietor annually from 12 to 1500 bushels of toll ndemnify Charles Gibbs, as security for the said corn, besides a wheat custom, which could at all times be encreased so as to keep constantly employed any mill which may be erected thereon, cumbrances upon it, and such title made to the holds out to a purchaser acquainted with the man-

agement of such property, the fairest prospects of a profitable investment of capital. The subscriber's price and terms of payment, which will be made to suit the purchaser, as well as the situation and value of this property, can be known on application to Casper W. Wever, Esq. near Charlestown, Jefferson County, or Charles Tyler, Esq. Alexandria, or to the subscriber re-

November 15.

siding at the spot.

Mill Wright Business. THE subscriber being desirious of settling in Jefferson county, Va. offers his services to all those who may wish to employ him in the above line. He will execute his work upon the latest improved plans, and in the neatest manner. Letters addressed to him in Smithfield, Jefferson county, will be punctually at-

JOHN C. SCOTT.

tended to; or in the care of Battaile M. Jones, Charlestown, fames T. Jones. The Editor of the Allegany Freeman is requested to give the above three insertions, and forward his account to this office for

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. Negro Woman for Sale.

I will sell for cash, a negro avongn, about 33, and her child, a boy, about 4 years of age, They can be seen at Mrs. Seelig's at-Thomas Austin, Jeseph Anderson, Mary An- 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.

Hardware & Cutlery.

John Carlile, & Co. Have on hand a good assortment of

Knives and Forks, Pen knives and Razors Handsaws, Handsaw and other Files. Stierup Irens, and Sheet Iron, Elegant, Waiters, Currycombs, Spectacles. Shovel and Tongs, Wrought and Cut Nails.

With a variety of other Goods in that line. all of which they will sell off, on the most accommodating terms. Near the Market House, ?

Charles Town, Dec. 21.

CHEAP WOOLLEN GOODS.

CONSISTING OF Superfine and common Cloths. Double and single mili'd Cassimers, Stockinnetts, Imperial Cords and Cassi-

Fancy and common Vesting, Coating, Baizes, Plannels and Kerseys, Rose, Point and Strip'd Blankets, Lamb's Wool and worsted Hosiery, &c. -ALSO-

Bombazetts.of almost every colour, Corduroys, Constitution Cords and Thick-Irish Linens, Shirting Cambricks,

Jaconet and cambrick Muslins, Silk Shawls, Large cotton Shawls for Winter-

Together with almost every other article that the inhabitants of Charlestown, and its neighborhood may stand in need of-all of which, the subscriber pledges himself, will be sold on the very lowest terms, as he is desirous of closing his fall sales.

R. WORTHINGTON. Persons who have to furnish Negroes hat they have hired with blankets, will find t to their interest to call on the subscriber R. W. December 14.

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.

Notice to the Public.

WHEREAS, there are sundry negroes, three from Alexandria, and thirty three from which were heretofore supposed to have been all the necessary machinery for manufacturing pears that the instrument of writing by which flour-an excellent new Saw Mill, and a large | the said Thomas Boydstone supposed he had stone Mill House, at present out of repair.— liberated said negroes, is not such a one as there are FIFTY ACRES OF LAND attached the law requires, whereby the said negroes to the Mills, but any further quantity desired might be had with them on either-side of the river. The local advantages which this property Boydstone, by his last will and testament, has possesses over any other water preperty in the | constituted me his executor, and made me Counties of Fauquier, or Culpepper, are univer- his sole devisee, and as the law prohibits me sally acknowledged by all acquainted with it- as an executor of my said brother and also Situated immediately at the ford, where the great as an individual having title to said negroes, from suffering them to go at large and hire themselves out-1 therefore, not wishing to violate the law or incur any penalty respecting said negroes, do hereby give public notice, that I have appointed Mr. John Talbott, of this county, my agent, to take said negroes and their descendants into his posse sion, and hire them out for me, and to procure suitable places for them

Benjamin Boydstone. Shepherd's Town, Dec. 27.

Notice.

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, as the administrator cannot give indulgence. All persons having claims against said dec'd, are requested to bring them in for settlement, properly at-

Robert Lemon, sen. Adm'or. December 28.

Negroes for Hire.

THE subscriber has a man and three female servants, whom he wishes to hire out for the ensuing year. They all understand housework well, one is an excellent sempstress, another has been used to cooking, and they can spin and knit.

Henry S. Turner. December 28.

FOR SALE,

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

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

mongst their own soldiers, anxiously gazing

on the features of the stranger, were seized

with a kind of involuntary trembling. Con-

jured more peremptorily, though respectful-

ly, to disclose his quality and his name, the

peasant drawing his hand across his eye to

wipe off a starting tear, exclaimed with an

half-stifled voice, "I am Kosciusko!" The

movement was electric. The soldiers threw

ground, according to the custom of their

country covered their heads with sand. It

was the prostration of the heart. On Kos-

ciusko's return to his house, in the neighbor-

hood of this scene, he found a Russian mili-

tary post established to protect it. The Em-

peror Alexander having learnt from M. de la

plunder and contributions. Kosciusko had

withdrawn some years since from the guilty

rejecting every offer which was made him by

Napoleon, who had learnt to appreciate his

worth. Kosciusko knew him well. I called

on him one day, to bid him farewell, having

read in the official paper of the morning his

address to the Poles on the subject of reco-

vering his freedom, being named to the com-

mand of the Polish army, by Bonaparte.

to insult me with any offer in this predatory

expedition; he has adopted this mode, which

I can neither answer nor resent, and which

he attempts to color with the pretext of liber-

The Allied Monarchs and the Rights of

Man.

European coalition with the rights of man;

every day-his successors have only magni-

fied the character of Napoleon, and Europe

as well as France are now beginning to ex-

Though ruling by his will, his policy was

comprehensive and often just. He "com-

manded the divine practice of religious free-

"Napoleon, though crowned by the pope,

yer by his learning, and the citizen by his

integrity." No other European king has

done so much for religious liberty.

"Even Ireland has been for ten years peti-

tioning for the extension of this blessing to her distracted and divided children. Ire-

land has petitioned in vain; yet the tribunal

to which she appeals, pretends to the character of the most liberal and enlightened in

Europe! The persecutors of the protestants

would have been extinguished by Napoleon;

"Will the allied monarchs dare to say in

Ferdinand's throne.

tion, to honor, and to emolument; he gave

solent nor audacious ascendancy.

The Beliast Recorder contrasts the royal-

Vol. VIII.]

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1816.

No. 407.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at | biding them to cease, pronounced in their the time of sul ribing, and one at the expi- own language, by a person in the upperclass ration of the year. Distant subscribers will No paper will be discontinued until arrear-

ages are paid. Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent to the contrary, will be fitserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

83- All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

[From the Gleaner.]

THE COCITATIONS OF MY UNCLE JOHN. A state of society, in which alone true liberty can be enjoyed, is yet a state of mutual dependence. This is not only one of the strongest ties that bind mankind together, but is one of the principal sources of our hap-piness. The limits of this paper will not permit me to trace the subject in both its parts; but it is a matter worthy the attention of the curious, to observe how our interdreds of others, whose business is again dependant on the business of as many more, until we find the whole body of society bound together in one chain of dependence; the rich indebted to the poor, no less than the

As I furnish the Gleaner with my cogitations, the printer permits me to visit his office, and to read the papers. As I was sitting by his stove the other day, in a sort of Harpe, that Kosciusko resided in the counreverie, the thought struck me, how many persons and trades must be employed to ena- the country around his awelling escaped all ble him to publish his paper; and that the public may be benefitted by my labors. world of Bonaparte to cultivate a little farm,

poor to the bounty and employment of the

Binney and Ronaldson, the type-founders; and Adam Ramage, the press-maker, must first be put in requisition. But to set their trades in motion, a dozen more mechanics must first be put in operation. How endless would be the labor to mention every person who must be employed before the press and types could be procured!

There is then paper to be obtained.—Bless me, what numbers must be set to work to Kosciusko heard me with a smile at my crefurnish this indispensable article. Methinks | dulity; but on my shewing him his address, I see the rosy cheeked Irish girl pulling flax with his signature, he exclaimed, "This is on the pleasant borders of the Bann. The all a forgery! Bonaparte knew me too well rotting, breaking, dressing, spinning, weaving, bleaching, and putting up, give employment and bread to an innumerable multitude. The shipwright, and the seamen and the merchants, combine their labors to furnish ty. His notions and mine respecting Poland us on this side the Atlantic, with the line fa- are at as great a distance as our sentiments. brics of Drogheda, that our girls may wear on every other object." nice linen fit for a wedding or a dance .-Then begins the process of reducing it to rags.-In a struggle to yield a kills with proper coyness, the sleeve gets torn, and my lady's maid, in a fit of good-nature, receives a present. The maid in due time cuts it up for a humbler, but not less necessary purpose; and in a few more transitions it finds | and justly regrets the deposition of Napoits way to the rag-basket and the paper-mill. | leon, on beholding the tyranny established At length, having employed the excellent on his overthrow, "The chasm he has left manufactory at Buckingham, it comes forth | behind him appears greater and greater

a pure white sheet, and receiving the impression of "The Cogitations of Uncle John" again finds its way to the toilet of beauty. Still giving the rein to my imagination, I tell into this train of thought-That the napkin and table-cloth of the epicure, ought to be manufactured into paper, and converted into cookery books. The sails of a man of | dom. He made every man eligible to stawar into charts, journals and Hamilton Moore's navigation. The parsons' linen and band into sermons. The ladies' into love try of their birth—He permitted no inletter paper. The politicians' shirts into news-paper. The merchants' into day-books and ledgers. The lawyers' into bonds, writs and reports. The speculators' into maps of lands, and paper money. The misers' into the profession and by practice, gave unlimited toleration to the profession and by practice, gave unlimited toleration to the profession and by practice, gave unlimited toleration to the profession and by practice, gave unlimited toleration to the profession and by practice, gave unlimited toleration to the profession and by practice, gave unlimited toleration to the profession and by practice, gave unlimited toleration to the profession and by practice, gave unlimited toleration to the profession and by practice, gave unlimited toleration to the profession and by practice, gave unlimited toleration to the profession and by practice, gave unlimited toleration to the profession and paper money. judgments and mortgages. The soldiers' in-to Duane's hand-book and Wilkinson's Me leon sitting on his throne, knew no man's remoirs. The printers, (poor devils, if they have any) into Munchausen's travels and tales age, the stateman by his wisdom, the law-

of wonder! After all, reader, what are we but rags? Some coarser, some tiner.—Some used now for a better, some for a more ignoble purpose. But death, that inexorable rag-man, shall pick us all up at last; and whether we come out from our pollutions a white and pure sheet, or whether a different lot awaits us, is a mystery too profound for the Cogita-

KOSCIUSKO. From M. H. M. William's Narrative of Events in France.

A polish regiment, forming part of the advanced guard of the Russian army, after expelling the French from Troyes, marched upon Fontainbleau. The troops were foraging in a neighboring village, and were a-

ed, and their officers looking on, they we. | exception of our own pure, immaculate and | ed to take out a great deal of plunder. The THE price of the Farmer's Repository is astonished to hear the word of command conscientious government) against those rights; they are now vainly struggling to bring and thrown down. When the villians had back the days of fendalism, superstition and completed their search, they told the post-riof peasants; they ceased their attempt at village tyranny, and they are as vainly enbe required to pay the whole in advance. further spoliation, and drew near the stran- deavoring to tear out the brilliant pages of and that in about an hour they would come ger. He represented to the troops the use- Napoleon's history." less mischief they were about to commit, and ordered them to withdraw. The officers | the measures adopted for Louis or by him. | and he worked off one of his socks and got coming up were lectured in their turn, and | "All these expedients, he thinks, are idle in | the rope over his heel. He made his way to heared with the same astonishment the laws | the extreme. The French can only be con- | a house and give the alarm; but we do not and twenty-nive cents for every stosequent of predatory warfare explained to them.— tented either with a republican form of golean that any thing has yet transpired to the contrary, will be inserted until forbid, "When I had command in the army of which would call forth all the lead to a discovery of the wretches who your regiment is a part, I punished very se- | intellect and spirit of France, and give to | verly such acts as you seem to authorize by each a stage to act on, or a splendid despoyour presence; and it is not on those sol- | tism like Napoleon's, which dazzles, astondiers, but on you that punishment would ishes, and humiliates its enemies."
have fallen." To be thus tutored by a French farmer, in their own language, in such circumstances and in such terms, was FROM A DUBLIN PAPER. almost past endurance. They beheld the CATHOLIC PETITION. peasants at the same time taking off their hats and surrounding the speaker, as if to protect To the Honorable the House of Commons in him in case of violence; whilst the oldest a-

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. Our wrongs are so notorious, and so numerous, that their minute detail is quite unnecessary, and would indeed be impossible, were it deemed expedient. Ages of down their arms and falling prostrate on the persecution on the one hand, and of patience n the other, sufficiently attest our sufferngs and our submission. Privations have seen answered only by petition-indignities by remonstrance—injuries by forgiveness. It has been a misfortune to have suffered for the sake of our religion, but it has also been a pride to have borne the best testimony to he purity of our doctrine by the meekness of try, ordered for him a guard of honour, and adoration, we have not mercly been the passive victims of unjust infliction, but we have even endeavored to expiate the cruelty of our oppressors. We have sustained the pover which spurned us-we have nerved the arm that smote us-with a gratitude always superior to our privileges, we have lavished our strength, our talent, and our treasures, and buoved upon the prodigal profusion of our young blood, the triumphant ark of

Birtish liberty. "We approach, then, with confidence an enlightened legislature. In the name of nature, we ask our rights as men-in the piety as christians.

were never corrupted-valor that never allegiance, and every field of Europe exhi-

bits the example. "We abjure all temporal authority, except that of our sovereign-we acknowledge nocivil tie, save that of our constitution-and for our lavish and voluntary expenditures, we ask a reciprocity of benefits.

"Separating, as we do, our civil rights from our spiritual duties, we carnestly desire that they may not be confounded. We render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's," but we must also "render unto God the things that are God's." Our church could not descend to claim a state authority, nor do we ask for it a state aggrandizement; its hopes, its powers, and its pretentions, are of another world; and when we raise our hands to the state, our prayer is not that the fetters may be transferred to those hands which are raised from us to heaven. We would not erect a splendid shrine even to li- laying before you, a report of the operations

berty on the ruins of the temple. "In behalf, then, of five millions of a brave and an insulted people, we call on the with transmitted, it will appear, that during legislature to annihilate the odious bondage which bows down the mental, physical, and moral energies of Ireland; and, in the name of the Gospel, which excludes all distinction, we ask freedom of conscience for the

whole Christian world." Mr. Charles Philips having been declared the author of this composition, several mem-bers spoke highly in his praise; and Mr. O'Connor moved the following resolution.

That the heartfelt gratitude of the catholic board be presented to the splendid and patriotic friend of Ireland, Charles Philips, metals being made for coinage, to any con-Esq. barrister at law for the exertions by siderable amount. But a fresh supply of which he has served and ornamented the copper having lately been received at the cause of our common country.

This vote of thanks was passed with acclathe same fanatics are encouraged by the pro-testant cabinet of England. Ferdinand is the ally of England—and Napoleon would establish religious freedom on the ruins of

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, (O.) JAN. 4. ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.

On Tuesday night last, the mail coming the face of this statement, that they are the friends, and that Napoleon is the enemy of from the westward was robbed about four friends, and that Napoleon is the enemy of from the westward was robbed about four friends, and that Napoleon is the enemy of from the westward was robbed about four friends, and that Napoleon is the enemy of from the westward was robbed about four friends. the rights of man? The difference between miles beyond Morristown, in this county.bout to commit disorders, which would have caused considerable loss to the proprietors without benefit to themselves; such as piering the banks, or forcing the sluices of some the rights of man? The difference between the post rider states that he was stopped by them is this, and we request our readers to make them is this, and we request our readers to make them is this, and we request our readers to two men, who tied his feet together, and his hands behind his back; that they dragged the power in defence of the civil and religious power in defence of the civil and religious rights of human nature; his enemies have the mail a few steps from him, and cut the

fish ponds. While they were thus employ hitherto exercised the same power (with the | bags open, searched the letters, and appearletters in the mail were generally opened der that there were two others concerned, along and untie him, or take his life, as The recorder proceeds in his remarks on | might be agreed upon. They then left him, committed the robbery.

(From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.)

Awful Occurence.-The following letter from a gentleman in Danbury, Con. to his friend in this city, details one of the most awful scenes our country has ever witnessed. It gives a melancholy exhibition of man, either when deprived of reason, or when left without the influence of restraining grace .-"Danbury, January 2, 1816.

" Dear Sir-I have just returned from a ourney-and in passing through New-Fairfield. I was called to witness one of the most shocking and horrid sights that the mind can conceive. Abel H. Platt murdered his wife and two children, and then put an end to his own life. The circumstances of this horrid deed are as follows:-Platt had exhibited symptoms of insanity for three months past; during which time, he was once absent three days, and was found secreted in his barn without food or drink. Of late he appeared to have recovered his health and reason. Yesterday, he made preparations for butchering his hogs. This morning he rose at an early hour, made a fire for heating the water, and at the dawn of day, commenced the awful our endurance. Like the great type of our deed by striking his wife on the head with his axe, as she lay on her bed. Her out cry awoke his mother, an elderly lady who slept in the adjoining room, and who immediately sprang to her assistance. The blow his wife had received, not proving fatal, she extricated herseif from him, and made an effort to escape from the room, but another blow brought her to the floor. He then seized his daughter, a child of three years old, & his only son, a lad of o years, and destroyed by them both with the same instrument. His mother, in her efforts to wrest from him the axe and stop his murderous career, receiveda severe cut in her arm. She asked her son name of the constitution, we ask our privi- whether he meant to murder her also; he releges as subjects—in the name of God, we plied that he would not hurt her. Finding ask the sacred character of unpersecuted all her efforts to stop him in vain, she ran to "Are securities required of us? We of- with her neighbors, she found that he had a near neighbor for aid; and on her return fer them the best securities a throne can cut his own throat, and lay across his welhave—the assertions of a people. We offer tering family with the knife by his side. faith, that was never violated—hearts that The sight was indeed shocking to behold! Look at his situation but last night-see him crouched. Every hour of peril proved our | in the prime of life, (for he was but 32 years old) in easy circumstances, with a spotless character, with a beloved wife, (just ready to be the mother of another, offspring) and his two children, enjoying all the comforts of life—see them all, before the light of the morning's sun, weltering in their blood, shed by him who was given to be their protector! the scene is too horrible-I can add no more! "The jury of inquest has returnd a verdict of insanity?

THE MINT ESTABLISHMENT.

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

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES. January 1, 1816. SIR-Ishave the honor, at this time, of

of the Mint, during the last year. From the statement of the treasurer, herethat period there have been struck at the

In gold coins, 635 pieces, amounting to 3,175 dollars:

In 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, 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

would, it is presumed, soon supply in a great obtains markets at home, as wealth spreads The annual naval expense, at 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 es-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 hepresentalives, to whom was committed so much of the President's Message as relates to revenue. January 9, 4816 .- 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 ch relates to the establishment of a bank,

"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 eugaged the attention of the committee. Whilst they recognize, with unmixed 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 elleviation 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

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 interpose; 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

The only preparation the dangers of foreign aggression, which it falls within the du- Carriages, 175,000 ties of the Committee of Ways and Means to | Licenses to retailrecommend, is that of a revenue; which, in supplying the wants of the government, Auctions. shall not burthen unnecessarily the industry of the citizen; which shall be capable of re pairing, by an expansion of the powers of Duties on furniture and 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 com- | Postage, mittee can never believe that a government | Customs, 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 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, | ducted from this revenue of \$25,278,840 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 | The postage duty, peace to pass away without an adequate provision for removing every incumbrance upor its effective revenue. The committee ac cordingly 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

To attain this object, a considerable revenue will be required. In selecting the taxes which should compose it, the duties up on 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 importations are made, renders it more difficult to evade the payment of duties here than in | The amount of the annual civil, diplomatic countries which are separated from active | and miscellaneous expenses is and enterprising neighbors by a river or a estimated at

must be still nearly all in the country, conventional line. But as our agriculture [The annual military expenses, at 5,112,159 | liquors," passed on the 21st of December itse fover inland countries, where commerce | The interest on the funded debt, can but imperfectly follow, our imports as at about well as our exports, must bear a continually lessening proportion to the wealth of the

> objections too, to an entire reliance upon apply to the payment of the principal of the ry, 1815, and also the act entitled "an act to them, have been too fully developed by re- public debt; exclusively of the interest, cent experience to allow the committee tore commend that they should constitute the whole income of the country. The liberal

ask leave to explain the general views which | condition in which the zeal and bravery and | ditions of its contracts will permit, induce | and on gold and silver watches," passed on have induced them to submit to the House rejources of the nation can produce their nather propositions with which they shall continue the propositions with which they shall continue the propositions with which they shall continue the committee to propose that to that object they committee to propose that to the sum appropriated seven millions, after 1815; which, added to the sum appropriate appropriate they committee to propose that to that object they committee to propose that to the sum appropriate seven millions, after 1815; which, added to the sum appropriate appropriate appropriate seven millions. of the Treasury in the opinion which he has priated to the payment of interest, will form | ticles, after the 30th of June next, as that expressed, "that the establishment of a revenue system, which shall not be exclusively | grish the public debt in less than twelve | equal to that which would be produced by an dependent upon the supplies of foreign commerce, appears, at this juncture, to claim an excess of annual revenue above the estiparticular attention."

> committee, with deference to the house, recommend the adoption of the plan of revenue / other branch of the public service. contained in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, with the exception of that part of it which proposes to continue the additi nal duties upon postage, and to repeal the avditional duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign mechandise imposed by the act of Decembe, 1814. The communication of intelligence between the different parts of the country t appears to the committee to be the just po cy of our government to facilitate and decourage; and although it might have bea right to exact a revenue from it, under dicumstances which made it necessary to apply every resource to the defence of the state, the present situation of the Treasury may wel allow of its repeal. The duties on licenses to retailers admit, in the opinion of the conmittee, of a modification, which, by propotioning the price of the license in some degree to the business of the retailer, shall resder them as productive as the new rates, and subject of a future report.

The permanent laws now in force may be expected, after the expiration of temporary duties, to produce a nett annual revenue of The direct tax, a

5,600,000 nett amount of The sale of public 1,000,000 lands, Licenses to distillers, gross amount, 1,200,000

400,000 2,675,000 2,514,500 n am. watches, On manufactures, 1,311,000

Excise on distilled 2,500,000 spirits, 300,000 12,000,000

few must be paid by the many. It may be the public debt, and for creating an adequate ber, 1814. sinking fund." If the recommendation contained in the report of the Secretary, with | from the day of next, so much of the the modifications proposed by the committee, act entitled "an act to provide additional reshall be carried into effect, there will be de- venues for defraying the expenses of govern-The nett amount of duties on furniture and

watches, on manufactures and distilled spirits, 3,864,340 300,000 And from the nett product of the land tax 2,900,000

- 7,054,340 But there will be added to the revenue: By the additional duty on

1,200,000 The duty on stamps, 400,000 150,000 On refined sugar, 500,000 On-salt,

2,250,000 Gross amount, 2,115,000 Nett amount, By an addition to the customs equal to the product of an average addition of 42 per cent. to the rates of perma-5,040,000 nent duty,

-7,155,000Making the excess of revenue added, above

And the annual revenue, In the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which has been referred to the com-

\$15,778,669 ty which all stills now subject to duty are lia-To this estimate of annual expenditure And even now, while the principal source might, be added the amount of about of ordinary revenue in peace must be fur- \$1,850,000, appropriated to the payment of from and after the 18th day of April hext nished by the customs, it is probable that the principal of the public debt; which, with the act entitled "an act to provide additional they could not be continued or increased to the Se,150,000 applicable to the payment of revenues for defraying the expenses of goan amount which the interest and reimburse- the interest, constitutes the sinking fund of vernment and maintaining the public credit, ment of our debt and the provisions for our \$8,000,000. But perhaps an easier view of by laying duties on various goods, wares, security require, without increasing too far the subject may be afforded by stating sepa- and merchandisc, manufactured within the the temptation to illicit importation. The rately the whole sum which it is proposed to United States," passed on the 18th of Janua-

If the annual revenue, under the law pro- expenses of government and maintaining the posed, be \$25,369,500, and the ordinary an- public credit, by laying a duty on gold, silver, whole income of the country. The liberal provision which they are capable of making balance of \$9,590,831, which may be appliable and plated ware, and jewellery, and paste balance of \$9,590,831, which may be appliable appliable and plated within the U. States," peace, disappears in the moment when ed, as Congress shall direct, to national de- passed on the 2ith of February, 1815 war requires larger contributions. Tho go- fence, to internal improvement, and to the from the same day. vernment which is left at such a time to ex- extinguishment of the public debt. The con- 9. Resolved, That it is expedient to repeat plore new systems of internal taxation, to siderations which have been already adverted the act entitled "an act to provide addition discover and draw into the public service the to as enjoining the policy of providing for revenues for defraying the expenses of go men who are capable of filling the different | the extinguishment of the public debt as soon | vernment and maintaining the public credit departments of the revenue, is reduced to a as the resources of the country and the con- by laying duties on household furniture a sinking fund of \$13,150,000, and extin- they shall be estimated to produce an amount years. This appropriation would still leave | average addition of 42 per cent. to the permamates of ordinary expenditure furnished by from the reduction or abolition of any of the As a result of these general views, the, the secretary of the treasury of upwards of

The committee have confined their observations to the receipts and expenditures of a sinking fund, shall be supplied by appropriatpermanent peace establishment. The modification of the plan of the secretary of the | the product of the taxes or duties proposed treasury which they have proposed, will pro- to be continued or increased. duce too small an effect upon the receipts of 1816 to require a distinct exposition of them, from and after the year 1816, an addition and the deficiency in the receipts of 1816. | shall be made to the sum of 8,000,000 of (which is suggested in the treasury report.) | dollars, now annually appropriated for the cannot disturb the calculations which have | payment of the interest and principal of the been submitted of the receipts and expenditures of succeeding years, since the estimated | be appropriated annually to that purpose, deficiency is less than seven millions, and 13,500,000 dollars. 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 less oppressive than the old one. But as such provide, the sinking fund may be charged modification could only apply to licenses for 1817, the committee propose to make it 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

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to contia new tariff of duties, the act entitled "an act for imposing additional duties upon all

nue in force the act entitled "an act lay- day on the 16th of the last month. ing 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 formed him of his intention to serve the Dis-States;" passed on the 24th July, 1813.

4,111,000 3,864,310 n. am | nue in force the act entitled "an act laying duties on notes of banks, bankers, and certain companies; on notes, bonds, and obliga-25,278,810 tions discounted by banks, bankers, and cer-Such is the estimate of the annual reve- tain companies; and on bills of exchange of nue which by law is declared to be pledged | certain descriptions; passed on the 3d of Au-"to provide for the payment of the expenses | gust, 1913-and also the act supplementary of government, for the punctual payment of | thereto, passed on the 10th day of Decem-

> 5. Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal ment, 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 | in our Superior Court of Law for the said postage," passed on the 23d of December, county, instituted a certain action of debt 1814, as imposes additional duties on post- | against the President, Directors, & Co. of

> 6. Resolved, That it is expedient so to I have been summoned to answer in the said amend the act entitled "an act to provide | action, as by your return, fully appears; yet additional revenues for defraying the ex- the said defendants have hitherto neglected penses of government, and maintaining the | so to do, and as appears, manifestly contemn: public credit, by laying a direct tax upon the Therefore, we command you that you dis-United States, and to provide for assessing train the said President, Directors, & Co.—and collecting the same," passed on the 9th by all their lands and chattels within your January, 1815, as to reduce the direct tax | bailiwick, so that neither they nor any one to be levied for the year 1816, and succeed- through them may lay hands on the same uning years, to three millions; and also so | til you shall receive from us anoti er comto amend the act entitled "an act to provide | mand thereupon, and that of the issues and additional revenues for defraying the ex- profits thereof, you answer to us so that the penses of government and maintaining the | said President, Directors, & Co. appear at public credit by laying a direct tax upon the District of Columbia," passed on the 27th of of Law for Henrico county at the Rules to February, 1815, as to reduce the direct tax be holden for the said Court, on the 16th

> 7. Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal the act entitled "an act to provide ad- unjustly detain as he saith, and to the daditional revenues for defraying the expenses | mage of the said George Fisher twenty dolof government and maintaining the public | lars, and to hear thereof judgment of their within the United States and Territories what our said Court shall in this part consithereof, and by amending the act laying du- der-and have then there this writ - Wit-

2,716,510 | 1814, excepting only the 16th, 18th, 19th and 21th sections thereof, from and after the 6,150,000 1st day of April next, and from the same day to add 100 per cent, to the amount of the du-

> bie to pay. 8. Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal. provide additional revenues for defraying the

10. Resolved, That it is expedient so to

two millions and a half, to be applied to any duties heretofore pledged by law for the support of the government, for the payment of the public debt, and the establishment of a ing to those objects, a sufficient amount from

public debt, so as to make the whole sum to

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. as excited much curiosity, and is calculated to produce much interest throughout the

Some time past, Mr. George Fisher of this City, called upon the Bank of Virginia for he payment, of ten of its notes of one hundred dollars each, in specie. The Bank de-clined payment.—Mr. F. wished at that time to sue for the same-but it seems there was nue in force, until the 30th day of June next, 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 goods, wares and merchandize, imported from any foreign port or place, and for other ginia, on an action for ten notes of \$100 ginia, on an action for ten n 2. Resolved, That it is expedient to conti- each. The Bank did not appear at the rule-

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 intringas on the 15th inst, being the day imme-4. Resolved, That it is expedient to conti- diately before the rule-day. This day was selected, that the operation might fall I pon 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

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

WHEREAS George Fisher hath lately the Bank of Virginia, and the defendants to be levied therein, annually, to 9999 day of January next, to answer the said Geo. Fisher of a plea that they render to him one hundred dollars, which they owe him and \$1,800,000 ties on licenses to distillers of spirituous | ness John Robinson, Clerk of our said, and

perior Court, at Richmond, the 21st day of December, 1315, in the 40th year of our J. ROBINSON. foundation.

The Sheriff was charged with ten copies of this process, corresponding with the numper of saits.

Dr. Brockenbrough, the President, refused to obey the process peaceably-The sheriff then called on the bye standers as Posse Comitatus, among others who were accidentally present, were Mr. John Marshall, Mr. P. V. Daniel, Mr. Poitiaux, Mr. S. Payne, &c. &c. The President tendered several Eagles 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. House of Representatives for carrying the king had ordered a large military force into speak to the troops. The superior officers 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 ch ques, which were drawn | The following appointments have been 16,000. 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 | treaty of peace with Great Britain. \$10,000 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 in-genious Essay from a "Merchant," written we are satisfied, with no sort of bearing upon the pending prosecution. As Sir Roger entirely unfounded. de Coverley says, "much may be said on both sides."

January 17. 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 Distr ngas into the Clerk's Office, with this

"In pursuance of the within Distringas to me'directed, I have distrained the Banking house of the said Bank of Virginia, "locked the doors of the same, and have the "key in my possession-being all the pro-" perty known to me, belonging to the said " Bank within my bailiwick-and no issues * have accrued therefrom.

"T. H. PROSSER, S. H. C."

January 15, 1816.

January 18. In the course of the same day, notwithstanding, the Bank executed some business the Board of Directors. The Cashier him- this port, for the Mediterranean. celf lives up stairs. It seems the outer door which leads into the passage, into which the

stairs descend, had not been closed. On Wednesday (yesterday) morning, the positively ascertained, however some may or SILVER COIN, on demand. have shrewdly suspected.

which have certainly not yet been accepted. that Mr. Prosser did not give the key of the like Current Bank Notes. Vault to the Cashier, never having had it in was taken out, but from some cause or other | Bank, at the option of the applicant. has not been executed—one reason probably was, that it was found, the right way to pro ceed against him was not by way of writ, but

by summons. This whole dispute is, in fact, between one individual and the Bank of Virginia-it is for one thousand dollars, which is a mere pittance, compared with the resources of the bank-Mr. Fisher thinks himself entitled to specie-The bank, though as ably managed and as really competent to meet its engagements as any bank in the Union, is unwilling, because it thinks it inexpedient, while concert with others.

It is in fact a sort of carte and tierce—a mere trial of skill. Mr. F. wishes to cut the bank short-The bank wishes to gain a little time-time, not for itself, but to allow the fire. weasured resources.

Control of the Contro 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 | formation was received at Nantz, that an at-Improvement," corresponding with the Re- tempt had been made, without success, to | ror, but I am sure he will treat you wonderport on that subject, has passed the House of | liberate Marshal Ney. A number of officers | fully. Delegates, 109 to 51. In the Senate of the U. States, the bill for | for the immediate release of the Marshal;

the House of Representatives.

treaty of commerce with Great Britain into | Paris, to guard against the rising of the peo- | came to us and said, This gives you pain as

recently made by the President of the U. S.

with the consent of the Senate. PETER B. PORTER, of New York, to be Nantz to the 3d of December, were received. commissioner of the United States to carry They contain the Treaty between France to rejoin Bonaparte at Auxerre. He also PETER B. PORTER, of New York, to be into effect the 6th and 7th articles of the and the Allied Powers.

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

be Consul of the United States at Palermo. | signed the 20th Nov. [Nat. Intel.

FROM THE PITTSBURGH MERCURY: Pittsburgh, Jan. 2d, 1816.

LIEUT. CONKLING begs leave, 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

From the (Paris) Western Citizen. Salt water, has lately been found by dig- cessary advances, for the payment of the 700 tor. It will be recollected that this brig sailging on the waters of Slate, 3 miles from Mountsterling, 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 abundance, it will be of great importance to this part of the country.

NEW-PORT, Jan. 13. FRIGATE JAVA.

The U. States frigate JAVA, of 44 guns, Commodore Penny, arrived in this harbor on Sunday morning last, 19 hours from N. York. On Monday she fired a salute, which Mary Ann, in 36 days from Havre de Grace. Jefferson County, Va. have ordered the fifth was returned from Fort Wolcott. The Java, To the politeness of Mr. Thorndike Proctor, Instalment of Five Dollars, to be paid on up-stairs, in the room usually set apart for, we understand, will sail in a few days from

which door Mr. Prosser had a key, was open- | & Notice is hereby given, that on and ed, without any marks of violence, and after | after the 1st February next, all notes of the wards the front door of the Bank. The offi- | Union Bank, and all deposits which were in cers resumed their avocations as usual.- the Bank on the first day of September, They have certainly the possession-they | 1814; (being the day on which specie payhave got it without the leave of the officer- | ments were suspended, and shall have rebut by what species of hocus pocus it was ob- mained undrawn on the first day of Februa- eight o'clock, removed under a numerous estained, whether by a charm or a key, is not | ry next, will be paid at the Bank in GOLD

The Bank has taken no step at all, to | heretofore) in payment and on deposit, the till after the trial. Thirty witnesses on one blead-not having entered its appearance at | notes of the incorporated Banks in the city side and the other are still to be examined. the Rules .- No step has been taken at the of New-York, and the notes of such other The process will be conducted in public, dai-Clerk's office by the other party in the course | Incorprorated Banks as may be current at ly, from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. and will probaof yesterday. It is said, that the plaintiff Banks in this city; and all drafts made on bly end to morrow se'nnight. has made propositions for a compromise, such deposits, or credits arising from Notes discounted, or on-deposits made since the Ere we close this matter, we will state | first day of September, 1814, will be paid in

The Bank will also receive on deposit accused produced a memoir, in which they possession-but simply requested him to de- GOLD and SILVER COIN, and place the ask in his favour the capitulation of July 3 posit his valuables, &c. in the vault and to same to the credit of the depositor in account and the treaty of Nov. 20, which promised keep the key of it, as the key to the outer separate from his current Bank Note ac- oblivion of the past, and no scrutiny of the room was sufficient for himse'f. The writ | count; and all drafts made on such deposits | conduct of any one in military or civil emhas never been served upon the Sheriff -one | will be paid in SPECIE, or in Notes of this playment. The next important evidence was

By order of the Board of Directors. JOHN LOW, Cashier.

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.

York, was wrecked on Cape Bajados on or and said that the arrival of Bonaparte was other institutions have locked vaults, to pay about the 10th of October last, on her pas- calculated to overthrow all combinations. out its gold and silver at this time. It has sage from this place to the Cape de Verdszealously prepared for the resumption of spe- vessel and cargo totally lost. Capt. Riley, cie payments-it is as willing and will be as and crew made slaves of by the Moors. The sble to do it in a short time, as any other institution—but thinks it is its duty to act in four days journey of Magadore; the remaingeneral. How shall we fight? The troops der of the crew were marched into the inte- arescattered by regiments all over France. rior; the necessary measures were making Ga. Lecourbe entered. Said the Marshal, at Magadore for their ransom, the terms I m glad to see you : I was telling the Count 920 and two double barreled muskets for de B. that all the troops are disposed in such

other Banks are opportunity of preparing to "The above is an extract of a letter from Ring ought to have quitted Paris, and emplay out and approximately and an extract of a letter from Ring ought to have quitted Paris, and emplay out and approximately an extract of a letter from Ring ought to have quitted Paris, and emplay out and approximately an extract of a letter from Ring ought to have quitted Paris, and emplay out and approximately a second respectively. pay out specie—and thus to prevent those the U. S. agent at Magadore to Mr. Simpson, briked. Now, what we have to do is to rebanks, or any others, from crippling its own our consult at Tangiers. Mr. Simpson has in Bonaparte. By no means, answered

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 inof distinction presented to the governor of creating the onice of Admiral, in the Navy, but the governor, suspecting the order to tried to dissuade him by all possible means; was read a third time, passed and sent to have been forged, detained the officers until but, reflecting that, not wishing to quit him The Senate have rejected the bill from the der for their imprisonment. It was said the | we repaired to the place where he was to

By the Tom Hazard, and ship Tontine, Paris papers to the 29th November, and

PARIS, Nov. 26.

On the 24th orders and instructions were

to receive the Emperor of Austria.

The duke of Richelieu has declared to the two houses that the treaty between France interesting, and after six hours sitting, the ard the Allied Powers did not contain any Audience adjourned to 9 next morning. serret article.

Letters from Basle, state that the demolition of Hunnigen is nearly finished. it is said that M. Labouchere, one of the partners of the house of Hope & Co. has arried in Paris, to treat there, with the donian, Blakeman, in 109 days from Canton, French government, about making the ne-

alies. Messrs. Baring, Hope, Belkneau, President. The news of Peace reached Canand the principal bankers in London will take part in this negociation. It has been remarked that women confpose the principal part of the tumultuous assemblage, which at Nismes, on the 12th inst. in-

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

SALEM, JAN. 16. LATE ARRIVAL FROM FRANCE.

Yesterday arrived at this port the ship | mers', Mechanics' and Merchants' Bank, of passenger, we are indebted for a series of each share of Capital Stock, on or before Paris papers to Sec. 5, from which we have the first day of March next. made the translations below.

... Mr. Proctor states that tranquility prevail-NEW-YORK, JAN. 18. | ed in France (which indeed is indicated by Union Bank, Jan. 16, 1816. 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 gort to the Luxembourg. All the posts of l this palace are occupied by the various corps The Bank will continue to receive (as of guards. The gardens are not to be opened.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

AUDIENCE OF DEC. 4. At first the defendants and counsel of the M. the general count of Bourmont, who stated that he had already made deposition at Lille, but that sympathy for heroes in mis-fortune induced him to reply to the interrogatory; he since knew that M. Ney stated that he approved his proclamation. This touching his honour, demanded a more minute explanation; if it should fall heavily on the accused, it is his own fault.

Merch 14, Baron Capel told me (said he) that several regiments have proved false to their oaths. We were with the Marshal, "The brig Commerce, Capt. Riley, of N. who appeared to be disturbed at the news, We separated, and I presently returned to himalone. He said to me, ah! my dear generd, you have seen Bonaparte's proclamaminner as to come over to the emperor: the taken means to effect the ransom of the five | fen. Lecourbe, I have no reasen for rallying

persons who are detained near Magadore __ | 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, hase had reason to complain of the Empe-

After half an hour of conversation, he took the prison an order in the name of the King, up a writing [the famous proclamation] and said-This is to be read to the troops. We he ascertained the fact, and received an or- yet, we ought not to oppose him so violently, ple. The number of allied troops in Paris, | well as us. A quarter of an hour after readat the last accounts, was said to be about | ing the proclamation, Marshal Ney had "un erachat a l'aigle."

The last allegation was stiffly denied by the accused, who maintained that he preservcontended with the same constancy that, far from dissuading him from reading the proclamation, M. de Bourmont formally approv-

issued from the war offices to the commissa-ries charged with delivering up the strong pla-accused, his counsel and the witness, on the WILLIAM PORTER, of Massachusetts, to ces to the allied powers, by virtue of the treaty | latter's repairing to the square, hearing the proclamation read, assisting at the banquet The revolution sts of Brazil have been | which succeeded, marching the troops by succoured by a foreign power. At Buenos | orders which he acknowledges to have ema-Ayres provisions are scarce, and in conse- | nated from the minister of war, and which quence very dear; beef costs a piaster per. he seemed willing to impute to the Marshal, pound. M. de Bourmont explained his motives.— Great preparations are making at Rome, The accused observed that he had got on his

The other depositions presented but little

NEW-YORK, JAN. 19. VALUABLE ARRIVAL.

Yesterday morning arrived at this port. the very elegant and fast sailing brig Macewith Teas, Silks and Nankeens, to J. J. Asmillons, which France is to advance to the ed in company with the late U. S. frigate ton. via England, 4 days after the Macedo-

Notice.

THE subscriptions for the Rev. B. Alterrupted the free exercise of the Protestant len's salary, have been due for some time past. It is hoped every person who have not paid, will without delay, pay to Wm. Brown, what may be due, who is authorised to re-

Bank Notice.

THE President and Directors of the Far-

WM. BROWN, Cashir. January 25, 1816.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Joseph Grantham, dec'd, by bond, note, or account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given. Also, all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them forward, properly attested for settlement.

William Grantham, Ex'or. January 25.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed that the former Boating Concern of Annin & Beckham having been dissolved on the first of November last-The Ferry and Warehouse then came into the possession of the subscribers: the Warehouse being at this time in excellent repair for the reception of FLOUR, and the subscribers having at all times the means of effecting an immediate transportation of any quantity to the District of Columbia, flatter themselves that Millers and Farmers will find it to their advantage to favor them with their business in that line. All possible attention will be given to secure flour from damage, and to render the terms of freightage moderate.

. Cahill & Bestor. Harper's Ferry, January 24. [3 w.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Vendue, at the late residence of Benjamin Wiltshire, dec'd, (adjoining Mr. Garland Moore's farm, near & Charlestown) on Thursday the 1st of February next, all the stock of Horses, Cattle, (among which are several good milch Cows,) Sheep and Hogs; two Waggons and Geers, one Cart, Ploughs and Harrows, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, several Feather Beds; Bedding and Bedsteads, one new Saddle, between thirty and forty barrels of Corn, Rye and Oats in the bushel, and several tons of excellent Timothy Hay. Six months credit will be given, on bond and approved security on all sums above Five Dollars. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and due attendance will be paid by

BEN'T WILTSHIRE, ? Exors. WM. WILTSHIRE, SAMUEL ENGLE. [tdos.

The eye was fix'd, 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 Shiv'ring 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 strine, the plain!

LONDON, OCT. 24. BRITISH SOLDIER. The following letter, never before publish-, may be depended on as genuine, having procured from the mother of the writer, residing at Keshwick. For the amuseto leave the orthography, punctuation, &c. in

" Paris in france 5d Sept. 1815.

heir original state.

'DHAR MOTHER & SISTER, "I have taken the opportunity of writing these lines to you hoping it will find you in good health as it now leves me at this presant thank be to God for it, I am verry sorrey 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 til one day I received two Balls one hit me right on my brest plate and knocked me downe and as soon as I got my wind again I fired about ten rounds more and then another hitt me through my hip which wos 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 fires could be lighted and it was very cold on the Mountains but the Dockter was very good to me, and after that we drove the french into there own contry 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 nigh to the falls of Naggaray which you 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 gentlemon and the Ridg-ment was then lying in Barns and when the men had to gett up there hare was frose to their heads and they could not pull the Blankets from the floore and I thote myself well off and this same farmer bid one hundred Dollars for my discharge and then we returned to Spithead and was 6 weeks on the Water which is 4 thousand 5 Miles and is colld a good passage and we coud not get a shore after all this for we was ordered to french flanders and at last we have got to Paris and is in the Buss de bulling near to it which is a very fine place like a grove for a grate way, 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 theare is shows and Mounty banks every night and sundays and all and theare is no Justes ses or Methodys to stop them and there is all sorts of sights and Castile fair is nothing to it and we are now agen commanded by the brave Duke Wellington that always conqurs-and there is soldiers of all sorts here past all telling Rushons, Prushons and Austreons and Jar-mans of all kinds, and the Rushons are very good naturd creatures, and will do aney thing for an Englishman and say there prayrs every Morning and night and will fight their enemies for ever for the Empereur and the Virgin Marey 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 Austreons 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 Monney and I larnt a littel french in Kannday 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

Essential requisites for going to lawwhich if people adhered to they would not go

"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 niece 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 anniseed, 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 prepara-

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 | Fairfax. every article that he will have on hand for sale, in his line of business, as every article in that way will be found compleated at his

William Butts.

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 waggon and | feet square, with two pair of five feet stones, and geers, one grey mare, one brown mare, and all the necessary machinery for manufacturing a clock—said property having been convey. flour—an excellent new Saw Mill, and a large a clock—said property having been conveyed to the undersigned in trust by Michael Showman to secure a debt due David Showment of our readers, we have thought it best | man. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock. VINCENT MOORE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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 savings wet they are sensible that 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 loking out for a proper person, to unite with Mr. Heterick, in the arduous task of jerforming, with skill and assiduity, the wri- sgement of such property, the fairest prospects of ous duties which devolve upon those, who a profitable investment of capital. charge themselves with the care and edination of youth: and they trust, and confident ly believe, that in Colonel Augustine Smith they have at length found that person.

The scientific acquirements of that gerileman cannot be questioned. He is a young man of high standing; in morals pure, in religion 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

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 accomodation 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 inlightened 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 in-

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

Robert White, Alexander Balmain, Cornelius Baldwin, Hugh Holmes, Yomes 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, shout 33, and her child, a boy, about 4 years of age. They can be seen at Mrs. Seelig'a 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 och pied by William Grove-they will also give the highest price for wheat, and will grin wheat upon better terms than any other mi 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 tayern, in Charlestown, 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 estima-tion ONE THOUSAND ACRES, known by the name of the Shanson Hill Tract. Said Land having been conveyed to the undersigned in trust to indemnify Charles Gibbs, as security for the said

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

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 There are FIFTY ACRES OF LAND attached to the Mills, but any further quantity desired er. The local advantages which this property ppssesses over any other water property in the Counties of Fanquier, or Culpepper, are universally acknowledged by all acquainted with it— Situated immediately at the ford, where the great road leading from the fertile parts of Culpepper and Short-under the State of Culpepper and State of Culpepper Although the Trustees of the Winchester and Shenandoah, to Falmouth and Fredericks. nufacturing mill within ten miles in any direction, in a fine wheat country, the improvement of which is rapidly progressing from the use of plaister and clover, and having a most unexampled share of country work in the country was a state of the country work. pled share of country work, yielding to its pro-prietor annually from 12 to 1500 bushels of tell corn, besides a wheat custom, which could at all times be encreased so as to keep constantly employed any mill which may be erected thereon, holds out to a purchaser acquainted with the man-The subscriber's price and terms of payment.

which will be made to suit the purchaser, as well as the situation and value of this property, can be known on application to Caspeg W. Wever, Esq. near Charlestown, Jefferson County, or Charles Tyler, Esq. Alexandria, or to the subscriber re-

siding at the spot.

BOOKS.

R. Worthington

Has received a number of Books, among which are

Solitude Sweetened,

Comstock on do.

Exercises,

Primers,

Barton's Cullen,

Bell's Desections,

Schoolmaster's Assist-

FAMILY BIBLES, | Jesuit's do. Zimmerman on National Mrs. Grant on Educa Village do. Christian Researches in Rise and Progress in Female Friend, Practical Piety, Common Prayer, Wilson's Prayers, Owen on the Spirit,

Seneca's Morals, Religious Courtship, Lyric Poems, Smith's Wealth of Na Faber on the Prophecies | Thompson's Seasoning Buck's Dictionary, Campbell's Poems, Buck's Expositor, Creighton's Dictionary, Park's Travels, Baxter's Miscelleneous, Gass's Journal, Lady's Preceptor, Simeon on the Liturgy, Stranger in Ireland, Triumph of Faith, Saint's Rest, Diversions of Purley, Fayley's Evidences, Constitutions, Williamson on Climate, Johnston's Dictionary, Simpson's Plea, Walker's do. Sincere Christian, American Orator, Natural History, History of America, Evangelical History, Study of the Bible, Morse's Geography,

Jenk's Devotion, Harmony of the Gospels Goldsmith's England, Christian's Companion, Social Monitor, Morehead's Discourses, Blair's Lectures, Lessons for Young Per Murray's Introduction, Wood's Dictionary of the Bible, Family Instructor. Watt's Psaims & Hymns ---- Sequel, Grammar, Friend's Algebra,

Newton's Letters, Confession of Faith, Fencion's Pious Reflec-Sincere Christian, Divine Poems & Essays, Christian Martyrdom, Great Interest, Register of Arts, Life of Washington, Life of Franklin, Eaton, Hester Ann Rogers

Horne on Ulcers. Johnson on Cancer Saunders on Liver, Senac on Fevers, New System of Chemis Scofield on Cow Pox. - Johnston, Malthus on Population, Thaddeus of Warsaw, Curran's Speeches, Tristram Shandy, Scottish Chiefs, Chase's Trial, Recluse of Norway, British Spy, Junius' Letters, Rokeby, Sandford and Merton.

Blank Books, Slates and Pencils, Large and common Writing Paper—Letter ditto—Sealing Wax—Wafers—English Quills—Ink Sand—Ink Stands, Sand Boxes, Red and Black Ink Powder, Lead Pencils, &c. &c. all of which are offered on Charlestown, July 27.

Apprentices Indentures TO BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE. BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CHEAP WOOLLEN GOODS.

CONSISTING OF Superfine and common Cloths. Double and single mill'd Cassimers, Stockinnetts, Imperial Cords and Cassi-

Fancy and common Vesting, Coating, Baizes, Flannels and Kerseys, Rose, Point and Strip'd Blankets, Lamb's Wool and worsted Hosiery, &c.

Bombazetts of almost every colour, Corduroys, Constitution Cords and Thiela.

Irish Linens, Shirting Cambricks, Jaconet and cambrick Muslins, Large cotton Shawls for Winter-

Together with almost every other article that the inhabitants of Charlestown, and its neighborhood may stand in need of-all of which, the subscriber pledges himself, will be sold on the very lowest terms, as he is desirous of closing his fall sales.

R. WORTHINGTON. 87-Persons who have to furnish Negroes hat they have hired with blankets, will find it to their interest to call on the subscriber

Hardware & Cutlery.

John Carlile, & Co. Have on hand a good assortment of

Knives and Forks, Pen-knives and Razors Handsaws, Handsaw and other Files, Stirrup Irons, and Sheet Iron, Elegant Waiters, Currycombs, Spectacles, Shovel and Tongs, Wrought and Cut Nails,

With a variety of other Goods in that line all of which they will sell off, on the most ar commodating terms. Near the Market House, . 7

Charles-Town, Dec. 21. 5

Mill Wright Business.

THE subscriber being desirious of settling in Jefferson county, Va. offers his services to all those who may wish to employ him in the above line. He will execute his work upon the latest improved plans, and in the neatest manner. Letters addressed to him in Smithfield, Jefferson county, will be punctually attended to; or in the care of Battaile M. Jones.

James Y. Jones. 35- The Editor of the Allegany Freeman is requested to give the above three insertions, and forward his account to this office for

NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs those indebtedte him that he intends to close all his book accounts up to the first day of January, 1816. As it would require considerable time and be attended with difficulty for him to call on all, Owen's Spiritual mind. Watts on the Passions, he requests every person indebted to him to edness, Elements of Morality, come forward and close their accounts by giving their notes; and every person having claims against him to come forward and receive payment.

FULLING AND DYING continued at his mill as fast as the weather will permit. Bucklestown, Jan. 4. F. Wickersham.

Interesting to Saddlers.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED THE POLLOWING ARTICLES PRINCES Check, worsted and cotton, of various Worsted and Cotton sursingle, and girt web

bing, Superfine and Common Straining Web, Morocco Skins, different colours, Saddle Trees, fall backs and common, plated in the best manner, Saddle Bag Fastenings, & Brass Nails, Wrought and cut Tacks of all sizes, Clouts of all sizes, Imperial Tinn'd Bridle Bits, Ditto Stirrup Irons, Polished Steel Bridle Bits,

Plated Bridle Bits of a great variety of patterss: Ditto Stirrup Irons. Ditto Martingal Hooks, Ditto Bosses, Ditto Heads & Throats, Ditto Slides, Tinn'd 2 barr'd Stirrups, Women's D bottom ditto, Ditto Swivel Ditto, Sharp Bits, Portsmouth Ditto, Pipe end Snaffle, Spoon end ditto. Heads & Throats, 1 1.4 & 1 1-2 in. Inlett Buckles, Flattsett Buckles, No. 2 3 4 5 & 6, Polish'd roler Buckles 5-8 7 8 in. & 1 1-2 is.

Apprentices Wanted. THE subscriber wishes to take as apprentices, three or four boys, between the age of 12 and 15 years, to learn the Boot and Shoe making bu-Oharlostown, Nev. 50,

All of which will be sold on accommodating erms, R. WORTHINGTON.

Charlestown Oct. 19.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VIII.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1816.

[No. 408.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

the time of subscribing, and one at the expi- portion of territory on the left bank, not to treaty. The number of those troops shall of this day. ration of the year. Distant subscribers will exceed one thousand toises, and which will not exceed 150,000 men. The commander be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued until arrear- missioners who are to run the boundary allied powers. The corps of the army shall line. ages are paid.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and charged accordingly.

All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

FOREIGN.

From French Papers received by the Tom Hazard, arrived at New York.

Translated for the Commercial Advertiser.

TREATY

Between France and the Allied powers, concluded at Paris, on the 20th of November, 1815.

vided Trinity!

in France in support of said attempts.

and the introduction of the constitutional country of Gex without the line. quest have so long interrupted;

be accomplished by an arrangement adequate | nue between that principality and his mato insure just indemnity for the past, and a | jesty the king of Sardinia.

cepted this basis for their actual negotia- tive limits,

for himself and his allies, of the other part, and districts. have named their plenipotentiaries, to dis-

treaty, to wit: Here follows the names and qualities of the plenipotentiaries.

are indicated in the present article.

France; from Villas near Orval, on the con- the final act of the Congress of Vienna. lines of the Department of Ardennes and the | Art. IV. The pecuniary indemnity to be Grand Duchy of Lexemburg, as far as Pale, | furnished by France to the allied powers is upon the causeway which leads from Thion- fixed at the sum of seven hundred millions of ville to Neves, the line shall remain such as francs. The mode, terms, and guarantee of it was designated by the Treaty of Paris. the payment of said sum, shall be regulated From Pale it will pass by Launsdorf, Walby a particular convention, which shall have lerich, Shardorf, Niedaveiling Pellweila, all | the same force and validity, as if it were forwhich places, with their liberties (franchi- mally in the present treaty.

be more particularly determined by the com- in chief of this army to be appointed by the

2. From the mouth of the Lauta, along | Bouchain, Cambra, Le Quesnoy, Maubeuge, the departments of the Lower and Upper | Landrecy, Avrones, Rocroy, Givet and and twenty-five cents for every subsequent | Rhine, Doubs and Jura as far as the Can- Charlemont, Mezieres, Sedan, Montmedi, insertion, and when not particularly directed ton du Vaud, the frontiers shall remain as Thionville, Lougwy, Bitche and the tete du to the contrary, will be inserted until forbid, they were fixed by the treaty of Paris. The point of Fort Louis, France having to furbed or course of the Rhine shall form the denish subsistence for the army destined to this morcation between France and the States of service every thing that has relation thereto Germany; but the right to the islands, there- | will be regulated by a particular convention. in, such as the same shall hereafter be deci- This convention, which shall be of the same ded upon, on a new survey of the course of force and validity as if it were verbally in the said river, shall remain immutable, serted in the present Treaty, will, in like whatever changes the course of said rivers manner, regulate the relations of the army may undergo in the lapse of time. Commis- of occupation with the civil and military ausioners shall be appointed on both sides by | thorities of the country. The maximum of the high contracting parties within the term | the duration of such military occupancy, is of three months, for the purpose of proceed- fixed at five years. It may terminate before ing to the said survey. The one half of the | that time, if at the expiration of three years, bridge between Stratsbourg and Kehl shall the Allied Sovereigns, in concert with his belong to France, and the other half to the Majesty the King of France, after having

3. To establish a direct communication be- | cal interests and the progress which the retween the canton of Geneva and Switzer- establishment of civil order shall have made In the name of the Most Holy and Undiland, the part of the country of Gex, bound- in France, shall unite in acknowledging that ed to the East by the Lake Leman, to the the motives which led them to the adoption The allied powers having, by their united | South by the territory of the canton of Gene- of these measures have ceased to exist. But efforts, and by the success of their arms, va, to the North by the canton of Vaux, and whatever may be the result of their deliberapreserved France and Europe from the de- to the West by the course of the Versoix, tions all the places and positions occupied by struction with which they were menaced by | and by a line which includes the districts of | the last attempts of Napoleon Bonaparte, | Collux-Bozzy, and Meyrin; leaving the disand by the revolutionary system re-produced | trict of Ferney to Trance, shall be ceded to | n France in support of said attempts.

Participating with his Most Christian Maunited to the canton of Geneva. The line of jesty in a wish to consolidate, by the invio- French Custom Houses shall be placed to lable preservation of the royal authority, the west of Jura, so as to exclude the whole

charter to its full vigor, the order of things 4. From the frontiers of the canton of Ge- of the Military convention annexed to the prehappily re-established in France, as well as | neva as far as the Mediterranean, the line of to restore the relations of confidence and re- demarca on shall be that which in 1790 seciprocal good will between France and the parated France from Savoy and the county vereignty is transferred, either by virtue of the present treaty, or of arrangements that fect of the revolution and the spirit of con- Paris of 1814 had established between France and the principality of Munuco shall coese Persuaded that this last object can only forever; and the same relations shall conti- what condition and nation soever they may

olid guarantee for the future;

Have taken into consideration, in concert within the limits of the French territory, with his majesty the king of France, the | such as they have been determined by the premeans of realizing this arrangement; and | scut article, shall remain united to France. having acknowledged that the indemnity due to the powers can neither be wholly territorial or pecuniary, without interfering in sent treaty, shall appoint commissioners for ly apply to the different territories and dissome degree with the essential interests of | the purpose of regulating whatever may | tricts ceded by this treaty. France, and that it would be most expedient have relation to the boundaries of countries to combine the objects proposed, in or- on either side; and on the completion of having taken into consideration the different der to avoid those two inconveniencies; their labours, maps shall be drawn, and claims arising from the non-execution of the their imperial and royal majesties have ac- | boundary marks placed, to shew the respec- | 19th article of the treaty of May 30, 1814, as tions; and being mutually convinced of the | Art. 11. The places and districts which. | signed between Great Britain and France;

period, in the frontier provinces of France, | longer compose a part of the French territo- | sitions contained in the said articles, and | a certain number of allied troops, they have ry, shall remain at the disposition of the al- having for that purpose determined by two agreed to combine the different dispositions | hed powers, in the terms fixed by the 9th | separate conventions the measures to be exefounded upon this basis, in a definitive trea- article of the Military Convention annexed - cuted by both powers for the complete execu-To this end, and for this purpose, his ma- king of France, for himself, his heirs and conventions such as annexed to the present jesty the king of France and Navarre, of the successors, perpetually renounces the right treaty shall have the same force and validity one part; and his majesty the emperor of | of sovereignty and property which he hath | as if the same were herein inserted verbatim. Austria, king of Hungary and Bohemia, hitherto exercised over the aforesaid places

Art. III. The fortification of Huninguen cuss, conclude, and sign the said definitive | having been constantly an object of uneasi- | shortest possible delay, together with all priness to the town of Basle, the high contract | soners made unterior to the treaty of the ing parties, in order to give to the Helvetic | 30th of May, 1814, and which have not yet Confederation a new proof of their good will | been restored. Art. 1. The frontiers of France shall re- and solicitude, have agreed between each main as they were in 1750, with the excep- other to demolish the fortifications of Hunin of May, 1814, and the last act of the Contion of the modification of both parties, which | guen; and the French government, from the | gress of Vienna of the 9th of June, 1815, are same motives, stipulates, that they shall ne | confirmed and shall be maintained in all their 1. On the frontiers of the north, the line | ver be re-built, and not re placed by other | parts, which have not been modified by the of demarcation shall remain such as the fortifications at a distance less than 3 leagues Present treaty.

Treaty of Pavis had fixed it until it reaches from the town of Basle. The neutrality of Art. XII. The recent treaty, with the Treaty of Pavis had fixed it until it reaches | from the town of Basle. The neutrality of | opposite to Quicerain; from thence it shall | Switzerland shall be extended to the territo- | conventions hereunto annexed, shall be ratifollow the ancient limits of the Belgie pro- ry which is to the north of a line to be drawn | fied in a single act, and the ratifications vinces, of the former Bishoprick of Liege, from Ugine, including that city, to the south | thereof exchanged within two months, or and the Duchy of Rouillon, such as it edis- of the Lake of Annecy, by Favorge, as far sooner if possible ted in 1790; leaving the enclosed territories as Locheraine, and from thence to the Lake of Phillipville and Marienbourg, together of Brouget and the Rhone, in the same man- tentiaries have signed the same, and hereunwith the places by that name, and the whole | ner that it was extended to the provinces of | to affixed the seal of their arms. Duchy of Boullon, without the frontiers of | Chabiais and Paucigny, by the 92d article of

shall remain to France, as far as House, Art. V. The state of disquiet and fermenand from thence shall follow the ancient tation to which France, after so many violent in the Congress of Vienna, relative to the boundaries of the country of Sancbruck, shocks, and more especially since the last ca- complete and universal abolition in the trafleaving Sanc-Louis and the course of the tastrophe, notwithstanding the paternal in- fic of the Negroes of Africa; and having al-Sana, with the places situated to the right of tentions of the king, and the advantages as ready in their several states interdicted their the line above designed, and their liberties sured by the constitutional charter to all colonies and subjects from any part whatever without the limits of France. From the classes of her subjects, must necessarily be therein, engage anew to unite their efforts in boundaries of Sancbruck, the line of demar- subjected, requiring for the security of the order to ensure the final success of the princation shall be the same which now separates | neighboring states, measures of precaution ciples which they have proclaimed in the defrom Germany the Departments of the Mo- and temporary guarantees, the occupation, claration of the 4th February, 1815, and to telle and the Lower Rhine, as far as Lauta, for a certain time, of the military positions concert without loss of time, by their minishich shall hereafter be the frontiers until along the frontiers of France, by a corps of ters at London and Paris, on the most efficawhere it empties into the Rhine. The whole the allied troops, has been judged indispensa- clous measures to procure the complete and

of grace, 1815. Signed, &c. Prussia, France and Russia. Louis, by the grace of God, &c.

mutually examined the situation, the reciprothe Allied troops, shall, at the expiration of the term of five years, be evacuated without any further delay, and restored to his Most Christian Majesty, his heirs and successors. Art. VI. The foreign troops, exclusive of

those which shall compose a part of the army of occupation, shall evacuate the French ter ritory within the period fixed by the 9th Art. Art. VII. In all countries where the So-

are to be made in consequence thereof, the inhabitants, natives as well as strangers, of be, shall be allowed the space of six years, to be computed from the exchange of the ratifications hereof, to dispose of their property, if they see fit, and remove to such country as

Art. VIII. All the dispositions of the trea-

Art. IX. The high contracting parties well as the additional articles to said treaty, necessity of preserving, for a determinate | according to the preceding article, shall no | desiring to render more efficacious the dispo-

Art. X. All prisoners made during hosti-Lities, as well as all hostages that have been given or detained, shall be restored with the

Art. XI. The treaty of Paris of the 30th

- In faith whereof, the respective Plenipo

Done at Paris the 20th of November, in the year of grace, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen. RICHELIEU.

(Signed). METTERNICH, WESSENBERG. ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

which were the subject of their deliberations the time the verdict was delivered. We had

including Laudan, shall compose part of occupancy shall in no wise tend to prejudice as it is highly reprobated by the laws of reli-Germany; nevertheless, the town of Weis- the sovereignty of His Most Christian Majes- gion and of nature. The present additional THE price of the Farmer's Repository is sembourg, through which that river flows, Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at shall remain entire to France, with a small recognized and confirmed by the present as if it were inserted verbatim in the treaty.

> In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed these presents, and have hereunto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris, the 20th November, year

On the same day; in the same place, and at the same moment, the same Treaty, together with the Conventions and Articles thereunto annexed, was signed between France and Great Britain, France and

PARIS, NOV. 23.

This day's official Gazette contains the following royal ordinance.

An atrocious crime had sullied the city of Nismes. In contempt of the constitutional charter, which acknowleges the catholic religion for the religion of the state, but which guarantees liberty and protection to all other religious professions, a seditious hand has dared to oppose the opening of the protestant temple. Our military commandant, in endeavoring to disperse the tumult by persuasion, before having recourse to the armed force, has been assassinated, and his assassin has sought an asylum against the pursuits of justice. If such a crime remained unpunished, there would no longer ex st either public order or government, and our ministers would be guilty of inexecution of the laws. '

For these causes we have ordered and do order as follows: Art. 1. Our attorney general and our ordinary attorney shall proceed immediately against the person guilty of the murder of

general Lagarde, and against the authors of. and other persons concerned in the tumult which took place on the 12th inst. at Nismes. 2. A sufficient number of troops shall be sent to the city of Nismes, where they shall remain, at the expense of the inhabitants, un-

til the assassin and his accomplices shall have been delivered-over to the tribunals. A general disarming of the inhabitants shall immediately be put in execution, with the exception only of those, who form part of

the national guard. Our minister the keeper of the seals and the ministers of war, of the interior, and of the police, are charged with the execution of

the present ordinance. Given at Paris, this 21st of Nov. 1815.

EXECUTION OF MARSHAL NEY

The schooner Maria, capt. Copeland, arrived at New-York, on Tuesday afternoon, pers to the 16th and Bordeaux to the 20th of last month: Marshal Ney was shot on the

At the close of the trial the marshal ob-

served: "Gentlemen, I am a Frenchman, and I will die as one. They have not been willing to hear my defenders; I thank them for what they have done for me, and what they may still do; but I prefer not being defended at all, to be imperfectly defended; I will do as Moreau did ;-appeal to Europe and pos-

M. Bellart spoke to prevent further de-

The Chancellor. Defenders, you may use every argument, except such as the chamber has interdicted.

The Marshal. Since the chamber will not hear the motives of any conduct (mes movens) I forbid my advocates to add any thing; the chamber will judge me as they

The final requisition was then read. The President addressed the accused: Accused, have you any observations to make on the requisition?

The Marshal. Nothing at all, my lord. The president ordered the accused to retire, as well as the witnesses and the auditory.

PARIS, DEC. 7. -From five o'clock the chamber remained n deliberation upon the judgment, and at a quarter before twelve they decided by majority, that Marshal Ney was guilty of high treason against the state, 131 voices con-The high contracting powers, sincerely de- demned him to death, and 29 voted for basirous of carrying into effect the measures nishment. The marshal was not present at thought he could not have been shot, but it appears that there is a law that can shoot him, as has been proved by an able lawyer

present. The marshal is to be shot this day.

The following are the principal details sub-sequent to the judgment of marshal Ney. We decline offering any comments, and merely state facts.

The marshal on entering his chamber, at the time the court was deliberating on his * the territory on the left bank of the Lauta, | ble ; under the express reservation that such | definitive abolition of a commerce as odious | sentence, he appeared highly animated, and