

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VIII.]

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1816.

[No. 410.]

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

The price of the *Farmer's Repository* is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion, and when not particularly directed to the contrary, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

FOREIGN.

MARSHAL SOULT.
From his Memorial in justification of himself.

It remains for me to give an account of my conduct from the 11th of May to the date of the ordinance which supposes me culpable. The facts in that period are neither numerous nor susceptible of controversy.

I was appointed major general of the armies: I obeyed. In that character, I signed an order of the day, addressed to the soldiers, which was the work of the government which I obeyed. I fought the Prussians and English at Fleurus and Waterloo.

If these are crimes, I am guilty.

But I venture to persuade myself that there was nothing criminal in my conduct; and to be convinced of this, it seems to me that it would be sufficient to examine that conduct without detaching one's self from the circumstances in which France was then placed.

His majesty had for a long time been treated from the kingdom. That retreat, which always appeared contrary to the true interest of the king, had damped the courage of the royalists. The capitulation of the duke of Angoulême deprived them of their last hope. The acts of resistance were every where succeeded by acts of submission. A great number of Frenchmen, doubtless, regretted their legitimate king, and beheld the new sovereign with terror, but all yielded to the imperious law of necessity. All France submitted, and the government of the usurper was established in fact. If there be an incontestable point, this is without contradiction one.

Things were in this state when the invasion of the foreign powers became imminent. Numerous Prussian, English, and Austrian battalions had already raised on our frontiers the cry of hatred and vengeance. The foreign cabinets at first declared that they only took up arms to re-establish the dynasty of the Bourbons on the throne, but they soon retracted that solemn engagement, by a new declaration; and besides, has the sequel proved that these promises ought to have inspired a blind confidence?

At the approach of this torrent, composed of numerous nations which had long been conquered and trampled upon by our armies, and amidst which there did not appear a single Frenchman, the only prospect which seemed to present itself to the citizens of all opinions was the ruin of France, should she be reduced to see her plains inundated, and her strong places seized by a million of foreigners, impelled by so many motives to her destruction.

Surrounded by my family and my friends, I lamented the situation of my country, when I learned my nomination to the place of major general, and received orders to join the army immediately.

I obeyed—not as a creature of Bonaparte would have done, in defence of a power whence he had received or expected fortune. It is well known to the whole army that I always had reason to complain of that man; and though I served him with fidelity, no one more sincerely detested his tyranny.

I obeyed—not as an enemy of the king would have done. I had received from him only marks of esteem and confidence; and I am incapable of being ungrateful.

But as a citizen, as a soldier, I obeyed him who was then at the head of the government.

My heart may have deceived me; but it told me that a French marshal could not allow his sword to remain in the scabbard when the whole army was taking up arms for the defence of the country. History does not censure admiral Blake, who, while commanding the English fleet, ordered another usurper, whose power he also detested, did not he valiantly combat in support of the glory and freedom of his country. He consecrated these words, in which he addressed his sailors:—*It is our duty to fight for our country, into whatever hands the government may fall.*

But why seek abroad for example? During the first years of the revolution, when France, the victim of the most ferocious usurpers, languished under a government

abhorred by the good citizens, and unacknowledged by all foreign powers, did public opinion be hastened at the call of the chiefs of the state, to sacrifice their lives in repelling the enemies of their country? Was it not in speaking of these times, so painful in recollection, that history has already said—*French honor took refuge in the camp?*

If submission to the government established in France after the 20th March, be regarded as a crime, let it be recollected, that the whole nation must be guilty, for small indeed is the number of those who left the country, to place themselves out of the power of the usurper.

This theory would involve in it another consequence of a very extraordinary nature. According to it, the establishment by force of an illegitimate authority, must cause the total destruction of a whole people. The usurper would not fail to punish those who should refuse to submit to him, while the legitimate prince, in his turn, would strike those who had submitted to the usurpation.

The English legislature, foreseeing this violent situation, provided for the public safety by a statute passed in the reign of Henry VII. which declares, that no one shall be guilty for obeying a sovereign actually reigning. This law, according to publicists, is founded on these considerations—that a prince who is reduced by force to leave his states cannot exact obedience, while he is unable to afford protection—that it belongs not to individuals possessing no authority, to discuss the title of sovereigns—and that the most manifest usurpation not less imposes the necessity of obedience than the most legitimate authority.

But why should I say more to prove that in such a case, the citizen who submits to the existing authority, is justified by the circumstances? Was not this rule, so necessary for the repose of his majesty at the moment of his entering the kingdom? Do you not read in his proclamation of the 28th of June, that he regarded no Frenchman *incapable except the instigators and authors of the horrible conspiracy*, which had forced him to leave France; but that he wished to throw a veil over all that passed from his leaving Lille until that of his entering Cambrai?

A stranger, as all my conduct proves, to plot, the authors of which the king has thought himself bound to punish, and not having served under the legitimate government, except during the interval elapsed between the two epochs marked by the proclamation, on what ground can I be the object of punishment, when my security rests on the highest guarantee—my own innocence and the king's word?

What, then, is the cruel fatality which arrays against me all the wrath of his majesty, while his letter of the 13th March, posterior to my retreat from the ministry, still assured me of his favor, and while his proclamation of June 28th excuses the involuntary errors in which I participated, during that interval, with so great a number of Frenchmen?

Can it be my conduct since that proclamation which has rendered me unworthy of the benefit it guarantees; for that conduct, as the army and the capital can attest, was such as, of itself perhaps, ought to suffice to recover for me all the favor of my sovereign?

Can the ministers have neglected to inform his majesty, that before the 28th of June, and from the moment that the abdication of Bonaparte permitted me only to express my wishes, I neglected no effort, avoided no dangers, in endeavoring to recall the troops to the citizens and the different authorities of the state to our legitimate princes? While men's minds, and the factions were agitated with the question on what the crown of France, regarded as vacant, should be placed, was I found to hesitate a moment in recognizing and proclaiming the right of the Bourbons?

Did I not, in this chamber of peers, before the provisional commission of government, in the presence of all the generals of the army assembled in a council of war to deliberate on the defence of Paris? Is it necessary that I should state, that my zeal and frankness in maintaining that the honor of France depended on a prompt submission to the king, rendered me suspected by the government, and caused my recall from the army, the command of which was entrusted to count Grouchy?

Doubtless, I never thought of demanding from the court the reward of this conduct. I believed I was fulfilling my duty. It was my country I considered myself defending. But though I was far from looking for any recompense, ought I to have expected that the king, rendered me suspected by the government, and caused my recall from the army, the command of which was entrusted to count Grouchy?

I believed, that after my letter of yesterday to the minister of war, he would have judged sufficient the reasons which I gave for refusing to sit in a court martial where I could not preside. I find myself mistaken, as he has transmitted me a positive order from your majesty.

Placed in the cruel dilemma of offending your majesty or disobeying the dictate of my conscience, it becomes my duty to explain myself to your majesty.

I enter not into the enquiry whether Marshal Ney is guilty or innocent. Your justice and the equity of his judges will answer to posterity, which weighs in the same balance kings and their subjects. But the subject on which I cannot be silent, and on which I must speak distinctly to your majesty, is the critical position into which you are rushing. Alas! has not enough of French blood been shed? Are not our misfortunes sufficiently great? The humiliation of France—is it not pushed to the last extreme? And when it is necessary to rectify, to soften, to calm, it is then you are required to sign new proscriptions! Oh sire! if those who direct your councils had only in view your good as the reward of my zeal and devotedness to the cause of my king, his ministers would class me with those who have been signalized as the most criminal or the most dangerous of his subjects? Is it because I, almost alone, had the courage, in those moments of difficulty, to recall to her duty France, then reproached to follow it, that my name has been placed at the head of the list of the proscribed?

The more I reflect on this strange result, the more I compare it with my conduct and the wisdom of the king, the more must I be confirmed in the conviction, that my conduct has not been known to him; that ignorance or calumny can alone have instituted the process against me. I may then hope, that his majesty, on being better informed, will himself deign to correct the fatal error of which I am the victim. For this, his knowledge, his justice, and his bounty, are my guarantees.

But were I so unfortunate as to find that his majesty, considering himself bound by a first determination, should not think fit to employ his own authority in repairing the injury he has done me, and should intrust to others than himself the examination and appreciation of my conduct, there is at least one act of justice, which doubtless I shall not solicit in vain. It is, to be sent, without further delay, before the judges destined to pronounce on my fate. This act of justice I shall receive as a benefit; since it will furnish me with the surest means of proving my innocence. This benefit is secured to me by the laws; and I cannot fear the being deprived of a right so sacred, since it is from his majesty I claim it. Malevolence and ignorance may obtain by surprise, from the sovereigns, a serious charge against an irreproachable citizen; but to refuse the accused his means of justification—to condemn him without a hearing, would be an act of tyranny. I may then be tranquil.

To conclude, whatever may be the fate that awaits me, I shall not be less the faithful subject of the king, and admirer of his virtues, or less ready again to expose my life, on the first signal, for my prince and my country. The sentiments of my love for them and my duty, is too deeply rooted in my heart for either misfortune or injustice to alter it. It is long since I took for my motto—*Do your duty, happen what may.* I never lost sight of it in the midst of political storms, and my conscience tells me I ought to continue faithful to it.

(Signed)
Le Marechal Due de DALMATIA.

St. Anans the—

From the New-York Columbian

We are indebted to a correspondent for the very interesting translation below. Marshal Monecy's letter to Louis XVIII. was written on the occasion of his refusing to preside in a court martial at the trial of Marshal Ney. The reader will recollect that this refusal of Monecy was treated as contumacy, and he was ordered to be imprisoned for three months.

LETTER FROM MARSHAL MONECY, TO LOUIS XVIII. ON HIS REFUSAL TO SIT ON THE COURT MARTIAL FOR THE TRIAL OF MARSHAL NEY.

SIRE—Will your majesty permit me to raise my feeble voice to you? Will it be permitted to one who has never deviated from the path of honor, to call the attention of his sovereign to the dangers that menace his person and his kingdom? Yes, sire, nothing less than the eminent dangers of the state, would allow me to express myself to you with the frankness which you ought to expect from all your faithful subjects, and especially from your Marshals—from those who dared to uplift their voice, on the most difficult occasions, when the absolute will and blind ambition of a master were every thing, and the counsels of wisdom and prudence were nothing.

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Lorraine, and of the capital? They have demanded the price of their friendship—they have required securities from those they came to deliver—they have required the inhabitants of the countries they occupy to deliver up their arms; and in two thirds of the kingdom there remains not a single fowling piece. They have required that the French army should be disbanded; and there remains not a single man at his colors; not a single piece of cannon is harnessed. They have demanded the delivery of our fortresses, and if some of them still hold out it is because their commanders cannot let see your majesty has ordered their surrender. So much condescension ought surely to have softened their passions. But, not they wish to render your majesty odious to your subjects; they wish to guard against every possible danger by striking off the heads of those soldiers and statesmen whose names they cannot bear without being reminded of their own humiliation.

Let then a French general be allowed to say in the face of Europe, that if our armies have overrun the neighboring countries, they purchased their conquests with their valor and blood. Let your majesty consider—will the allies ever forgive their conquerors? It is their shame and humiliation which they wish to efface, and not to strengthen your thrones, which is more shewn by their outrages than established by their vengeance! But when you have given up every thing, what can you refuse? If the fate of Poland is to be ours, what means of resistance have you left? Your armies? You have none—Your fortresses? They are in the power of the allies! Your marshals, your generals, your statesmen? Their heads will have fallen! Will you then resort to the people—to that people so much humiliated, so much despised! Is it to those who formed your council? The recollection of the month of March, 1815, must shew your majesty what you have to expect from their zeal and attachment. There remains then no other resource than a reliance upon the generosity of your allies and our enemies. Have you then forgotten that, in order to gratify the man who occupied your thrones, they refused you one after another an asylum in their dominions? So completely had they recognised his legitimacy that in their treaties with him they never thought of stipulating even an indemnity for you. Did not England herself negotiate with him? Would she not again have treated with him at Prague, had his pretensions been less extravagant? Did not the people of London drag the carriage of his minister, when you were not even permitted to appear at court? Was your restoration thought of when they negotiated at Charleroi?

Had it not been for the hostile occupation of Bordeaux, and the loyalty manifested by the people of that city, a treaty would have been signed with Napoleon. Still more recently, at the Congress of Vienna, was your majesty's minister able to obtain a guarantee for the integrity of our territory? Oh, sire, the man of Elba may have had correspondences and intelligence in France, but who were they that went to seek for him? who told the English fleet to suffer him to pass? His admiral who was entrusted with the superintendance of the island been prosecuted? Had not the king of Prussia 60,000 men near our frontiers, who might have marched upon Paris and reached it before Napoleon? Are not the Prussian cannon daily placed before your palace and pointed against your residence? And yet you can rely on the generosity of your allies! And yet you take my seat in a tribunal where I shall perhaps figure in my turn, not as a judge, but as a prisoner at the bar? Did I not lead the French army in 1794 to the borders of the Ebro? Even now the poignards of those who struck Brune, and ***. and so many others, gliter before my eyes, and shall I in my own person sanction a judicial murder? Ah no! while there remains to my unhappy country only a shadow of existence, shall I associate my name with that of her oppressors? No, sire, you yourself cannot but approve my resolution: What! shall 25 years of glorious labors be sullied in a single day? Shall my locks bleached under the helmet be only proofs of my shame? No, sire! it shall not be said that the elder of the marshals of France contributed to the misfortunes of his country. My life, my fortune, all that I possess, or can enjoy is at the service of my king and country; but my honor is exclusively my own, and no human power can ravish it from me. If my name is to be the only heritage left to my children, at least let it not be disgraced!

Permit me to ask your majesty where were the accusers of Marshal Ney, when he was on the field of battle? Did they follow his steps and accuse him during twenty-five years of perils and labors? And if Russia and the Allies cannot pardon the conqueror of the Moskwa, can France forget the valiant hero of the Beresina? Sire, in the unfortunate retreat across that river, Ney saved the remnant of the army; in that army I had relations and friends, and soldiers (who are the children of their chiefs)

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WILL be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready money, before the door of Fulton's Tavern, in Charlestown, on the 15th day of February inst. all the right, title and interest which John Shirley, jun. had in a tract of land near Charlestown, of which Robert Shirley, dec'd, died seized and possessed—a particular description of its situation, boundaries & the number and report, of record in reference to a survey and report, of record in the county court of Jefferson, made by commissioners, who divided the lands of Robert Shirley, dec'd, amongst his heirs, under a decree of the said county court. This property was conveyed in trust by John Shirley, jr. to the subscriber, for the purpose of indemnifying Cyrus Hibbin against a certain security-ship in the said deed mentioned. The deed of trust under which the sale will be made is also of record in the county court of Jefferson. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock on the above-mentioned day.

Wm. TATE, Trustee.

February 1.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WILL be sold, to the highest bidder, for cash, upon the 14th day of March next, one moiety or half of a certain tract of land, lying in the county of Jefferson, containing thirty-two acres, adjoining the lands of John Briscoe and Garland Moore—said land having been conveyed to the undersigned in trust by Elizabeth Debostion, by deed now of record in the Superior Court for the said county of Jefferson, to secure the payment of the several sums of money therein stated, to Benjamin Bussell. The sale to take place upon the premises.

MOSES GIBBONS, TRIG GRIGGS, jun.

February 1.

To Gentlemen Millers and Farmers.

I am in the line of BOATING this season—my Ware-house is on the Potomac, half a mile above the Old Furnace, where I will take in Flour, and deliver it in Alexandria, at one dollar per barrel, and in Georgetown, at ninety-two cents per barrel. Those living in Charlestown or south of that, had best go by Rutherford's Mill, or turn to the left at the Burnt Mill—the distance about the same as the Old Furnace.

JOHN PEACHER.

February 1, 1816.

A Journeyman Blacksmith WANTED.

I wish to employ immediately a Journeyman Blacksmith, to whom liberal wages and constant employ will be given, by applying to the subscriber, living near the White House, Jefferson County, on the main road, leading from Charles Town to Winchester.

HENRY SHEPHERD.

February 1, 1816.

Mr. William West of the state of Kentucky,

SIR, PLEASE to take notice, that we shall proceed to take the depositions of David Hunter and Robert Cockburn, on the 8th day of March next, in the town of Martinsburg, at the office of Robert Wilson, a commissioner of the Superior Court of Chancery, holden at Winchester, to take depositions in the county of Berkeley, which depositions will be offered in evidence in a suit now depending in the Superior Court of law to be holden at Winchester in the county of Frederick and state of Virginia, wherein you are plaintiff and the executors and devisees of William Darke, dec'd, and John Cooke are defendants.

RICHARD BAYLOR, HENRY BEDINGER, Surviving Executors, of Wm. Darke, dec'd.

February 1.

BAGS!

PERSONS sending bags to the Charles Town Mill, are respectfully requested to put a plain mark of the owners name thereon, so that no mistakes will happen in giving them out.

Wm. GROVE, & Co.

February 1.

Ten Dollars Reward.

BEING informed that my shingle timber on the Meadow Branch, has been cut down, and carried away, I will give the above reward to any person upon the conviction of the offender, as also, on any of my Back Creek farms, likewise on Buck Hill, or my adjoining lands.

RICHARD M'SHERRY.

February 1.

Money Found.

WAS found on the 28th ult. near Lee Town, on the road from Charles Town to Martinsburg, a Pocket Book, containing a sum of money, notes of hand, &c. The owner may have it again on describing the Pocket Book and its contents, by applying to the subscriber, living near Charles Town, on Magnus Tate's farm, and paying for the expense of this advertisement.

HENRY NADENBOUSCH.

February 1.

Notice.

THE subscriptions for the Rev. B. Allen's salary, have been due for some time past. It is hoped every person who has not paid, will without delay, pay to Wm. Brown, what may be due, who is authorised to receive the same.

January 25.

Bank Notice.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants Bank, of Jefferson County, Va. have ordered the fifth Instalment of Five Dollars, to be paid on each share of Capital Stock, on or before the first day of March next.

Wm. BROWN, Cash'r.

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 Anniin & 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.

NOTICE.

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

William Butts.

January 18.

Hardware & Cutlery.

Have on hand a good assortment of Knives and Forks, Pen-knives and Razors, Hand-saws, Hand-saw and other Files, Stirrup Irons, and Sheet Iron, Elegant Writters, 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.

Valuable Mill Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Mills on the Rappahannock River, in the county of Fauquier, eight miles south of the Court House, fifty three from Alexandria, and thirty three from Falmouth and Fredericksburgh. The improvements consist of a new Mill House, about thirty feet square, with two pairs of five feet stones, and all the necessary machinery for manufacturing flour—an excellent new Saw Mill, and a large stone Mill House, at present out of repair—There are FIFTY ACRES OF LAND attached to the Mills, but any further quantity desired might be had with them on either side of the river. The local advantages which this property possesses over any other water property in the Counties of Fauquier, 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 Shenandoah to Falmouth and Fredericksburgh, crosses the Rappahannock, upon a constant and powerful stream, affording in the most trying seasons an abundant supply of water—entirely untroubled by any other mill, there being no manufacturing mill within ten miles in any direction in a wheat country, the improvement of which is rapidly progressing from the use of plaster and clover, and having a most unexampled share of country water, yielding to its proprietor annually from 12 to 1500 bushels of toll, corn, heads, wheat custom, which could at all times be increased so as to keep constantly employed any mill which may be erected thereon, holds out to a purchaser acquainted with the management 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. Weaver, Esq. near Charlestown, Jefferson County, or Charles Tyler, Esq. Alexandria, or to the subscriber residing at the spot.

JOHN C. SCOTT.

November 15.

CHEAP

WOOLLEN GOODS,

CONSISTING OF Superfine and common Cloths, Double and single milled Cassimers, Stockinnetts, Imperial Cords and Cambric's, Fanny and common Vesting, Coating, Baizes, Flannels and Kerseys, Rose, Point and Striped Blankets, Lamb's Wool and worsted Hosiery, &c.

—ALSO—

Bombazetts of almost every colour, Corduroys, Constitution Cords and Thick sets, Irish Linens, Shirting Cambricks, Jaconet and cambric 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 that they have hired with blankets, will find it to their interest to call on the subscriber for them.

December 14.

Negro Woman for Sale.

I will sell for cash, a negro woman, about 33, and her child, a boy, about 4 years of age. They can be seen at Mrs Seeligs, 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.

GOODS.

SELBY & SWEARINGEN, OF SHEPHERD-TOWN, Have lately received a large quantity of GOODS, which they offer by retail, or by the PIECE OR PACKAGE.

One of the firm is now in Philadelphia, by whom a considerable and extensive addition will be made to their present stock. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to give us a call and know our terms—Among the articles lately received are several tons of

SWEDISH IRON,

suitable for wagon tire and other use—it is deemed useless to say any thing about the quality of this kind of Iron, as it is presumed every person knows its value. Also, a quantity of STEEL of the first quality, and GROCERIES of every description.

The highest price given at our Store, for *ciens* Flax Seed.

November 2.

BOOKS.

R. Worthington

Has received a number of Books, among which are the following, viz

Jesuit's do, Davis Sermons,

who had served under me; and shall I doom him to death who saved the lives of so many Frenchmen, to whom so many parents are indebted for their children; so many wives for their husbands? No, sire! I cannot save my country and my own life. I will at least save my honor; and if I feel any regret, it is that I have lived too long, since I have survived the glory of my country. Reflect, sire! this is perhaps the last time that truth will reach your throne; it is both dangerous and unwise to push the brave to despair. Where is there, I will not say the marshal, but the man of honor, who is not compelled to regret?

I will not disguise the danger in which the step I have taken may involve me, nor the disgrace it may draw down upon me from the vengeance of courtiers; but if I have been fortunate enough to enlighten your majesty as to your true interests, I shall consider myself as too happy, whatever may be the consequences, and if in descending to the tomb I may lay with one of your ancestors—All is lost, except honour—I shall be contented.

MONCEY, Duc de Cornigliano.

PARIS, DEC. 10.

The English journals announce that His Majesty the King of France has conferred on the Duke of Richmond, the title of duke of Aubigny. The first duke of Richmond, was the natural son of Charles II. king of England, and of Louisa de Querquelle, a French lady, who was created Duchess of Aubigny, by Louis XIV.

We are assured that two very important persons, one of whom is in the ordinance of July 24, and the other is accused by public opinion of favoring the invasion by Bonaparte, have just been arrested.

ALTONA, (DENMARK) DEC. 10.

A merchant vessel arrived at Kiel, a few days since, which was formerly destined to transport Napoleon to America. A French Captain who had married a young woman belonging to Holstein, had conceived the project of saving him, when he was at Rochefort. To this effect he had quilted some casks on the inside, in which he could easily conceal Bonaparte, Savary and Bertrand. He had on board, all the provisions necessary for the voyage, destined in appearance for Kiel; he was to sail, after having gained the high seas, directly for New-York. The impudence, or rather the fear of Bonaparte, which made him surrender himself to the English, frustrated this plan. On the return of this vessel to Kiel the casks were shown which were to have received the fugitive and his aids-de-camp.

NEY'S EXECUTION.

PARIS, JAN. 10.

The following are some further particulars respecting the last moments of Marshal Ney. When the judgment was announced to him, he said, "it would have been more military to have said, you are to bite the dust." At the execution, he endeavored to protest against the iniquity of the sentence, and appealed to God and posterity. The officer commanding the veterans, attempting to give the word, appeared struck dumb. L'Espino (the commander of the military division) then said, "officer, if you cannot command, I will;" the latter remaining silent, the marshal himself said, "soldiers, I order you, duty, upon which, the platoon ordered for the purpose, treated as enemies; only five out of sixteen balls lived, struck the marshal, who fell upon his knees and died instantly. The officer recovering himself, said, "there is still a platoon, let them shoot me also." The officer is put under arrest. Marshal Ney was yesterday buried at the cemetery of La Chaise. Madame Ney was accompanied to the Thuilleries by her four children and sister; she remained in the salon de la pair some time before the due de Duras came to inform her that she could not be received by the king, and leading her down the grand stair-case, acquainted her with the mournful execution; she fainted, and was with difficulty removed to her carriage, amidst the cries of her children and the lamentations of the spectators of this distressing scene. She had several times endeavored to see the Duchess d'Angoulême, near to whose person she had been brought up when a child; the duchess, however, as well as the princes, constantly refused to see her.

Madame Anguie, Madame Ney's mother, was in the service of Marie Antoinette, her grief at whose death was so severe, that in a moment of distraction she threw herself out of a window, and died upon the spot.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

There has lately been a warm dispute between the duke de Berri and Marmont; Ordonot was present. It is said to have originated in some expressions used by the duke, to Marmont; who took an opportunity, firmly, but respectfully, to warn his royal highness, against persisting in that species of language, and manners, which were by no means, adopted to conciliate the public attachment and respect.

DECEMBER 15.

It is proposed to banish from France, South, Aix, Exelmans, Lamarque, Vandamme, and one or two other generals, besides some celebrated non-military revolutionists. Most of the former we understand, are going to the United States of America, and the latter to some distant part of the world. They may there devise against our interests in that hemisphere, it behoves our government well to consider. The hatred of South, in particular, against every thing English, is unbounded; and he is beyond dispute the most skillful of all the French generals, would it not be a prudent step on our part to demand that these gentlemen should not be permitted to go to America? There are plenty of sixty-wholesale islands in the Mediterranean, where they might live quite as comfortably, as Savary and Lallemand at Malta, or as Bonaparte and his associates at St. Helena. Any safe retirement of the kind would be better than hearing of them a twelve-month hence at the head of an American army invading Canada.

DECEMBER 16.

A change of ministers (in France) is still talked of; especially if the law of amnesty be rejected. The ministers, which report designates as going out, are the duke de Richelieu, Barbe Marbois, and de Caze. The speech of the duke de Richelieu, on declining the vote for the death of Ney, did him honor—"I was, myself, twice condemned to death, during the revolutionary torrent; my conscience acquitted me of guilt. I felt that, in a moment of such agitation, little regard is paid to justice—and what I then felt, makes me shudder at the idea of pronouncing the judgment of death on another. Time has done justice to my motives, and time may equally acquit marshal Ney." It is said, that the duchess of Angoulême was so alarmed at the notion of the king's leaning to the advice of that part of his ministry, who were for granting a pardon to Ney, that she did not quit his chamber from morning till night, nor suffer a single creature to approach him, in whom she had not confidence.

The following is the list of peers who voted against the death of the marshal:

The duc de Montmorency, Fontaines, Malleville, Gouvion, Berthelot, (the celebrated chemist) Chafeloup, duc de Broglie, Lally, Lollendal, Courcier, Porcher de Richemont, Collet, Le Noir la Roche, Lanjuinais, Klein, Mercier, Nerwind, and Chollet.

The following refused to vote, declaring they were not sufficiently instructed, in consequence of the marshal's counsel being stopped in the defence by the king's commissioners:

Nicolla, Brigue, d'Aligre, St. Suzanne, and the duc de Choiseul.

FROM THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE, OF DEC. 11.

Extract of a letter from Paris.

"The English who are in Paris, and who frequent Bois de Boulogne, the theatres, and the duke of Wellington's balls, think they see a great deal of Paris, and of France, and that nobody is better able to judge of the state of the country, and the wise measures of the king and ministers than themselves. Besides, these people observe the debates in the French parliament, and take for very fine and genuine stuff what they hear about the charter and the constitution, and the limited authority of the ministers. Despotism and terror are the order of the day. The prisoners are all so full, that in a short time the only way will be to turn some large town into a prison. In the Abbaye there are no less than eight generals besides colonels, and an infinite number of persons of distinction, not one of which was in the king's July list of proscribed; neither is there one of them who knows for what reason he is arrested. General Belliard is among the number. They are all treated as common criminals, but are arbitrarily kept in close confinement, without trial and examination, at the pleasure of the minister of police."

We hear that among the instances in which the law in France authorising unlimited arrests was made use of, an Englishman, invested with a public character by the Austrian government, and provided with the proper documents, signed by prince Metternich, as passports from sir C. Stewart, was arrested at Marseilles on some frivolous pretext, and conveyed to Paris, where he was confined in one of the state prisons, where he was kept for a considerable time in close confinement, and prevented from sending letters to the different ministers, whose interference he had a right to expect. We hope, for the sake of the Englishmen travelling in France, that remonstrances will be made by our government on this subject, for the liberty of our countrymen in that country is at the mercy of every capricious prefect, who may choose to arrest them without any assignable cause.

Bonaparte did not send a single letter to Europe by the ship arrived from St. Helena, nor would he permit one of his companions to write. So that nothing can be known from themselves of their situation or their sentiments. Minutes of all Bonaparte's political conversations were carefully taken. It seems he spoke with great freedom of the characters and views of all the potentates, as

well as of their ministers; and those minutes, which are considered truly important, are now in the hands of our ministers.—According to Bonaparte's opinion, the confederacy of the allies was on the point of breaking at the eye of the battle of Waterloo; and if he had gained the ascendancy, would have been broken asunder in forty eight hours.

Extract of a letter from Spain.

"The persecutions in this unhappy country still continue, or even increase. Neither high nor low are spared. Don Antonio Ruiz Padron, one of the most distinguished members of the cortes, an ecclesiastic of great merit, and a sincere patriot, has been condemned to perpetual imprisonment; and Don Pablo Lopes has been awarded ten years confinement. King Ferdinand we are told, has made serious remonstrances to the English government on the subject of the freedom which the English journals have used, in relating the enterprise of the patriotic Porlier, and lamenting his unhappy fate. A contribution of 500 millions of reals, (about 5,000,000,) which the government intend to impose upon all classes of the nation (with the exception of the clergy) excites a general feeling of displeasure, and causes a fermentation that may result in unexpected opposition. Nothing is known with certainty concerning the widow of Porlier."

Virginia Legislature.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Saturday, Feb. 3.

A Communication from the Senate, stating that they had passed the bill "Establishing a ferry from the land of Wm. Hawling across the Potomac"—with amendments, in which the H. of Delegates concurred.

Engrossed bills—"To alter the mesne process against corporations, and to regulate the proceedings in suits against the same."—"Incorporating a company to establish a turnpike road from the town of Manchester to the town of Petersburg."—"To authorize the purchase of sundry volumes of the Revised Code."—"To amend the Act, entitled 'An Act to reduce into one the several acts for the better securing the payment of rents, and preventing the fraudulent practices of tenants, and to regulate the practice of suing out and prosecuting writs of replevin.'"—"Turnpiking the road from Dickenson's tavern in Goochland to the commencement of the Richmond turnpike road—were severally read a 3d time and passed.

An engrossed bill "To amend an act for the effectual suppression of vice, and punishing the disturbers of religious worship, and Sabbath-breakers," was read a 3d time, and rejected.—For the bill 34. Noes 99.

The Governor communicated the resignation of Littleberry Mosby, Esq. of his commission as Brigadier General in the service of the Commonwealth.

Tuesday, Feb. 6.

A communication from the Senate, stating that they had passed the bill, entitled "An Act to amend an Act, entitled 'An Act to organize and establish Superior Courts of Law in the counties of Accomac, Northampton and for other purposes, passed the 9th day of February, 1809.'" And that they had rejected the bills, entitled "An act authorising the Governor to lease the public Manufactory of Arms," and "An act to amend the act, entitled, An act to suspend for a certain term the operation of the several laws concerning processioning lands within certain counties."

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, on the Bill "To establish sundry Banks within this Commonwealth, and for other purposes," and made several amendments to the same—which, on the rising of the committee, were reported by Mr. Scott, the Chairman. Upon which, Mr. Scott made a motion, that the further consideration of the Bill and the amendments, be postponed until the 1st day of April. This motion was vehemently opposed by the bill, and no formal reply. On taking the Ayes and Noes on Mr. Scott's motion, it was found to prevail. Ayes 109, Noes 62. So, this momentous Bill is destroyed.

Wednesday, Feb. 7.

An engrossed bill, "Incorporating a Company to improve the Navigation of Roanoke River," was read a third time, and passed.

A Communication was received from the Senate, announcing the passage of several Bills, among which was "An Act allowing the Town of Petersburg a Representative in the General Assembly," and "An Act establishing a Museum in the City of Richmond."

The House went into Committee of the whole, on the Bill "To amend the Act concerning Taxes on Lands," and after some time, the Committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

February 10.

Yesterday the H. of D. passed the Bill to suppress gaming, which declares that any exhibitor of a Faro, E. O. or any other table—or any individual who suffers it to be played in his house or on his race-field, &c. is guilty of a high misdemeanor, and may be punished by confinement in the Penitentiary.—This Law to be given in charge to Grand Jurors.

The Convention-Bill, which directs a poll to be opened in each county and corporation for registering those freeholders who are in favour of a Convention for revising the state Constitution, and those who are against it, was taken up, and finally acted on.—For the bill 84, against it 90.—It is consequently lost.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 3.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

We are indebted to the supercargo of the ship Union from Gibraltar, for the following intelligence.

The following was communicated by a gentleman of Philadelphia, who arrived at Gibraltar in the U. S. Frigate United States, commander Shaw, from Port Mahon, which port they left on the 4th Dec. in co. with the Spanish line of battle ship Fernando Septimo, fitted for sea, by the officers and crew of the Constellation frigate, capt. Gordon. One Lieut. and sixty men were put on board from the United States to navigate her to Carthage. On the 5th in a squall she carried away her mizen top mast, and it blowing very hard that night, the United States parted from her. This gentleman who has been with capt. Gordon criticizing off Algiers in company with the Ontario, capt. Downs, was landed there on the 2d Nov. and remained with Mr. Shaler five days waiting for dispatches of importance to our government, which were delivered to capt. Gordon, and taken by him to Port Mahon for commodore Shaw, to be sent to the United States. The Dey was very much dissatisfied at not receiving the brig which was captured by our squadron and detained by the Spaniards at Carthage; he stated that Com. Decatur had pledged his honor to convey her to Algiers and unless she was delivered up, he would or could not consider the treaty as binding. The Algerine squadron, consisting of the following vessels, were lying in the Mole, dismantled and repairing. It was supposed that they would go out early in the spring. The Dutch squadron consisting of five frigates, a corvette and a brig were in sight off Algiers, which caused very little sensation of fear among the people. They were to leave Gibraltar on the 26th Dec. for Port Mahon.

A frigate mounting 50 guns, commanded by Rais Mustapha, Levantino.

A frigate of 44 guns, commanded by Rais Hadji Hassau, Levantino.

A frigate of 36 guns, commanded by Rais Ibrahim, Levantino.

A frigate of 45 guns, commanded by Rais Hussun, Levantino.

A corvette of 30 guns, commanded by Rais Hadji Hamet Abded, Algerino.

A corvette of 38 guns, commanded by Rais Hadji Lemau, Levantino.

A corvette of 20 guns, commanded by Rais Omar, Levantino.

A brigantine of 20 guns, commanded by Rais Mustapha, Levantino.

A galley of 5 guns, commanded by Rais Harroet, Levantino.

RICHMOND, FEB. 8.

Extract of a letter to his friend in this City, from an officer on board the Frigate U. States—Dated

Gibraltar Bay, Dec. 19, 1815.

"I arrived at this place five days ago from Port Mahon, in the Island of Minorca. I have been no higher up the straits than Port Mahon (for which place we shall sail in a few days) and have seen nothing curious or worthy of notice; the Spanish towns are generally dirty, and the inhabitants so very poor, that even the Governors cannot afford a mess of any kind of meat, more than for a week. When we sailed from Mahon, once a week. When we sailed for Carthage, for the purpose of ascertaining the cause or causes of their refusing to give to the Algerines the Brig captured by Com. Decatur. A head wind, however, and a boisterous sea frustrated our views—in case of her not being given up, an Officer was to have been sent to the King at Madrid. Since our arrival here, we have learnt indirectly, that she has been restored to the Algerines.—We shall, however, in our passage to Mahon, where we intend wintering, touch at that place in order to ascertain the fact.

"In the spring, we shall go further up the sea, where I shall have an opportunity of visiting Naples, Toulon, &c.

"The present Dey of Algiers is represented to be a man of fine talents and great humanity—every thing in that quarter is perfectly quiet."

WASHINGTON, FEB. 10.

Copy of a letter from the Commanding Officer at Fort Wayne, on the Miami of the Lakes, to a Member of Congress, dated

FORT WAYNE, 8th Jan. 1816.

Permit me, sir, to acquaint you with a communication just made to me by a Miami Indian, a branch of the White Loon's family, who has always expressed the greatest friendship to me, and of whose fidelity to our government, (as far as a savage mind can possess that sentiment) I have not the least doubt.

He says the British have sent out runners among all the tribes to the north and west, inviting the war chiefs, with their young and most active warriors only, to come with as little delay as possible to Malden; that they have a large quantity of goods there, which they keep in reserve for that class only, whenever they shall arrive, and be seen to take a strong hold of the tomahawk as they have been known to do.

He informs, who calls me his uncle, states that he himself has received the invitation three days since, with many other Miami chiefs, several of whom have resolved to go to Malden merely to see and hear the British father; but for himself, he is satisfied to remain at home.

For several days past great numbers of

Patawatomies and others, passed here on their way to Malden. What their intentions are, is yet doubtful, but my informant assures, that it is his opinion, that war will break out early in the Spring. In haste, as the express is now waiting for his letter.

I am, &c.

DANIEL CURTIS.

LATEST FROM CARTHAGENA.

Baltimore, Feb. 9.

By the Coquette, from Santa Martha, we learn that, on the 10th Jan. news arrived at Santa Martha of the capture of Santa Peo by the Royalists amounting to 6000; they were opposed by 2000 Patriots. Since the capture of Carthage, General Morilla has kept the insurgent flag flying as a decoy to the vessels entering the port, in consequence of which 11 vessels had entered after the fall; 7 of which were Americans, and 4 British; among the vessels named, were the schr. Swift, Hacket, of Baltimore, and a Baltimore schr. under the command of Capt. Almore schr. under the command of prisoners, many Americans had been in consequence of their brutal usage. An English Frigate had sailed for Carthage, to alleviate the sufferings of their countrymen.

The reported detention of the Schr. Swift, Hacket, of this port, at Carthage, must be grossly erroneous, as her destination was far South of it, and could not have been there without having been interrupted on her voyage.

C. H. B.

THE REPOSITORY.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

Married, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Francis Moore, Mr. John Daniels, to Miss Nancy Bennett, all of this county.

BANK CHARTERS.

The question has been put: and the Legislature has set its face against the Mammoth Bank that was before it. The fifteen new Banks are not to receive Charters.

Richmond Eng.

From a report made to the Virginia Legislature.

General state of the Bank of Virginia. From the 1st Jan. 1815, to the 1st Jan. 1816.

A. Am't of bills discounted, \$8,739,206 14	
B. Am't of specie, foreign notes, and balances due, from other Banks,	1,770,589 05
C. Value of real estate, D. State debt,	101,000 00
E. United States debt,	350,000 00
F. Total,	200,000 00
G. Stock,	2,272,695 20
H. Notes in circulation,	2,820,000 00
I. Deposits,	2,720,850 97
K. Balances due to other Banks,	1,231,844 28
L. Dividend per cent. on the stock of the Bank,	10 00

Ditto of the Farmer's Bank of Virginia, items [as above]

A.	3,328,936 80
B.	2,135,709 59
C.	66,102 56
D.	709,002 41
E.	
F.	6,759,751 25
G.	1,770,782 50
H.	3,510,594 67
I.	1,382,980 00
K.	555,114 02
L.	12 50

Something like a Rapture.

The Chevalier De Onis, Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Spain, left the city of Washington yesterday, travelled in great haste to this place, where he remained last night, and departed early this morning by the York Road to the eastward.—He appeared to be much dissatisfied, and, we understand, expressed in pretty strong terms his disapprobation of the treatment he had received in his official capacity; declaring his determination not to return to Washington.

Report adds, that the Spanish Minister and the Secretary of State have had, lately, several interesting personal conferences, which terminated suddenly, and not very satisfactorily, particularly to the Chevalier, on the evening previous to his departure.

[Ed. Gas.]

THE FLORIDAS.

We have seen a letter from a gentleman of respectability to another in this city, dated Amelia Island, January 19, 1816, which states that the intelligence received from Havana at that place, is of such a nature, that it is confidently believed the Floridas will soon be in possession of the British.

[Savan. Repub.]

It is said that the manufacture of the coarse kind of cotton goods in the United States has already so rivalled the foreign, that an order is now sent abroad for cotton goods of that description.

If time, like money, could be laid by while one was not using it, there might be some excuse for the idleness of half the world—but yet not a full one; for even this would be such an economy as living on a principal sum, without making it purchase interest.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

It will be observed, by those who have read the recent correspondence between the American secretary of state and the minister of Spain, that both governments seem disposed to discuss, in an amicable manner, the right to that portion of West-Florida, or Louisiana, bounded eastwardly by the Perdido, which, during the late troubles in Spain, was taken possession of by the United States. The point on which the secretary and the minister disagree, is as to whose hands it shall remain until the controversy claim and boundary are decided. The Chevalier de Onis thinks, as the United States entered on the occupancy without the consent of Spain, that the disputed territory ought to be restored before discussion; whilst our Government considers without any change of the actual possession of the country, if, indeed, discussion be, sincerely, the object of Spain.

In reflecting upon this subject, it is clear to us, that, according to the law of nations, the American secretary is entirely in the right, for let it be remembered, in addition to what is urged by colonel Monroe, that the Spanish government gave its formal and solemn assent to the sale and transfer of Louisiana by France. If, then, Louisiana, thus transferred, did not extend to the Perdido, it belonged Spain, in an amicable manner, to show that fact. The United States gave her ample time to shew it; for the sale of Louisiana took place in 1803, and the American government did not occupy the disputed ground until the year 1810. Here, then, were seven years, four or five of which were anterior to the invasion of the peninsula by Bonaparte, and afforded a fair opportunity for the Spanish government to produce a title.

As that government would not do it, and as every document and circumstance that are known, corroborated the opinion that Louisiana, as purchased, did extend to the Perdido; the seven years forbearance to enter upon the possession was a suffering of wrong on the part of the United States, especially as Spain, by written assent, agreed to the transfer by France, in the extent specified in the convention of 1803. This written assent, on the part of the catholic king, we now annex, and shall be glad if any friend of the Chevalier de Onis will undertake to inform us, upon what plea Spain can now reclaim any portion of the territory, the sale of which she officially recognized, when she does not pretend to exhibit the shadow of evidence of title? Was it not, indeed, treachery and bad faith in the Spanish king, to retain for seven years what he had absolutely relinquished by the subjoined declaration?

Extract of a letter from Mr. Cevallos, secretary of state to his catholic majesty, to Mr. Pinckney, minister of the United States, at Madrid.

"His majesty has thought proper to renew his protest against the alienation of Louisiana by France, notwithstanding the solid motives on which that protest was founded; affording, in this way, a new proof of his benevolence and friendship for the U. States. (Signed) PEDRO CEVALLOS, El Pardo, 10th Feb. 1804."

Specie in Charleston has fallen rapidly, owing to the very general expectation, that our banks intend immediately to resume their specie payments.—Only 2 per cent. premium given for dollars.

Internal Revenue.—The Edinburgh Reviewers (says the Enquirer) are the ablest Politicians in Europe.—What they say, ought always to be listened to with respect.—In speaking several years past, of the abolition of direct or internal taxes in regard to our country, they urge that in case,

"The Revenue of the country must be entirely drawn from the fluctuating source of commerce; a dependance is placed on the very winds and waves; and in case of a war this resource must be in a great measure cut off; and it will then be necessary to resort to those very direct taxes."

What was prophecy, is now fact.—And it becomes us to profit by the warning, which we have ourselves received.

A letter from St. Bartholomews, dated January 8, says—"last evening a Dutch 80 gun ship with a number of transports and 800 troops arrived at St. Eustatia, to take possession of that Island, St. Martin's and Curacao, which places will be immediately given up by the English, as soon as orders are received from the commanding officer, Sir James Leith. Governors and other officers for the Islands have arrived in the ship."

[Balt. Pat.]

GENERAL WILKINSON.

We are pleased to have it in our power to state, that the Maryland Legislature, at their late session, by an almost unanimous vote, did pass a resolution giving to this officer, for his revolutionary services, the half pay of a colonel of dragoons for life. A higher pension than this is never, we understand, granted by the legislature. They have acted the more praise-worthy to General Wilkinson, as, although a native of the state, he is said not to have belonged to the Maryland line during the revolutionary war.—Ibid.

Cure for the Gout.—It is believed that those that are troubled with that excruciating order, the gout, may find a safe if not an effectual remedy in the following simple recipe. Having lately recommended it to a friend who was severely afflicted with this painful disorder, the writer has the pleasure to state, that after a few applications, he was so far recovered as to attend to his usual avocations; whereas before he tried this remedy, it was so painful as to deprive him of sleep for several nights.

FROM THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

Dr. Steinhilber, of Edinburgh, has adapted a method for the cure of the gout, no less important for its simplicity than the almost instantaneous success with which it is attended.—The method is no more than holding the affected part over hot or boiling water. Gout he considers as proceeding from obstruction. By the action of steam the fibres are relaxed, what is the same thing, the pressure of the common atmosphere is diminished, and the cure of course follows. To confirm this theory by facts, the doctor relates his practice upon himself in two instances.

He was first attacked in the hand; when the fit had acquired its last stage, both in pain and swelling, he held his hand over a common tureen full of boiling water. In a few minutes the pain abated, and in 25 minutes entirely subsided; and had it not been for the swelling, he could have used his hand as well as if nothing had happened. The second attack was in his foot, which he allowed to proceed for 24 hours. He then suspended it over a pail nearly full of boiling water, and covered it with flannel. In the course of an hour he was free from pain, and walked about the room as usual.

The doctor observes, that in case his stomach or bowels shall be attacked, he will immerse his whole body in a hoghead of steam. He has been in good health and free from gout ever since he tried this experiment, though very near 70. This vapor bath ought to be repeated several times, even after the pain is removed, in order to effect a radical cure.

AN ACT to repeal so much of an Act, passed on the twenty third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, as imposes additional duties on postage.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirty-first day of March next so much of the act, entitled "An act to provide additional revenue for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by duties on sales at auction, and on licences to retail wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandize, and for increasing the rates of postage," passed the twenty-third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, as imposes additional duties on postage, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore. February 1, 1816.—APPROVED. JAMES MADISON.

LOOK HERE.

FOR SALE, A HOUSE AND LOT.

Situated on the east side of the main street in Charleston, Jefferson County—the lot is well enclosed, and the house is a convenient Log Building, with Kitchen, Stable and Granary, an excellent Smith shop, built with brick, Coal house and other necessary buildings. The stand for Smithing is superior to any in the Town, and suitable for any other public business. This property will be disposed of very low, and the payments very favorable to the purchaser. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Thomas H. Gradu. [S.] Feb. 15, 1816.

A Valuable House and Lot FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to remove from Town, will sell on advantageous terms, that valuable property, now occupied by him on the corner of Washington and Water Streets, and adjoining the Presbyterian Meeting House, and is the handsomest situation in Town, for a private family.—The Lot is very fine, and has on it every necessary out building. A purchaser can have possession on the first day of April, or sooner if required.

For terms apply to the Printer or to the subscriber on the premises. William Taylor. Charles-Town, Feb. 15 1816.

A Brickmaker Wanted.

THE subscriber is authorized to engage a Brickmaker, to make a large quantity of brick, the ensuing season, to whom good wages will be given, and constant employ for the whole season. He would also take two boys between the age of 12 and 15 years as apprentices, to learn the Bricklaying Business. Benjamin Downer. February 15—[M.]

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, PRICE, \$1 SERMONS, ADDRESSED TO MASTERS AND SERVANTS, AND Published in the year 1743, BY THE

REV. THOMAS BACON, Minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland.

NOW RE-PUBLISHED WITH OTHER TRACTS AND DIALOGUES On the same subject, and recommended to all Masters and Mistresses to be used in their families.

BY THE REV. WM. MEADE. February 15.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE DROP OF WATER.

A FABLE—FROM AN EASTERN TALE. A cloud in ambient air suspended...

THE BRIEF REMARKER.

Of the whole list of these Brief Remarkers, whose remarks are worthy of notice...

JOHN CARLILE & CO.

Have on hand at their store, near the Market House, A LARGE SELECTION OF Woolen and Cotton Goods...

Valuable House and Lot FOR SALE.

THE subscriber intending to build in a more retired part of Shepherd's Town...

JOHN BAKER. Shepherd's Town, February 8.—1st.

Fulling and Dying.

THE subscriber informs the public that the Fulling Mill, at Mills Grove, near Charles-Town...

JESSE BAYLEY. February 8.

Cheap Bargains!

I wish to dispose of four Lots, in Charles Town, situated as follows: a two acre lot now set in clover...

JOHN BUCKMASTER. February 8.

WAS FOUND

IN my enclosure last fall, about the time of the Shepherd's Town Races, the head-stall of a bride and part of a martingal...

THOMAS LAFFERTY. Feb. 8.

Wanted in a Store,

AN active Lad between 14 and 16 years old, or a young man. Inquire of the PRINTER.

Feb. 8.

Stray Horse.

TAKEN up trespassing on the subscriber's farm, (about five miles from Charles Town) sometime in January last, a dark brown HORSE...

LEONARD Y. DAVIS. February 8.

Journeyman Coopers Wanted.

TWO or three Journeyman Coopers will meet with constant employ and good wages, by applying to the subscriber, near the Brick Mill, Jefferson county.

Wm. MCCORMICK. Feb. 8.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WILL be sold, to the highest bidder, for cash, upon the 4th day of March next, one moiety or half of a certain tract of land, lying in the county of Jefferson...

MOSES GIBBONS, TH. GRIGGS, jun. February 1.

Notice.

THE subscriptions for the Rev. B. Allen'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...

January 25.

To Gentlemen Millers and Farmers.

I am in the line of BOATING this season—my Warehouse is on the Potomac, half a mile above the Old Furnace, where I will take in Flour...

JOHN PEACHER. February 1, 1816.

A Journeyman Blacksmith WANTED.

I wish to employ immediately a Journeyman Blacksmith, to whom liberal wages and constant employ will be given...

HENRY SHEPHERD. February 1, 1816.

Mr. William West of the state of Kentucky,

SIR, PLEASE to take notice, that we shall proceed to take the depositions of David Hunter and Robert Cockburn...

JOHN C. SCOTT. November 15.

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...

JOHN C. SCOTT. November 15.

AN ACT To amend an Act entitled an Act concerning the emancipation of Slaves.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly, That any slave who, since the first day of May, eight hundred and six...

New Establishment.

Wm. HARPER, JUN. APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST,

HAS lately established a branch of the above business in Shepherd's Town, Va. where he has large assortment of GENUINE DRUGS AND MEDICINES...

CHEAP WOOLLEN GOODS,

CONSISTING OF Superfine and common Cloths, Double and single mild Cassimers, Stockinets, Imperial Cords and Cassinets...

Wm. GROVE, & Co. February 1.

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...

William Grantham, Ex'or. January 25.

TO FARMERS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has commenced the BLACKSMITH'S BUSINESS, at the well known stand at Miller's Run...

William Butts. [I. F.] January 18.

Negro Woman for Sale.

I will sell for cash, a negro woman, about 33, and her child, a boy, about 4 years of age. They can be seen at Mrs. Seelig's...

JOHN STROTHER. Martinsburg, Dec. 12.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. Cahill & Bestor. Harper's Ferry, January 21.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the Farmer's Repository is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing...

Virginia Legislature.

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corporation in which such descendant may reside, in like manner, to revoke the leave of residence of such descendant...

And if he or she shall remain within this Commonwealth more than twelve months after such order made...

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for every dollar...

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All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

AN ACT, To create a Fund for Internal Improvement.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly, that a fund shall be, and the same is hereby created, to be denominated "The Fund for Internal Improvement..."

Be it further enacted, That the fund shall consist of the shares held by the Little River Turnpike Company...

Be it further enacted, That for the purpose of preserving and improving this fund, and for disbursing such portions of it...

Be it further enacted, That the Governor of the Commonwealth shall be, ex officio, President of the Board of Public Works...

Be it further enacted, That the President and Directors of the Board of Public Works shall be, ex officio, authorized to subscribe, in behalf of the Commonwealth...

Be it further enacted, That the Directors of the Board of Public Works, except the Treasurer and Attorney General...

Be it further enacted, That in the absence of the Governor, the Board may elect a President pro tempore...

Be it further enacted, That the President and Directors of the Board of Public Works, shall have power to appoint a Principal Engineer...

Be it further enacted, That the President and Directors of the Board of Public Works, shall hold an annual meeting in the City of Richmond...

Be it further enacted, That if any descendant however remote, of any such slave as aforesaid, shall at any time be convicted in manner aforesaid...

thereof, convene an extra meeting of the Board, for the transaction of any extraordinary business which may devolve on the Corporation...

And be it further enacted, That the President and Directors of the Board of Public Works, may at their annual meetings, enact, alter or amend such rules...

All acts and parts of Acts coming within the purview of this Act, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

This Act shall commence and be in force from and after the passing thereof.

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Public Works, on satisfactory evidence being adduced thereof, may authorise the tolls to be augmented, so as to assure to the Company such net income...

And, provided, also, that after the lapse of sixty years from the period at which tolls shall have first netted ten per cent. per annum...

That the President and Directors of the Board of Public Works, shall vest in some productive fund, the unappropriated dividends accruing upon any of the stock committed to their charge...

That the President and Directors of the Board of Public Works, shall have power to appoint, in behalf of the Commonwealth, so many directors of every public work...

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FOREIGN.

[By the Cora, at Savannah.]

PROJET DE LOI.

[Accompagnant le D. de Richieu's Speech.]

Louis, by the Grace of God king of France and Navarre, to all present and to come greeting...

Our council of state being consulted, we have ordered and order, that the projet de loi, the tenor of which follows, shall be presented in our name to the chamber of deputies...

ART. I. Full and complete amnesty is granted to all those who, either directly or indirectly, have taken part in the rebellion and usurpation of Napoleon Bonaparte...