

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VIII.]

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1816.

[No. 409.

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. ...

INTERESTING DOCUMENTS.

CONCERNING OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN. To the House of Representatives of the United States.

In compliance with the resolution of the 23d. I transmit two letters from the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Spain, to the Secretary of State, with his answer.

Translation of a letter from the Minister of Spain to the Secretary of State, dated Washington, December 30, 1815.

Translation of a letter from the Minister of Spain to the Secretary of State, dated Washington, December 30, 1815.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in two octavo volumes, each to contain from 500 to 600 pages, printed on a fine paper and new type.

Interesting to Saddlers.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES: PRINCIPLES Check, worsted and cotton, of various figures.

Supple 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, Imperial Tinned Brille Bits, Ditto Stirrup Irons, Polished Steel Brille Bits, Ditto Martingal Hooks, Plated Brille Bits of a great variety of patterns, Ditto Stirrup Irons, Ditto Martingal Hooks, Ditto Bosses, Ditto Heads & Throats, Ditto Slides, Tinned 2 bar'd Stirrups, Women's D bottom ditto, Ditto Swivel Ditto, Sharp Bits, Portsmouth Ditto, Pipe end Snaffle, Spoon end ditto, Hexagon Throats, 1 1/4 & 1 1/2 in. Inlet Buckles, Flatset Buckles, No. 2-3-4-5 & 6, Polished roller Buckles 5-8 7-8 & 1 1/2 in. All of which will be sold on accommodating terms. Charlestown Oct. 19. R. WORTHINGTON.

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, 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.

Apprentices Indentures TO BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.

PROPOSALS.

BY JOHN HOPKINS, OF PHILADELPHIA, FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, A HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,

Comprehending all the Principal Events, both in the Field and in the Cabinet, BY PAUL ALLEN, ESQ.

TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED The most important Resolutions of the Continental Congress, and many of the most interesting Letters and Orders of

GEN. WASHINGTON,

ACCOMPANIED BY Documents from the Original Manuscripts of General Gates, Green, Hand, &c. &c. Together with many others collected by BERNARD HUBBARD, Esq. captain in the German Legion, of the Pennsylvania Line, and member of the Society of Cincinnati, &c. besides several Journals of his brother officers, obtained from General Edward Hand, the last adjutant general, all the General Orders, Papers, and Documents belonging to that department, from the time of the appointment of general Gates the first adjutant general.

Notwithstanding several histories of our revolutionary contest have already appeared, a clear and distinct view of the sufferings and privations of the American army has not been given. The prominent events of it, it is true, have been fairly, faithfully, and impartially narrated, and these seem to have engaged the attention of the writers so much that they have passed slightly these less splendid, but more trying, and interesting periods. It is now in the hour of battle that our national exertions were worthy of all praise, as when our patriotic army had to endure all the rigours of an inclement season and the superadded miseries of famine and nakedness, with a victorious and insulting enemy in front. The patience, fortitude, and perseverance, with which they encountered these trials, is worthy of all praise; it is here that the character of Washington shines with its loveliest lustre. He remonstrated; he intreated; he urged remonstrance and intreaty would avail, and he imposed a salutary severity where he would not have been able to do otherwise. It is here that the character of Washington shines with its loveliest lustre. He remonstrated; he intreated; he urged remonstrance and intreaty would avail, and he imposed a salutary severity where he would not have been able to do otherwise.

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. R. W. December 14.

NOTICE.

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

FULLING AND DYING.

continued at his mill as fast as the weather will permit. J. Wickersham. Bucklestown, Jan. 4.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned by F. Fairfax, bearing date upon the 3d day of November, 1813, and of record in the office of the county court of Jefferson, Virginia, he will proceed to sell before the door of Robert Fulton's Tavern, in 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 estimation ONE THOUSAND AND NINETY acres, more or less, the name of the State of Hill Tract. Said Land having been conveyed to the undersigned in trust to indemnify Charles Gibbs, as security for the said Fairfax.

The land will be sold subject to the several incumbrances upon it, and such title made to the purchaser as is vested in the Trustee. TH. GRIGGS, Jr. Dec. 14.

Valuable Mill Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Mills on the Rappahanock River, in the county of Fauquier, eight miles south of the Court House, fifty three from Alexandria, and thirty three from Falmouth and Fredericksburg. The improvements consist of a new Mill House, about thirty feet square, with two pair of five feet stones, and all the necessary machinery for manufacturing flour—an excellent new Saw Mill, and a large stone Mill House, at present out of repair—There are FIFTY ACRES OF LAND attached to the Mills, but any further quantity desired might be had with them on either side of the river. 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—Situating immediately at the ford, where the great road leading from the fertile parts of Culpepper and Shenandoah, to Falmouth and Fredericksburg, crosses the Rappahanock, upon a constant and powerful stream, affording in the most trying seasons an abundant supply of water—entirely unobscured 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 plaster and clover, and having a most unexampled share of country, yielding to its proprietor annually from 12 to 1500 bushels of toll corn, besides a 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. Wever, Esq. near Charlestown, Jefferson County, or Charles Tyler, Esq. Alexandria, or to the subscriber residing at the spot. JOHN C. SCOTT, November 15.

BLANK DEEDS FORSALE AT THIS OFFICE.

November 15.

Apprentices Indentures TO BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.

November 15.

Hardware & Cutlery.

John Carlile, & Co.

Have on hand a good assortment of Knives and Forks, Pen-knives and Razors, Handaws, Hand saw 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 on the most accommodating terms.

Near the Market House, Charles-Town—Dec. 21.

CHEAP WOOLEN GOODS,

CONSISTING OF Superfine and common Cloths, Double and single mill'd Cassimers, Stockinets, Imperial Cords and Cassinets, Fancy and common Vesting, Coating, Baizes, Flannels and Kerseys, Rose, Point and Striped Blankets, Lamb's Wool and worsted Hosiery, &c.

—ALSO— Bombazets of almost every colour, Corduroys, Constitution Cords and Thick-seeds, 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 full sales.

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are superior in size & nutriment, although the soil which produces them is gravelly. About fifteen families reside here, who do not generally possess sufficient accomplishments to render their society desirable; being in one branch descended from the Aborigines, possessing cunning and depravity, and who are no less devoted to British interest. However, in the milder season of the year, the society here is most refined, genteel and numerous. The British are erecting a fort on Drummond's Island, which lies about two miles S. W. of St. Joseph, and about 35 from this. No intercourse has yet been introduced between the officers of this and that post, nor has any disposition been manifested by those of either for its commencement. Few Indians are now here, they having gone to their hunting ground, but those I have seen are extremely humble and timid.

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, 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, Cashr. January 25, 1816. [3t.]

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 indulging 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.]

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TO FARMERS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has commenced the BLACK-SMITH'S BUSINESS, at the well known stand at Miller's Run, between Shepherd's Town and Charles Town. He wishes to inform the inhabitants between both places that they will be punctually attended to, without the necessity of going further. He flatters himself that his work will be turned off in the neatest manner, and on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in this County—it is deemed unnecessary to state every article that he will have on hand for sale, in his line of business, as every article in that way will be found completed at his shop. William Butts. [1 t.] January 18.

Trustee's Sale.

WILL be sold, on Saturday the third of February next, at the house of Anthony Kerney, in the county of Jefferson, the following property, viz. one old wagon and geers, one grey mare, one brown mare, and a clock—said property having been conveyed to the undersigned in trust by Michael Showman to secure a debt due David Showman. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock. VINCENT MOORE. January 18.

GOODS.

SEIBY & SWEARINGEN, OF SHEPHERD'S-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 enquire our terms—Among the articles lately received are several tons of SWEDISH IRON, suitable for wagon tire and other uses—it is deemed needless to say anything 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 clean Flour. [1 t.] November 2.

DISSIPATION.

Not the jaws of Charybdis, nor the hoarse rocks in Scyllia, Not all the fell dangers that lurk in the deep, Not the earthquake's deep yawn, nor the volcano's lava, Not pestilence's breath, or the hurricane's sweep, Not all the dread monsters that live through creation, Have caused such destruction, such misery and woe, As from that arch pest of mankind, Dissipation, Through the civilized world incessantly flow. 'Tis a vortex insatiate, on whose giddy bosom, The victim is whirl'd till his senses are gone, Till lost to all shame and the dictates of reason, He leads not one effort to ever return. Ah! view on its surface the ruins of genius, The wreck of a scholar, the child and friend! The learning, the wit, the graces that charm'd us, In the mind-drowning bowl meet a premature end. Ah! hear, hrown'd in tears, the disconsolate wretch, Lament the lost state of a favorite son, Hear the wife and the child, the sister and brother, Mourn a husband, a father, a brother undone.

CURIOUS FOX HUNT.

On Saturday last the hounds belonging to the Nowry Hunt started a fox at Tammany. After a short chase, Reynard disappeared, having cunningly mounted a turf stack, on the top of which he lay down flat. Finding himself at last perceived by one of the hounds, he left his retreat, closely pursued by the pack. Being again hard pressed, he ran up a stone ditch, in which he sprang on the roof of an adjoining cabin, and mounted up to the chimney top. From that elevated situation he looked all around him, as if carefully reconnoitering the coming enemy. A cunning old hound approached, & having gained the summit of the roof, had already seized the fox in imagination, when lo! Reynard dropped down the chimney. The dog looked wishfully down the dark opening, but dared not pursue the fugitive. Meantime, whilst the hound was eagerly inspecting the smoky orifice of the chimney, Reynard, snuffing in soot, had fallen into the lap of an old woman, who, surrounded by a number of children, was gravely smoking her pipe, not at all expecting the entrance of this abrupt visitor. "Emiliadh deuil!" said the affrighted female, as she threw from her the blackened quadruped. Reynard grinned, growled and shewed his fangs; and when the sportsmen, who had secured the door, entered, they found him in possession of the kitchen, the old woman and the children having retired, in terror of the invader, to an obscure corner of the room. The fox was taken alive.

MICHLIMACKINAC.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent officer in the United States army to his friend in Kentucky, dated 17th Nov. 1815.

"The situation of this Island is most beautiful and interesting, affording a very extensive prospect unimpeded on the expansive Lake in one direction, and enlivened on the other by the main, on the right and left with beautiful Islands scattered around. This is the most elevated Island on the Lakes; its highest ground is several hundred feet above the lake, and resembles a naked ridge terminating abruptly at its extremities of about one mile in length. Below and half mile nearer the margin of the Lake is situated Fort Mackina, which although more than an hundred feet lower than the elevation first mentioned, is yet upwards of 100 feet above the Lake. The British when last in possession of this Island, erected a small work on the summit of this ridge, and at that extremity nearest the fort, consisting of a block house surrounded by a circular parapet of earth, but left it unfinished. It is however intended to be completed with some improvements, and occupied by a guard. Its distance from water and impracticability of obtaining any by digging, prevented the main fortification being erected on this position, which is capable of being rendered impregnable; from whence with a few pieces of ordnance, the fort with any garrison is entirely untenable."

"I have examined the ground where Croghan landed and the lamented Holmes fell. The retreat must have been most timely and fortunate, or his command would inevitably have been destroyed: fifty men could have prevented his force ever reaching the fort. The land intervening being covered with a small growth of wood impenetrably thick. There are many individual advantages attending a residence on this Island, from the healthiness of its climate, which I doubt not is equal to any known; the air and water, both of the springs and Lake, being as pure as can exist. The military forces here exceed— and the sick report seldom exceeds one to a company. A variety of the finest fish I ever saw can be produced in tolerable abundance every season of the year, and the vegetables of the Island

express order to request, (solicitor,) in the name of the king, my master. The prompt disposition of the president, that his majesty may be gratified, would be a new testimony to your other innumerable acts of this kind, which prove the publicity of these arrangements, and the impunity with which they continue. I will confine myself to stating to you, that the most common practice of nations, on public law, would give a right to the king my master, to require of this government to deliver up these traitors, as incendiaries, enemies of all social order, and disturbers of the peace of his subjects; but as the object of my sovereign is not to avenge himself of this banditti, but shield his subjects against their barbarity, I confine myself to asking of you to obtain of the president, orders for the prosecution of the principal persons concerned in this sedition, that is to say: Jose Alvarez de Toledo Anyra Ortez; the self-styled minister, Mam el de Herrera; Doctor Robinson, Humbert; majors Piere and Preire, and their followers; that they may be punished with all the rigour which the laws prescribe in cases of this kind. That the troops which they have raised, may be disbanded and dispersed, and that the necessary measures be taken to prevent, in future, these evil spirits from having an opportunity of pursuing their designs, and attempting to compromise the good intelligence which subsists between our respective governments.—The president cannot but have seen with sensibility, as well the total want of effect of his proclamation, of the lenient measures which he had adopted against these criminals, who boast of recognising no law, subordination or moral principle, as the protection & support which they have received and do receive from the authorities at New-Orleans, contrary to his express orders. His excellency, as he is encharged by this republic with watching over the security and the observance of its treaties and laws, cannot but consider himself authorized to restrain the projects and hostile measures of a set of adventurers, who make open war against a friendly power from the territory of this confederation, compromising its tranquility and high character, by availing himself of the means which the constitution, the laws, and his prudence offer to him for obliging these persons to abandon their designs, and to manifest to his catholic majesty the just indignation with which the U. States view the hostile plans, and the sedition of that band of incendiaries. I am certain that it cannot be concealed from the distinguished talents of the president and yourself, that the point of which I treat is not under the civil (or municipal) law, in which case my sovereign must have recourse to the ordinary tribunals; but that it is a manifest and flagrant violation of the several points of negotiation, which together, mutually-perpetrated by the citizens, or residents of the Union, of which the king, my master, gives information with positive and notorious proofs to the government under whose jurisdiction it has been effected, that they may give him competent satisfaction, with a knowledge of the act, by causing the delinquents to be punished as guilty of high treason against both governments.

The third and last point is reduced to this: that the president will be pleased to give the necessary orders to the collectors of the customs, not to admit into the ports of the U. States vessels under the insurrectionary flag of Cartagena, of the Mexican congress, of Buenos Ayres, or of the other places which have revolted against the authority of the king, my master, nor those coming from them. That they should not permit them to land, or to sell in this country, the shameful proceeds of their piracy, or atrocities, and much less to equip themselves in these ports, as they do, for the purpose of going to sea, and to plunder the vessels which they may meet with under the Spanish flag. This tolerance, subversive of the most solemn stipulations in the treaties between Spain and the United States, and diametrically opposed to the general principles of public-sincerity and good faith, and to the laws of nations, produces the most melancholy effects on the interest and the prosperity of the subjects of his catholic majesty. Certain it is, that neither Cartagena, nor any other place in the Spanish dominions in this hemisphere, which has revolted, can be in communication with any power friendly to Spain, since neither on its part, nor on that of any government, has its independence been acknowledged; and it is, consequently, an offence against the dignity of the Spanish monarchy, and against the sovereignty of the king my master, to admit vessels from such places, manned and commanded by insurgents, and armed in the dominions of this confederation; particularly as they are all pirates, who do not respect my flag, are justly considered by the disgrace of the seas, and are execrated by all nations.

The three preceding points are of such established equity and justice, that it would be offensive to the delicacy of this government to suppose that it could delay, under any pretext, to determine on them, in the manner I have proposed, and which I have an

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The third and last point is reduced to this: that the president will be pleased to give the necessary orders to the collectors of the customs, not to admit into the ports of the U. States vessels under the insurrectionary flag of Cartagena, of the Mexican congress, of Buenos Ayres, or of the other places which have revolted against the authority of the king, my master, nor those coming from them. That they should not permit them to land, or to sell in this country, the shameful proceeds of their piracy, or atrocities, and much less to equip themselves in these ports, as they do, for the purpose of going to sea, and to plunder the vessels which they may meet with under the Spanish flag. This tolerance, subversive of the most solemn stipulations in the treaties between Spain and the United States, and diametrically opposed to the general principles of public-sincerity and good faith, and to the laws of nations, produces the most melancholy effects on the interest and the prosperity of the subjects of his catholic majesty. Certain it is, that neither Cartagena, nor any other place in the Spanish dominions in this hemisphere, which has revolted, can be in communication with any power friendly to Spain, since neither on its part, nor on that of any government, has its independence been acknowledged; and it is, consequently, an offence against the dignity of the Spanish monarchy, and against the sovereignty of the king my master, to admit vessels from such places, manned and commanded by insurgents, and armed in the dominions of this confederation; particularly as they are all pirates, who do not respect my flag, are justly considered by the disgrace of the seas, and are execrated by all nations.

The three preceding points are of such established equity and justice, that it would be offensive to the delicacy of this government to suppose that it could delay, under any pretext, to determine on them, in the manner I have proposed, and which I have an

express order to request, (solicitor,) in the name of the king, my master. The prompt disposition of the president, that his majesty may be gratified, would be a new testimony to your other innumerable acts of this kind, which prove the publicity of these arrangements, and the impunity with which they continue. I will confine myself to stating to you, that the most common practice of nations, on public law, would give a right to the king my master, to require of this government to deliver up these traitors, as incendiaries, enemies of all social order, and disturbers of the peace of his subjects; but as the object of my sovereign is not to avenge himself of this banditti, but shield his subjects against their barbarity, I confine myself to asking of you to obtain of the president, orders for the prosecution of the principal persons concerned in this sedition, that is to say: Jose Alvarez de Toledo Anyra Ortez; the self-styled minister, Mam el de Herrera; Doctor Robinson, Humbert; majors Piere and Preire, and their followers; that they may be punished with all the rigour which the laws prescribe in cases of this kind. That the troops which they have raised, may be disbanded and dispersed, and that the necessary measures be taken to prevent, in future, these evil spirits from having an opportunity of pursuing their designs, and attempting to compromise the good intelligence which subsists between our respective governments.—The president cannot but have seen with sensibility, as well the total want of effect of his proclamation, of the lenient measures which he had adopted against these criminals, who boast of recognising no law, subordination or moral principle, as the protection & support which they have received and do receive from the authorities at New-Orleans, contrary to his express orders. His excellency, as he is encharged by this republic with watching over the security and the observance of its treaties and laws, cannot but consider himself authorized to restrain the projects and hostile measures of a set of adventurers, who make open war against a friendly power from the territory of this confederation, compromising its tranquility and high character, by availing himself of the means which the constitution, the laws, and his prudence offer to him for obliging these persons to abandon their designs, and to manifest to his catholic majesty the just indignation with which the U. States view the hostile plans, and the sedition of that band of incendiaries. I am certain that it cannot be concealed from the distinguished talents of the president and yourself, that the point of which I treat is not under the civil (or municipal) law, in which case my sovereign must have recourse to the ordinary tribunals; but that it is a manifest and flagrant violation of the several points of negotiation, which together, mutually-perpetrated by the citizens, or residents of the Union, of which the king, my master, gives information with positive and notorious proofs to the government under whose jurisdiction it has been effected, that they may give him competent satisfaction, with a knowledge of the act, by causing the delinquents to be punished as guilty of high treason against both governments.

consequence of the mildness and regularity of the climate, much cheaper than in this country. If this event should take place, you not think, sir, as I do, that so many alluring prospects, and so many evident advantages, will deprive this republic of the successive emigrations from Europe? and what is more, of a very considerable part of the most useful and industrious inhabitants of this confederation, who would carry with them to Mexico, their flour and saw mills, machines, manufactures, their enterprising genius; in a word, their general intelligence; and all the means that actually promote and vivify the commerce of these States? I flatter myself that this event will not happen; but I am fully convinced, that the consequences of this hypothesis can be demonstrated almost with a mathematical certainty; and that if the citizens of Tennessee, Louisiana, and Georgia, should reflect deeply on this subject, far from giving any aid to those vagabonds, greedy of the acquisition of gold, and regardless of the happiness of their country, they would unite themselves with the authorities of the king, my master, to punish that gang of perfidious traitors, that hide themselves in these states, with the criminal design of devastating their country. I hope, sir, you will have the goodness to overlook this digression, to which I have been carried by my warm desire of strengthening the most perfect friendship between the two nations, and to inform his excellency the President, that the orders I claim in his Catholic majesty's name, directed to the trial and punishment of the ring-leaders of those armies, and to the prohibition of exporting arms, of any kind, from this country to the provinces, against my sovereign's authority, are of the greatest importance, and are supported by the existing treaty of friendship, limits, and navigation, between Spain and the United States, especially the 16th article.

I expect, sir, your answer to these important points, and I have the honor to be, &c. &c. (COPY)

The Secretary of State to the Chevalier de Onis, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, January 19, 1816. Sir—I have had the honour to receive your letters of the 30th of December, and 2d of January last, and to submit them to the President.

You demand that your sovereign shall be put in possession of West Florida; that certain persons whom you have mentioned shall be arrested and tried on the charge of profaning theurrection in the Spanish provinces, and exciting citizens of the United States to join in it; and thirdly, that the flags of Cartagena, the Mexican Congress, Buenos Ayres, and other revolting provinces, shall be excluded from the ports of the U. States.

On the re-establishment of the diplomatic relations between the United States and Spain, it was hoped that your government would not have confined its attention to the objects in which Spain is alone interested, but have extended it to the injuries which the United States have so long and so justly complained, with a view to such reparation as it might now be able to make. The subjects are in their nature intimately connected. In some important circumstances, indeed, it is impossible to separate them, since the expedition of the wrongs of the U. States, affords but the most partial answer to the complaints of Spain. It is my duty to bring these wrongs into view, that they may be duly considered and provided for, in case your government has, as I am bound to presume, invested you with adequate powers for the purpose.

At a period anterior to either of the circumstances mentioned in your letters, the United States had suffered great injury by the unlawful seizure and condemnation of their vessels in the ports of Spain. A treaty providing an indemnity for those spoils was agreed to and signed by a minister duly authorised by each government; but its ratification though negotiated and concluded in the presence of the Spanish government, was afterwards declined by it. At an anterior period too, the deposit at New Orleans, stipulated by the treaty of 1763, was suppressed. As the United States had done no injury to Spain, these acts, so hostile in their nature and injurious in their effect, excited much surprise. It had been the uniform object of this government to make such arrangements with Spain, respecting the free navigation of the Mississippi, and the boundaries, as securing to our citizens the full enjoyment of their rights, would place the peace and friendship of the countries on a solid and durable basis. With this view it was sought to obtain of Spain, at a fair equivalent, the territory

ter, as he might be instructed to make. On the last very important event, the suppression of the deposit at New Orleans, a special mission was instituted to France and Spain, the object of which was, to avert, by amicable negotiation and arrangement, the calamities of war. Affairs had more especially by this act of violence and hostility, reached a crisis, which precluded the idea of temporary palliatives. A comprehensive and permanent arrangement had become indispensable, of which it was presumed, the government of France and Spain would be equally sensible. The cession of Louisiana by France to the United States, was the immediate consequence of this mission, and the treaty as it is presumed, would leave no cause of controversy with Spain.

The mission had thus succeeded in a very important object; but there were others, of a similar character, which remained to be adjusted. The difficulties with Spain still existed, and there was added a circumstance of much interest, proceeding from the acquisition of Louisiana, the unsettled boundaries of the province, which were now to be established with Spain. Under the influence of the same policy, the special mission was ordered soon afterwards to Madrid, to invite a negotiation for the arrangement of all these important concerns. Spain still held territory to the eastward of the Perdido, which, by her cession of Louisiana, and its transfer to the United States, was separated from her other dominions, and lay, except on the side of the ocean, exclusively within our limits. The importance of this territory to Spain, in consequence of these events, in any view which might be taken of it, seemed to be much diminished, if not entirely lost—while in certain views of which it was susceptible, it might prove highly injurious. There was danger that the continuance of a Spanish colony there, might produce jealousy and variance between the two nations. On the other hand, the U. States had acquired territory westward of the Mississippi, adjoining the provinces of Spain, which it was supposed she might be desirous of obtaining. By mutual cessions of territory, in quarters most convenient to each other, and by forming an interval between their possessions, to remain vacant, the danger of collision might be avoided, and their good understanding more effectually preserved. By rendering justice likewise to the claims of the United States, their citizens would be contented, and their government be better enabled to control their conduct beyond their limits. Here, then, seemed to be a fair ground for amicable compromise between the parties. An opportunity was presented for terminating every difference, and securing their future harmony, without loss or sacrifice by either. On the result of this mission I need not enlarge. I shall remark only that the friendly policy which produced it, was not reciprocated by your government. It was perhaps not felt, it was certainly disregarded. Every proposition of the American ministers, having these objects in view, was rejected, and none made in return, by your government.

This conduct of your government, would have justified, if it did not invite the most decisive measures on the part of the United States. The refusal to make reparation for preceding injuries, or to surrender any portion of the territory in the possession of Spain, to which they considered their title indisputable, or to accept fair and liberal propositions for the accommodation of these differences, or to make a proposition of any kind, for the purpose, left the United States perfectly free to pursue such course as, in their judgment, a just regard to the honor, rights and interests of the nation might dictate. In the condition of Spain, there was nothing to excite apprehension of the consequences, whatever might be the course decided on. Of this the well known state of the peninsula at a late time, and of the Spanish provinces in America affords ample proof. The friendly policy which the U. S. have since pursued, is the more conspicuous, from the consideration, that your government has inflexibly maintained the unjust and hostile attitude which it then assumed, and has even added new injuries and insults to those of which I have already complained. I refer, in this latter remark, to the breaches of the neutrality of Spain, which her government permitted, if it did not authorize, by British troops, and British agents, in Florida, and thro' that province, with the Creeks and other Indian tribes, in the late war with Great Britain, to the great injury of the United States. It is under these circumstances that you have made the demands above recited, to which I will now proceed to give a more particular reply.

You require that Spain should be put in possession of West Florida, as an act of justice, before a discussion of the right of the parties to it is entered on. It is known to your government, that the United States claim by cession, at a fair equivalent, the province of Louisiana, as it was held by France prior to the treaty of 1763, extending from the river Perdido on the eastern side of the Mississippi, to the Bravo or Grande, on the western. To the whole territory within those limits, the U. States consider their right established by well known facts, and the fair interpretation of treaties. In a like spirit may the U. S. demand, the surrender of all the territory above described, now in the occupancy of Spain, as a condition to the commencement of any negotiation for the adjustment of differences. When we consider how long your government has maintained what is deemed an unjust possession; more especially when

we recollect that the injuries before received are still unredressed, and that others have been since rendered, there can be, it is presumed, but one opinion, as to the great moderation of this government, in acquiescing in it. But why restore this province to Spain, if it is the intention of your government to make the title to it, in connexion with other differences, a subject of amicable negotiation and arrangement? May not such a negotiation be entered into, as well while it is in the occupancy of the United States, as if it were in that of Spain?

You demand next, that Mr. Toledo and others, whom you mention, charged with promoting revolt in the Spanish provinces, and exciting citizens of the United States to join it, shall be arrested and tried—their troops disbanded and dispersed. You intimate that troops are levying in Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Georgia, for the invasion of the Spanish provinces, of whom one thousand are from Kentucky, and three hundred from Tennessee, to be commanded by American citizens, but you do not state at what points these men are collected, or by whom commanded; and as to the forces said to be raised in Louisiana and Georgia, your communication is still more indefinite. The information recently obtained by this department, from persons of high consideration, is of very different character. It is stated that no men are collected, nor is there evidence of any attempt or design to collect any in Kentucky, Tennessee, or Georgia, for the purpose stated; and that the force said to be assembled under Mr. Toledo is very inconsiderable, and composed principally of Spaniards and Frenchmen. If any portion of it consists of citizens of the U. States, their conduct is unauthorized and illegal. This force is not within the settled parts of Louisiana, but in the wilderness, between the settlements of the United States and Spain, beyond the actual operation of our laws. I have to request that you will have the goodness to state, at what points in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Louisiana, a force is collected, the number in each instance; and by whom commanded. If such force is collected, or collecting, within the U. States, for the purpose suggested, or other illegal purpose, it will be dispersed, and the parties prosecuted, according to law.

This government is under no obligation, nor has it the power, by any law or treaty, to surrender any inhabitant of Spain or the Spanish provinces, on the demand of the government of Spain; nor is any such inhabitant punishable by the laws of the U. S. for acts committed beyond their jurisdiction, the case of pirates alone excepted. This is a fundamental law of our system. It is not, however, confined to us. It is believed to be the law of all civilized nations, where not particularly varied by treaties.

In reply to your third demand, the exclusion of the flag of the revolting provinces, I have to observe, that in consequence of the unsettled state of many countries, and repeated changes of the ruling authority in each, these being at the same time, several competitors, and each party bearing its appropriate flag, the president thought it proper, some time past, to give orders to the collectors, not to make the flag of any vessel a criterion or condition of its admission into the ports of the United States.—Having taken no part in the differences and convulsions which have disturbed those countries, it is consistent with the just principles, as it is with the interests of the United States, to receive the vessels of all countries into their ports, to whatever party belonging, and under whatever flag sailing, pirates excepted, requiring of them only the payment of the duties and obedience to the laws while under their jurisdiction; without adverting to the question whether they had committed any violation of the allegiance or laws obligatory on them in the countries to which they belong, either in assuming such flag, or in any other respect.

In the differences which have subsisted between Spain and her colonies, the U. States have observed all proper respect to their friendly relations with Spain.

They took no measure to indemnify themselves for losses and injuries; none to guard against the occupancy of the Spanish territory by the British forces in the late war, or to occupy the territory to which the U. States consider their title good, except in the instance of West Florida, and in that under circumstances which made their interposition as such an act of accommodation to the Spanish authority there, as of security to themselves. They have also prohibited their citizens from taking any part in the war; and the inhabitants of the colonies and other foreigners connected with them, from recruiting men in the United States for that purpose. The proclamations which have been issued by the governors of some of the States and Territories at the instance of the President, and the proclamation lately issued by your government, This conduct under such circumstances, and at such a time, is of a character too marked to be mistaken by the impartial world.

What will be the first result of the civil war, which prevails between Spain and the Spanish provinces in America, is beyond the reach of human foresight. It has already existed many years, and with various success, sometimes one party prevailing, and then the other. In some of the provinces, the success of the revolutionists appears to have given to their cause more stability than in others. All that your government had a right to claim of the U. S. was, that they should not inter ere in the contest or pro-

vide, by an active service, the success of the revolution, admitting that they continued to overlook the injuries received from Spain, and remained at peace. This right was common to the colonists. With equal justice might they claim, that we would not interfere to their disadvantage; that our ports should remain open to both parties, as they were before the commencement of the struggle; that our laws regulating commerce with foreign nations should not be changed to their injury. On these principles the United States have acted.

So much have I thought proper to state, respecting the relations existing between the United States and Spain. The restoration of the diplomatic intercourse between our governments, forms an epoch which cannot fail to be important to both nations. If it does not produce results favorable to their future friendship and good understanding, to your government will be the failure, be it permitted, of the U. S. have at all times been willing to settle their differences, on just principles and conditions, and they still are. Of this I informed you in my letter of the 5th of May, as I likewise did Mr. Cevallos, in a letter of the 17th of July. It will be very satisfactory to the President, to find that your government entertains now the same disposition, and has given you full power to conclude a treaty for these purposes.

I have the honour to be, With great consideration, Sir, Your very obedient servant, (Signed) JAMES MONROE.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, January 29.

Mr. Loggins, from the committee on post offices and post roads, made the following report:

The committee of the Post Office and Post Roads, to whom was referred a letter addressed to the Speaker by the Postmaster General, requesting an investigation of the fiscal concerns of his department, report, that they have had a conference with the Postmaster General on the subject of his letter, who states that a rumor is in circulation with respect to the conduct of certain persons in his department, which he considered was of such a nature as to require an investigation by a committee of the House of Representatives. Your committee have ascertained that the rumor has proceeded from Clerks in the General Post Office, and that it purports to indicate a suspicion that some persons in that department have been in the practice of selling drafts upon Deputy Postmasters for premiums which have not been passed to the credit of the Department on the books. Your committee have not ascertained any fact to justify this rumor, but they consider it due to the character of the Post-Office Department, as well as to the interest and policy of the government, to comply with the request of the Postmaster General in recommending a more particular enquiry than would have been in their opinion compatible with the duties assigned to the committee of Post Office and Post Roads by the rules of the house. They therefore submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed, in conformity with the request of the Postmaster General, to investigate the conduct of the Post Office Department.

The report was concurred in, and a committee ordered to be appointed accordingly. Mr. Tucker, from the committee of the District of Columbia, reported a bill making an appropriation for enclosing and improving the public square near the Capitol; and a bill to incorporate the Columbian Insurance company of Alexandria. These bills were twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Ingham, the committee appointed to enquire into the management of the fiscal concerns of the General Post Office, were allowed with power to send for persons and papers necessary to the investigation thereof.

The resolution from the Senate for causing the Judges of the Supreme Court, to be furnished with a copy of the Congressional documents, was read a second and third time, and finally passed.

The house, in committee of the whole, resumed the consideration of the Revenue subject.

Mr. Tucker spoke against a total repeal of the Direct Tax, and on the state of the nation (that being in fact the subject under debate) for about half an hour.

Mr. Randolph then moved that the committee should rise, in order to take into consideration his proposition for reducing the Army, previous to deciding on the question now before the house.

This motion having been negatived—Mr. Randolph rose, and delivered a speech of three hours on the opposite side of the general question from that taken by Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Tucker, to whom principally his speech was in reply. When he concluded—

The committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. Randolph rose to make a motion respecting a discrepancy he had discovered between the account of the receipts and expenditures from the commencement of the government, recently laid before the house, and that which was laid before congress some years ago.

Before the motion was stated from the chair, it was discovered there was not a quorum present; and

The house adjourned.

and merchandise, manufactured within the United States," passed on the 18th of January, 1815, and also the act entitled "an act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying a duty on gold, silver, and plated ware, and jewelry, and paste work, manufactured within the U. States," passed on the 27th of February, 1815, from the same day.

Mr. Desha moved to strike out so much of the resolve as proposes to repeal the duties on manufactures of jewelry, &c. which motion was however negatived, being opposed by Mr. Lovvells.

The resolution was finally agreed to, and referred to the committee of Ways and Means to bring in a bill accordingly.

Mr. Randolph, (in consequence of what had fallen from Mr. Clay in debate) laid upon the table the following resolution: Resolved, That it is expedient to reduce the military establishment of the U. States. And the House adjourned.

Tuesday, January 30.

Mr. Irving presented the petition of C. G. and H. of New York, praying for certain drawbacks on a quantity of gin exported; and the petition of Edmund Dana, late military sutler at the different posts in the 3d military district, praying payment of certain debts due him by sundry soldiers dead or deserted, out of any monies due said soldiers by the government.

Mr. Pleasants, from the committee on naval affairs, made an unfavorable report on the petition of capt. John D. Henley, of the navy; which was read and concurred in.

Mr. Pleasants, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of Pharoah Farrow, which was twice read and committed.

THE REVENUE.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, on the subject of the revenue.

The question being on the proposition to repeal the direct tax—

Mr. Wright supported the abolition of the direct tax, and in a speech of considerable length, delivered his opinions on public affairs generally.

Mr. King, of Mass. followed, also in support of the proposed amendment, and spoke at much length on our national concerns, in reply to the advocates of the government.

When Mr. K. concluded, the committee rose, and the house adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 31.

This day was occupied in Debate on the Revenue subject. Mr. Reynolds, and Mr. Calhoun, spoke in favor of a continuation of the Direct Tax, and Mr. Ross, against it—Mr. Randolph replied to Mr. Calhoun. On motion of Mr. Tucker, the committee then rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

A message was received from the President, transmitting a report of the Secretary of State, and sundry documents, respecting the transactions at Dartmouth in April, 1815. They were ordered to be printed.

Thursday, February 1.

Mr. Brooks presented the petition of Abigail O'Fling, (on account of her husband and three sons, all in the service of the United States) praying pensions from the government on account of military services.

Mr. Easton the petition of the Land Commissioners of the late District of Louisiana and Missouri, praying for further compensation for their services.

Mr. Lovvells, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to repeal the act imposing duties on certain Manufactures of the United States. Twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Ingham, the committee appointed to enquire into the management of the fiscal concerns of the General Post Office, were allowed with power to send for persons and papers necessary to the investigation thereof.

The resolution from the Senate for causing the Judges of the Supreme Court, to be furnished with a copy of the Congressional documents, was read a second and third time, and finally passed.

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Mr. Randolph then moved that the committee should rise, in order to take into consideration his proposition for reducing the Army, previous to deciding on the question now before the house.

THE REPOSITORY.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

A Law has passed the Legislature of Maryland, for turningpike a road from Fredericktown to Harper's Ferry.

General Samuel Smith is elected to represent the City and County of Baltimore, vice Nicholas R. Moore, resigned.

The United States Legate Java, Commodore Perry, sailed from Newport, on Thursday, the 26th ult. bound to the Mediterranean.

Mr. Randolph, (in consequence of what had fallen from Mr. Clay in debate) laid upon the table the following resolution: Resolved, That it is expedient to reduce the military establishment of the U. States. And the House adjourned.

Washington City, February 3.

The House of Representatives were yesterday principally occupied in discussing the bills and resolutions reported by the committee of Ways and Means, on the subject of the Revenue. Amongst the most important decisions made in the course of the sitting, was the passage of the bill, to a third reading, for repealing the duties on certain manufactures. Another leading question of the House was the rejection of Mr. Hardin's proposition submitted several days ago, to abolish the Direct Tax.—The votes and other proceedings of the day, in detail, will be given in our next.

In the Senate, the bills from the other House to continue the double duties on imports, and also the duties on Stamps and Keined Sugar, were finally passed. They now only require the signature of the President to become laws.

FROM THE BRAZILS.

We have recently had a report that the Spanish Revolutionists from the province of Buenos Ayres have invaded the Brazilian territory; and that in consequence of intelligence of this proceeding, the Portuguese are sending troops from Europe to secure their dominions and chastise the aggressors.

(Balt. Pat.)

A gentleman recently arrived from Paris, asserts confidently, and relates circumstantially, that a conspiracy was formed for detroning Louis the eighteenth, in which the principal officers in the service of England and Prussia, together with a strong party in Paris, were concerned. As the Emperor Napoleon and English sought the destruction of France, and the French her salvation, a difference naturally arose about the successor; and, finally, Wellington, who fancied the plot was disclosed by others, renewed his long suspended intercourse with Louis, a few weeks before the execution of marshal Ney.—This mysterious affair was probably carried on with a knowledge of the English government, for purposes easily conceivable, as the complete coercion of Louis, who to save himself, would passively comply with all their orders, &c. &c.—Several of the French engaged in the project retired to Prussia, by the permission and favor of Prussian officers. The French themselves could not agree; some being in favor of the duke of Orleans, others insisting on a regency and young Napoleon.

(Aurora.)

The Journal of Tarn and of the Garonne, announces that orders have been received to search after the generals Drouet, Lefebvre, Desnoettes, Amiel, Brayer, Gilly, Grouchy, Moreton Duvernet, Clausel, Laborde, and to arrest them wherever they may be found.

The London Morning Chronicle says, that the price of Orange has demanded, as general officer in the service of England, a year's pay for being wounded in the battle of Waterloo. The duke of York, commander in chief of the army, replied, that his royal highness had a right to make the claim—but that he must conform to the regulations of the service; and, consequently, must appear in person and submit to the visit of the officers of the health office.

The Brazils.—General Artigas, formerly a Montevideo general, distinguished in the war with Buenos Ayres, has indicated the public opinion, and professed republican sentiments.—He has invaded the Brazils by Rio Grande, and menaced the calm of despotism with a revolutionary hurricane.

LATE STORMS.

Many valuable lives and much property have been lost within these eight weeks.—Almost every mail presents us with melancholy accounts of shipwrecks, of men drowned within sight of the land, perishing by cold, dying on the ice, or frozen to death on the shores! Since the beginning of December, we have seen many of these heart rending details, which have made us wish, that a pause could be made, in a season such as this, remarkable for its extreme cold and tempestuous gales.

Amongst these melancholy narratives we could not help noticing a shipwreck on the coast of Long Island, of a vessel from France by which a number of those unhappy people, now unhappy country, both ladies and gentlemen, and who had seen better times, met a miserable and untimely death on the coast of that country to which they were flying for refuge!

By the heavy gales on the Atlantic ocean in September last, we have also lost "many a gallant spirit"—We can no longer doubt, that the Wasps and Eperviers are gone for ever.—On this melancholy subject, we have seen a short but well written article in the

Analytic Magazine for the present month, see p. 37.

There is something indescribably solemn and affecting to our minds, (says the Editor) in the idea of hundreds of our brave fellow citizens thus perishing, out of the sight of any human help, with nothing in their struggling companions, the stormy ocean, and the angry sky—nothing within hearing but the roaring of the winds and waves, and the cries of men upon whom who cannot relieve them.—The mind shrinks from this lonely, dreary, desolate and unknown calamity—of which nothing is certain but the sad conviction that there is now hardly a single one that has not happened.

American.

CHARLESTON, JAN. 20.

Full of Carthage.—By the British brig Unicorn, capt. Pollock, arrived this morning, from Kingston, (Jamaica) we received a regular file of papers to the 21st ultimo. These contain a report of the fall of Carthage, into the hands of Morillo, the king's general, by capitulation. This report, however, would not excite the least apprehension in the minds of the friends of liberty, were it not corroborated by the captain and passengers in the Unicorn, who informed us, that two days after sailing, they spoke a schooner in 9 days from Carthage, filled with women and others, in a state of starvation, and supplied them, but did not enquire particularly as to the fate of that city.

Two or three days after, however, off the Grand Comands was boarded by a boat, who stated that a brig had arrived at that island, filled with people from Carthage, flying from starvation. That the city, implied by the want of provisions, had capitulated; & the famine seemed likely to destroy the wretched inhabitants.—The large and rich city of Carthage, according to these accounts, fell into the hands of its enemies on the 9th of last month.

Boston, Jan. 24.

LATEST FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

Capt. RUSSELL, who arrived here yesterday from Greenock, has furnished London papers to the 22d December.

They contain the treaty between England and Russia, by which Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Maura, Ithaca, Cevigo, and Paxo, are erected into a free and independent State and placed under the immediate and exclusive protection of Great Britain. A London paper says on this subject, "Thanks to the ability of our negotiators for this great acquisition."

The British troops in Paris had been ordered to the frontier cities; and the English army was undergoing great reductions. Austria had reduced her regular army 150,000 men.

The report of an expected rupture between Russia and Turkey was contradicted. The communication between the Courts of London and Madrid were very brisk.—Some negotiation was on foot; but nothing which threatened any rupture.

The Waterloo subscription, at the city of London Tavern, amounted, Nov. 30th, to upwards of 225,000 pounds sterling; nearly a million of dollars.

Every thing in England indicated the expectation of long continued peace and extended commerce.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

BOSTON, JAN. 31.

By captain Marchant, of the brig Climax, who arrived yesterday from Bordeaux, we were favoured with papers to the 16th ultimo.

One of these papers contains the Law of Amnesty which has been proposed to the French Parliament.

The persons excepted from the Amnesty are, Lallemand, Drouet de Eriou, Lefebvre, Desnoettes, Amiel, Brayer, Gilly, Monton Duvernet, Grouchy, Laborde, Clausel, Dobbelle, Bertrand, Cambrome, Lavallette, Kovigo. These to be arrested and tried.

The following are ordered to quit France in two months, not to return without leave: Soult, Alix, Exelmans, Bassano, Marbot, Felix, Lepelletier, Bonlay, (de la Moutre) Melée, Fresinet, Tillbeadeau, Carnot, Vandamme, Lamarque, Loban, Hotel, Pire, Barre, Arnault, Pommereul, Regnault, Arrighi, Dejean, Garran, Real, Bonvier, Dumolard, Merin, Durban, Dierl, Defenon, Bory St. Vincent, Pelé, Desportes, Gaminier, Mallinet, Hulin, Bloys, Courtin, Forbion, Janson, Lejorge, Dieval.

Bonaparte's relations are all to leave France within a month, under pain of death.

Further particulars previous to the execution of the sentence upon Marshal Ney.

At four o'clock he was in a sound sleep, from which he was aroused by the arrival of his wife and children, with madame Gamon, his sister-in-law. Madame Ney, on entering the chamber of her husband, fell senseless on the floor; the marshal, assisted by his guards, took her up, and after a long time remaining in that state, she began to recover—tears and sobs succeeded. Madame Gamon fell at the marshal's feet in a similar state to her sister. The children stood silent but did cry; the eldest is about 11 or 12 years of age. The marshal spoke for a long time with his wife and family—took a tender adieu of them, and madame Ney was carried away in a senseless state. Shortly afterwards, a veteran, who had served under the marshal many campaigns, and who was one

of his guards, said, "I never expected death, marshal, without thinking of God!" The marshal stopped, looked at the man with attention, "You are right, send for my confessor." When all was ready, he would not enter the coach before the curate, saying, "Mount first, M. le Cure, as I can go up quicker than you."

Baltimore, January 30.

We are rejoiced to announce the arrival of Marshal GROUCHY in this city; having made his escape from the vindictive tyranny which now persecutes and massacres the distinguished patriots of France.

FRENCH PROSCRIPTION.

Our letters from Paris (says the London Morning Chronicle) grow every day more & more gloomy. In the chamber of deputies a select committee was formed, in which was actually proposed:

1. To condemn to death all the persons who had voted for the death of Louis XVI. 2. To transport all those who had accepted of the usurpation; and 3. To banish from France all who had taken the oath to the constitution of May last.

These measures, if carried into execution, would have made one million five hundred thousand victims! This, though proposed by some of the most exalted heads, was thought a little too extensive; and by amendments the propositions have been softened down so as to take in only about a million of human victims!

Virginia Legislature.

Thursday, January 25.

A Communication from the Senate, stating that they had passed the Bills, entitled "Concerning James Durrell"—"Concerning Philip Thurman"—and "Establishing a separate election within the Corporation of Lynchburg."

An engrossed Bill, "To incorporate a Company to establish a turnpike road from Shepherd's Town to Winchester," was read a third time and passed.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the Whole on the bill, "authorizing the governor to lease the public Manufactory of Arms," to the U. States.

On motion of Mr. Lewis (of Campbell), leave was given to bring in a bill, "To establish several inspections of flour."

Various bills were presented and passed their 1st and 2nd reading.

YESTERDAY, the H. of D. had much discussion on the Bill to lease the Army, which was finally passed that body, Ayrs 95, Nays 60. A rider was added, which restricted the Executive from leasing it out, for less than 2000 muskets a year.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill "To provide more effectually for the payment of specie by the several Banks of this Commonwealth."—The bill merely provides, "that if at any time after the day of next, any Bank within this Commonwealth, shall fail or refuse to pay in specie, any note, bill, or check, justly due from such Bank, after the same has been presented for payment within the usual hours for doing business at such Bank," whoever is "injured by such failure, shall, and may obtain a judgment and execution of such note, bill or check with per centum damages thereon, and costs, on motion in any Court of record, having jurisdiction thereon, upon ten days notice of such motion, to be served in writing upon the Cashier, chief Clerk or President, any Director or Manager of such Bank, being at the time of such service within the county or corporation, within which such Bank is established."—None of the blanks yet filled. The Committee rose upon a motion of Mr. Mercer, to add after the word "Bank" any of its Branches. Mr. Doddridge, opposed this amendment upon the ground, that a Branch could not be sued—that it was the mother bank, that a person was to look to for redress. Mr. Mercer contended, that this would narrow the range of the remedy too much; as a man in Lynchburg, in this case, could only obtain payment by suing the Bank in Richmond.—The committee rose to take time for consideration.

Saturday, Jan. 27.

A Communication from the Senate stating, that they had passed a Bill "Concerning Mary Thomas," with amendments—in which the H. of D. concurred.

Engrossed bills.—Incorporating a Company to establish a turnpike Road from Frederickburg to the Bowling Green in Caroline County.—"To alter the time of holding Superior Courts of Law in the 3d Judicial Circuit."—"Concerning the widow and children of Roger W. Hightlett, deceased."—"To continue in force for a limited time, the Act, entitled 'An Act giving further time to the owners of surveys in the County of Grayson to return their plats and certificates of surveys into the Land Office.'"—"To repeal in part an Act, passed the 8th day of February, 1813, entitled 'An Act re-leasing the Commonwealth's right to Lands in certain cases, and vesting in the Commonwealth in certain cases the undisposed of restiurn of personal estates.'"—"To revive and amend an Act, entitled 'An Act for opening, extending and improving the navigation of the River Rappahannock, and all its improvements branches.'"—"Establishing a ferry from the land of Wm. Hawling across the Potomack"—were, respectively read a third time and passed.

Wanted in a Store.

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

Stray Horse.

TAKEN up trespassing on the subscriber's farms, (about five miles from Charles Town,) sometime in January last, a dark brown HORSE, with a star in his forehead, about 15 hands high, supposed to be seven years old, and has his fore-top cut off short—appraised to 40 dollars.—The owner is desirous to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

LEONARD Y. DAVIS.

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. McORMICK.

LEGISLATIVE APPOINTMENTS, on this day—FLEMING SAUNDERS, Esq.—Judge of the General Court for the 6th Judicial Circuit—in the place of Paul Carrington, Esq. dec'd.

CLAUDE W. COUCH, Esq.—Adjutant General of the Militia of the Commonwealth.

Monday, Jan. 29.

Very little business of a generally interesting nature was transacted to day. A great variety of private and local bills and resolutions were read in their process through the House.

Valuable House and Lot FOR SALE.

THE subscriber intending to build in a more retired part of Shepherd's Town, will sell on advantageous terms, (if application is made before the middle of next month) the two story brick-house, now occupied by him on the main street in that place. The house is large and convenient, and well suited for any kind of public business. The lot is very fertile, and has on it every necessary out building. A purchaser may have possession on the first day of April next.

JOHN BAKER.

Fulling and Dying.

THE subscriber informs the public that the Fulling Mill, at Mills Grove, near Charles Town, is now in complete operation—having an abundance of water, and workmen sufficient, he will be able to execute his work with the greatest dispatch, and on the shortest notice.

JESSE BAYLEY.

JOHN CARLILE & CO.

Have on hand at their

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.

FOREIGN.

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.

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.

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.

What, then, is the cruel fatality which arrays against me all the great 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 government.

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 danger, in endeavoring to recall the troops to the citizens and the different authorities of the state to our legitimate princes?

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?

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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.

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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 so 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 inexcusable 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?

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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 reside 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.

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, they would tell you that never did the scaffold make friends—Do they then believe that death is terrible for those who have so often braved it? Is it the allies who require of France

But sire is there no danger for your person and your august dynasty from them? They entered the country as your allies, and what title do they merit from the people of Alsace, of

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 under such circumstances you require me to 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, glister 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)

CHEAP WOOLLEN GOODS,

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

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'S OWN, 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,

suited for waggon 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 cash Flax Seed. November 2.

BOOKS. R. Worthington Has received a number of Books, among which are the following, viz

- Jesuit's do, Zimmermann National Pride, solitude Sweetened, Mrs Grant on Education, Hamilton on do, Comstock on do, Female Friend, Seneca's Morals, Religions Jurisprudence, Fenn's Poems, Smith's Wealth of Nations, Owen on the Spirit, Owen's Spiritual-mindedness, Fabron on the Prophecies, Buck's Dictionary, Buck's Expositor, Creighton's Dictionary, Baxter's Miscellaneous, Simeon on the Liturgy, Temple on Faith, Saint's Rest, Payle's Evidences, Messiah, Jenk's Devotion, Simpson's Plea, Sincere Christian, Evangelical History, Study of the Bible, Harmony of the Gospels, Christian's Companion, Morchard's Discourses, Blair's Lectures, Fletcher's Works, Wood's Dictionary of the Bible, Family Instructor, Watt's Psalms & Hymns, Newton's Letters, Confession of Faith, Fendoll's Pious Reflections, Sincere Christian, Divine Poems & Essays, Christian's Magazine, A Great Interest, Register of Arts, Life of Washington, Life of Franklin, Lee, Eaton, Hester Ann Rogers, Johnston, Malthus on Population, Curran's Speeches, Erskine's do, Charles's Trial, British Spy, Junius' Letters, &c.

Blank Books, Slates and Pencils, Large and common Writing Paper—Letter Dotted—Sealing Wax—Wafers—English Quills—Ink Sand—Ink Stands, Sand Boxes, Red and Black Ink Pots, Lead Pencils, &c. &c. all of which are offered on the lowest terms. JOHN C. SCOTT, Charlestown, July 27.

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. [3t.]

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. [3 w.]

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, 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. [t. f.] January 18.

Hardware & Cutlery.

John Carlile, & Co. Have on hand a good assortment of Knives and Forks, Pen-knives and Razors, Hand-saws, Hand-saw and other Files, Stirrup Irons, and Sheet Iron, Elegant Writters, Currycombs, Spectacles, Shovel and Tongs, Wrought and Cut Nails, &c. &c. 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. [3 w.]

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—Sited 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 unrivalled 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, besides a 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.

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 1st 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 Debotson, 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, TIK 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. [3 w.]

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 Ex'ors. 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. [t. f.]

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.

From Cobbett's Weekly Register.

NAPOLEON'S SOLILOQUY IN THE ISLAND OF ST. HELENA.

The loud sea waves round this sequest'rd isle, In swelling pride their foaming volumes roll; Far from the pomp of war—from Gallia's smiles— Here lonely musing fills my pensive soul!

Here are no lengthening files—no warrior's plume— No burnish'd arms bright beaming from afar; No horses neighing to the sounding drum— No deafning ranks to roll the tide of war!

Why did ambition fire my eager mind? Ah, France! thy glory was my constant aim; To make thy sons the flower of human kind, And sound in thunder thy exalted name!

School'd by adversity, severely taught By sad reverse to feel the smart of woe, The conqueror's crown shrinks to a thing of nought, And marshals grandeur to an empty show!

Insidious foes! ungenerous conquerors! say Why blame my conduct, yet my plans pursue! Your proclamations liberal views display, Yet none but simpletons believed them true.

O ye, my foes! ye censurers of my fame! I own ambition led my heart astray; Yet why so lavish of reproach and blame? Do blameless passions o'er your bosoms sway?

The Russians glory in their wide domain, Britannia boasts the empire of the sea; The haughty Austrian swells ambition's train, Even Prussian Blucher vainly mimics me!

Shall France alone with nature's bounties blest, Her sons so polish'd, bred in honor's school, Renounce her spirit, bend her towering crest, And meanly crouch, while others proudly rule?

Ah, no!—though to this dreary rock confined, My longing eyes proud Paris see no more— Yet shall my genius fire the patriot's mind, And rouse the hearts—to war ne'er roused before!

French Caricature.

The following is a description of a caricature which is privately sold, and which is pretended to have been brought from London— On the top of a long pole is placed a crown, Louis the XVIII. in climbing up reaches it, & says to the duke of Wellington, who is below him, "support me, or I shall fall."—The king of Prussia, who is still lower, is made to exclaim, "let me take what suits me." The emperor of Russia, says haughtily, "behold my work." The emperor of Austria is supporting them all on his shoulders, while young Napoleon, who is pulling him by the skirt of his coat, cries "dear grandpapa, leave all these folks to themselves." The emperor replied "if I leave them they will fall upon me." Bonaparte who is in a corner observing what is passing, says to himself, "I climbed up twice without any help."

GLASGOW, Nov. 17. Arrived the Akina American smuggler, captured by the Warwick revenue cutter, in the Sound of Mull. She had previous to her capture, landed 500 bales of tobacco on the west coast of Ireland, and had on board when taken 700 more.

The following is an extract of a letter from a merchant at Batavia, dated May 29: "We have had one of the most tremendous eruptions of the mountain Tomboro, that ever perhaps took place in any part of the world. This mountain is situated on the Island of Sumbawa, which is distant from Batavia not less than 550 miles. We heard the explosion here distinctly, and had some of the ashes. It was totally dark at Macassar long after the sun was up; and at Sourabaya, the sun succeeded in enlightening the good folks so far as to allow them to see some yards around; the ashes lay at Macassar, which is 250 miles from Sumbawa 1 1/2 inches deep. Capt. Penn, of the Dispatch, and Capt. Eastwell of the Banares, who have visited the Island since the eruptions, both declare that the anchorage is much changed, and that they found the sea for many miles round the Island so completely covered with trunks of trees, pumice-stone, &c. as to impede materially the progress of the two ships. Capt. Eastwell says, that a village of rice was inundated, and had three fathoms of water over it. Great numbers of the miserable inhabitants perished, and others die daily. The crops of paddy (rice) have been utterly destroyed over a great part of the Island, so that the situation of the unfortunate survivors will be really pitiable."

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.