

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1816.

[No. 414.]

Vol. VIII.]

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for every subsequent insertion, and when not particularly directed to the contrary, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly. All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

JANE WOODS,

Has, besides the complete assortment of MEDICINES she ever had, THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES: Fresh Prunes Muscatel and Bloom Raisins Havannah and Spanish Segars Soft shell Almonds Fresh Tamarinds Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace & Cinnamon Ginger Durable Ink Tooth Brushes Sponge Windsor Soap and Wash Balls Tapers by the box Smelling Bottles Ladies Glasses of different kinds English Quills of a superior quality Sealing Wax and Waters Ink Sand and Ink Powder 300 wt. of White Lead by the keg ground in Oil Spirits Turpentine Red Lead, Black Lead Litherage and Patent Yellow. March 7.

NOTICE.

YOU are hereby notified that the direct tax of the United States for 1815, has become due and payable, and that attendance will be given to receive the same at the following times and places. At the Collector's Office, Winchester, Va. every day, Sunday excepted, until the collection is completed. At John Newman's Mill at Washington, on the 11th day of March, 1816. At the house of Mr. Taubert, in Front Royal, on the 12th and 13th days of March, 1816. At the house of Alex. Compton, Nineveh, on the 14th and 15th days of March, 1816. At Hess' Store on the 16th March, 1816. At the house of D. Gray, Middletown, on the 18th and 19th days of March, 1816. At the house of Moses Russell, on the 21st of March, 1816. At the house of Samuel Kercheval in New Town, on the 11th and 12th days of March, 1816. At the house of Austin Miskell in Millwood, on the 13th and 14th days of March, 1816. At the house of Moses V. Wood in Berryville, on the 15th and 16th days of March, 1816. At Lighthorn (Green's Tavern) on the 11th and 12th days of March, 1816. At the house of Isaac Wood on the road leading from Charles Town to Winchester, on the 13th day of March, 1816. At the house of Henry Seaver on the Oregon on the 14th day of March, 1816. At Brown's Tavern, Mill Creek, on the 15th day of March, 1816. At the house of James V. Jarratt's Tavern, on the 16th day of March, 1816. At Martinsburg, Graham's Tavern, on the 18th, 19th and 20th days of March, 1816. At Shepherd's Tavern on the 21st, 22d and 23d days of March, 1816, at James' Tavern, on the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th days of March, 1816. At the Post Office in Bath, on the 18th, 19th and 20th days of March, 1816. And that correct copies of the tax list remain with the principal assessor of this Collection District, open to the inspection of any person, who may apply to inspect the same. You are further notified that the duties on household furniture and on gold and silver watch have also become due, and that attendance will be given at the foregoing times and places to receive the same. Wm. DAVISON, Col. Reg. Dis.

FOR RENT.

THE subscribers wish to rent for one or more years, a PLANTATION, lying in Jefferson County, near the road leading from the White House to Winchester—also, one other plantation, lying in Berkeley County, adjoining the lands of Henry Payne, David Pulis, and others. Possession in both cases, will be given on the first day of March next. For terms apply to Elizabeth Smith, Adm'or, David Smith, Adm'or, of Frederick Smith, Dec'd. February 15 [3w.]

Public Sale.

WILL be sold on Monday the 18th day of March next, at the late residence of the subscriber, near Lee town, on a credit of nine months, Horses, Colts, Milch-Cows, Sheep, Hogs, farming implements, household and kitchen furniture, flax, &c. &c. A bond with approved security will be required.—Sale to commence at 9 o'clock. Caspar W. Weaver. Feb. 15, 1816.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Buclles Town, on Thursday the 11th December last, a dark brown HORSE, of a mealy colour about his nose and flanks, between 16 and 17 hands high, between seven and eight years old, large and handsomely made, and in nice order, has a curl or fracture on the left side of his jaw—has a thick long mane, handsome carriage, shod before with pieces, racks and trots—is a very good draft and saddle horse, has been used for both, but has no marks upon him that are recollected. I will give a reward of five dollars and reasonable expenses for returning said horse, or giving information where he may be found. EDMUND RUTTER. Feb. 15, 1816.

Mr. William West of the state of Kentucky,

SIR, PLEASE to take notice, that we shall proceed to take the depositions of David Hunter and Robert Cockburn, on the 8th day of March next, in the town of Martinsburg, at the office of Robert Wilson, a commissioner of the Superior Court of Chancery, called at Winchester, to take depositions in the county of Berkeley, which depositions will be offered in evidence in a suit now depending in the Superior Court of law to be holden at Winchester in the county of Frederick and state of Virginia, wherein you are plaintiff and the executors and devisees of William Darke, dec'd, and John Cooke are defendants. RICHARD BAYLOR, HENRY BEDINGER, Surviving Executors, of Wm. Darke, dec'd. February 1.

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 Fredericksburg. The improvements consist of a new 7½ Horse, about 1½ 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 Culpeper, are universally acknowledged by all acquainted with it.—Sited immediately at the ford, where the great road leading from the fertile parts of Culpeper and Shenandoah, to Falmouth and Fredericksburg, 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 fine wheat country, the improvement of which is rapidly progressing from the use of plaster and clover, and having a most extensive share of country work, 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 Caspar W. Weaver, Esq. near Charles town, Jefferson County, or Charles Tyler, Esq. Alexandria, or to the subscriber residing at the spot. JOHN C. SCOTT. November 15.

Apprentices Indentures FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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

LOOK HERE.

FOR SALE, A HOUSE AND LOT, Situated on the east side of the main street in Charlestown, Jefferson County—the lot is well inclosed, and the house is a convenient Log Building, with Kitchen, Stable and Granary, an excellent Smith shop, built with brick, Coal house and other necessary buildings. The stand for Smithing is superior to any in the Town, and suitable for any other public business. This property will be disposed of very low, and the payments very favorable to the purchaser. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises. Thomas H. Grady. Feb. 15.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber solicits those indebted to him for weaving or blue dyeing, particularly those at a distance, to call and pay him, as it will save him much trouble and time. If this notice is attended to it will oblige the public's humble servant. JOHN LAMON. WEAVING. Is continued in all its different branches; Coverlets, Carpeting, Diaper and Counterpanes of various figures—Also, Blue Dyeing, Green and Red, which he will colour cheaper than has been for some time past. Charlestown, Feb. 15.

JOHN CARLILE & CO.

Have on hand at their store, near the Market House, A LARGE SELECTION OF Woollen and Cotton Goods, IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC, OF ALMOST EVERY KIND, WELL ASSORTED, That they offer now to the public on very liberal terms. A number of those goods, particularly cloth, has been purchased at a considerable sacrifice in the cities, and will be sold off now at a very small advance. All those wishing to purchase, particularly those living at a distance, will find it their interest to call here and see. Feb. 8.

A Valuable House and Lot FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to remove from Town, will sell on advantageous terms, that valuable property, now occupied by him on the corner of Washington and Water Streets, and adjoining the Presbyterian Meeting House, and is the handsomest situation in Town for a private family.—The Lot is very fertile, and has on it every necessary out building. A purchaser can have possession on the first day of April, or sooner if required. For terms apply to the Printer or to the subscriber on the premises. William Taylor. Charles Town, Feb. 15 1816.

A Brickmaker Wanted.

THE subscriber is authorised to engage a Brickmaker, to make a large quantity of brick the ensuing season, to whom good wages will be given, and constant employ for the whole season. He would also take two boys between the age of 12 and 15 years as apprentices, to learn the Bricklaying Business. Benjamin Downs. February 15. [1t]

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PRICE, \$1 SERMONS, ADDRESSED TO MASTERS AND SERVANTS, AND Published in the year 1743, BY THE REV. THOMAS BACON, Minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland. NOW RE-PUBLISHED WITH OTHER TRACTS AND DIALOGUES, On the same subject, and recommended to all Masters and Mistresses to be used in their families. BY THE REV. WM. MEADE. February 15.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned against taking an assignment of a bond for \$500, bearing date the 28th December, 1815, given by the subscriber to a certain Mason B. Dodd, for the purchase of a negro man, as I am credibly informed he has not a good title to said negro. I am therefore determined not to pay said bond until a good and sufficient title be made to said negro. JOHN HELLER. February 22. [3w.]

Blank Attachments for sale at this office.

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

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to leave Smithfield in a short time, and not having time to collect his accounts, requests that all who are indebted to him will call and pay him, or settle by note, before the first of April. LEE GRIGGS. February 22. [3w.]

Negroes for Sale.

TWO negro women and three children will be sold together, or separate, as may suit purchasers. For terms apply at this office. February 22.

R. Worthington,

HAS just received the following articles, viz: Madeira Wine, Box Raisins, Sherry, do. Filberts, French Brandy, Suet and Candles, Jamaica Spirits, Mould, do. And cheap Sugar and Coffee. Charles Town, Feb. 22.

JOHN CARLILE,

Requests all those indebted to him in any way whatever, to come forward and pay off their accounts immediately. Charles Town, Feb. 22.

Gentlemen come and see the elegant Horse, YOUNG PILGRIM.

HE will stand for mares from the first of April to the first of July as follows: Mondays and Tuesdays at the stable of Mr. John Wilson in Charlestown—Wednesdays and Thursdays at the stable of Mr. Krepis, (brick mill)—Fridays and Saturdays at the stable of Mr. Daniel Staley, Shepherd's Town. YOUNG PILGRIM is a beautiful dark dappled gray, full 17 hands high, strong and active, seven years old—See the handbills for the terms and pedigree. Young Pilgrim is one of the first horses in the state for the saddle and harness. JAMES M. STERRITT. Feb. 22.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO or three smart boys, about 16 or 17 years of age, to learn the Wheel-Wright and Chair-Making Business—Apply to Leonard Sadler. Charles Town, Va. Feb. 16. [3t]

BOOKS.

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

- Jessitt's do.
- Zimmerman on National Policy.
- Edwards' Sweetened.
- Mrs. Grant on Education.
- Hamilton on do.
- Comstock on do.
- Female Friend.
- Seneca's Morals.
- Religious Courtship.
- Lyrical Poems.
- Smith's Wealth of Nations.
- Watts on the Passions.
- Elements of Morality.
- Thompson's Seasons Selector.
- Campbell's Poems.
- Park's Travels.
- Gay's Journals.
- Lady's Preceptor.
- Stranger in Ireland.
- Divisions of Purley.
- Williamson on Climate.
- Johnston's Dictionary.
- Walker's do.
- American Orator.
- Natural History.
- History of America.
- Morse's Geography.
- Goldsmith's England.
- Social Monitor.
- Lessons for Young Persons.
- Murray's Introduction.
- Exercises.
- Sequel.
- Grammar.
- Friend's Algebra.
- Schoolmaster's Assistant.
- Spelling Books.
- Primer.
- Barton's Cullen.
- Bell's Descriptions.
- Haste on Hiclers.
- Johnston on Cancer.
- Saunders on Liver.
- Senap on Fevers.
- New System of Chemistry.
- on Gow Pow.
- The Rules of War.
- Tristram Shandy.
- Scottish Chiefs.
- Recluse of Norway.
- Hokaby.
- Sandford and Merton.

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

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From Montgomery's Poems.

RELIGION. Through shades and solitude profound, The fainting traveller winds his way; Bewildering meteors glare around, And tempt his wandering feet astray! Welcome, thrice welcome, to his eye, The sudden moon's inspiring light, When forth, she sallies through the sky, The guardian angel of the night! Thus mortals, blind and weak, below, Pursue the phantom, bliss, in vain; The world's a wilderness of woe! And life a pilgrimage of pain!

The mild RELIGION, from above, Descends, a sweet engaging form, The messenger of heavenly love, The bow of promise in a storm!

Then guilty passions wing their flight, Sorrow, remorse, affliction cease; RELIGION'S yoke is soft and light, And all her paths are paths of peace.

Ambition, pride, revenge depart, And folly flies her clattering rod; She makes the humble contrite heart A temple of the living God.

Beyond the narrow vale of time, Where bright celestial ages roll, To scenes, eternal scenes sublime, She points the way and leads to soul.

At her approach the grave appears The gates of paradise restor'd; Her voice the watching cherub hears, And drops his double flaming sword.

Baptis'd with the renewing fire, May we the crown of glory gain; Rise when the host of heaven expire, And reign with God, forever reign.

From Lord Littleton's Letters.

When I seriously reflect on the miseries of dependence, by whatever name it may be distinguished, I cannot but admire the prudence, and envy the disposition of those men who preserve themselves above it. I am convinced, that no man can be happy, or honorable, who does not proportionate his expenses to the means he possesses; and if the phrase is significant, that describes the man who pays every body, as above the world, he, who has disabled himself from pursuing the same conduct, must submit to the abject idea of being beneath it. If your creditor is a shoo-maker, and you cannot discharge his bill, whatever your rank may be, he becomes your superior; and the moment you put it out of your power to pay a servant his wages, he becomes your master, and you must not only submit to his impudence, but connive at his frauds, in order to prevent this livid creditor from making his demands. I tell you honestly, that the galled horse winces on the occasion, and that my withers are most severely wrung. I feel the grief so sensibly, that, if I had an amanuensis at hand, I should like to patrol my library, and dictate a discourse on worldly prudence. The circumstances use of money, arising, not from any avaricious principle; but from the wise practice of applying means to ends, will keep a man in that state of independence which is the rock of life. On that foundation he can stand firm, return the haughty look, smile at the supercilious frown, give truth its due force, and scorn the embroiled lie. You have a son; and let me advise you, while the smartings of the moment dictate the counsel to instill into his tender mind the lasting impression of a liberal prudence, without which virtue is continually harassed by necessity, pleasure has but an interrupted enjoyment, and life becomes a chequered scene of agitation and distress.

SYNOPSIS.

"Great effects from trivial causes flow." It appeared in evidence on the trial of Marshal Ney, that his first excitement to the disloyalty which lost him his life, was an indignity which his lady received in a circle of old and new nobility. She had made a remark, when an ancient Duchess, turning up her nose in contempt, hinted at the pretensions of upstarts sprung from a common soldier. This taunt was told the Marshal by his lady, in tears, and he, instead of treating it as the ebullition of ignorance, folly, and supercilious pride, or considering it a compliment to his talents, took it in high dudgeon, and swore to use his efforts to put an end to this boasted pride of nobility. Marshal Ney was born at Sarre Louis, in 1769.—At the commencement of the French revolution, he was a private soldier in a regiment of Hussars. He passed rapidly through all the subaltern grades till he attained the rank of Adjutant General, which was conferred on him in 1794. At the time of his execution, he was Marshal of France, Duke of Elchingen, Prince of Moskwa, Knight of St. Louis, Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor, Knight of the Iron Crown, and Knight of the Grand Cross of the Portuguese Order of Christ. Never was soldier more brave,—never was brave man more versatile. On the day after his execution he was carried to the burying of Mont Louis, with a funeral procession. It was followed by a carriage in mourning, and many carriages of citizens.

RELIGION.

Through shades and solitude profound, The fainting traveller winds his way; Bewildering meteors glare around, And tempt his wandering feet astray! Welcome, thrice welcome, to his eye, The sudden moon's inspiring light, When forth, she sallies through the sky, The guardian angel of the night! Thus mortals, blind and weak, below, Pursue the phantom, bliss, in vain; The world's a wilderness of woe! And life a pilgrimage of pain!

THE INSPECTION OF THEIR PARENTS, WHILE THE HABITS OF INDUSTRY MAY BE DULY INCRUSTED.

If the general idea should prevail that you prefer foreign workshops to domestic, the high character you sustain among the friends of our country, may lead them to a discouragement of that enterprise which is viewed by many as the essential object of our national independence. I should not have taken the freedom of suggesting my idea, but being convinced of your patriotism, and devotedness to the good of your country, have urged me to make the foregoing observations; your candor will excuse me if they are wrong. I shall be happy in receiving an answer to this letter, for in the present state of political controversy and intrigue, the real republicans must rely on our "long tried patriots," (among whom you stand pre-eminent) to guide and direct in the future pursuits of the government. Though relief from public life, yet your private counsel is essential, and we must solicit your aid to help the administration to substantiate by wise measures in peace, what we have obtained in war. The patriot is always called on duty, while the exigencies of his country need his advice, and his exertions are required to carry his principles into operation. We are limited but to a few years, to discharge our trust as citizens, and we must become more active as the period shortens. The real patriot never sacrificed principles to policy. Washington, Adams, Hancock, Madison, and yourself rose superior to such a degradation. The old patriots, if not employed in conducting the ship, yet they are viewed as CABOONS, by which helms-men may steer to the haven of safety. I remain, sir, with sentiments of the highest respect, and cordial wishes for your happiness, your undeviating friend, BENJAMIN AUSTIN. Hon. Tho's Jefferson.

MR. JEFFERSON'S ANSWER.

MENTICELLO, JAN. 9, 1816. Dear Sir—I acknowledge with pleasure your letter of the 9th December last. Your opinions on the events which have taken place in France, are entirely just, so far as these events are yet developed. But we have reason to suppose, that they have not reached their ultimate termination.—There is still an awful void between the present and what is to be, the last chapter of that history; and I fear it is to be filled with abominations as frightful as those which have disgraced it.—That nation is too highly minded, has too much innate force, intelligence and elasticity to remain quiet under its oppression. Sampson will arise in his strength, and probably will ere long burst asunder the cords and the webs of the Philistines. But what are to be the scenes of havoc and horror, and how widely they may spread between the brethren of one family, our ignorance of the interior feuds and antipathies of the country, places beyond our ken. Whatever may be the convulsions, we cannot but indulge the pleasing hope, they will end in the permanent establishment of a representative government in which the will of the people will be an effective ingredient. This important element has taken root in the European mind, and will have its growth. The rulers, sensible of this, are already offering the modification of their governments, under the plausible pretence, that it is a voluntary concession on their part.—Had Bonaparte used his legitimate power honestly for the establishment and support of a free government, France would now have been in prosperity and rest, and her example, operating for the benefit of mankind, every nation in Europe would eventually have founded a government over which the will of the people would have had a powerful control. His improper conduct, however, has checked the salutary progress of principle; but, the object is fixed in the eye of nations, and they will press to its accomplishment, and to the general amelioration of the condition of man. What a germ have the freedom of the United States planted, and how faithfully should they cherish the parent tree at home! Chastigine and mortification are the punishments our enemies receive. You tell me I am quoted by those who wish to continue our dependence on England for manufactures. There was a time when I might have been so qualified with more candor. But within the thirty years which have since elapsed, how are circumstances changed? We were then in peace—our independence placed among nations was acknowledged. A commerce which offered the raw materials in exchange for the same material, after receiving the last touch of industry, was worthy the attention of all nations. It was expected that those especially to whom manufacturing industry was important, would cherish the friendship of such customers by every favor, and particularly cultivate their peace by every act of justice and friendship. Under this prospect, the question seemed legitimate, whether, with such an immensity of unimproved land, courting

LAW OF VIRGINIA.

AN ACT, More effectually to prevent the circulation of Notes emitted by Unchartered Banks. BE it enacted by the General Assembly, That, from and after the commencement of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any association or company, not having a charter incorporating such association or company, with authority to deal or trade as a Bank, now formed or in being, or which hereafter

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from Benj. Austin, Esq. to the honorable Thomas Jefferson. BOSTON, DEC. 9, 1815.

SIR, Since the return of gen. — from his visit to Monticello, I am highly gratified in hearing that you enjoy your health, and that you are so happily situated in your domestic retirement.

During the convulsions in Europe, and the events which have taken place in our country, a person of your accurate observation must have experienced the most anxious solicitude for the result of these important controversies.—As to France, we are all disappointed in the termination of a revolution, which promised relief from the tyranny of establishments, which have been inconsiderately allocated in the federal papers as "legitimate." But "the ways of Heaven are dark and intricate," and we are obliged to submit to the decrees of Providence, however contrary to what we may think, are productive to the happiness of mankind. As France has fallen by an alliance of foreign despots, America must expect to rise by a union of freemen; acting in their constitutional capacity. The destiny of France should be a lesson of admonition to the United States.

It must afford you the highest consolation to find, that the honor and glory of our republic have been promoted by the very means which our enemies had predicted would be ruinous and destructive. Nothing but the interposition of Providence could have produced so much good, from what was considered by some as productive of so much evil. The United States were forced into a controversy in defence of their maritime rights, which if they had failed in vindicating their future prospects as an independent nation.—At the beginning of the conflict, the prospect was gloomy and perilous. Repeated disasters appalled the timid in the prosecution, while the disaffected were daily attempting to counteract our national efforts, by systematic combinations, and illegitimate conventions. Amidst these complicated difficulties, we have succeeded in our "appeal to Heaven," and every real American must feel a pride in contemplating, that the energies of an administration, beset with such a phalanx of opposition, has triumphed, not only over a foreign enemy, but have baffled the wily projects of more dangerous bodies of internal foes. I would not wish to be censorious, but the fact is too evident to be denied. Not that we consider every nominal federalist as a traitor, but the artful proceeding of certain leaders urged my honest men to adopt those resolutions which have produced numberless evils. We can easily distinguish between the *outlets* and the *cutlets*.

As the present state of our country demands some extraordinary efforts in congress to bring forward the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the United States, I am induced to mention a plea, often used by the friends of England, that the workshops of Europe are recommended by you, as the most proper to furnish articles of manufacture to the citizens of the U. S. by which they infer that it is your opinion, the manufactures of this country are not proper objects of congressional pursuit.

They enlarge frequently on this idea as corresponding with your sentiments, and endeavor to weaken our exertions in this particular, by quoting you as the advocate of foreign manufactures, to the exclusion of domestic. Now that these persons have any friendly motive towards you, but they think it will answer their purposes if such sentiments can be promulgated with an appearance of respect to your opinion. I am sensible that many of these persons mean to misrepresent your real intentions, being convinced that the latitude they take with your remarks on manufactures, is far beyond what you contemplated at the period they were written. The purity of your mind could not lead you to anticipate the perjury of foreign nations, which has since taken place. If you had, it is impossible that you would have discouraged the manufactures of a nation, whose fields have since been abundantly covered with merino sheep, flax and cotton, or depicted on looms at 3000 miles distance to furnish the citizens with clothing, when as collected by him, by which he is enabled to receive notes of any of the Banks of Philadelphia or Baltimore; the notes of the Farmers' Bank of Annapolis and its branches; the Bank of Hagerstown; Bank of Columbia; Union Bank of George Town; Bank of Mechanics and Bank of George Town; Bank of Washington; Bank of the Metropolis; Mechanics Bank of Alexandria; Bank of Potomac; Alexandria; Bank of Virginia and its Branches; Farmers Bank of Virginia and its Branches.

It will, therefore, be prudent for those who have taxes to pay to embrace the earliest opportunity of discharging them, it not being in the power of the Collector to say how long the present arrangement will continue. W. D. Col. Winchester, March 5.

pitilists, our children may be educated under the inspection of their parents, while the habits of industry may be duly inculcated. If the general idea should prevail that you prefer foreign workshops to domestic, the high character you sustain among the friends of our country, may lead them to a discouragement of that enterprise which is viewed by many as the essential object of our national independence. I should not have taken the freedom of suggesting my idea, but being convinced of your patriotism, and devotedness to the good of your country, have urged me to make the foregoing observations; your candor will excuse me if they are wrong. I shall be happy in receiving an answer to this letter, for in the present state of political controversy and intrigue, the real republicans must rely on our "long tried patriots," (among whom you stand pre-eminent) to guide and direct in the future pursuits of the government. Though relief from public life, yet your private counsel is essential, and we must solicit your aid to help the administration to substantiate by wise measures in peace, what we have obtained in war. The patriot is always called on duty, while the exigencies of his country need his advice, and his exertions are required to carry his principles into operation. We are limited but to a few years, to discharge our trust as citizens, and we must become more active as the period shortens. The real patriot never sacrificed principles to policy. Washington, Adams, Hancock, Madison, and yourself rose superior to such a degradation. The old patriots, if not employed in conducting the ship, yet they are viewed as CABOONS, by which helms-men may steer to the haven of safety. I remain, sir, with sentiments of the highest respect, and cordial wishes for your happiness, your undeviating friend, BENJAMIN AUSTIN. Hon. Tho's Jefferson.

MR. JEFFERSON'S ANSWER.

MENTICELLO, JAN. 9, 1816. Dear Sir—I acknowledge with pleasure your letter of the 9th December last. Your opinions on the events which have taken place in France, are entirely just, so far as these events are yet developed. But we have reason to suppose, that they have not reached their ultimate termination.—There is still an awful void between the present and what is to be, the last chapter of that history; and I fear it is to be filled with abominations as frightful as those which have disgraced it.—That nation is too highly minded, has too much innate force, intelligence and elasticity to remain quiet under its oppression. Sampson will arise in his strength, and probably will ere long burst asunder the cords and the webs of the Philistines. But what are to be the scenes of havoc and horror, and how widely they may spread between the brethren of one family, our ignorance of the interior feuds and antipathies of the country, places beyond our ken. Whatever may be the convulsions, we cannot but indulge the pleasing hope, they will end in the permanent establishment of a representative government in which the will of the people will be an effective ingredient. This important element has taken root in the European mind, and will have its growth. The rulers, sensible of this, are already offering the modification of their governments, under the plausible pretence, that it is a voluntary concession on their part.—Had Bonaparte used his legitimate power honestly for the establishment and support of a free government, France would now have been in prosperity and rest, and her example, operating for the benefit of mankind, every nation in Europe would eventually have founded a government over which the will of the people would have had a powerful control. His improper conduct, however, has checked the salutary progress of principle; but, the object is fixed in the eye of nations, and they will press to its accomplishment, and to the general amelioration of the condition of man. What a germ have the freedom of the United States planted, and how faithfully should they cherish the parent tree at home! Chastigine and mortification are the punishments our enemies receive. You tell me I am quoted by those who wish to continue our dependence on England for manufactures. There was a time when I might have been so qualified with more candor. But within the thirty years which have since elapsed, how are circumstances changed? We were then in peace—our independence placed among nations was acknowledged. A commerce which offered the raw materials in exchange for the same material, after receiving the last touch of industry, was worthy the attention of all nations. It was expected that those especially to whom manufacturing industry was important, would cherish the friendship of such customers by every favor, and particularly cultivate their peace by every act of justice and friendship. Under this prospect, the question seemed legitimate, whether, with such an immensity of unimproved land, courting

LAW OF VIRGINIA.

AN ACT, More effectually to prevent the circulation of Notes emitted by Unchartered Banks. BE it enacted by the General Assembly, That, from and after the commencement of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any association or company, not having a charter incorporating such association or company, with authority to deal or trade as a Bank, now formed or in being, or which hereafter

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may be formed within the limits of this Commonwealth, for the purpose of discounting notes, bills or other securities, for the payment of money or other valuable thing, and issuing notes, drafts or bills, payable to order or to the bearer, or any other securities for the payment of money or other valuable thing, in the name, or on account, or for the benefit of any such association or company, or otherwise for the purpose of dealing, trading or carrying on business as a Bank, to commence or continue the discounting of any notes, bills or other securities for the payment of money, or other valuable thing, or the issuing of any notes, drafts or bills, or other securities for the payment of money or other valuable thing, or such dealing, trading or carrying on business as a bank; and every member, officer or agent of any such company or association that may so commence or continue such discounting or issuing of notes, drafts, bills or other securities, or the dealing, trading or carrying on business as a bank, shall be held and taken to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, on indictment, information or presentment, shall be liable to be fined at the discretion of the Jury, in a sum not less than one, nor exceeding five hundred dollars—And, if any such company or association, or any President, Manager, Cashier, or other officer or agent of such company or association, shall pay out, deliver, put in circulation, or issue any note, draft, bill, or other security for the payment of money or other valuable thing, purporting to promise, order, request or stipulate the payment of money or other valuable thing, or that money or other valuable thing is payable by or on behalf of such company or association, or any person or persons as agent or agents thereof, each member, officer and agent thereof shall be in like manner liable to the same penalty.

II. *Be it further enacted*, That all the capital stock of any association or company, trading, discounting paper or issuing notes, in violation of this Act, and all the capital stock, subscribed to such association or company, shall be held in trust for the benefit of the Commonwealth; and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General, whenever he shall be informed of the existence of any such company or association to institute a suit in the superior court of chancery for the District of Richmond, in behalf of the Commonwealth, for the purpose of recovering the capital stock aforesaid. In such suit, it shall be lawful to make all or any of the members of such company or association and any officer, agent, or manager thereof parties defendant, and to call upon and compel them, or either of them to exhibit all their books and papers, and an account of all such matters and things as may be necessary to enable the Court to make a decree in pursuance of the provisions of this Act. The members of any such association or company made defendants in such suit, shall be held severally liable to the Commonwealth for their respective proportions of the capital stock held in such company or association, at the institution of such suit, or the time of the decree, for the payment of persons for his loss, or their benefit; and the Court shall decree against the defendants respectively and severally, the amount that they and each of them, may respectively and severally, hold as aforesaid in the capital stock of such company or association, or by any person or persons, for his, her or their use or benefit, to be levied of the proper goods and chattels, lands, and tenements of such defendant: provided, however, that no disclosure made by any party defendant to such suit in equity, and no books or papers exhibited by him in answer to the bill, or under the order of the Court, shall be used as evidence against him in any motion or prosecution under this law; and that a recovery in such suit shall be a bar to every motion or prosecution against any defendant to such suit for the recovery of any penalty, or the institution of any prosecution provided by this act.

III. *And be it further enacted*, That all notes, drafts, bills or other securities, for the payment of money or other valuable thing, discounted, contrary to the provisions of this Act, by or on behalf, or for the use or benefit, of any such Company or association, or any agent thereof, whether the same be payable or endorsed to such company or association or agent thereof, or any other person or persons upon a secret or avowed trust for such company or association, or endorsed in blank, and all contracts, bonds, bills, drafts, notes, deeds and other securities for any debt, or debts, that may be contracted, by any dealing or trading whatsoever contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, to any such company or association, or any agent or agents, person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, upon any secret or avowed trust, for such company or association, and all contracts, bonds, bills, notes, drafts, deeds or other securities that may be made, entered into, or executed, to secure, reimburse or indemnify any person or persons, body politic or corporate, for any payment or responsibility that may be made or incurred by any such person or persons, body politic or corporate, for any debt or debts, or contract or contracts, that may have become due or owing by reason of any dealing or trading whatever, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be utterly null and void, to all intents and purposes; and no person or persons shall, to any purpose, be charged by any such contract, bond, bill, draft, note, deed, or other security. And any person who may pay any sum of money, or other valuable thing, on

account of any such contract, bond, bill, draft, note, deed, or other security, his, her or their executors or administrators, shall be entitled to recover by action for money had and received, commenced at any time within twelve months after such payment, the amount of any such payment or payments, or the value of such thing, from the person or persons, or either of them, or their or either of their representatives, to whom or to whose use such payment may have been made. And if any executor, administrator, guardian, or committee of an idiot or lunatic shall refuse, decline, or fail, to protect the estate he may represent from liability on account of such contracts, bond, bill, draft, note, deed or other security, such executor, administrator, guardian or committee shall not be entitled to any credit whatsoever, in his or her account, with the estate or person he may represent for any sum or sums of money or other property that may be applied, disbursed or used in payment, or satisfaction, in whole or in part, of any such contracts, bond, bill, draft, note, deed, or other security.

IV. *And be it further enacted*, That every person who, after the commencement of this Act, may sign, countersign or endorse, as President, Manager or Cashier, or by any other name or designation, or without designation, any note, bill, draft, or other security for the payment of money or other valuable thing, purporting to promise, order or request, or otherwise stipulate the payment of money or other valuable thing, or that money or other valuable thing is payable by or on behalf of any such company or association, or any person or persons as agent or agents of any such company or association, shall be liable, on motion, (on ten days' previous notice,) against them, or either, or any of them, before any Court of record where they, or either, or any of them may reside or be found, to judgment in favor of the Commonwealth, for threefold the amount of any such note or notes, bill or bills, draft, or drafts, or other security for the payment of money or other valuable thing, that may be designated in such notice, and offered in proof on such motion.

V. *And be it further enacted*, That all contracts that hereafter may be made by individuals for the purpose of forming themselves into any association or company, for discounting, and issuing, notes and other securities, for the payment of money or other valuable thing, as mentioned in the first section of this Act, or dealing, trading or carrying on business as a bank, shall be and the same are hereby declared to be utterly null and void.

VI. *And be it further enacted*, That if any company or association, or any agent or officer thereof, shall, contrary to the first section of this Act, pay out, deliver, put in circulation, or issue any such note, bill, draft or other security, for the payment of money or other valuable thing, as is hereby prohibited from being paid out, delivered, put in circulation, or issued, the holder or owner thereof shall be entitled to obtain a judgment for the amount of any such note or notes, bill or bills, draft or drafts, or other security, for the payment of money or other valuable thing, and fifteen per cent damages thereon, against all or any member or members of such company or association, being a member or members of such company or association, at the time such note, bill, draft, or other security was put in circulation, issued, paid out or delivered, or at any time subsequent thereto, by motion, on ten days' previous notice thereof, before any court of record within this Commonwealth, where the person or persons, against whom the motion may be made, may reside or be found.

VII. *And be it further enacted*, That every company or association, and every person or trustee, or his or her executors or administrators, who shall be declared incapable of maintaining any suit in any Court in this Commonwealth, for any debt or claim of, or apertaining to, such company or association, that may be contracted by, or originate from any dealing or trading, contrary to the provisions of this Act; and every suit, for any such debt or claim, in which it shall, in any stage thereof, be made appear to be, in whole or in part, for the benefit of such company or association, shall be dismissed with costs.

VIII. *And be it further enacted*, That, in every suit, and on every presentment, information or indictment for the recovery of any fine, forfeiture or penalty imposed by this Act, it shall be sufficient to state generally the claim or offence; and no exception for want of form shall be taken, whereby to prevent, stay, or arrest any judgment in such suit, indictment or information.

IX. *And be it further enacted*, That the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law, and the presiding Justices of the several inferior Courts of Law in this Commonwealth, shall constantly give this Act in charge to the Grand Jurors of their respective Courts.

And whereas, a practice has prevailed with corporate bodies and with individuals, against the policy of our laws and against the interests of the Commonwealth, of putting in circulation small notes under the value of one dollar, for the purpose of supplying the want of change, a practice calculated to expel all the small coins from circulation, and to produce other serious evils, for remedy whereof,

X. *Be it enacted*, That, if any person or persons, body politic or corporate shall, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, put into circulation, or cause to be put into circulation, any note, bill, check or ticket, evidencing, or intended to evidence

that any sum less than one dollar is due, or will be paid to any person receiving or holding such note, bill, check or ticket, or to any other person, it shall be lawful for any person holding such note, bill, check or ticket, to recover thereupon the sum of five dollars, either from the person or persons, body politic or corporate, who shall have put into circulation, or cause to be put into circulation, such note, bill, check or ticket, or from any person who shall have signed or countersigned any such note, bill, check or ticket.—Such recovery may be had either by warrant, before any Justice of the Peace, or by motion on ten days' previous notice, before any Court of Record, having jurisdiction thereof; and, on the trial of every such warrant or motion, if the note, bill, check or ticket in question be in part or in the whole printed or engraved, it shall be conclusive evidence of an intention to violate this Act.

XI. That, this Act shall commence and be in force from the fifteenth of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

AN ACT

To give relief to the people of this Commonwealth in certain cases—passed Feb. 24th, 1815.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That in all cases of debt, or money due on execution, deed of trust, judgment, distress, Decree or Mortgage, no sale shall be made, unless the party or parties, his or their agents, attorneys or representatives, shall have made endorsement on any execution, deed of trust, judgment, distress, decree or mortgage, as is required by the said act, the debt due may be discharged in the notes of the Bank of Virginia, or the Farmers' Bank of Virginia or in any other bank notes, such as are described by the said act; but such other bank notes shall be paid and received at the depreciation at which they may be current when compared with the notes of the bank of Virginia and Farmers' bank of Virginia. And in order to ascertain such depreciation it shall be the duty of each of the inferior courts of the counties and corporations within the Commonwealth, monthly, by an order entered of record to declare what notes are current in such counties and corporations, respectively, within the purview of said act, and the rate of depreciation at which such bank notes, other than those of the bank of Virginia and Farmers' bank of Virginia, are current within their counties and corporations respectively, in relation to the notes of the bank of Virginia & Farmers' bank of Virginia and all payments made in pursuance of the said Act shall be regulated by the last of such orders.

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

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, March 5.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the elegant fast sailing ship *Minerva*, capt. Skelchey, in 42 days from Liverpool, from whence he sailed on the 20th of January.

By this arrival, we have received Liverpool papers to the 20th, London of the 17th, and Lloyd's Lists to the 16th of January, about a month later than our former advices. From these we have made the extracts that follow; the papers are in other respects unimportant, no political events of consequence having occurred in Europe since our former accounts.

The British parliament was further prorogued on the 17th of January, to the 1st of February.

Sir George Prevost, late governor of Canada, died in December, of the gout in the stomach. His trial had not commenced.

The Chesterfield Packet arrived at Baltimore on the 14th of January, in the short passage of 29 days from New York, with a king's messenger, bearer of the ratified treaty between the United States and Great Britain. The treaty reached London on the 17th.

The papers contain Paris dates of the 14th of January. A new decree of the King of France banishes from the Kingdom all the regicides of Louis XVI. A transport full of French troops had been wrecked on her passage from Plymouth to France, and twenty-four French officers drowned.

Among the passengers in the *Minerva*, are lieutenant Gen. Wilson, governor general of Canada, and suite, and some other British officers.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The *Phaeton* frigate, capt. Stanwell, is arrived at Spithead from the river, whence she will take her final departure for St. Helena. Sir Hudson Lowe, and the foreign commissioners, who are to reside at St. Helena, go out in her.

Four transports, with 250 men of the 65th regiment, sailed on Tuesday last, from Portsmouth, for St. Helena. Colonel Dugan, with the remainder of the regiment (380 men) will proceed the first fair wind.

The Niger, capt. S. Jackson, for the U. States, is ready to proceed on her destination. The hon. Mr. Bagot, the ambassador to America, is expected at Portsmouth this day, on the 29th of January.

German papers of some interest revealed us to-day.

Germany is far from being in a satisfied state, and new revolutions threaten to disturb the continent. Prussia, in spite of all her great military means, the only means now resorted to by kings, to remove the inquietudes of their subjects, appears fraught with the ingredients of internal commotion.

January 17.

Dispatches from Paris, received yesterday, announce the arrest of three English gentlemen by the French police, charged with having assisted Lavalette in his escape. Reporting names Sir Robert Wilson, captain Hut

chinson, and Mr. Bruce, as the three that have been thrown into the Abbaye; but another account substitutes a lieutenant Robert Wilson for the above-named gentleman, a soldier who is well known to all Europe, Robert Wilson is well known to all Europe, not only by his literary but military services against Bonaparte. Captain Hutchinson is a very young officer of the guard, a relation of the lord Donoughmore; and Mr. Bruce is the eldest son of the banker, Crawford Bruce, Esq.

Our minister, Sir Charles Stuart, as soon as he heard of their arrest, demanded their immediate enlargement, when he was told that they had contrived and assisted in the escape of Lavalette; that they had procured a passport for an English officer two or three days before, and that they travelled with him, under the name of military post, obtained to the English military post, and passed it there to be countersigned, and having broken him on. After which, and having broken fast with the English officer in command, they returned to France. This was, it is said, the report made by the French police to the English minister, and which he has transmitted to ministers how to act. What truth there may be in this charge we pretend not to know—but this we know, that the British government will not be slow to adopt whatever measures the nature and circumstances of the case may call for.

January 18.

The rumor in the highest court circle now is, that a marriage is actually agreed on between the amiable princess Charlotte and the prince de Cobourg. This union has the perfect approbation of the princess herself, and the prince regent has given his consent. It will have this important recommendation to the British people, that its begets no connexion with any of the principal powers on the continent, by which we might be involved in their disputes; and the English people have the proud feeling, that the presumptive heir to the British throne neither requires nor could obtain any aggrandizement, fortune, or interest by marriage.

PARIS, January 10.

A very strange report has been in circulation for some days in the diplomatic circles, where it is whispered, that the Russian cabinet has a project in contemplation for again uniting Belgium to France, and placing on the throne the present king of the Netherlands, or his son. It is said that the emperor Alexander has for a long time meditated this, and that it is not unconnected with the marriage of one of his sisters to the prince of Orange. This notion, although it has been for some time circulated, still appears to gain ground; the fact is, that there is a general astonishment at the preparations of the emperor Alexander, who appears to be making new levies at a moment when it might be supposed he would be thinking of disarming, as well as the rest of Europe.

The conduct of the government in accepting the amendments in the act of amnesty respecting the regicides, after solemnly declaring against it, has excited much observation. Did the ministers wish to deceive France as to the intentions of the king, or did the king seek to deceive his ministers? Another question equally difficult to answer is, now the chamber of deputies has gone so far, where will it stop?

PARIS, JAN. 15.

Monsieur HYDE DE NEUVILLE, member of the Chamber of Deputies, is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the U. States.

January 18.

Yesterday the following project was adopted in the Chamber of Deputies:

1st. The 21st of January [the day on which Louis the 16th was beheaded] shall every year be set apart as a day of fasting and prayer.

2d. A Monument shall be erected as an expiation of the crime committed that day.

3d. Monuments shall also be erected at the expense of the nation, to the memory of Louis XVII. the Queen Maria-Antoinette, and Madame Elizabeth.

4th. A Monument shall also be erected to the memory of the Duke D'Enghien.

On the 10th inst. M. FORTUNE, Duke of Otranto, ceased to fulfil the functions of Ambassador of France at the Court of Saxony.

Gen. Morgan has been arrested and conducted to the office of Police.

January 19.

We are assured that Lavalette, assisted by the English officers now under arrest, only escaped from Paris on the Tuesday of the last week; it is singular he was on that day executed in effigy. He left the street Heider, where Sir Hutchinson resides, in the latter's carriage, which conducted him as far as Compiegne.—Sir Robert Wilson, who, it is said, planned the disguise, accompanied him from that place to the frontiers of France.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

The Prince Regent has had a severe attack of the gout in his foot, of which we are sure his vigorous constitution will soon cure him.—His daughter, the Princess Charlotte, is very attentive to him.

The Russians have taken a Maltese vessel Malta is now a free port, no duties being exacted on cargoes coming to or going from that Island.

VIENNA, JAN. 8.

The departure of the Arch. Duchess Maria Louisa for Italy, has not yet taken place.

On the 27th Dec. the eldest daughter of

Lucien Bonaparte, married at Rome to the young Prince Gabriel.

Madame Saint Leu (Murat) has rented a superb house at Constance.

Several persons have thought they saw the French Marshall Soult at the Theatre of Brussels.

Waggons arrive daily at Florence and Rome, loaded with the late contents of the Paris Museum.

THE REPOSITORY.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11.

A Ball will be given on the 19th inst. at Philon's Hotel, in Charlestown, to Lieut. JOHN PACKERT, of the U. S. Navy.

The law of Congress laying duties on various goods, wares and merchandise manufactured within the U. S. and on gold, silver and plated ware, was repealed on the 22d of February last.

The bill to reduce the direct tax on the U. S. to three millions, has passed both houses of Congress, and become a law.

A bill has passed the house of Representatives to change the mode of compensating the members of Congress. Instead of six dollars per day it allows the sum of 1500 dollars to each member for the session.

Specie Returning.

A New York paper of the 9th inst. states that \$150,000 arrived at that place on the 8th, from Nassau, N. P. and Liverpool.

WILLIAM PIRNEY, of Maryland, is appointed by the President and Senate, to be Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from this government to the court of Russia. [It is said he will not accept the appointment.]

OHIO BANKS.

The bill to incorporate certain Banks therein named, and to extend the charters of existing incorporated banks, has finally passed both branches of the legislature. This bill provides for the establishment of a bank at Columbus; one at West Union; one at New Lancaster; one at St. Clairsville; one at Mount Pleasant; the county of Jefferson; and one at Cleveland. It likewise grants charters to the Farmers, Mechanics and Manufacturers Bank of Chillicothe; to the Commercial Bank of New Lisbon; to the German Bank of Wooster; to the Lebanon Banking Company; to the Urbana Banking Company; & to the Bank of Cincinnati. It also provides for the extension of the charters of the Bank of Marietta; the Bank of Chillicothe; the bank of Steubenville; the bank of Muskingum; the Western Reserve bank; the Farmers & Mechanics bank of Cincinnati; and the Dayton Manufacturing Company. The period to which the charters of all the above Banks are granted or extended, is the year 1816. Their capital stock is limited to \$500,000, except that of the Bank of Cincinnati, which is extended to \$600,000. As a bonus for the grant or extension of their charters, as above stated, the Banks are to set off and invest in the state one share for every twenty-five shares of the capital stock which they now hold or hereafter may be subscribed by individuals. In addition to the above banks, a bill has passed to incorporate the Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company. [Chil. Sp.]

We have seen in many of the public prints a representation of an occurrence which took place in the Streets of Sardinia, between our country and British armed brig, called the *Naxos*. This statement, from the *«Galentia Times»*, was so notoriously distorted, that we have avoided publishing it. We have procured, from the proper authority, the following Extract from Capt. Warrington's official letter on the subject, which puts the transaction in its proper light, and will serve as an antidote to the British provincial account of it.—[Nat. Int.]

Extract of a letter from Capt. Lewis Warrington, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. Ship Peacock.

November 11, 1815.

As it is probable you will hereafter see or hear some other account of a rencontre, which took place between the *Peacock* and the English East-India Company's brig *Nautica*, on the 30th of June last, in the Straits of Sardinia; I take the liberty of making known to you the particulars.

In the afternoon of that day, when abreast of Anjer, as we closed with this brig, which appeared evidently to be a vessel of war, and completely prepared for action, her commander hailed, and asked if I knew that there was a peace? I replied in the negative—directing him at the same time to haul his colours down, if he did not, I should fire into him. This being refused, one of the forward guns was fired at her, which was immediately returned by a broadside from the brig; our broadside was then discharged, and his colours were struck, after having six Lascars killed, and seven or eight wounded. As we had not the most distant idea of a peace, and this vessel was but a short distance from the fort of Anjer, I considered his assertion, coupled with his arrangements

for action, a fire on his part to aimed us, till he would give himself under the protection of the fort. A few minutes before coming in contact with the brig, two boats containing the master attendant at Anjer, and an officer of the army, came on board, and as we were in momentary expectation of firing, they were with their men passed below, I concluding that they had been misled by the British colours, under which we had passed up the Straits. No questions, in consequence, were put to them, and they very improperly omitted mentioning that peace existed. The next day, after receiving such intelligence as they had to communicate on this subject, (no part of which was official) I gave up the vessel, first stopping her shot holes, and putting her rigging in order.

I am aware that I may be blamed for ceasing hostilities without more authentic evidence that peace had been concluded; but I trust, sir, when our distance from home, and the little chance we had of receiving such evidence, are taken into consideration, I shall not be thought to have decided prematurely.

We lay before our readers a letter we have received from our correspondent at Bordeaux. The view which this gentleman takes of the state of France, & of Europe, is, we are convinced, correctly drawn. His advice to ourselves ought not to be neglected.— N. Y. Nat. Adv.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 12, 1815.

I wrote a few days ago to you, by a brig from New York, and am still here waiting the departure of the fine ship *Humier*, for Philadelphia, which I expect, will sail in a few days. Ney has been condemned to death by the Chamber of peers, and was shot on the morning of the 7th, or I should rather say he has been assassinated by order of the king, and his magnanimous allies. He wore the tri-coloured cockade when shot, he refused to hoist the white one. There never was a question so clear and simple as the guilt or innocence of those persons proscribed by the king.—That they went over to Bonaparte, joined his ranks; assisted in his councils, strengthened his resources, there can be no manner of doubt; no attempt is made to deny it. But it was not these men alone, it was the whole nation that rose in his favor; it was the united force of millions, whose movements were simultaneous in his behalf. Bonaparte, the legitimate sovereign of France, if there is such a thing as legitimacy in sovereigns, marches at the head of a few soldiers to Paris; the king makes his escape; the nation did not rise in his behalf, all men desert him; not a gun was fired in his favor; yet the king returns at the head of a million of foreign troops who enter the country as friends; seize upon and hold all the strong positions; strip them of the monuments of the arts; impose a contribution of 700 millions on the people; and, not content with these sacrifices, they make way with these warriors, who, for 25 years, have contributed to the glory and honor of France—they assassinate by virtue of a mock process, all those whose bravery and talents they have cause to fear. The English government, thro' their magnanimous minister, Wellington, is the prime mover and cause of all these disasters; and it is this cause alone which makes it necessary for all France to be united in supporting of their government. A few years past, with some commerce, joined to the meshastful riches of the country, will enable them to pay the demands of their good friends, to consolidate their government, and to organize an army. The first war declared by France against any of the continental powers, will be prosecuted with uncommon vigor, and the powers contiguous to France, will, one day, suffer terribly for their ungenerous extortion.

The English have taken possession of the Ionian Isles; they have now the key of the Adriatic and Italy, and consequently a check on Austria. They retain Malta as the depot and key of the Levant, and hold Genoa in their possession as a check on the enterprise of their sea power, and to the commerce of the Mediterranean Straits. It is not known where their capacity will end. It is incumbent on us, at home, to take such steps as will check any of their measures or the influence of their agents. We must not hope to remain long at peace—our best security is in taking such measures as will place us in the most strong and advantageous position in case of attack. We must continue to fortify our sea coast and maritime ports—to fortify our frontiers—to increase the navy, and double the number of our standing forces. To enable us to do this we must continue the double duties and the direct tax.

Fredericksburg, March 6.

The subject at which we hinted in our last, was neither more nor less, than a report of an *Insurrection of Negroes* in the county of Spotsylvania, headed by one or more white men. No act of outrage has been perpetrated by them; but 18 or 20 negroes and one white man, Mr. GEORGE BOXLEY, have been apprehended and committed to prison. They are now undergoing a trial before an examining court convened this session at Spotsylvania court house, on Monday last. BOXLEY has been sentenced to further trial at the Superior court in May next.—The fate of the Negroes is not yet decided.

We will endeavor to give further particulars in our next.

The tide of popular opinion is strongly

WINCHESTER, March 9.

ORDER OF THE COURT.

A Copy of an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to give relief to the people of this Commonwealth in certain cases," passed Feb. 24th, 1816, was produced to the Court—together with a copy of another act, to explain and amend the aforesaid act, by which it is made the duty of inferior Courts of the counties and corporations within the Commonwealth, monthly by an order entered of record, to declare what notes are current in such counties and corporations respectively within the purview of said act, and the rate of depreciation at which such bank notes, other than those of the Bank of Virginia, and Farmers' Bank of Virginia are current, within their counties and corporations respectively, in relation to the notes of the Bank of Virginia and Farmers' Bank of Virginia.

Whereupon, the Court took the subject into consideration, and heard and received information in relation thereto; and it appearing to the court that the Notes of the Chartered Banks in all the adjoining states and in the District of Columbia are current within this County, and are received at par in the common dealings and transactions of merchants and others in the said County; that the notes of the Bank of Virginia and the Farmers' Bank of Virginia are not passing currently for the common transactions between man and man in this County; but the said last mentioned notes are rather a subject of traffic and speculation in the said County, than a circulating medium, and the difference in value between those notes, and the notes of other Banks, arises more from the circumstance of taxes and regulations in the Treasury of the Commonwealth requiring payment of the Taxes due to the Commonwealth, to be made in the notes of the Bank of Virginia and Farmers' Bank of Virginia and also from the course pursued by those Banks, than from any other real difference known to this court in favour of those Banks; and it further appears to the court that the increased value of those notes is fluctuating and entirely unsettled, and vary according to the exigencies of those who want for particular purpose and the disposition of those who hold them, to make a profit by the sale of them: And this court is of opinion that no medium which they could find would relieve the people against the demands of those who have it in their power to speculate upon the notes of the said Bank of Virginia and Farmers' Bank of Virginia, and that to be establishing or attempting to establish any thing like a scale of depreciation between the notes of different Chartered Banks, would be dangerous and injurious in its consequences in society.

The Court therefore in the exercise of the duty imposed by the said Law, do for all the purposes in the said acts of Assembly mentioned unanimously agree to fix the value of the notes of all chartered Banks at par—which is ordered to be entered of record.

WORTHINGTON.

THE subscriber has just received an assortment of Nails and Brads.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by James Stephenson and Elizabeth his wife, to the undersigned, to secure a debt therein mentioned of Three Hundred Dollars, to William Stephenson, will be sold on the 4th day of April next, for cash, a lot of land adjoining the Town of Smithfield, containing 7 1/2 Acres. Such title will be made the purchaser as is vested in the Trustee.

SEBASTIAN EATY, Trustee.
J. STEPHENSON, sen.
March 11. [3w]

BOATING.

From Harper's Ferry.

THE undersigned have rented the Potomac Company's spacious Ware House, at this place, and made other arrangements for Boating of flour, or other country produce, to Georgetown, Washington City and Alexandria. They solicit all persons who wish to have their flour or any other article transported to either of the above markets, to favour them with it. Those who employ them may rely on having it delivered with the least possible delay, and every means will be used to render general satisfaction. Freight on a barrel of flour to Georgetown and Washington, City ninety cents, and to Alexandria 96 cents. One of the concern will attend particularly to the delivery of flour at Market, and the other to the reception of it at the Ware House. They will float on the river Shenandoah, whenever it is navigable. They intend keeping for sale Plaster of Paris, Fish, Salt, &c. &c.

Isaac & Thomas Keyes.
Harper's Ferry, March 7. [3w]

