

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IX.]

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1816.

[No. 419.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and for every subsequent week, one cent. Notices for particular directions, will be inserted until further ordered, and charged accordingly.

All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

We are authorized to state that Mr. Wm P. CRAGHILL will be a candidate in the election in April next, to represent this county in the next General Assembly.

We are authorized to state, that Capt. James Glenn, will be a candidate at the election in April next, to represent this county in the next General Assembly of Va.

Bank in Charles Town.

BY an order of the President and Directors of the Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants Bank of Jefferson County, Va. a meeting of the Stockholders in said institution is requested at the court house on the 25th day of May next.

Wm. BROWN, Cash'r.

April 9.

EPHRAIM S. BELLAR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public, that he has just commenced the Cabinet Making Business,

in the corner house, formerly occupied by Mr. Spidler as a Wheel Wright shop, where he solicits a share of public patronage. Those who may be pleased to favour him with their custom, may rest assured on having their work done in the most neat and durable manner, without delay.

Charles Town, April 11th.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Harper's Ferry, on the 31st March, 1816.

- A. Robert Aozis, Jonathan Anderson, Elias Arvin.
- B. John Belse, Thomas Board, 2; Clemmon Bateman, 2; Orson Bestor, Lloyd Beal, jun. Dennis Byrne, Philip Byrnes.
- C. Margaret Brysfield, 2; Robert Claggett, James Carter, Postumus Claggett.
- D. Valentine Duet.
- E. John Erwin, Elizabeth Evans, William Erston.
- G. John Goldsberry, 2; Harriet Glynd, Johnson Garrett, Capt. Grim, John Gaitler, Alex. Grim, Joseph Gorney.
- H. Joseph Heath, 2; Jonas Heath, Rev. Ely Hinkle, Francis Hamilton, Reuben Hancock, Joseph Hoffman, Peter Hoffman.
- J. Ellender Johnson.
- K. Richard King, Thomas Keyes, 2; L. Maria J. Leavelin, George Leiper, George Long, Bliska Larkin.
- M. John Morlatt, Samuel Mitchell, N. James Neard, George Norman.
- O. John Ogden.
- P. Silas Pryor, 2.
- R. James Russell, Wm. Riley, Robert Reid, Frederick Riley, Rezen Reed, Daniel Rodrick, John Resor.
- S. Philip Strider, 2; Henry Strider, 2; John Strider, Wm. Strider, Jacob Smith, Edmund Spencer, Levi Spangler, John Sweeney.
- T. John Ynbott, David Taylor.
- W. George Wriggman, Henry Wriggman.

R. HUMPHREYS, P. M.

THE ELEGANT HORSE,

HEROD,

WILL stand for mares the ensuing season, from the first of April till the first of July, at the stable of the subscriber, on the Bullskin run, near the Avon Mill, about five miles from Charles Town, at the low rate of FIVE DOLLARS the season, but may be discharged with FOUR, if paid within the season; EIGHT DOLLARS for insurance, but parting with the mare before she is known to be with foal, forfeits the insurance money. TWO DOLLARS the single leap, to be paid when the leap is taken.

HEROD is a beautiful dapple grey, rising six years old, upwards of 16 hands high, and well calculated for the saddle or harness, his dam was of the Canada breed. Great care will be taken, but no responsibility for accidents.

DANIEL REFLIOWER.

April 11th.

FOR SALE,

THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY KNOWN BY THE NAME OF THE

SPRUCE SPRING MILLS,

lying in Berkeley County, 25 miles from Martinsburg, and 16 from the Potomac. This property consists of a Grist Mill, 24 feet square, with two pair of stones and one water wheel. Attached to this is a saw mill, and distillery. The still house is 42 by 22 feet, with three stills, and all implements in good order and operation. There are 436 acres of Land attached to the Mill, about 40 acres of which are cleared, with a good dwelling house 42 by 18 feet, and other out houses, a good apple orchard, and seven acres of meadow. Also adjoining, another tract of 500 acres, 100 of which are cleared, with 15 acres of meadow, a dwelling house, barn, and stables, and a good orchard. This place is likewise well watered with several never failing springs. The whole will be sold together or separately. Possession may be had by the first of April, and terms made known by applying to the subscriber living near Darksville, Berkeley County, Va.

March 11th.

LAST NOTICE.

The Collector of the Revenue for the ninth collection district of Virginia, having been informed that many persons who were prepared to pay their taxes, have lost the opportunity of doing so by not knowing the time of attendance by the Collector at Charles Town and Shepherdstown, and that others from the short time that elapsed between the date of the notice and the day of attendance, had not been enabled to prepare themselves with such notes as could be received.

Now gives Notice,

That in order to accommodate those who are yet delinquent, that he will attend at Felton's Tavern, in Charles Town on the 13th, 14th, and 17th days of April next, and at James' Tavern, in Shepherdstown, on the 18th and 19th days of April next, for the purpose of receiving the direct tax, duty on household furniture and watches, distillers bonds, and the additional duties on spirits distilled previous to the 1st day of January last, where they have not been already paid, and duties on manufactures. Distillers are reminded that the return for spirits distilled between the 1st of January and 31st March should be made to the Collector previous to the 11th day of April—those who do not make their returns at his office will have them ready to deliver to him on the days of his attendance at Charles Town and Shepherdstown.

Manufacturers are notified that the law laying a duty on certain manufactures has been repealed, it is therefore only necessary their returns should be made up to the 29th day of February last. Several manufacturers neglected to make returns for the last quarter of 1815; those gentlemen are now informed that the law having expired, it becomes the duty of the Collector to prosecute all delinquents. Therefore unless those returns that should have been made in January, are put into the hands of the Collector during the next month (April) suits on the bonds will be commenced without respect to persons.

Notes of the description mentioned in former notice will be received, to which will be added the notes of the banks of Alexandria and Conococheague.

WM. DAVISON, Col. Rev. 9th dis. Va. Collector's Office, Winchester, March 27, 1816.

EDUCATION.

Charles Town, Va. WILLING to contribute to the literary improvement of the youth of this country, and having it in his power, at present to devote a portion of his time to such useful purpose, the subscriber will (if sufficiently encouraged) undertake in this place, to instruct such young gentlemen and ladies, as may be placed, or will come under his tuition in the Latin and Greek languages; Reading, in the most elegant and approved manner; Writing, with ease and elegance; Arithmetic, Geography, Navigation, Surveying, Rhetoric, Logic, Geometry, Trigonometry, and all the most useful branches of the Mathematics.

Having received a liberal and classic education, which conferred on him the first of collegiate honors, the subscriber has long indulged the belief, that a youth, under proper care, method and attention, may be taught more, or otherwise acquire more literary information in three months, than is usually learnt or acquired, at common seminaries or schools, in double the time; and he will be much disappointed, if he will not be able to verify such his belief.

The task, which the subscriber proposes to impose on himself, is both laborious and important, as nothing shall be wanting on his part, to promote and accelerate the education of his pupils, or to improve and dignify their morals and behaviour.

His terms of tuition will be moderate, and may be known by applying to him, now in this place; and as he does not intend taking many scholars, such persons as wish their children instructed in the learned languages and the finer branches of literature, had better make application in time. As he has rented a large and commodious house in this place, in a healthy and agreeable part of the town, he will take a few young gentlemen to board, to whom every due attention will be paid.

J. A. PORTER. March 28, 1816. [3w.]

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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.

LAST NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those indebted to the estate of John Fry, dec'd, by bond, note, or otherwise, to make payment before the 18th April next—all dues left unpaid suits will be brought thereon, for it will not be in the power of the subscriber to give any indulgence after said time. It is also his wish, for all persons having claims against said estate, to bring them forward, properly authenticated for settlement, by the time above mentioned. The sale notes will become due on the 14th of April.

HENRY SMITH, Adm'r of the estate of John Fry, dec'd. March 28th. [3w.]

R. Worthington,

HAS just received the following articles, viz

Madeira Wine, Box Raisins,

Sherry, do. Filberts,

French Brandy, Spermaceti Candles

Jamaica Spirits, Mould, do.

And cheap Sugar and Coffee.

Charles Town, Feb. 22.

FOR RENT,

A convenient two story brick house, now occupied by Capt. Geo. Hite. Also a wooden tenement adjoining. Possession may be had on the first of April.

Z. BUCKMASTER.

March 28.

WELL SEASONED

PINE PLANK

INCH AND INCH AND QUARTER,

Of the best quality, and any quantity,

FOR SALE, BY

ANDREW WOODS:

Charlestown, Feb. 29.

NOTICE.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Harper's Ferry, have called a general meeting of the Stockholders of said institution, (agreeably to the ninth article of association) to take place on the 25th day of next month, at their Banking House at Harper's Ferry.

Geo. W. Humphreys, Cash. March 18th.

ATTENTION!

THE Company commanded by the subscriber is ordered to parade at Bond's Mill, on the second Saturday in April next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JACOB FISHER, Capt. March 28th.

Company Orders.

THE Company under my command is ordered to parade in Charles Town, at their usual place, on the second Saturday in April—the Regimental muster in May—the second Saturday in June—August and September, and at the Battalion muster in Sept. or October of this year. Punctuality in attendance is required.

BRAX. DAVENPORT, Capt. March 28th.

HARDWARE

At reduced prices for

WESTERN BANK PAPER.

MICHAEL KIMMEL,

No. 4. North Howard Street,

Opposite Mr. JOSEPH WOODLEY'S Tavern,

BALTIMORE.

NOW OPENING 502 PACKAGES, ASSORTED

Cutlery, Saddlery, Plated, Brass

and Japan'd Wares, Buttons, &c.

And further supply expected by the first spring Ships.

It will be worth the attention of purchasers to call as those goods have been purchased for cash in England.

The assortment will be sold low for cash, on an liberal credit for acceptance in the city.

March 4.

Apprentices Indentures

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

J. A. PORTER.

March 28, 1816. [3w.]

JANE WOODS,

Has, besides the compleat assortment

of MEDICINES she ever had,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

Fresh Prunes

Muscattell and Bloom Raisins

Havannah and Spanish Segars

Soft shell'd Almonds

Fresh Tamarinds

Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace & Cinnamon

Ginger

Durable Ink

Tooth Brushes

Sponge

Windsor Soap and Wash Balls

Papers by the box

Smelling Bottles

Ladies Glasses of different kinds

English Quills of a superior quality

Sealing Wax and Wafers

Ink Sand and Ink Powder

300-wt. of White Lead by the keg

ground in Oil

Spirits Turpentine

Red Lead, Black Lead

Litharge and Patent Yellow.

March 7.

Irish Linens and Sheetings,

Shirting cambricks and cambrick muslins

Leno and jaconet muslins

Calicoes and coloured cambricks

Curtain calicoes of different patterns

Domestic cotton, stripe and plain

Silk, straw and chip bonnets

Vesting of almost every kind

Handkerchiefs and shawls

Cotton and other hose

Cassimere, cords and velvets

Towels ready made

Cassimere, double and single mill'd

And a variety of other goods,

All of which will be sold off on the lowest

terms possible for cash: Bank paper of the

neighboring states will be taken at par for

goods.

JOHN CARLILE, & Co.

Near the Market House, 2

Charlestown, March 21.

All those indebted to John Carlile are

requested to come forward and pay off their

accounts immediately. Those who do not

pay off now, may find it very inconvenient

hereafter, as he will take any kind of paper

that is current now.

Election Notice.

An election will be held at the court house

in Charlestown, on the Fourth Monday in

April next, for the purpose of electing two

persons to represent the county of Jefferson

in the next General Assembly of Virginia.

An election will also be held on Saturday

the 13th of April next, for the purpose of

electing Overseers of the Poor for Jefferson

county, at the following places, viz. for district

No. 1, at the Court House in Charlestown

under the direction of Matthew Ranson

and Robert Worthington—for district No.

2, at the house of Thomas James, in Shepherdstown,

under the direction of Presley Marmaduke

and Edward Lucas—for district No. 3, at the

house of Adam Moody, in Smithfield, under

the direction of William P. Flood and Sebastian

Eaty. Three Overseers for each district.

VAN RUTHERFORD, Sh. Jf. March 28.

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

subscriber's humble servant,

JOHN LAMON.

WEAVING

Is continued in all its different branches;

Coverlets, Carpeting, Diaper and Counter-

panes of various figures—Also Blue Dyeing,

Green and Red, which will colour cheaper

than has been for some time past.

Charlestown, Feb. 15.

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—Wed-

nesdays and Thursdays at the stable of Mr. Kreps, (brick mill)—Fridays and Saturdays

at the stable of Mr. Daniel Staley, Shepherdstown.

YOUNG PILGRIM is a beautiful dark dappled gray, full 17 hands high, strong and active, seven years old—See the hand-bills 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.

Ten Dollars Reward.

BEING informed that my single 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 MSHERRY. February 1. [1.]

LINE ON MARSHAL NEV.

Who dares to stigmatize the tear,
That falls on Nev's heroic brow;
That dews the laurel shadowed grave,
Where sleeps "the bravest of the brave?"
Great Spirit, rest—thy sufferings o'er,
Nor tyranny can harm thee more.
Thy name shall live to latest time,
The champion of thy parent clime,
And History, while her hand pours
Forth the annals of her brighter days,
Award thee all a Just's praise.
Yes, fall from glory's proudest height,
And wrap't in slavery's starless night,
Burst ruin's war clouds o'er thy plains,
Thy fields of plenty carnage stain—
Thy neck beneath the victor's feet,
And France! to make thy shame complete,
Fell, by thy parried hand
The noblest of thy warrior band,
Thine his last thought—his latest breath:
And "Vive la France!" his word of death.

[London Moral Chronicle.]

Earthly Happiness.

'Tis the tempest frowns,

Tho' nature shakes, how soft to lean on Heaven!

To lean on Him, on whom arch-angels lean!
With inward eyes, and silent as the grave,
They stand collecting every beam of thought,
Till their hearts kindle with divine delight;
For all their thoughts, like angels seen of old

In Israel's dream, come from, and go to Heaven;

Hence are thy studious sequester'd scenes;
While noise, and dissipation, comfort thee.

YOUNG.

For seasons of diversion; let us take care

that our recreations be well chosen, that they

be pursued with a good intention, to fit us

for a renewed application to the labours of

life; and thus that they be used in subordi-

nation to the honour of God, the great end

of all our actions. Let us take care that our

hearts be not estranged from God by them,

and that they do not take up too much of our

time; always remembering that the faculties

of the human nature, and the advantages of

the United States, it will be the happiest event that ever occurred to Mexico or South America.

These demands have excited in me no wonder, for I recollect that when I was in the court, the Spanish government then intended to declare war against the United States, and was only prevented from doing by an exhausted treasury, and by subservience to the British cabinet, who did not think it politic, at that time, to promote the rupture.

Extraordinary vicissitudes have taken place since that time among the nations of Europe, and conformably to the legitimate arrangements at Vienna, every boundary march is to respect the pretensions of each other, more especially when such pretensions accord with the views of the British government.

The questions bro't forward by Spain relating to West Florida, did not originate in the cabinet of Ferdinand, its source springs from a higher and deeper authority: it may be traced to the councils and policy of Great Britain. That Spain has ceded her rights to the Floridas to Great Britain, no doubt exists in my mind, and that the great maritime part of Havana most likewise be required by and ceded to England, is highly probable.

England in possession of the Floridas and the port of Havana, would hold in her hand the keys of the commerce of the Mississippi and the Mexican gulph, and would be ready in case of necessity or policy to take the empire of Mexico into her safekeeping. All this and more may be attempted in this age of political miracles.

To check the daring progress of the republic of the United States, has been openly avowed by British statesmen, and is now openly inculcated by the British writers of the present times. If the girdle that was proposed at Ghent to encircle this country, could not be accomplished, that is no reason why Great Britain will hesitate now to plant her sceptre in the vicinage of the U. States.

Americans be on your guard. Be assured that the coalition of legitimates in Europe are disposed for a crusade against whatever people or country that have hoisted the banners of liberty.

Mexico free and independent, allied to the United States by interest and gratitude, as well as by the laws of nature, would be of more importance to the human race and to the civilized world than any event that has occurred since the 4th day of July, 1776.

JOSE ALVAREZ DE TOLEDO.

SPANISH BARBARISM.

The following narrative, copied from the "Baltimore American" of the 1st inst. will show how far the Spanish royalists in South America are removed from a state of civilization. Their conduct is not a single degree removed from that of the Canadian Indians under similar circumstances.

[Wash. City Gazette.]

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Extract of a letter from Captain Almeida, dated Santa Martha.

On the 9th of December, 1815, I left Cape Henry in the schr. Friends Hope, bound for the West Indies; on the 21st made the Island of St. Domingo, and went into Aux Cayes; on our passage we spoke a sloop from Jamaica who informed us Carthagena was in possession of the Spaniards. We took a pilot and set sail for Carthagena on the Spanish Main; on the morning of the 26th made the Highlands of St. Martha. I then ran the land down. On the morning of the 27th, when abreast of the town of Carthagena we were hailed by the sentinel from the walls who ordered us to keep away and let go the anchor. We were instantly boarded by three boats full of armed Spaniards who took possession of our vessel; at the same time robbing and stripping us of every thing, even the clothes we had on; and in that naked state, after they had beaten us with the butt ends of muskets, backs of swords, sticks, &c. were carried on shore. Myself, mates and crew were put in prison among a large number of other prisoners, who were dying every day; in that situation I remained one day; when I and my first mate were taken out and carried to another prison where there were a number of American and English prisoners whose vessels were taken in the same way; my second mate and crew were taken to another prison where there were a number of Carthagena prisoners, who were dying daily for want of provision and water—there they remained for days without either provisions or water, and the place they had to sleep was three or four inches deep in dirty water. When they did get water and food it was of the worst kind, and in small quantities. On the 29th, I and my two mates were examined and our depositions taken—we were obliged to sign what they wrote in Spanish. Immediately after they had a search for our pilot, who they found and condemned to hard labor.

On the last of Jan. we were taken out and ordered to march for St. Martha in co. with the officers and crews of the schr. Comet, of Baltimore, Capt. Allaire, and English brig Avenger, Capt. Hawkins, amounting to 63 in number, the greater part without shoes or hats, and a number sick—those who were so much so that they could neither march or stand were provided with asses to ride on. The first day we got 16 miles to a town called Quaque: very much fatigued and worn out, as we had water but once on the road. We stopped until morning, at that place, then set out and march twenty eight miles to a town called Villa Nova: a number by

this time were unable to walk; and the guard finding it impossible to beat them along any further, which they were in the practice of, provided asses for them. We started from Villa Nova before day, and marched (without once being allowed to stop) 20 miles to a town called St. Islow. On this day's march Mr. Cox, my first mate, fainted on the road; on his recovery he was compelled to march as usual. From St. Islow we marched to a small town called Largo Pablo, a distance of 24 miles, where we got something to eat—but had to start immediately again in the night, and were driven on to Savannah Largo, 20 miles further, making in that day's march 44 miles. Here we were on Sunday, on Monday at 2 o'clock, A. M. we again started, and continued our march to Villa Nova; (a second town of the same name) during this day's march we were met by some soldiers on horseback, who sat upon their horses and beat us with sticks as we passed them, without the guard attempting to prevent it; also, towards the latter part of this day, the guard beat Captain Hawkins and several officers, the officers not noticing it, we left Villa Nova at 2 the following morning, and had good roads for about 20 miles to Malambo, where we got something to eat, and continued our journey eight miles further to a town called Solidad, where we were to embark; during this days journey, the guard continued to beat the prisoners; they struck one of the Comet's crew and knocked him down; an English boy had his arm sprained, by a blow from a musket.—At this place 20 of our number were separated from us and taken to a town called Baron Keila, 8 miles further; as boats could not be procured at this place, we stopped here till Thursday, when we embarked to cross the Magdalena; we were carried by water 50 miles towards Santa Martha, and landed among fishing huts. During the passage we were joined by the rest of our men, who had embarked at Baron Keila. They described that to be the largest town we had come through, but there was but few inhabitants, having been taken by the king's army, who destroyed most of the inhabitants; in fact, the whole of the towns that we passed through upon the north side of the Magdalena river, bore marks of the savage soldiers that had pillaged them. After being landed we marched to a town called Guegna, two miles, where we were expected to have stayed that night, but the officers compelled us to set off again.

We were obliged to march in the night over one of the worst roads we had yet met with, and had to ford three rivers during the night. We arrived at two o'clock at a little town called Guira, thirty miles from where we had started. From this place we set off at eight o'clock, and crossed a small part of the mountain, when we arrived at St. Martha, four miles from Guira.

Thus ended a most painful march, during which we suffered more than I shall attempt to describe. There was one of the crew of the English brig died at Solidad, wholly through ill usage, when he got so sick as not to be able to sit on the ass, they lashed him upon it, and, at last set four soldiers to carry him on a hammock; but they, like true Spaniards, put him down, and dragged him along the road, jolting him so long as to occasion his death in four hours after he arrived at Solidad.

When we arrived at St. Martha we were put in the guard house. It being Saturday, next day the captain, owner, and two officers of the English brig were taken from amongst us, and put into the Moroa, or fort. This day we were visited by capt. Stafford of Baltimore, and captain Estacio, of New Orleans, who gave us all the assistance they could. Next day we were put on board of an old brig in the harbor, which was in a sinking state; here we were obliged to keep both pumps going constantly to keep her free; we were divided in four watches, and as soon as one watch left the pumps they were compelled by the guard to assist in shipping and getting her tackle, &c. on shore: numbers of the men at first refused to work, but were most cruelly beaten in consequence of it.

On Monday the leak increased, and she began to go down so fast that we had scarcely time to get out when she sunk. We were then marched back into town to the guard house, where we were kept that night, and the next day carried to an uninhabited house, where our situation was much better. Thursday, 1st Feb.—The officers, owners and passengers of the schr. Comet, were taken before the judge to be examined; they were then shown the declaration that they were forced to sign at Carthagena, which was written in Spanish and entirely different from what they had said; after being asked a number of unnecessary questions were permitted to return to prison.

JOSEPH ALMEIDA,

Capt. of the schooner Friends Hope.

HOLY LEAGUE.

The following state paper is one of the most singular documents that have appeared upon record. What is its real object? Christianity, in various forms, already pervades the empires of Russia and Austria, and the kingdom of Prussia: What need, therefore, of a treaty to guarantee its tenets? "They will lend one another on every occasion, and in every place, assistance, aid, and support." For what purpose? Does it correspond with either the letter or the spirit of the holy scriptures that the doctrines of Jesus Christ should be propagated by the sword? That, indeed, was the leading article in the religion of the impostor Mahomet; but the principles of the christian faith, as

inculcated by Jesus Christ, and the apostles, were directly contrary. This convention cannot be directed against the pope, because his influence in Germany and Russia is at present in entire subservience to the power of the great temporal princes who rule there. Is the compact to serve as the basis of a crusade against the Turks? That, we think, is altogether doubtful; because Austria, and much less Prussia, would hardly lend her strength to war against the Sublime Porte which Russia alone would reap the greatest advantages. Besides, how does the conduct of the emperor Alexander, immediately after his return to St. Petersburg, accord with the general tenor of this convention? At Paris, on the 26th of September, 1815, he enters into a compact with Austria and Prussia, to maintain the christian religion, and on arriving at his capital one of his first acts is, by a public ukase, to denounce and expel the Jesuits, a distinguished order in the christian church, from Moscow and St. Petersburg. Is this pursuing "the precepts of justice, of charity, and of peace"? If he can, under this treaty, expel the Jesuits, he may equally expel any other order or sect, and so may Francis and Frederic William.

After maturely considering this curious state paper, we can perceive in it no other tendency than towards the perpetuation of monarchy and despotism. It is a league by which the three potentates may the more readily take the field, in the name of Heaven, against the liberties of any nation. The scheme is deep and well laid. It is calculated to enlist against human rights the strongest passions of the human heart. Despotism will thus bring to its aid bigotry, fanaticism, & superstition. Should France, for example, attempt to regain her liberty and independence, the three monarchs will instantly array their armies, erect the banner of the cross, declare it necessary, "for the protection of religion," to make war upon the French, and wage hostilities in the name of God! That is, perpetrate carnage and commit desolation in the awful name of Him, who, neither by his natural or revealed laws, ever declared aught to be his enemy but "peace and good will." This, indeed, is that thing which we are told in the Revelations, that is "sweet in the mouth, but bitter in the belly." It reminds us forcibly of one of the most notable pretexts of Philip of Macedon when he so successfully assailed the liberties of Greece. His affected veneration for Apollo and the Delphic Oracle; his holy league and holy war, are but the original type of this modern compact, which, in truth, as we sincerely believe, is directed against religious toleration and the rights of man.

Washington City Gaz.

[Translated for the Boston Daily Advertiser.]

In the name of the holy and indivisible trinity!

Their majesties, the emperor of Austria, the king of Prussia, and the emperor of Russia, in consequence of the great events which have distinguished, in Europe, the course of the three last years, and especially of the blessings which it has pleased Divine Providence to send upon those states, whose governments have placed their confidence and their hope in it alone, having acquired the thorough conviction, that it is necessary for ensuring their continuance, that the several powers, in their mutual relations, adopt the sublime truths which are pointed out to us by the eternal religion of the saviour God:

Declare solemnly that the present act has no other object than to show in the face of the universe their unwavering determination to adhere to the only rule of their conduct, both in the administration of their respective states, and their political relations with every other government, the precepts of their holy religion, the precepts of justice, of charity, and of peace, which, far from being solely applicable to private life, ought, on the contrary, directly to influence the resolutions of princes, and to guide all their undertakings, as being the only means of giving stability to human institutions, and of remedying their imperfections.

Their majesties have therefore agreed to the following articles:

Art. 1. In conformity with the words of the holy scriptures, which command all men to regard one another as brethren, the three contracting monarchs will remain united by the bonds of a true and indissoluble fraternity, and considering each other as compatriots, they will lend one another on every occasion, and in every place, assistance, aid, and support; and regarding their subjects and armies, as the fathers of their families, they will govern them in the spirit of fraternity with which they are animated for the protection of religion, peace, and justice.

Art. 2. Therefore the only governing principle between the above mentioned governments and their subjects, shall be that of rendering reciprocal services; of testifying by an unalterable beneficence the mutual affection with which they ought to be animated; of considering all as only the members of one christian nation, the three allied princes looking upon themselves as delegated by Providence to govern three branches of the same family; to wit: Austria, Prussia, and Russia; confessing likewise, that the christian nation of which they are animated, forms a part, have really no other sovereign than him to whom alone power belongs of right, because in him alone are found all the treasures of love, of science, and of wisdom: that is to say, God, our divine saviour Jesus Christ, the word of the most high, the word of life. Their majesties therefore recommend, with the most tender solicitude, to their people, as the only means of enjoying

that peace which springs from a good conscience, and which alone is durable, to fortify themselves every day more and more in the principles and exercise of the duties which the divine saviour has pointed out to us.

Art. 3. All powers which shall solemnly profess the sacred principles which have dictated this act, and who shall acknowledge how important it is to the happiness of nations, too long disturbed, that these truths shall henceforth exercise upon human destinies, all the influence which belongs to them, shall be received with as much readiness as affection, into his holy alliance.

Made, triplicate, and signed at Paris, in the year of our Lord, 1815, on the 14th, 26th, and 27th of September.

FRANCIS, WILLIAM, ALEXANDER.

A true copy of the original.

ALEXANDER

St. Petersburg, the day of the birth of our saviour, the 25th of Dec. 1815.

From the Aurora.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

By the arrival of the ship Quincey, at Boston, in 42 days from Liverpool, and the brig *La Motte*, at Charleston, in 50 days from Bordeaux, a few items of intelligence are received—from which we learn—

That a denunciation of Massem had been presented from the department of the Rhine, but it was expected he would be saved by the amnesty law.

That Talleyrand was daily acquiring influence, and it was thought would be placed in the cabinet.

That the duke of Wellington was expected at Cambray, about the 19th, whither the commanders of the several corps of occupations were to proceed to receive his orders.

That general Monnier, one of the peers of France, was found dead in his bed, on the 1st Feb.

That a grand dinner was given on the 5th of February, in the gallery of the Louvre—the table was ornamented with the names of Renaud, Duguescin, Roland, Bayard, Henry IVth, St. Louis, Francis 1st, Louis XIVth, Turenne, Sully, and Conde!—Even in the gallery of the Louvre! The scene above all others that exhibits the degradation of France. The scene of her splendid arts, her violated pride!—These people had the audacity to give a dinner—while the whole French nation are groaning under contributions.

That the disturbances at Lyons arose (according to a French paper) from some half dozen of individuals attempting to "seduce the military."

That the duke of Otranto, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary from France, has received his letters of departure from Dresden.

That the archduchess Maria Louisa, has discharged several French persons, employed in her household—on account of improper conduct.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman, dated

ROBESPERR, 8th Feb. 1815.

"Public opinion has undergone a great change here. The English are now execrated throughout all France. I cannot write you all that is passing here. The public mind is highly agitated; arrests are going on every day, and the prisons are full of victims. How all this is to end every one asks—and no one can foretell. It is to finish in another revolution, we pray—it may pass off without any more blood shed."

"Our fellow citizens in America do not know how happy they are under a free constitution. They as well as their institutions have become the admiration of Europe. The partisans of the Bourbons are our enemies, but the great majority of the nation are partial to America."

NORFOLK, APRIL 6.

We noticed the conduct of the Spanish authorities on the Main, a few days since; another case has come to our knowledge, which transcends any thing that has occurred.

A schooner belonging to this place, arrived at Porto Cabello, with her cargo; among which were some boxes raisins imported from Malaga to this place, accompanied by the usual custom house documents of exportation. When the raisins came to be landed, a Spaniard came forward, and swore, that the boxes were marked, as were some, that had been coming to him six months before, but were captured by a Carthagenaian privateer. Upon this, in opposition to all facts, such as custom house documents, logbooks, &c. the governor caused the vessel and cargo to be seized, and they were under trial.

To add to this conduct, the governor issued an order forbidding the master to write a letter, under pain of close imprisonment, and moreover declared he would fine any American master, or any other person, five hundred dollars, who should take a letter.

We hope the government will send not only the Macedonian, but a force that will bring the Spanish authorities to their senses, and if they cannot, adopt Oliver Cromwell's mode, and take us many Spanish vessels which will pay the American sufferers, and sell them.

Gen. Castanos, the brave defender of Saragossa, has been sent by the Spanish government to serve as a private soldier for ten years on the coast of Barbary.

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Editor having a pressing demand for money, which must be satisfied in a short time, earnestly requests all indebted to him to make immediate payment. Those residing in the county will have an opportunity at the ensuing election (which he hopes they will improve) of complying with this reasonable request.

VIRGINIA: TENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

Jefferson County, to wit.

THE JURORS, for the Commonwealth of Virginia, duly summoned to attend the Superior Court of Law directed to be holden for the said county of Jefferson being one of the counties composing the Tenth Judicial Circuit aforesaid: In exercise of an authority which, though founded on no law, is sanctioned by long usage and justified by considerations of public convenience—under a full sense of the high responsibility that attaches to them, make the following presentments:

We present, as unjust and oppressive to the people of this County, the existing laws in relation to the collection of the public revenue—Oppressive, because they require payment to be made in a medium which has long ceased to circulate—and unjust, because they demand, as the alternative for specie, the notes of certain banking companies, whose notes constitute the circulating medium of one part of the State, and in no degree, that of other parts of the State—An injustice, in some measure, compelled to receive payment from their debtors in a medium which is by law, refused at the public treasury.

We present as partial, unjust, tyrannical, and subversive of the principles that constitute the basis of this government, the proceedings of the last general Assembly, refusing to incorporate certain banking institutions in the northern and western sections of the State, and attempting their destruction by heavy penalties and unusual and unconstitutional devices.

We present as a grievance, the continuance of the seat of government at Richmond—a place far removed from the centre of the territory & population of Virginia, & affording facilities for the operation of those principles of action, which, in all governments, necessarily seek to promote the interests of a few, at the expense of the great mass of the community.

We present as a grievance at length become intolerable, the inequality with which the different sections of Virginia, are represented in the General Assembly; an inequality, which gives the sovereign authority of the state to a minority of the people, inhabiting a particular section of the state, and becoming, of necessity, every year better disciplined in the art of using its power for the advancement of its own views and interests, to the neglect and injury of those of the majority—which renders the General Assembly a standing tyranny, as it is a mockery of the principles of free government; which degrades from the respect due to legislative authority, and fatally induces a contempt for law—which has already engendered jealousies, suspicions, and distrusts the most pernicious, and in a word, is fast sapping the foundations of public prosperity.

This Grand Jury disclaims, in making these Presentments, any improper influence of local or selfish views and feelings. It has no other wish than to see Virginia, what she ought to be, happy, flourishing, and great.

HENRY S. TURNER, Foreman.

The President of the United States has signed the NATIONAL BANK BILL, which has, therefore, become a law.

DIED.

At his lodgings in Georgetown, on the 10th inst. the Hon. RICHARD STANFORD, a Representative in Congress from the state of North Carolina, aged about 47 years. His complaint was the Erysipelas, originating, it is believed, in the common cold.

Mr. Stanford had been a Member of the House of Representatives for near twenty years, and was at the time of his death, the oldest Member of the House. In private life, he was esteemed and respected, as an upright man and useful member of society.

On Sunday, the 31st of March, near Fredericksburg, Virginia, in the 72d year of his age, the venerable Francis Ashbury, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

TO THE EDITORS.

Hartford, April 8th, 1816.

Sirs—It will give you pleasure to hear that Hartford has this day, after six hours balloting, for the first time, chosen two Republican Representatives to the State Legislature.

Wolcott and Ingessoll have also decided majorities as Governor and Lieutenant Governor. [Nat. Int.]

"The Union of Honest Men." "The Federal Republican," except *The Common Seer*, has returned to Baltimore, and taken shelter under the wing of a Mr. Allen, who edited the *Telegraph* in that City. The partnership now appears under the style of "The Federal Republican, and Baltimore Telegraph," edited by Paul Allen, & Co. The hopes which the *Federal Republican* derives from this association, are palpable enough. It was rapidly sinking into the tomb of the Capulets; and it may yet hope to spin out a few hours longer of existence. But what benefit, the *Telegraph* can promise to derive from the *Union*, one is at some loss to divine. It is not the security of the *Seer* which is wanting; because, the *Telegraph* has already a sufficient stock of that article on hand. Is it, that though "all the talents" of Maryland are arrogated by the Federal party, yet they have not a sufficient stock of them to be divided between two papers? [Enquirer.]

From a Kentucky Paper.

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE POPULATION OF KENTUCKY AND OHIO.

By the return of the free white male inhabitants, above the age of 21 years, in the state of Kentucky and Ohio, during the year 1815, it appears,

Kentucky had, in June, 61,852 Ohio, in October, 64,814

which makes the white population of the two states about equal.

But, owing to the imperfect manner of taking in the tytables in Kentucky, the awkward divisions of our counties, and the increase of the last ten months, it is probable this state has, at present, about 70,000 free males, above 21 years of age, and by the comparison which the number of free white males bore to the whole white population, in 1810, would be about one free male to every six persons. This calculation would give Kentucky a white population at this time, of about

420,000 Ohio probably increased at least one-fourth the last six years, 21,000 ————— 107,500

Total population, 527,500

Giving Ohio the same population for each free white male above 21 years of age, (admitting they were all taken in), and allowing for the number of free people of color, not enumerated, and her present population will be little, if any, short of 400,000 inhabitants.

In 1810, she had a population of about 230,000—an increase of almost double in six years! The probability is, that in the year 1820, Ohio will be stronger than this state, including her slave population.

Indiana had, last summer, a population of near 70,000 souls—and from our knowledge of emigration to that territory, since that period, we should judge her present population to be between 10 and 160,000 souls. If it should increase so it has for the year preceding and since the conclusion of the war, in five years, it will be a larger state than most of those of New England, who have been aspiring at the control of the Union during the late war!

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the U. S. frigate United States, dated, Port Mahon, Jan. 23, received in Boston.

"Within a few days the Intendant has refused giving us our stores from the shore, alleging he had orders from government to charge import and export duty on them, amounting to 4000 dollars. Nothing of this having been mentioned when they were landed, our Commodore is determined not to comply. We have hauled directly opposite the Custom house, with our broadside facing it."

"The Constellation is in dock refitting. Captain Gordon's health is not very good. The Erie, Ontario, Alert, John Adams and our Hornet, and the Dutch squadron are here. The Hornet sails in a few days for Marselles—and the Adams this day for Gibraltar, for provisions.

"The Algerine squadron is in port, and dismantled. "The Algerine brig was demanded by us at Carthagena; but refused till orders were received from Madrid. "The Erie has brought from Algiers, the Americans who were on board the Spanish ship of the line San Fernando, which foundered near there. No property was saved from that ship, she sunk so suddenly, on board 2 her crew, 40 or 50 women, soldiers' wives. All the lives were saved, but the Algerines made prisoners of the Spaniards. Every possible exertion was made by the Americans to save the ship."

[A letter from Cadiz says, the loss of the San Fernando is a serious one for the Spaniards, and that it was said she had on board 200 men, exclusive of the Americans.]

MARSHAL GROUCHY.

Count Emmanuel de Grouchy was born at Paris in 1766. His family was noble, and

his sister married the celebrated Condorcet. An early age he entered the artillery—towards seven years among the light troops—was admitted into the body guards in 1783—appointed colonel of the regiment of Condé, and made the campaign of 1792 in Savoy, the conquest of which he contributed in accomplishing. He served with distinction in the war of La Vendee as a general of division; in 1795; and afterwards in Italy under Jourdan. In the disastrous battle of Novi, he displayed an intrepidity bordering on rashness—charging at the head of the cavalry with his hat on the point of his sword, as a substitute for the standard, which had been lost; he was cut down by the sabres of the enemy and made a prisoner. After his exchange he joined the army of Mainz, and reaped fresh laurels on the plains of Hohenlieden.

In all the campaigns of the imperial army, he commanded a division of dragoons, and increased a reputation already well established. His conduct at Prentzlow, where prince Hohenloe was captured, as well as at Friedland, was particularly noticed in the official bulletins. He also served in the fatal Russian campaign, and on the retreat commanded the "Sacred Guard," a corps of officers which accompanied the emperor.

On the return of Napoleon from Elba, he declared in his favor, and was sent in pursuit of the duc d'Angouleme, whom he compelled to surrender. He was then created a marshal of the empire, and as such commanded at Waterloo. His escape from the persecution of the Bourbons and his arrival on our shore, are events too recent to be particularized.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The brig Nancy-Ann, Capt. Osgood, arrived at Saïem on Thursday last, in 70 days from Buenos Ayres. Capt. O. states, that a few days previous to his sailing, accounts had been received at Buenos Ayres of a general battle in Chili, between the Spanish army under Gen. Pevalar, and the Patriot army under Gen. Randaun, in which the latter was defeated with the loss of nearly all his army, which gave the old Spaniards the possession of that country. The Patriots, however, had sent off a reinforcement to join their retreating army; but it was thought they would arrive too late to retrieve their losses. The Patriots were so divided, and such unlimited jealousy existed between the parties, that they do not act in concert, which is the cause of their misfortunes. After the defeat at Chili, the Supreme Director became very unpopular, and was loudly complained of for not having sooner sent off reinforcements of troops, who, it was said, he detained in the city merely to amuse himself in a lottery. It was thought, that their party would shortly come into power, and a new Director be appointed.

It is a fact that the compensation allowed to Members of Congress by the act passed at the present session, will not be more than what has been annually allowed to the Clerk, to the Sergeant at Arms, or to either of the Door Keepers of that body for a number of years past! It is to be hoped that there is not a Member who does not consider his duties as important, and his responsibility as extensive, as either of the officers above mentioned, and that no section of the U. States has ever elected or will ever elect, as a Member of Congress, a man whose services, in any and faithfully representing thirty thousand free people, will not be equal, at least, to those of the Door Keeper of the branch to which he belongs. The person who, for the sake of a little popularity to himself, assaults and condemns a measure introduced, supported and approved by the oldest and most able legislators in our country, ought not to receive the confidence of any party. [Balt. Hat.]

A Note made for drawing a Wagon.—It is curious to observe how long some of the simplest improvements have remained undiscovered—the public attention was attracted last Saturday, to one which might very reasonably have been looked for as soon as carts and wagons were invented. All the world knows that one horse fastened close to a carriage, will draw a load that ten horses could not move, if attached to it at a certain stance; and yet, no one ever before thought of placing any portion of the animal power, behind a wagon, to pull it till Saturday, when one of the water side heavy cog wagons, with two of the horses shafted behind, and only two before, drew it up the greater part of the steep towards the Strand, and before it reached the summit, a fifth horse was put in, in order to show how very completely five could do the work of seven. The load was afterwards drawn through the streets with two before and two behind, exciting the admiration of the people, who, from the great simplicity of the invention, were enabled to see in a moment the institution, as well as the obvious utility of the design. [London paper.]

New Bathing Season.—The London Courier of the 21st of October last, says—"yesterday her royal highness princess Charlotte of Wales, attended by Mrs. Campbell, and the Misses Cotes, bathed in the sea, for the first time this season."

Parisian fashions.—The fashionable earrings of the Paris Ladies of 1816, were, at the last dates, small milk pails. The handle, which is very large, passes through the ear: the pail is ivory, and the hoops and handles are of gold.

Charleston, S. C. March 29.

It is now eight weeks since the City of Charleston has been blessed with an drop of rain—the dust in our streets continually trampled upon, has been reduced to such particles that it mingles with our food and atmosphere, and penetrates the recess of our dye lungs. The effect of such weather upon our healths has been as deadly felt. The skies have promised rain for some days past—and unless it speedily comes, we anticipate a general influenza.

AN ACT

To change the mode of compensation to the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the Delegates from Territories.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That instead of the daily compensation now allowed by law, there shall be paid annually to the Senators, Representatives and Delegates from Territories, of this and every future Congress of the U. S. the following sums respectively: that is to say, to the President of the Senate, pro-tem, who there is no Vice President, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, three thousand dollars each; to each Senator, member of the House of Representatives, other than the Speaker, and Delegates, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars: Provided, nevertheless, that in case any Senator, Representative or Delegate, shall not attend in his place at the day on which Congress shall convene, or shall absent himself before the close of the session, a deduction shall be made from the sum which would otherwise be allowed to him, in proportion to the time of his absence, saving to the cases of sickness the same provisions as are established by the existing laws. And the aforesaid allowance shall be certified and paid in the same manner as the daily compensation to Members of Congress has heretofore been.

II. CLAY.

Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro-tem. March 19, 1816—APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

The Freeholders of Jefferson County are informed that DANIEL MORGAN, Esq. will be a candidate at the next election for Delegates to represent said county in the General Assembly.

Regimental Orders.

THE training of the officers of the 55th Regiment, will commence in Charlestown, on the 15th, and continue on the 15th and 17th of May next—all officers attached to the Regiment, will attend at 10 o'clock each day, having with them their commissions. The Regiment will assemble on Saturday 18th May, at the same place for the purpose of mustering. The

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.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.

ALL communications to the Editor must be post paid.

GENERAL POST OFFICE AFFAIRS. House of Representatives of the U. States. March 27th, 1816.

The committee appointed to investigate the conduct of the General Post Office department, made Report: That they have used their utmost endeavors to ascertain every fact that appeared to be material to a full understanding of the conduct of the officers of that department.

YOUNG EMPEROR. WILL stand for mares this season at the stable of John Wilson, in Charlottesville, on Mondays, and Tuesdays—at Key's tavern, on Wednesdays and Thursdays, and at Leonard Y. Davis's on Fridays & Saturdays, at SIX DOLLARS the season, to be paid when the season expires, but may be discharged by the payment of FIVE DOLLARS within the season.

THE committee therefore proceeded to inquire into the truth of the rumor by the examination of every person who seemed likely to have any knowledge of the fact, but in the examination of some of the clerks in the General Post Office, various suggestions were made of improper transactions in the department, other than those to which their attention had been drawn by the Post Master General.

It appears that Phineas Bradley, a clerk in the general post office, has been concerned in carrying the mail, and that he contracted somewhat more than one eighteenth of a line of stages which carried the mail from Baltimore to Georgetown and Alexandria for 2,800 dollars a year.

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SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received a very handsome assortment of SPRING GOODS,

which they now offer for sale at their store in Charles Town, at very reduced prices for cash, or to punctual customers. Their assortment consists of almost every description of DRY GOODS, also a very complete assortment of Pen Knives, Knives and Forks, Sheep Shears, and House Trimmings.

W. & J. LANE. March 28th.

FOR SALE,

A very valuable Negro Woman, aged about sixteen years, with her female child about 10 months old.

W. & J. LANE. April 1.

DANIEL HAINES

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the FLOUR BUSINESS, in Alexandria, at the upper end of King Street, where he will be thankful to them for any custom they may favor him with.

Company Orders.

THE company commanded by the subscriber is ordered to parade before the door of McKnight's tavern in Smithfield, on the 3rd Saturday in this month, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

JOHN HARDESTY, Capt. April 4.

YOUNG EMPEROR.

WILL stand for mares this season at the stable of John Wilson, in Charlottesville, on Mondays, and Tuesdays—at Key's tavern, on Wednesdays and Thursdays, and at Leonard Y. Davis's on Fridays & Saturdays, at SIX DOLLARS the season, to be paid when the season expires, but may be discharged by the payment of FIVE DOLLARS within the season.

THE undersigned is directed by the Secretary of War to ascertain the amount of outstanding claims against this Department, within the State of Virginia, &c. to furnish the Accountant of the War Department with a statement of them, in order to their adjustment; persons having such claims are earnestly requested to lose no time in laying them before me for the purposes above mentioned.

GILES B. COOKE, Asslt. Dep. Q. M. Gen. N. B. It is requisite that the following affidavit should be attached to each account by the claimant.

Personally appeared before me, _____, and made oath that the supply, or service (as the case may be) for which compensation is claimed, was actually made or performed (as the case may be) and that no part thereof has been received by him, or by any person authorized by him.

THE Editors of the Enquirer, Richmond; the Press, Lynchburg; and the Farmers Repository, Charles Town, (Jefferson County,) will please insert the above in their respective papers for one month, and forward their accounts to the Editors of the Herald.

Grain for Sale. THE subscriber will sell, at Public Sale, on Wednesday the first of May, a quantity of Wheat and Rye, in the ground. Also two Copper Stills, and a metal Apple Mill, the property of Jacob Myers, dec'd. The sale to take place at the late residence of the deceased, at 11 o'clock.

ELIZ. MYERS, Admtr. JOHN MYERS, Admtr. April 4.

Notice. THE notes given for the grain, at the sale of the personal property of Jacob Myers, deceased, became due on the first of this month, and if not paid on or before the first of May next, will be put into the hands of an officer for collection. Chartered notes, or notes of the Banks of Charles Town and Harper's Ferry, can only be received.

ELIZ. MYERS, Admtr. JOHN MYERS, Admtr. April 4.

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, Paper 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. NAILS & BRADS. THE subscriber has just received an assortment of Nails and Brads.

R. WORTHINGTON. March 14.

Election Notice.

An election will be held at the court house in Charlottesville, on the Fourth Monday in April next, for the purpose of electing two fit persons to represent the county of Jefferson in the next General Assembly of Virginia.

An election will also be held on Saturday the 13th of April next, for the purpose of electing Overseers of the Poor for Jefferson county, at the following places, viz. for district No. 1, at the Court House in Charlottesville under the direction of Matthew Ranson and Robert Worthington—For district No. 2, at the house of Thomas James, in Shepherdstown, under the direction of Presley Marmaduke and Edward Lucas—For district No. 3, at the house of Adam Moudy, in Smithfield, under the direction of William P. Flood and Sebastian Eaty. Three Overseers for each district.

VAN RUTHERFORD, Shof. March 28.

FOR SALE,

THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY KNOWN BY THE NAME OF THE SPRUCE SPRING MILLS,

lying in Berkeley County, 25 miles from Martinsburg, and 16 from the Potomac. This property consists of a Grist Mill, 24 feet square, with two pair of stones and one water wheel. Attached to this is a saw mill, and distillery. The still house is 42 by 22 feet, with three stills, and all implements in good order and operation. There are 436 acres of Land attached to the Mill, about 40 acres of which are cleared, with a good dwelling house 42 by 18 feet, and other out houses, a good apple orchard, and seven acres of meadow. Also adjoining, another tract of 500 acres, 100 of which are cleared, with 15 acres of meadow, a dwelling house, barn, and stables, and a good orchard. This place is likewise well watered with several never failing springs. The whole will be sold together or separately. Possession may be had by the first of April, and terms made known by applying to the subscriber living near Darkesville, Berkeley County, Va.

RICHARD CHENETH. March 11th.

Quarter Master's Department,

Norfolk, March 25, 1816.

THE undersigned is directed by the Secretary of War to ascertain the amount of outstanding claims against this Department, within the State of Virginia, &c. to furnish the Accountant of the War Department with a statement of them, in order to their adjustment; persons having such claims are earnestly requested to lose no time in laying them before me for the purposes above mentioned.

GILES B. COOKE, Asslt. Dep. Q. M. Gen. N. B. It is requisite that the following affidavit should be attached to each account by the claimant.

Personally appeared before me, _____, and made oath that the supply, or service (as the case may be) for which compensation is claimed, was actually made or performed (as the case may be) and that no part thereof has been received by him, or by any person authorized by him.

THE Editors of the Enquirer, Richmond; the Press, Lynchburg; and the Farmers Repository, Charles Town, (Jefferson County,) will please insert the above in their respective papers for one month, and forward their accounts to the Editors of the Herald.

Grain for Sale. THE subscriber will sell, at Public Sale, on Wednesday the first of May, a quantity of Wheat and Rye, in the ground. Also two Copper Stills, and a metal Apple Mill, the property of Jacob Myers, dec'd. The sale to take place at the late residence of the deceased, at 11 o'clock.

ELIZ. MYERS, Admtr. JOHN MYERS, Admtr. April 4.

Notice. THE notes given for the grain, at the sale of the personal property of Jacob Myers, deceased, became due on the first of this month, and if not paid on or before the first of May next, will be put into the hands of an officer for collection. Chartered notes, or notes of the Banks of Charles Town and Harper's Ferry, can only be received.

ELIZ. MYERS, Admtr. JOHN MYERS, Admtr. April 4.

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, Paper 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. NAILS & BRADS. THE subscriber has just received an assortment of Nails and Brads.

R. WORTHINGTON. March 14.

LIST OF LETTERS

IN the Post Office, Charles Town, Va. on the 31st March, 1816.

A. Christian Almon, Warren Austin, James W. Athey, John Alstead, James Adger.

B. Jacob Bothenamer, George Bruce, Mary Bae, Thomas Brackenridge, 2; Thomas N. Bonh, Richard Barrell, Martin Billmeyer, Adam Brown, Isabella Brown, James Benner, 2; Arthur Berry, Manford Beverly, John & David Brown, William Brown, Henry H. Brown.

C. Wm. P. Craighill, 2; David Conklyn, Samuel Crook, Harriet Cromwell, Frances Collins, 2; John Chambers, Jonah Cooper, Benjamin Chambers, John Carlisle & Co. John Carlisle, William Clark.

D. James Duke, 2; Jacob Delaplans, John Duke, John Dicks, Dan. Deakins, Joseph Delaplans.

E. Benjamin Edmonds, Isaac or Jacob Everole.

F. Catharine Farra, 2; Robert Fulton, 2; Samuel Farnsworth, John Fisher, Samuel Farra, Geo. Wm. Fairfar.

G. Nancy Grub, Emanuel C. F. Gibony, Wm. Grove, Ann Good, Ben. Games, Edward Goldsberry.

H. Matilda Henkle, Samuel Howell, Arthur Hanes, George Hagley, Henry Hanes, Elizabeth Howard, Samuel Honnold, Daniel Hanes, Jacob Hanes.

I. James Jones, Daniel Jones, John Jamison, Zacariah Jones.

J. Jas. Kearney, Charles King, Isaac Keyes. Vincent Lewis, John Lock, 2; Robert C. Lee, 2; Thomas Lousy, William Little, 3; Richard Llewellyn.

M. John M. Pherson, Augustus Moore, Samuel Mendenhall, Amos M. Laughlin, Daniel Miller, James Marmont, Wm. M. Caghtrey, Alex. M. Donald, Daniel G. M. Kee, William Merchant, Jesse Moore.

N. North & Smallwood. Thomas Osborne.

P. Robert Prett, Jacob Parsons, 3; Ann Perry, John Painter, Samuel Polen, Elijah Palmis, David Palmer, Highonnes Propeck.

R. Mathew Ranson, David Riddle, Harriet M. W. Riley, Samuel Russell, John Reed.

S. Ben. R. Saunders, Isaac Swearingen, Joseph Smith, Mary B. Saunders, 2; Elizabeth Smith, Nathan Spencer, Alexander Straith, Edward P. L. Stearns, Jas. Sidman, Benjamin Sansberry, Elizabeth Snook, Samuel Smallwood, Thomas Smallwood, Richard Spear, Morgan Smith, Nancy Spangler, Samuel Spencer, Godfrey Shepherd.

T. Margaret Toler, Reason Tucker, Samuel Tillet.

W. Jacob Wants, Samuel Williams, 2; Patty Webb, Levi Whittier, Le Roy P. Williams, Moses Wilson & Son, Richard Williams, 2; John Wisinger, Sam. K. Wilson, E. W. Washington, John Wright, 3; Matthew Whiting, Aquila Willet, John Williams, John Wimmer, John W. Ware, 2; Robert Wilson, G. Wood.

Y. Robert L. Young, 2; John C. Young, Samuel T. Young.

HUMPHREY KEYES, P. M.

Light Infantry—Attention!

THE Company commanded by the subscriber, is ordered to parade on the third Saturday in April, (instant) before the door of Anderson's tavern, precisely at 3 o'clock, P. M. Punctuality in attendance will be expected.

Z. BUCKMASTER, Capt. Charles Town, April 4th.

Irish Linens and Sheetings,

Shirting cambricks and cambrick muslins Leno and jaconet muslins Calicoes and coloured cambricks Curtain calicoes of different patterns Domestic cotton, stripe and plain Silk, straw and chip bonnets Vesting of almost every kind Handkerchiefs and shawls Cotton and other hose Cassinets, cords and velvets Towels ready made Cassimeres, double and single millid

And a variety of other goods, All of which will be sold off on the lowest terms possible for cash. Bank paper of the neighboring states will be taken at par for goods.

JOHN CARLISLE, & Co. Near the Market House, } Charlestown, March 21. } All those indebted to John Carlisle are requested to come forward and pay off their accounts immediately. Those who do not pay off now, may find it very inconvenient hereafter, as he will take any kind of paper that is current now.

VILLAGE GREATNESS.

In every country village where Ten chimney smokes perfume the air, Contingents to a steady trade, Great gentilities are found a score, Who can't associate any more, With common "country people."

Jack Fallov, born among the woods, From rolling logs, now rolls in goods, Enough a while to dash on, Tells news of smokes segars, Talks politics, decides on wars, Drinks rum and lives in fashion.

Tim Oxgand, lately from the plough, A polish'd gentleman is now— And talks of country fellows; But ask the top what books he reads, You'll find the brain pan of his head, As empty as a bellows.

Miss Paddle, lately from the wheel Begins quite lady like to feel, And talks affectedly genteel, And sings some tasty songs too; But my vernal imp, If she can tell what part of speech Gentility belongs to.

Without one spark of wit refin'd, Without one beauty of the mind, Genius or education; Or family or family to boast, To see such gentry rule the toast, Turns patience to vexation.

Amidst the rubbish of the earth; Should real genius, mental worth; The aid of science lend you; Or might as well the sty refine, Or cast your pearls before the swine; They'd only turn and rend you.

TO AN OAK, BLOWN DOWN BY THE WIND.

BY MR. HUBBARD. Thou who unmov'd hast heard the whirlwind chide, Full many a winter, round thy craggy bed, And, like an earthen giant, has outspread Thy hundred arms, and heaven's own bolts defied,

Now liest among thy native mountain's side Uprorn—yet deem not that I came to shed The idle drops of pity o'er thy head, Or basely to insult thy blasted pride: No: still tis thine, though fall'n, imperial OAK!

To teach this lesson, to the wise and brave; That 'tis much better, overthrown and broke; In freedom's cause to sink into the grave, Than, in submission to a tyrant's yoke, Like the vile reed, to bow and be a slave.

Gas Lights.—The following paragraphs on this subject are copied from the Post Folio. They will be read with interest:

At fort Bliss, in Nova Scotia, as appears by a letter of 22d Aug. 1815, a successful attempt was made to procure the carbureted hydrogen for gas-light, from birch bark mixed with pitch pine knots. Six ounces of the former, and two of pine knots were put in a metal tea-kettle; the cover was closely luted with clay, and the kettle placed on the fire; in from five to seven minutes the gas escaped out of the nozzle of the kettle, and being set fire to, give a clear light equal to three candles, for one hour and thirty minutes. Ten ounces of birch bark alone, issuing through a reed producing a flame for three hours with but burning the reed. This experiment was made by Messrs. Harris and Haeger. The carbureted hydrogen from pine saw-dust as well as from coal, has been exhibited every year for these four years, in a course of lectures in this country. Liverpool gas yields about twenty five gallons of gas to the pound of coal, and pine saw-dust about eighteen in a small experiment: in a large way, it would probably yield more.

Covent Garden theatre, during the past month, has exhibited the triumph of the gas lights. Never was illumination more brilliant, more precise, more innocuous, and at the same time, more economical. There is a blaze of white light round the theatre, and in all its avenues, differing little from the light of day, at half the expense of oil lamps, which served only to render the darkness visible." There are altogether about sixty burners, besides globes, from which issue streams of illumined gas, almost too intense for the eye to look at. The whole is transmitted above a mile and a half from the gas light manufactory, in Peter street, Westminster, which also lights most of the intermediate streets and houses; Fleetstreet, Ludgate-hill and other adjacent streets are lighted from the manufactory in Waterlane, and exhibit a blaze of light which excites astonishment and pleasure in all who behold it.

Reported destruction of Sierra Leone. Capt. Young, of the ship Charlotte, who arrived at Providence (N. I.) on Sunday last, in 44 days from Isle de France, informs, that while getting under way at Isle de Log, he was boarded by a boat from the Bulam shore (opposite Sierra Leone) and was informed, that two days previous a large party of blacks from the country had attacked Sierra Leone, and having been joined by the Black troops stationed there had succeeded in destroying the place, and had murdered nearly all the white inhabitants, together with several British officers. These are all the particulars Capt. Young could learn.

October, 1811, the commencement of the general depreciation of bank paper. Those drafts appear to have been exchanged at par, and, except in a few cases, for the paper of the district in which they were drawn. It is evident, between the district of Columbia and most of the places upon which these drafts were drawn, that the purchasers must have derived an advantage, other than that of a mere transfer of their funds. It has not been in the power of the committee to ascertain the value of these drafts in the paper of the district of Columbia, having no means of determining, at the several dates the respective rates of exchange; nor did this appear to them very material, as the amount of profit which accrued to the purchasers could have but little influence upon the principle which must determine the propriety of the measure. With respect to the banks, it is stated that a small proportion of these drafts were sold for premiums, some having been exchanged for specie, and others used for the payment of debts due to other banks.

It cannot however be of any importance (if the drafts were essentially more valuable than the district of Columbia paper) whether they were employed in the payment of debts, sold for specie, or for bank notes of this district, with a premium for the difference of value; the principle is the same in either case, and whatever may be the amount of advantage to the individuals or the banks in this transaction, resulting from the difference of exchange, the same will be the amount of disadvantage to the government. It does not, however, appear that any change has taken place in the practice of the general post office department, in this respect, for a series of years; and as the operation complained of is evidently the effect of an existing arrangement under a change of the circumstances of the circulating medium it is not to be presumed that the practice has arisen out of a design to promote private interest or to prejudice the interests of the government. The committee are however decidedly of opinion that the advantage arising from the difference of exchange, as to all the monies that are due to the government, ought to be secured exclusively to the treasury, but as the post-master general has expressed a willingness to pay over these balances in any way that may best accommodate the treasury department, the evil admits of a very simple remedy.

The fact stated in this charge are admitted to be correct and the letter of the post-master general, (No. 19) contains a satisfactory explanation of the reasons for altering the terms of the contract in question; whether too much was eventually given for the service, under the changes required by the post-master general is a subject not in the power of the committee to decide, nor would they be justified in presuming any misconduct in a transaction that appears to have been so fairly conducted.

The committee subjoin to this report the substance of all the testimony which appeared to them in any degree material to the inquiry, also sundry communications made in writing and beg leave to offer the following resolution, viz: Resolved, That the committee appointed to investigate the conduct of the General Post Office Department be discharged from the further consideration of the subject referred to them.

[Accompanying this report is an abstract of the evidence given before the committee and some written statements made in answer to its queries. These documents are too long for present publication.]

INDIAN BIOGRAPHY.

The following sketch of the life of an Indian chief, if strictly true, and we have no reason to doubt it, is honorable to the native sons of America. The expressions attributed to him are as poetical as any passage in the poems of Ossian.

SKENANDON, THE ONEIDA CHIEF. Skenandon, the celebrated Oneida Chief, whose death was announced a few days since, was well known in the wars which occurred while we were British colonies, and in the contest which issued in our independence, as the undeviating friend of the people of the U. States. He was very savage, and addicted to drunkenness, in his youth; but by his own reflections and the benevolent instructions of the late Rev. Mr. Kirkland, missionary to the tribe, he lived a reformed man for more than sixty years, and died in Christian hope.

From attachment to Mr. Kirkland, he had always expressed a strong desire to be buried near his minister and father, that he might (to use his own expression) "go up with him at the great resurrection."

At the approach of death, after listening to the prayers which were read at his bedside by his great grand daughter, he again repeated this request. Accordingly, the family of Mr. Kirkland, having received information by a runner that Skenandon was

dead, in compliance with a previous promise, sent assistance to the Indians, that the corpse might be conveyed to the village of Clinton for burial. Divine service was attended at the meeting house in Clinton, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, P.M. An address was made to the Indians, by the Rev. Dr. Backus, president of Hamilton College, which was interpreted by judge Dean of Westmoreland. Prayer was then offered; and appropriate psalms sung. After service, the concourse which had assembled from respect to the deceased chief, or the singularity of the occasion, moved to the grave.

After interment, the only surviving son of the deceased, self-moved, returned thanks, through Judge Dean as interpreter, to the people, for the respect shown to his father on the occasion, and to Mrs. Kirkland and family for their kind and friendly attentions. Skenandon's person was tall and brawny, but well made—his countenance was intelligent, and beamed with all the indigenous dignity of an Indian chief. In his youth he was a brave and intrepid warrior, and in his riper years one of the ablest counsellors among the North American tribes. He possessed a strong and vigorous mind, and though terrible as the tornado in war, he was bland and mild as the zephyr in peace. With the cunning of the fox, the hungry perseverance of the wolf, and the agility of the mountain cat, he watched and repelled Canadian invasions. His vigilance once preserved from massacre the inhabitants of the infant settlement of Germanflats. His influence brought his tribe to our assistance in the war of the revolution. How many of the living and the dead have been saved from the tomahawk and scalping knife, by his friendly aid, is not known; but individuals and villages have expressed gratitude for his benevolent interpositions, and among the Indian tribes he was distinguished by the appellation of the "White Man's Friend."

Although he could speak but little English, and in his extreme old age was blind, yet his company was sought. In conversation he was highly decorous, evincing that he had profited by seeing civilized and polished society, and by mingling with good company in his better days.

To a friend who called on him a short time since, he thus expressed himself by an interpreter: "I am an aged hemlock—the winds of an hundred winters have whistled through my branches; I am dead at the top. The generation to which I belonged have run away and left me—why I live, the great way spirit only knows. Pray to my Jesus, that I may have patience to wait for my appointed time to die."

Honored chief! His prayer was answered and he was cheerful and resigned to the last. For several years he kept his dress for the grave prepared. Once, and again, and again, he came to Clinton to die; longing that his soul might be with Christ, and his body in the narrow house, near his beloved Christian teacher.

While the ambitious but vulgar great, look principally to sculptured monuments, and to niches in the temple of earthly fame, Skenandon, in the spirit of the only real nobility, stood with his loins girded, waiting the coming of his Lord.

His Lord has come! and the day approaches when the green hillock, that covers his dust will be more respected than the pyramids, the mausolea, and the pantheons of the proud and imperious. His simple "turf and stone" will be viewed with affection and veneration, when their tawdry ornaments of human apotheosis shall awaken only pity and disgust.

"Indulge, my native land, indulge the tear, "That steals impassion'd o'er a nation's doom, "To me each twig from Adam's stock is near, "And sorrow falls upon an Indian Tomb." Clinton, March 14th, 1816.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 11. LATEST FROM ENGLAND. By the fast sailing ship Tea Plant, Capt. Brown, arrived last evening from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th February, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received the papers of that city to the 22nd, and London of the 20th, which furnish no political news of moment. We have given some extracts below. Mr. Vansittart had brought into the British parliament his plan for the military peace establishment. He states that 33,000 seamen would be wanted for the present year, though the general peace establishment would require but 25,000. For the army he proposes to keep up 25,000 for Great Britain, and the same number for Ireland; for Gibraltar and the Mediterranean possessions 41,000; for British America 10,000; for the East and West Indies 25,000—in all 99,000 men. The sup-