

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IX.]

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1816.

[No. 444.]

From Moore's Irish Melodies.
This world is all a fleeting show,
For man's illusion given;
The smiles of Joy, the tears of Wo,
Deceitful shine, deceitful flow,
There's nothing true but Heaven.

And false the light on Glory's plume,
As fading hues of Even,
And Love and Hope, and Beauty's bloom,
Are blossoms gathered from the tomb—
There's nothing bright but Heaven.

Poor wanderers of a stormy day,
From wave to wave we're driven,
And Fancy's flesh, and Reason's ray,
Serve but to light the troubled way—
There's nothing calm but Heaven!

BLUE LAWS.

FROM THE NEWBURYPORT HERALD.

Mr. Tolson—Much has been said within a few years of the blue laws of Connecticut, and pains have been taken to ransack the archives of that state, and to publish extracts from laws that were in force when they were first organized; but it is apparent that in many instances they took the laws of Massachusetts for a model, which were equally rigid, unjust, trying and absurd. I have made a few extracts from the code of laws established by this state, to which I have added some instances of their judicial proceedings in certain cases.

Law 1st—Pride in wearing long hair, like women's hair, others wearing borders of hair, and cutting and curling and immediately laying out of hair: grand jurors to present, and the court to punish by fine or correction.

Law 2d—Excess in apparel, strange new fashions, naked breasts and arms, and pinnioned superfluous ribbons on hair, &c. the court to punish at discretion.

Law 3d—Profaneness in persons turning their backs upon public worship before the blessing is pronounced, the select men are to appoint officers to shut the meeting house doors, or take any other measures to attain the end.

Law 4th—A loose and sinful custom of riding from town to town, men and women together, under pretence of going to lecture, tending to debauchery and unchastity, all single persons being offenders to be bound to their good behaviour with sureties, or suffer imprisonment.

Law 5th—Tobacco takers and common swearers, the constable directed to present to the next magistrate, to be punished at discretion.

Law 6th—For drunkenness, the offender to pay ten shillings; excessive drinking three and fourpence; tipping about half an hour, a crown.

Judgments of court as they stand recorded, for the following crimes:

1st. Josiah Plaistowe for stealing four baskets of corn, to return eight baskets, to be fined five pounds, and never to be called Josias, and not Mr. as he used to be.

2d. Capt. Stone for abusing Mr. Ludlow, by calling him just-as, is fined an hundred pounds & prohibited coming within the patent.

3d. Sergeant Perkins ordered to carry forty turfs to the fort for being drunk.

4th. Edward Palmer, for his extortion in taking two pounds thirteen and fourpence for the wood work of the stocks, is fined five pounds, and ordered to set in the stocks one hour.

5th. Thomas Pettit, for suspicion of slander, illeness and stubbornness, is sentenced to be severely whipped, and to be kept in hold.

6th. Catharine, the wife of Richard Cornish, was found suspicious of incontinency, and seriously admonished to take heed.

7th. John Wedgwood, for being in company of drunkards, to set in the stocks.

New Brunswick, N. J. Sept. 12.

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE.

Some time since, an inhabitant of this city, who was on business at Piscataway, tied his horse near a bee hive at the house of a farmer, while he went some distance in a field to view cattle. The bees commenced a warfare on the horse, when the alarm being given by blowing a horn from the house, the owner of the horse returned with every expedition, and found the bees settling in swarms and covering the neck and head of the horse—the agonies of the noble animal (and he was a noble one of the kind) are described as piteous; he had given up resistance and stood motionless; all attempts to rescue him proved unavailing; the bees attacked with fury every person who approached; when at length the horse was relieved by the killing of the bees, he survived only a few hours. It is truly astonishing when we contemplate the victory over so formidable an animal as the horse, by such an apparently insignificant foe as a swarm of bees; it ought however, to prove a caution against the practice of tying horses in the vicinity of bee hives.

NOTICE.

The Stockholders of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Harpers Ferry, are hereby notified that a dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock paid in, is this day declared payable to them or their legal representatives, on or after Tuesday the first of November next. By order of the President and Directors.

GEO. W. HUMPHREYS, Cash. September 23.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WARD, HOLMES, & CO.

HAVE their Woollen Cloth Manufactory, near Bruce's Mills, seven miles N. E. of Winchester, now in complete operation, where they receive WOOL to be manufactured into CLOTH. Those who may send their wool to us may depend on having it done in a masterly manner, and in due time; they also receive RAW CLOTH to be filled and dressed according to directions. They have made arrangements with Mr. Daniel Fry, of Smith-Field, to receive Raw Cloth and deliver the same. The person or persons leaving cloth must lap up in it written directions of the manner to be dressed and coloured; and they will send for the cloth so left once every two weeks, after the 15th of Sept. until the first of March 1817, and return the same when dressed to the said D. Fry's where the owners may have it on paying him for fulling and dressing the same.

The company have on hand a considerable quantity of cloths, cassinetts and linseys, which they will sell low for cash.

Two or three good boys would be taken as apprentices to the above business. Sept. 25.

Fair Warning.

THE subscriber intending to move to the state of Kentucky the 10th of October next, all persons having any claims against him are requested to bring them forward for settlement, and receive payment on all just claims. Those neglecting this notice, he hopes will ever after hold their peace.—Those indebted to him by note or book account, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment—no longer indulgence can be given.

TH. H. GRADY.

September 25.

Estray Heifer.

Came to the subscriber's farm, near Smith-field, sometime in March 1816, a brindled heifer, with some white about the face, and has a piece cut out of the under part of the right ear—supposed to be three years old.

WILLIAM P. FLOOD.

September 25.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying them to grant a Charter to the Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants Bank of Jefferson County, Va. Charlottesville, Sept 25.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying them to pass an act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from Harper's Ferry to Winchester in Frederick county. Sept. 18.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND,

about half a mile from Charlottesville, Jefferson county, Virginia, containing by a late survey 309 acres, of which 137 are in timber. It is of excellent quality. For particulars apply to Mr. John Yates, near the premises, or to the subscriber, in Winchester, Virginia.

R. O. GRAYSON.

September 18.

LAND FOR SALE,

UNDER DEEDS OF TRUST.

THE subscribers, to whom two deeds of trust have been executed by James Hiett and Mary his wife, to secure the payment of money therein mentioned, to Sebastian Patsy, will sell, at public sale, for ready money, on the premises, on Friday the 18th of October next, a tract of land, containing one hundred acres, lying in Jefferson county, Va. adjoining the lands of Thomas Griggs, Richard Hardesty and others. The subscribers will convey to the purchaser such title as has been conveyed to them.

SITH SMITH, } Trustees.
JAMES CLARK, }

September 18.

TWENTY DOLLARS

REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 9th instant, a Negro Man by the name of

BILL,

formerly the property of James Williams where said Bill, has a mother living—he is about 24 or 25 years of age, about six feet high, large eyes and lips, face inclined to be sharp; he is in the habit of wearing his hair plaited before—his clothing a tow linen shirt and trousers, and roundabout of dark home made flannel cloth; he has other clothing, and will probably change. I will give the above reward for apprehending said fellow, and delivering him to me at the Rocks, or securing him in any jail.

JOHN H. LEWIS.

The Rocks, September 11.

Regimental Orders.

THE first battalion commanded by Major Benjamin Davenport will parade at Shepherdstown on Saturday the 19th of October, at 11 o'clock.

The second battalion commanded by Major James Lite will parade at Charles Town on Saturday 26th of October at 11 o'clock—commandants of Battalions will order commanders of companies attached to their respective commands accordingly.

VAN RUTHERFORD, Lieut. Col. Commandt. 50th Regt. I. M.

Sept. 18.

Shepherd's Town and Winchester Turnpike Road.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of Virginia, passed at their last session, entitled "An Act incorporating a company to establish a Turnpike Road from Shepherd's Town to Winchester." Books will be opened at the following time, and places, under the direction of the following commissioners, for the stock in said road, to wit:—On Thursday the 10th day of Oct. next, at James' Tavern, Shepherd's Town, under the direction of John Baker, Abraham Shepherd, Daniel Bedinger, Henry Line, John Line, John Wingerd, John T. Cooks, James Kerney, Walter B. Selby, James Brown, Presley H. Madducke, John Unsell, and Thomas S. Bennett.

At Nancy's Tavern, Smithfield, on the same day, under the direction of William P. Flood, Sebastian Patsy, Daniel Fry, Moses Smith, and Seth Smith.

At McGuire's Tavern, Winchester, on the same day, under the direction of Archibald McGill, Jared Williams, Daniel Lee, Alfred H. Powell, Robert White, Jun. Edward McGuire, Charles McGill, Lewis Hoff, Daniel Gold, Isaac Baker, and John Mackey.

And at Graham's Tavern, Martinsburgh, on the same day, under the direction of Elisha Boyd, A. Waggener, Jas. Stephenson, Joel Ward, R. L. Head, and David Miller.—That said books will be continued open at said several places for three days successively. The shares are Fifty Dollars each, and Two Dollars on each share are to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the residue at such times, and in such manner, as the President and Directors of said company, hereafter to be chosen, may require.

When the importance of this road, to the several places mentioned, and the sections of country adjacent thereto, is taken into consideration, it is presumed that the subscriptions will be liberal.

It may not be amiss to inform the public, that the Boonsborough Turnpike Road, which is to run from that place to the Potomac opposite Shepherd's Town, and which connects at the former place with the Turnpike Road leading to Baltimore, is progressing rapidly to a completion; two miles of which being completed or nearly so, and two miles more have been contracted for, and the whole distance being not more than nine miles. It is also confidently expected, that if individuals will do their duty, that the Turnpike Road from Shepherd's Town to Winchester, from its direction through the centre of the valley, will be one of those roads which the Legislature will patronize, and aid for the aid for internal improvement.

JOHN BAKER, and other Commissioners, Shepherd's Town, Sept. 5.

Dissolution of Partnership. The partnership of Gibboney and Lindsay, was dissolved on the 9th instant, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to Emanuel C. F. Gibboney, who is authorized to come and receive the same.

Enmanuel C. F. Gibboney, James Lindsay.

The Tailoring business will in future be carried on by the subscriber, at his shop next door to the bank, where he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

E. C. F. GIBBONEY. Charlottesville, Sept. 11.

Trustee's Sale. By virtue of a deed of trust executed to the subscriber by James Fulton, to secure the payment of a debt due John Downey, will be sold, for ready money, before the door of R. Fulton's Hotel, on Saturday the 5th of October next, the following slaves, viz. Cyrus, Milly, Betty, Jude, Matilda and Beck, together with several obligations for the payment of money. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

TH. GRIGGS, jr. Trustee. Sept. 18.

SAVE YOUR RAGS. THE highest price will be given for clean linen and cotton Rags, at this office.

WEAVING BUSINESS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he intends carrying on the different branches of weaving at his house, at the west end of the main street, Charlottesville, viz. Counterpanes, Coverlets, and Diaper, in all their different figures, also plain weaving. All those who may please to favor him with their custom, may calculate on having it done in the best manner, and at the shortest notice.

JOHN WIMMER. September 4.

CHEAP GOODS

FOR CASH.

JOHN CARLILE & CO.

HAVE ON HAND

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

That will be sold off very low. They invite all those who wish to purchase for Cash, to call and see their assortment, consisting of the following articles:

Cloths, cassimeres and superfine dannels, Velvets, thickets and Bennett's cords, Stockingnets and cassinetts, Leno and Jaconet muslins, 4-1 and 6-1 cambric muslins, Calicoes assorted & curtain calicoes, Silks well assorted, Coloured cambricks, Silk and cotton handkerchiefs, Silk, kid, beaver and kuckskin gloves, Marselles, moleskin & swansdown vesting, Shirting linen and cotton, Black, white and pink crapes, Bonnets—Black, white, mixed and lead coloured hose, Fur and wool hats.

Coarse and fine shoes, with a great variety of other goods, all of which will be sold off on the most accommodating terms to purchasers.

Near the Market House, Charlottesville, Sept. 11.

Wool Carding Machine.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his former customers and the public generally, that his WOOL CARDING MACHINES at Mr. Beecher's Felling Mill, will be removed to Mr. Daniel Cable's Mill, formerly owned by John Lyons, on Bullskin, and will be in operation about the 25th of this month. The above Machines will be managed by an experienced hand, and every attention paid to render general satisfaction. They are supplied with cards of the first quality, and will, with the attention which is given to them, insure a good work to customers as any other machines in this or the adjoining counties. It will be necessary for wool sent to the above machines to be well prepared, as it will be an advantage to the carding. The price for carding wool into rolls eight cents per pound.

JAMES WALKER.

Avon Mills, May 22.

A Runaway in Custody.

WAS committed to the jail of Jefferson county on the 22d July last, a Negro man named Henry, about 19 years old, about five feet ten inches high, nativity black, big mouth and thick lips. Had on when committed, a green roundabout, light homenamee pants, old shoes and old wool hat—says he belongs to the estate of Mr. Tuberville, and was hired to Charles L. Love, of Fairfax county, Va. His owner is requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN SPANGLER, Jailor. Sept. 4.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL

Flour of Commission,

at two per cent. and remit the money to the consignee agreeably to his instructions.—The Farmers, Merchants and Millers in the country will find it to their interest to employ some person here to sell for them, who is acquainted with the purchasers, and the banks and bank paper now in circulation.—He can at all times sell for good chartered paper of the District, or unchartered, if instructed so to do.

HE HAS ON HAND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Genuine Medicines and Drugs,

of a very superior quality, which he will sell on the lowest prices possible.

W. WEDDERBURN. Fairfax Street, Alexandria. September 12.

HORSES FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell at private sale, a number of valuable work horses, for cash, or on a credit of six, nine or twelve months as may suit the purchaser.

HENRY STRIDER. Sept. 18.

TO DISTILLERS.

Hamprey Keys will receive Distillers application for Licenses.

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 (but at the option of the Editor) until arrearages are paid.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements sent to the office without having the number of times for which they are to be inserted, designated, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

FROM THE NAVAL CHRONICLE.

SKETCH OF THE BARBARY STATES.

Entering the Mediterranean sea through the straits of Gibraltar, the first land on the right is the empire of Morocco, the most powerful and populous of those states which have generally been denominated the Barbary powers. This empire extends, on the Atlantic ocean, from Cape Non to Cape Spartel, and thence up the Mediterranean until it touches the territory of Algiers.—Morocco is governed by an Emperor, who reigns in all the sovereignty of eastern despotism, that is to say, with a complete disposal of the lives and properties of his subjects.

As the representative of the prophet, or head of the Mahometan faith in his empire, his will is supposed to be that of the prophet of the Koran, which is not only his religious, but the political guide of the Musselman, in all his civil relations, he governs without control. The effects of this perfect union of church and state were never more completely exemplified than in the empire of Morocco, where a late learned and casuistical emperor, by an ingenious interpretation of a passage of the Koran, assumed the privilege of becoming the sole and universal legate of all his subjects. This privilege is still exercised at the will of the reigning monarch, who can at pleasure take possession of the property of every deceased person, in the spite of the will of the dead, or the rights of the living. To this present time it not infrequently happens, that estates are thus sequestrated by the emperor, who either allows the heirs a stipend out of what belongs to them, or more frequently disposes of them entirely.

The climate, the soil, and productions of Morocco are among the finest and richest in the world, and from its extent, its fertility, the number of its inhabitants, which is nearly fifteen millions, and its advantageous situation, bounding on two oceans, Morocco would claim the distinction of a first rate power, were it not oppressed by a system of government calculated to depress the human mind, and destroy the activity of the body, by rendering the acquisition of knowledge, as well as of riches, dangerous to the possessor.

At the northernmost extremity of this empire is Mount Atlas, which it is said, gave name to the Atlantic ocean, but which is called by the Moors, who are best entitled to give it name, Jibbel d'Zantou, or Apes' Hill. It is nearly opposite to Gibraltar rock, and these two constituted the famous pillars of Hercules, celebrated as the boundaries of his labors. It was here that, after ascending these two mountains with his single arm, and thus forcing a communication between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean seas, that Hercules engaged his labors, as well he might, for it would seem that the force of fiction could carry him no farther.

The present empire of Morocco, it is supposed, formed a part of the Roman province of Mauritania, celebrated by the Roman geographers, historians, and poets, as a country where every product of nature was more excellent, and in greater abundance, than in any other portion of the earth. It afterwards, on the destruction of the eastern empire, was overrun by the kalis, successors of Mahomet, under whom the Moors, the name given to the descendants of the Arabs and Negroes, forming the mass of the population of the Barbary states, achieved the conquest of Spain. From Spain they were expelled, with circumstances of barbarity which, co-operating with the difference in religion, a fruitful source of human antipathies, probably caused that rooted hatred and contempt with which they have ever since been animated towards the Christians.

Soon after the establishment of the independence of the United States of America, the government turned its attention to the security of commerce in the Mediterranean, and a treaty was concluded on the 28th of June, 1785, which established the most amicable relations between the two nations. This treaty was limited in its duration to fifty years, and a mutual good understanding has subsisted ever since, (with the exception

of one trifling interruption,) although it contained no stipulation for the payment of tribute on the part of the U. States.

Continuing up the Mediterranean, the next in order of the Barbary states is Algiers, which is four hundred and sixty miles in length, and from forty to one hundred in breadth. Algiers formed, like Morocco, a part of ancient Mauritania; and on the decline of the Roman empire, fell into the hands of the Greeks, who, in the beginning of the seventh century, were expelled by the Saracens. After various revolutions, in which, though the town was changed, the people ever remained slaves; Algiers became tributary to Spain, from whose domination it was freed by the renowned Aruch Barbarossa, who, being invited to the assistance of the Algerines, drove out the Spaniards, and, according to the custom on such occasions, occupied the government himself. Barbarossa, in order to sustain his usurpation, acknowledged allegiance to the grand seignior, and this was continued by his successors, who were generally sent from Constantinople, until the beginning of the seventeenth century, when, on the representation of the people of Algiers, permission was given by the Porte to elect a bey, who was to pay tribute, acknowledge the customary allegiance, and govern with the consent of his divan, or council of military officers.

Algiers has become, in effect, a military government, the bey being deposed and elected by the officers of the janizaries, without even the formality of applying to the grand seignior, and the only trace of dependence is exhibited in an annual present of a few fine boys to the successor of Mahomet. The consequence of this system of military election is, that the oppression of the people, who have no voice in the state, remains the same under every change, and that the violence of the soldiery, and the tyranny of the emperor, has no restraint whatever, except the boundary of their vices and their wants. One tyrant may be brought to the bowstring, another raised to the throne, without the people either knowing or caring about the matter.

The city of Algiers derives its name from the Arabic word *Algeria*, on the island, there having been once an island fronting the city, which is now joined to the main land. It is built on the side of a hill, and is said to appear to navigators in the form of a ship's topsail, the tops of the houses being all flat and white. Algiers is supposed to contain five hundred thousand inhabitants, principally Mahometans.

Tunis is divided from the territory of Algiers by the river Zaimo, and is about three hundred miles in length. It is followed the fortunes of its neighbors, having successively formed a part of the empire of Rome, of the Saracens, and of the Turks. Its government is now, in almost all respects, similar to that of Algiers, and the same consequences result from it. The city of Tunis is built on the north point of the gulph of Goletta, about eight miles from the seats of ancient Carthage, of which nothing now remains but a few vestiges that indicate nothing of its former grandeur. Its rival Rome still exists; but in its present state almost creates a doubt in the mind, whether the two cities are to be considered as the most affecting reverses. Of Carthage nothing now remains but the place which occupies in history—of Rome nothing but what presents an affecting contrast to her ancient glory. Carthage is destroyed, and her race is no more; or, if they exist, exist under another name, and there is nothing of her now but what was great—the memory and the record of her former power. Rome still remains, and thousands of curious travellers, who have heard of her universal empire, her mighty name, her unscriptured emperors, and her invincible people, resort thither to see a city so famous for arts, arms, and literature. They behold St. Peter's exhibiting indeed a splendid contrast to the mossy and noble remains of Roman grandeur, yet not so great a contrast as is presented by the present state of Rome to the sturdy, inflexible, unconquerable plebeian of the days of Coriolanus, who must be asked for his saviour before he would give it, even to the saviour of Rome. They see a wretched pageant arrogating to himself little less than omnipotence, yet the mere puppet of those very princes whose predecessors formerly held his stirrups; a government of monks, an aristocracy of princes, living in sumptuous marble palaces, claiming a descent from the tyrants of the people, and a miserable populace, surrounding the traveller in multitudes, and quarrelling like curs, for the very bones that are thrown in the streets.—Surely Carthage was more fortunate than Rome; for it is better to perish with the regrets of mankind than to survive as objects of their derision and contempt.

The ancient Romans, who, wherever they carried their arms, left works of art that survived their empire, and remained as indelible evidences of conquest and subjection, erected at Tunis one of the noblest aqueducts in the world. It is ninety miles in length, and some of the arches are nearly

a hundred feet high. It still answers the purpose for which it was intended, and will probably remain for ages, a lasting monument of utility and magnificence. The city of Tunis was formerly supposed to contain two hundred thousand people, but its population is now probably less. It is ten miles in circumference, walled, flanked with towers, and has a citadel on a hill at the east side. Tunis is ten miles from the sea, and the entrance to its harbor is by means of a canal. This state was a rival and match for Algiers, and they have been at war for a long time past. Of late years, however, the Tunisians have been wretched by the gallantry and enterprise of the late Rais Hamida, who was killed in the action with part of the American squadron.

The fourth and last of the Barbary powers, following the course up the Mediterranean sea, is Tripoli, which is upwards of one hundred miles in length. Its capital is a walled city, strongly fortified, and with a population of perhaps twenty thousand souls. The same fortunes with those of Tunis were encountered by Tripoli, and the same system of government has been imposed upon the people.

Little is known of the country beyond the city of Tripoli, except that it is roamed by various tribes of Arabs, who agreeably to the customs of that wandering race, subsist by means of their cattle, and by plunder. About ninety miles east of Tripoli, was formerly situated a splendid city, founded by the Pienensians, called Leptis, which, together with Oraz and Tripoli, formed the powerful republic of Tripoli. According to Gibbon, Leptis was overthrown and laid in ruins by an earthquake. The following account of the remains of that great city, is furnished us by capt. Porter, who, after his liberation from confinement in Tripoli, visited them in company with doctor Ridgely, the American consul, and the French vice consul at Tripoli.

"Before leaving Tripoli," says capt. Porter, "it became necessary to mention my intentions to land from the Enterprise, then under command, which he readily granted, and at the same time, offered me every facility to enable me to gratify my curiosity. He said that the Arabs on the coast would prove troublesome to us, unless they were informed that it was with his approbation we visited the place; and to remove all apprehensions of any injury from them, he would dispatch a *cham* or messenger to prepare them for our reception, and also send a *raïs*, or captain of one of his corsairs, with me in my vessel, to cause every civility to be paid to our party. After these arrangements had been made, and permission obtained to take from Leptis any curiosities we could bring off, I took on board Dr. Ridgely the American consul, the French vice consul, the *raïs* and his servants, and proceeded eastward."

"On arriving at Leptis, which is known by the remains of a large castle situated close to the beach, as well as the ruins which every where present themselves, we discovered the messenger who had been dispatched before us, and a party of Arabs with their horses and arms, and a number of sheep: these were told on landing, were present from the Arabs, agreeably to an order from the bashaw, and were also given to understand that the horses were intended for our use in travelling into the interior, or wherever else we wished to go.

"We remained at Leptis three days, in which we explored all the ruins, most of which were in a better state of preservation, and far exceeding any thing of the kind I had seen in any part of the world. The columns were mostly thrown down, some of them broken in one or more pieces. They were generally of an enormous size, and of that beautiful green marble called the *verd antique*. It was evident that they must have been overturned by some violent shock of nature, as they were, in many instances, removed to a considerable distance from the basis on which they stood. Every where to be seen the ruins of magnificent temples, and all around the fragments of large fragments of altars, and other decorations of the interior of ancient temples, heads, legs, arms, and bodies of marble statues, as also several figures, entire, with the exception of their faces, which had been destroyed by the bodies of unbelievers, who had been turned into stone, as a punishment for their sins. Parts of superb Mosaic floors lay exposed to view, and several coins of former ages, reduced to rust by long exposure, were found. We visited also the burial places, and took copies of the inscriptions on the numerous marble sarcophagi, but without understanding them. On entering some of the huts of the Arabs, built of materials taken from these ruins, we saw among the rough stones composing their walls, the square ends of columns with their inscriptions still entire; parts of altars, pieces of marble exquisitely carved, and could not help musing on the changes which time and circumstances so often produce. Shafts of marble columns generally formed the principal foundations of

these miserable huts, whose whole appearance exhibited such a mixture of ancient elegance, contrasted with modern barbarity, as served to impress more strongly upon our minds than ever, the mortifying truth, that nothing is eternal which is the work of man, and that those who erect the sublimest temples to the gods, know not but that they are preparing materials for the hut of the robber.

"We visited the port, and saw the stone reservoirs where

Had he been successful, we never should have heard of these complaints—he would have been a hero, and his monument would have decorated Westminster Abbey, beside that of his brave fellow soldier Wolfe; who, if he had not been successful on the plains of Abraham, would have been branded with rashness, and no monument would have been erected to him. It is certain that Gen. Braddock placed little reliance upon the Virginia militia under his command, although he had the greatest regard for Col. Washington, then about 25 years of age. If he had ordered the militia to scour the woods, they might have found the lurking enemy; though it is possible the Indians might have suffered the "long knives" to pass, and have attacked the regulars in the same situation. Notwithstanding the warning given by the fate of Braddock, two American generals, Sir Clair and Harnar, have experienced similar disasters; both of whom were officers in whom General Washington placed much confidence, and it must be acknowledged that they had infinite better opportunities of acquiring knowledge of "woods, deserts, morasses," and Indian warfare, than Braddock. Although it cannot now be expected that the national generosity of Britain will be extended to erect a monument in Westminster Abbey, yet the writer of this, who has lately seen the spot and was thereby called to more serious reflections upon the subject than he should otherwise have been) sincerely thinks that the philanthropic, both of the American and British nations, especially of the British army, are called upon to consider the case of the unfortunate general, and to erect over his lonely grave, some token for his remembrance. Consider Britons and Americans that he fell fighting for your country!

The Congress of the United States have, at great expense, made a most excellent road from Cumberland, over the mountains, which is nearly completed to within about fifteen miles of the place, to be continued to the Ohio river, which will be a great thoroughfare, and greatly contribute to make the Atlantic people acquainted with the western country. This road will probably pass in the direction of the old. Let not the traveler have occasion to say, hereabouts lie the remains of the brave but unfortunate Braddock, but no generous arm has been extended to rear a stone to point out the spot!

VIATOR.

VALUE OF REPUTATION.

The following eloquent effusion on the value of reputation is extracted from the Speech of Charles Phillips, Esq., in the Court of Sessions at Philadelphia, on the 1st of April last, in the case of a libel on the Rev. G. O'Mallen, a Catholic Clergyman.

"What damages, then, can you give? I am content to leave the defendant's crimes altogether out of the question, but how can you recompense the sufferings of my client? What shall estimate the cost of priceless reputation—that impress which gives this human dress its currency, without which we stand despised, debased, depreciated? Who shall repair it injured? Who can redeem it lost? Oh, well and truly does the great philosopher of poetry esteem the world's wealth as "TRASH" in comparison; without it gold has no value—birth, no distinction—station, no dignity—beauty, no charm—age, no reverence. Or, should I not rather say, with out it, every treasure impoverishes, every dignity degrades, and all the arts and decorations, and accomplishments of life, stand like the beacon blaze upon the rock, warning the world that its approach is dangerous, that its contact is death. The wretch without it is under an eternal quarantine—no friend to greet—no home to harbor him; the voyage of his life becomes a joyless peril, and in the midst of all ambition can achieve, or avarice amass, or rapacity plunder, he tosses on the surge, a buoyant postilion.

But let me not degrade into the selfishness of individual safety, or individual exposure, this universal principle—it testifies a higher, a more ennobled origin—it is this which consecrating the humble circle of the earth, will at all times extend itself to the circumference of the horizon—which nerves the arm of the patriot to save his country—which lights the lamp of the philosopher to amend mankind, which, if it does not inspire, will yet invigorate, the martyr to merit immortality—which, when one world's agony is passed, and the glory of another is dawning, will prompt the prophet, even in his chariot of fire, and in his vision of Heaven, to bequeath to mankind the mantle of his memory!

O divine, O delightful legacy, our spotless reputation! Rich is the inheritance it leaves—pious the example it testifies—pure, precious and imperishable the hope which it inspires.—Can you conceive a more atrocious injury than to fly from the possession of this estimable benefit—to rob society of its charm, and solitude of its solace; not only to outlaw life, but to attain death, converting the very grave, the refuge of the sufferer, into the gate of infamy and of shame! I conceive very few crimes beyond it. Ho who plunders my property, takes from me that which can be repaired by time. But what period can repair a ruined reputation? He who maims my person, effects that which medicines may remedy. But what herb has sovereignty over the wounds of slander?—He who ridicules my poverty, or reproaches my profession, upbraids me with that which industry may retrieve, and integrity purify; but what riches shall redeem the bankrupt fame! what power shall blanch the sullied snow of character! Can

there be an injury more deadly? Can there be a crime more cruel?—It is without remedy—is without antidote—it is without evasion. The reptile calumny is ever on the watch—from the fascination of its eye no activity can escape—from the venom of its fang no sanity can recover;—It has no joy, but crime, it has no prey, but virtue. It has no interval from the restlessness of its malice, save when blinded with its victims, it grovels to disgorge them at the withered shrine where envy idolizes her own inimitable. Under such a visitation, how dreadful would be the destiny of the virtuous and the good, if the providence of our constitution had not given you the power, as I trust you will have the principle, to bruise the head of the serpent and crush and crumble the altar of its idolatry!

Amusing and simple experiments in Galvanism.

We know not any science, which furnish more experiments that are both entertaining, amusing and useful than Galvanism.

Experiment 1st. Take any small Bird such as a Linnet, whose life has been extinguished not more than two hours, place a small piece of silver in its mouth and a small piece of zinc or gold in its tail. Connect the two pieces with an iron wire and the Bird will immediately rise up, expand its wings and flutter around the room as if alive.

Experiment 2d. Let a person apply a flattened piece of zinc to one of the surfaces of his tongue, and a flattened piece of silver to the other surface, without either of the metals touching each other; but each of them provided with a long iron wire; and by passing the wires in a parallel direction through a door, behind which they are brought together and separated alternately, the person who makes the experiment ascertains by the taste he feels on the tongue, the situation of the extremity of each of the wires.

Experiment 3d. A phenomenon which, fifteen years ago, would have been considered as chimerical, has likewise resulted from the experiment on the Galvanic fluid. It is as follows: A nerve, originally united with several cubic lines of muscular flesh, indicates whether two metals are homogeneous or heterogeneous; and whether they are in a state of pure regulus, or in an oxydated state.—It also points out whether the coloration of a mineral substance depends on charcoal, or on an oxydation which has taken place. The living nervous fibre is consequently a living Antroscope, a mean of discovering charcoal, almost as certain as the action of iron, and that of Alkalis.

Experiment 4th. Porter drunk out of a Pewter pot or silver pot, placed upon a server of another metal has a much stronger taste and richer flavour than when drank without the pot being placed upon a server. If the person who drinks, previously moistens his hands with salt and water; the strength and flavour of the liquid will be increased.

Experiment 5th. Tea drank out of China Cups with a gold rim has a richer flavour than tea drank out of cups without a metallic rim.

Experiment 6th. A Galvanic Pile or apparatus may be constructed out of vegetables when metals cannot be procured, thus for example, three hundred slices of Beet and the same number of Horse Radish placed alternately will form a pile as strong as fifty pieces of silver and fifty of zinc.

Experiment 7th. Another curious and well established fact connected with the theory of Galvanism is, that when a fish, instantly after being taken out of the water is killed by a violent blow on the head, by which the skull is fractured, the irritability and flexibility of the muscles are preserved much longer than they would have been, if it had been allowed to die with the organs of sensation in an entire state. So very sensible are the fishermen of this, that they have recourse to the above practice, with a view to render the fishes they catch, susceptible for a longer time to the operation called crimping. Salmon is one of the fishes the least tenacious of life, inasmuch that after having been taken out of the water, it will cease in less than half an hour, to manifest any sign of vitality, provided it be not exposed to any violence. But if, on the other hand, it receives, as soon as it is caught, a violent blow on the head, the muscles will continue, for the space of more than twelve hours, to exhibit visible signs of irritability.

refusing to receive or to circulate any small bills of whatever denomination, but these were issued from the banks of redeemable by law. We understand that the Corporation have already, since the day before yesterday, taken measures to redeem their small bills with money current at the banks.

(Private Correspondence.)

A letter from an intelligent gentleman at Paris to the editor, dated the 13th of August, is thus received, from which we extract the following.

I shall send you a file of papers, such as they are. It is possible that they may become more interesting hereafter; for it is rumored that there is to be a restoration of the liberty of the press, some time in the course of the present month! the law respecting it being about to expire. This report may perhaps be as well founded as that which brought us was to bring the world to an end on the 18th of last month.

There is talk of war in Europe, but we do not clearly understand who are to be the parties—some say England, France and Spain, against Russia, Prussia and the low countries; this, however, is not the case, people here conjecture, as yet.

"It is highly gratifying to an American, to know the prosperous state of our country; for I do not believe that the momentary stagnation of commerce in our sea-ports, or the embarrassments of bank paper speculators, can impede its general prosperity any more than the possession of Eastport by the British, or the neutrality of Nantucket, could affect our national independence. Notwithstanding the commercial distress which prevails throughout the Union, the United States is as much happier than any other country in the world, as "The Builders of our religion" is more miserable than any other country in Europe—and surely, that is not a little. The same commercial distress prevails there as in the United States, and to a still greater degree;—and we have an unappreciable advantage over them, inasmuch as a man who can no longer gain a livelihood behind the counter, may become independent behind the plough—if he be not too proud [mean rather] and if he be, he surely deserves to starve."—Col.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 2.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the American Squadron, dated U. S. F. United States, Gibraltar Bay, July 25.

"It is not in my power to give you any correct information respecting the present state of our affairs with Algiers;—indeed, I do not believe there is any information on that head, without the confines of its walls. When I last wrote you, by the John Adams in April last, war appeared inevitable, unless government should condescend to purchase with a present, what might be enforced by the bravery of our arms. The piratical of the armistice, then entered into by our commanders, I believe is at hand—but whether the Algerians will choose to add a new enemy to the English and Dutch, on whatever our government will choose to comply with their demands, as well as the insolence of the bankrupt Spaniards, must finally determine the question of peace or war. As to the British, I believe, they have evinced an indifference to insult and injury, in the conduct of the Algerines, unprecedented in their history.

"We were at Algiers in May last, at which time we were informed, that some British captains, belonging to Lord Exmouth's squadron, had been most barbarously treated in the streets; one of them stripped naked and flogged; another having his fingers cut off, &c. and the consul and his unfortunate family were imprisoned. Through the intercession of the American and other consuls, it was understood however, that the Lady and her children were set at liberty; but we have been since informed (I do not pretend to vouch for its correctness) by a Swedish ship that arrived at Malaga, that the consul and his family have since been put to death.—I have seen an extract of a letter in an American paper, which states the Dey to be a humane and enlightened man.—In my humble opinion, the very existence of such a monster, and his most of barbarous practical adherents, is a disgrace to christianity and the world.

"We have received four months' provisions on board, and are to follow the Commodore to Naples, from whence, it appears to be the opinion of some officers, we shall return to the U. States. If such an event should not take place before fall, as much as I wish to get home, I should be disagreeably disappointed; for a winter spent here, is much more pleasant than a winter spent in the United States."

At the time of the 23d, there are some strictures favorable to gen. Artigas, whose name, as we have seen, has been inserted in the army registers of Spain, as a brigadier general in the service of Ferdinand. This article was intended to make the Spanish Americans jealous of him without cause or to tempt him to desert the cause of his country. The trick is not likely to produce one effect or the other.

By the passengers in the Mary we learn that the independence of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata had been celebrated in Buenos Ayres in the latter end of June, with every display of joy. Gen. Belgrano had marched to relieve Gen. Rondeau. The expedition of the Portuguese is said to be solely intended to strengthen their own frontiers. No doubt they will wait till Ferdinand VII. can send a respectable division to join them in an enterprise, whose results will infallibly prove disastrous to the king of Portugal.

We have not been enabled to learn any particulars of the new constitution.

NORFOLK, Sept. 27.

Fraud in Bank Notes.—Yesterday two soldiers from Fort Norfolk went to the store of Mr. M'Dowell in this town and made some small purchase, for which they tendered him a 50 dollar note of the State Bank of North Carolina. Mr. M. having some doubts whether the note was genuine sent it to the Virginia Bank, where it was received and passed to his credit; upon which he gave the soldiers their change.—Shortly after the note was returned to Mr. M. from the bank, with a message that it was a counterfeit, and upon a close inspection it appeared as if it was a counterfeit note, but had been metamorphosed into a fifty by the help of a fifty cent Treasury Bill of the State of North Carolina, the figures of which had been ingeniously pasted over those of the three dollar note; and thus, the word "three" in letters being torn out as if by accident, it bore every appearance of a genuine note. A posse was immediately dispatched after the soldiers, who upon examination stated that they were merely acting as agents for another man, a friend of theirs from North Carolina, who had been about the Fort for some time, and

whose name was John Clarrington; this man, however, had taken care to evade the Fort without the usual formalities of a capitulation. Upon searching the quarters of the delinquents, the apparatus for changing the number 3 to 50, a small press, and a number of implements, the use of which none of the bystanders knew, besides a number of counterfeit dollars in an inelegant state, were found.—A note of the same description as the one above mentioned, was passed off on another storekeeper on Wednesday, and as others may be in the hands of other agents, and no doubt in the possession of the principal himself, who has made a safe retreat, it will be well not only for the citizens of Norfolk, but of other places also, to be on their guard.

St. Louis, Aug. 31.

Colonel David Musick, and Lieut. Parker, who were sent by the executive of this Territory to notify the inhabitants of Osage, Little Missouri, &c. &c. to remove from the Indian lands, agreeably to the President's proclamation, returned a few days ago after a fatiguing tour of about 12 or 1500 miles. The Osage men reported the inhabitants of Osage a most respectable and orderly people, well disposed towards the government, and willing to abandon the lands they have cultivated for years, if their respectful petition to government should afford them no lenity. Subsequent information, derived from gentlemen who have been at the Springs, confirm the opinion generally prevailing in this country, that no Indian nation claim the land in question. A few families of the Arkansas Quebecks annually visit the Osage to hunt, but have never set up a claim to the soil. Wretched indeed must be the fate of the numerous savages who resort to the springs, if the farmers are driven from their lands.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 2.
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THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3.

By the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is become necessary that the General Assembly be called together before the time to which they stand adjourned: I have therefore thought fit, with the advice of the Council of State, to issue this my Proclamation, hereby appointing MONDAY, the death day of NOVEMBER next, for the meeting of the said General Assembly, at which time their attendance is required at the Capitol in the City of Richmond.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond aforesaid, this thirtieth day (SEAL) of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and of the Commonwealth the first.

W. C. NICHOLS.

We understand that a young gentleman of respectable connexions has been brought to this city, by the deputy marshal from the county of King William, on a charge of robbing the mail at the post office at Fredericksburg, of which he has been for some time a clerk. He is now in jail, under this accusation. What is the species and degree of evidence to be exhibited against him, we have not understood. It is said that about \$1500 have been missing, supposed to have been taken from letters of which about \$500 are supposed to have been in treasury notes. The person of the young gentleman was searched, but no discoveries made—but some bank notes were found in one of his cloves. [Rich. Comp.]

The following article is from a late London paper: "Recount on change—Those who prognosticated speedy hostilities between this country and America, will, no doubt, now maintain that their predictions have been verified, as yesterday, about 3 o'clock a sharp action took place on the English Exchange between a smart little Englishman and a lusty American captain. The quarrel originated in a discussion on politics, and the

being roused by shells. The British Consul was sent to the aid of the Englishman, and the American took immediate measures to avenge the insult. A blow followed, and a short but desperate conflict ensued; the result of which was, that in a few minutes the Englishman was disfigured by an antagonist that the most intimate friends on the Virginia walk could with difficulty recognize him."

So far as the character of the country can be affected by such a transaction, or its publication, the British character is disgraced. "A smart little Englishman, and a lusty American Captain!" Take John Bull's word for it, and one of their smallest men is able to flog the stoutest American. We wonder they forgot to exhibit some of their prowess during the late war? It is somewhat strange they did not send some of these "smart little Englishmen" into their navy—Dares, and Carden, and Whynates—and twenty other of their officers, were wounded in need of them. We suppose they kept their fighting fellows at home; they were too precious to send into such an idle service as that of fighting out "bundles of pine boards." If the truth were known, we have no doubt, that finding an American alone, half a dozen cockneys resolved to revenge themselves for their discomfiture during the late war, abused him into a quarrel, and then beat him.

Mr. Madison's politics, it is well known, we do not mean to say, but it would be degraded to compare him with his Royal Highness, the Prince Regent, either in respect to private virtue, talents or public services.

An American who should hear a foreigner abuse his President, and would not resent it, whatever be his politics, ought to be scratched as a poltroon.—Phild. true Amer.

MASSACRE IN IRELAND.

Washington, Sept. 26, 1815.

Messrs. Galois & Seaton.

The enclosed is an extract of a letter received Sept. 21, by an emigrant from Ireland lately arrived, and now in this city.—The name of the person, if published and known in Ireland, by transmission of your paper, might be injurious to him; but it is written underneath, for the information of any one who may feel an interest in verifying the facts.

On Sunday the 25th of May last, as the priest of the parish of Drumillyn, in the county of Cavan, was celebrating mass in the church, a number of Orangemen, with arms, rushed into the church, and fired upon the congregation. They killed the priest in his garments on the altar, and also killed his brother, and numbers of the congregation, besides men, women and children.—The remainder of them, that were not killed made their address to the magistrates for justice; but their reply was, to "go off for a damned set of papist scoundrels, it was the Orangemen's duty, if they murdered every man of you, for they would take the meanest Orangeman's word, sooner than they would take the respectable papist's oath."

Symptoms of Popular Discontent.

In a late London paper, there is a very interesting account of a general meeting, in the London Tavern, for the purpose of considering of means to relieve the poor, who now, in vast numbers, swarm in every part of England.—At this meeting, there were present the Royal Dukes of York, Kent, and Cambridge, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and several other noble and eminent personages.—The room was crowded to excess, and the sequel showed, that the meeting was much divided in opinion as to the real causes of the present national distress.

The Duke of York was put into the chair, and his royal Highness's speech he fairly reported, he is as deficient in speech-making as in war-making.—He was roughly interrupted in his address to the assembly, and the Duke of Kent had to interpose his more plausible address to shield his "illustrious brother" as he was pleased to style him.—The Duke of Kent read the first proposed resolution, which, in substance, stated, "That a transition from war to peace had occasioned a stagnation of trade and commerce, deeply affecting the community at large, and causing great local distress, &c."

Lord Cochrane, who, since his late persecutions, seems to be a favorite with the suffering multitude, bluntly said, "that the resolution contained a gross fallacy—it was not the transition from war to peace which occasioned the present general distress, but the enormous load of taxation laid on the people to carry on the late war, by which they were rendered unable to pay either rents or taxes.—These taxes, and the vast national debt, lie said, hung round the necks of the people like a millstone, and were the cause of the present calamities."—He then entered into a statement of the national receipts and expenditures, and showed, that many millions were deficient to support the national government.—And he boldly appealed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the truth of his statement.

These were palpable and bitter truths, and could not be controverted.—Several noblemen and gentlemen spoke, with a view to postpone all discussion of national grievances, but in vain.—A general dissatisfaction appeared in the room. One party calling Hear! Hear!—Another, Down! Down!—Off! Off!—Another set of speakers supported Lord Cochrane's statements, and added, "that nothing but the nefarious system which had been pursued for the last

twenty four years by the Ministry and their selfish adherents, had produced the present general distress, which so grievously affected the nation—and that nothing could or would satisfy the nation, but by the numerous placements, pensions, and landholdings given up at least one half of their ill-gotten gains, in order to relieve the people from the heavy burthens laid upon them."

Some voices called out "And the Church Linds"—a most unwelcome sound to the Church Dignitaries then present.

In vain did the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Duke of Kent, and other illustrious personages endeavor to allay the storm of passion and contention which pervaded every quarter of the room.—At length, the Duke of York abdicated the chair, and left the agitated assembly, amidst loud hissing, and the shouts of "Shame! Shame!—Kick a Brisk! Kick a Brisk!" In this state of noise and confusion, several resolutions were proposed and passed; and the illustrious personages having left the room, the proceedings concluded in a manner not at all agreeable to the Ministerial party.

If Lord Cochrane had made his observations in a plain and easy language, which, if any thing could, most have struck the hearts of those who are fattening on the miseries of the nation.—Here, they loudly expressed their disapprobation of a train of measures which prevent them from being able to pay either rents or taxes, and indeed have deprived them of the common means of subsistence. [Balt. Amer.]

HOARDING OF COIN.

From a late London Paper.

The quantity of silver currency now in circulation, is truly astonishing. Every retailer and banker is absolutely oppressed with it. From the Post-offices in the West, we understand, it is sent up to London in bags of 100 pounds and upwards, at a time. Our readers remember, that within a few months past, the reverse of this was the case, and silver was hoarded, and every hour, and in every place embarrassed by the want of small change. It is now evident, that the strong and general persuasion of this want, created, by hoarding, the very want it feared. In this specimen, then, of the effects of a general confidence, we have, perhaps, the right clue to part of the evil which now oppresses our agriculture and commerce.

The wife of one of the Church wardens of Monmouth, was lately thrown into a great consternation, on being informed that the silver in general circulation was mostly of a small value, and that it was not taken at the Mint in exchange for the new coin, in fear of a great loss, indeed, her husband commended to her good man a secret she had long kept, that by saving and hoarding of shillings she had accumulated to the amount of three hundred pounds. A shop-keeper and neighbor of the former, found, also, upon the like report, upwards of one hundred pounds in shillings, although both had frequently been unwilling to accommodate their customers with change, expressing, in loud terms, their wonder what had gone with all the silver, and their apprehensions that, since the gold, it would never return again. There are instances of servants also, who, unable to get gold, and fearful of keeping the Banker's notes, have got all their savings in silver. The calling in of gold and silver occasionally, is a good way to keep both moving, and but for such an expectation, these hoards would much longer have been excluded the benefit of air and light.

CHINA AND AUSTRALASIA.

From a German Paper.

Two ships in the China trade, lately arrived at Gottenburg, have brought very interesting accounts relative to Eastern Asia and its commerce. The disputes which reigned between the English factory at Macao, and the viceroy of Canton, are well known.—These have been completely adjusted by the skillful conduct of Sir George Staunton; and the Chinese are now more yielding than ever towards the English, because they stand in need of their services to protect the coasts against the pirates, whose principal nest is in the Ladrone islands, and who are become so daring, that they once had it in contemplation to attack Macao itself. These sea robbers are in intimate connexion with the insurgents in the southern provinces of the Chinese empire—they supply all their wants from these provinces, and have their their lurking-places and little ports; in fine, they keep up communication between the southern and the northern provinces, and also a spirit of insurrection has here and there shown itself. The Chinese marine is too weak and helpless to oppose them—they could alone be chastised by English ships of war; but they every year extend their systems; they increase the number of their vessels of war, build better ones, and make such considerable progress in navigation, that they threaten in no long time to become masters of those seas. The English, who had once almost monopolized the trade to China, have, for some time past, found a formidable rival in the North Americans. The latter, with their peculiarly well built ships, make the voyage both out and home, much quicker, and can thus afford to sell Chinese

produce much cheaper in the European markets. The Americans bring chiefly peltry from the north west coast of America to China, and exchange it for Chinese produce, so that they are not under the necessity of paying for every thing with specie, brought from Europe or South America. Since the restored continental and maritime peace of Europe, other nations begin again to visit China; the Dutch, the Swedes and the Danes have fitted out many Chippamen.

Another new trading power, which for some years has been in communication with China, must not here be overlooked; it is Austral Asia. The King of Owyhee (where Cook lost his life) a very enterprising man, has brought all the Sandwich Islands under his dominion; the English have there introduced manners & language & a considerable number of English and American sailors have entered his service with peculiar advantages. He purchases all some ships from the Americans, and after their model has built others at Owyhee; he is now actually employed in forming a small navy. With his merchant ships he drives a profitable trade to China, by bringing peltry from Kodiak to Jaakoa, and receiving Chinese produce in return.—By means of this intercourse, for which his insular empire is so favorably situated, as well as by the frequent visits of English ships, a wonderful change has taken place in the Sandwich Isles.

The Dutch, until the late war, which sunk their very name, were the only European nation who could carry on trade at Nangasaki, in Japan; they now again attempt to re-visit the old connexions. This, however, is attended with many difficulties, as the most recent accounts received from Japan at Macao speak of approaching disturbances. The late emperor Cobo had long circumscribed the power of the spiritual dair. The latter has endeavored by means of the numerous monks and priests to gain the people over to him, and a general insurrection in the country was feared. A subversion, however, of the existing establishments would probably produce a very favorable effect on the nation at large.

The Subscribers.

TO the Rev. B. Allen, will be so good as to call and leave the amount of their subscriptions with Wm. Brown, who is authorized to receive the same.
Charles Town, Oct. 9. [3w.]

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying them to pass an act to incorporate Charles Town.
October 9.

Take Notice.

THE subscriber intending to remove from this county to the state of Kentucky, about ten days, requests all persons having just claims against him, to come forward and receive payment, and all those indebted to him to make immediate payment.
JOSEPH HITE.
October 9.

Was Found

BY the subscriber's negro boy, on the road leading from Charlestown to Lectown, a pair of Saddle bags and a coat.—The owner may have them again, by proving property, and paying the expense of this advertisement.
T. BRECKENRIDGE.
October 9. [3 w.]

BOYD & NOBLE,

Tailors,

HAVE just commenced the above business, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Young, as a Silversmith shop, and opposite Wilkinson's Inn.—They flatter themselves that they will do work in the most fashionable, neat, and durable manner, and in the shortest notice, whereby they hope to give general satisfaction to those who may call on them.
Charles Town, Oct. 2. [3w.]

FULLING AND DYING.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL RECEIVE RAW CLOTH

AND

Full, Dye and Dress

the same, at the shortest notice, and in the nearest manner. He continues to receive wool as usual to manufacture.
JOHN DAVENPORT.
Opequan Factory, Sept. 20.

Stray Cows.

I have two COWS, which have eloped in and about the first of September; one of which was purchased by Col. Van Rutherford from Clementius Davis, near Charles Town, a brown or light black, with some white about the body, mark not recollected. The other a light brindled Heifer, three years old, marks not recollected. I will give Five Dollars to any person who will take them up, and give information to me.
P. MARMADEKE.
Shepherd's Town, Oct. 2. [3w.]

Feathers Wanted.

CASH will be paid for quantity of New Feathers. Enquire of the printer.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IX.]

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1816.

[No. 445.]

A LIST OF LETTERS

In the Post-Office Charles-Town, Va. on the 30th Sept. 1816.

A.
Hezekiah Allison, Benj. Allen, Jr. Sarah Able 2; Jeteron Athy, Jerehiah Atkinson, Christian Allison, John Alstat.

B.
John Burson, Abraham Bell, George Bryan, Eliza Brinton, John Bury, Geo. Blattenburg, Samuel Briscoe or James Fulton, Charles Brothers, John Buckmaster, Eleanor Board.

C.
Isaac Clumber, Wm. Cleveland, John Clapper, John Carlisle, Jesse Cleveland, Elizabeth Clark, John Clark, Clerk of Jefferson County 2; David Coe, Edward Christian, Wm. T. Clark, H. Carnhart.

D.
Mr. Debbat, Comfort W. Dorsey, Joseph Duckwall, Susan Dean, Lucy N. Daniel, Abraham Deone.

E.
Jeremiah Everston, David Eversole, 2; John Edie, Adam Eichelberger, Elizabeth Edmonds.

F.
Samuel Farnsworth, John Finley, Joseph Farr, Samuel W. Farmer.

G.
Adam Grubb, Rachel Games, 2; Emanuel C. F. Gibony, John Croff, Charles Gough, 2; M. Gist, Joseph Garrett.

H.
William Heald, Thomas Hammond, William Goldsberry, Henry Haines, John Hoffman, James Hott, John Hopkins, Andrew Hyatt, Godfrey Hille, Ann Harding, J. B. Hoary, Geo. Hite, D. Hoffman.

I.
John W. Irnes, 2; Seth English, Wm. Jonson.

K.
Mary Kerney, 2; James Kelly, Isaac Keyes, 2; Thomas Keyes.

L.
James Lock, John Lowden, Thomas T. Lowry, John Lock, George Lay.

M.
Wm. Mitchell, James W. McCurdy, James Melon, Joseph McCartney, John McKee, Abraham McKee, Nelly Miller, Jonathan Murphy, Wm. McClellan, Geo. K. Morrow, Rebecca McKee, John Malory, Daniel Musselman, James H. Moore, Elizabeth Murrin, S. Mendenhall, J. M. Kee.

N.
Arthur Nelson, Richard Norris, Adam Nickels.

O.
Humphrey F. Oglevie, 2; Hirome L. Opie.

R.
John Rogers, Thomas Roberts, George Runnels, Christopher Ridenhour, George H. Riley, James Coe Randolph, David Riddle.

S.
Jacob Steffy, Smith Slaughter, John Spangler, Leonard Sailer, George Slosser, Henry Shepherd, Nancy Scott, John Sealt, Robert Stennons, Patience Shirley, Mr. Shope, Lewis Swift, Thomas Smallwood, John Speaks, Ben. Sansberry, Maria Smith, Parker Smith.

T.
Margaret Tatt, Henry Turner, Thomas Tatt, David Tracy, Joseph Fawceter.

W.
Mr. Williams, John A. Washington, James Wood, 5; John Walsh, R. H. L. Washington, John Wilson, James Wallingford, Susan Wilson, Jane Wilson, Sarah Washington.

Y.
Elizabeth Young.
HUMPHREY KEYS, P. M.

SAMUEL YOUNG,
Watch and Clock Maker, Silver Smith and Jeweller.

TENDERS his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public, and informs them that he has removed his shop to the house lately in the occupancy of Mr. Aaron Chambers, where he will be happy to serve them in his line of business. He has on hand and will constantly keep a handsome assortment of Jewellery and Silver work. Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Seals, and Keys of every description, for sale.

Musical, patent lever, repeating, horizontal and plain Watches, carefully repaired, and warranted to perform.

N. B. The highest price given for old gold and silver.
Charles Town, Oct. 2. [Sw.]

FULLING AND DYING.
THE subscriber hereby informs his customers and the public, that he has his machinery in complete order for Fulling, Dyeing and Dressing cloth, at Henshaw's mill, near Bunker's Hill. He is supplied with Dyes of the first quality, and a sufficient number of hands to execute work in the best manner, with despatch. For the convenience of those living at a distance, cloth will be received at Mr. Brown's store in Charlestown, and Mr. Strider's store in Smithfield, where the cloth will be returned when dressed. Written directions must be sent with the cloth.

THOMAS CRAWFORD,
Berkeley county, Oct. 2. 6w.

TO DISTILLERS.
Humphrey Keys will receive Distillers application for Licenses.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, at Harper's Ferry, Va. on the 30th September, 1816.

A.
John Attwood, Jacob Ault.

B.
Bennett, Wager, & Co. Robert H. Breedin, Thomas Boyd, James Briscoe, Francis Beveridge, Dennis Byrno.

C.
John Cellar, Horashea Coe, William Chambers.

D.
Elizabeth Dillow, Rapheal Darnold.

E.
Ruth Easton.

G.
Alexander Grim, 2; Elizabeth Griffith, Mary Garrett, Joseph Gorney.

H.
Joseph Heath, Samuel Hinkle.

J.
Richard Jordan.

L.
David Little, William Leake.

N.
James Near, Susannah Niekum, John Near.

O.
Samuel Ogleton.

P.
Phillip Profator.

R.
Benjamin Rawlings, Nancy Roberts, Conrad Roler, Jacob Rodrick, Zachariah Riley, James Russell.

S.
John Stryder, 3; John Snyder, George Seneca, Samuel Strider, John Sparrow, William Strider.

T.
Abraham Thomas, Nathan Turk, David Taylor.

W.
Charles G. Wintersmith, Jacob Whetstone, Jacob Waltman, Jr. William White.

R. HUMPHREYS, P. M.

TO THE PUBLIC.
WARD, HOLMES, & CO.

HAVE their Woollen Cloth Manufactory, near Bruce's Mills, seven miles N. E. of Winchester, now in complete operation, where they receive WOOL to be manufactured into CLOTH. Those who may send their wool to us may depend on having it done in a masterly manner, and in due time; they also receive RAW CLOTH to be filled and dressed according to directions. They have made arrangements with Mr. Daniel Fry, of Smith-Field, to receive Raw Cloth and deliver the same. The person or persons leaving cloth must lay up in it written directions of the manner to be dressed and coloured; and they will send for the cloth so left once every two weeks, after the 15th of Sept. until the first of March 1817, and return the same when dressed to the said D. Fry's where the owners may have it on paying him for fulling and dressing the same.

The company have on hand a considerable quantity of cloths, cassinets and linseys, which they will sell low for cash.

Two or three good boys would be taken as apprentices to the above business.
Sept. 25.

NOTICE.
THE Stockholders of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Harper's Ferry, are hereby notified that a dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock paid in, is this day declared payable to them or their legal representatives, on or after Tuesday the first of November next. By order of the President and Directors.

GEO. W. HUMPHREYS, Cash.
September 23.

Estray Heifer.
Came to the subscriber's farm, near Smithfield, sometime in March 1816, a spotted heifer, with some white about the face, and has a piece cut out of the under part of the right ear—supposed to be three years old.
WILLIAM P. FLOOD.
September 25.

NOTICE
IS hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying them to grant a Charter to the Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants Bank of Jefferson County, Va. Charlestown, Sept. 25.

LAND FOR SALE,
UNDER DEEDS OF TRUST.

THE subscribers, to whom two deeds of trust have been executed by James Hiett and Mary his wife, to secure the payment of money therein mentioned, to Sebastian Eaty, will sell, at public sale, for ready money, on the premises, on Friday the 18th of October next, a tract of land, containing one hundred acres, lying in Jefferson county, Va. adjoining the lands of Thomas Griggs, Richard Hardesty and others. The subscribers will convey to the purchaser such title as has been conveyed to them.

SETH SMITH, } Trustees.
JAMES CLARK, }
September 18.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 9th instant, a Negro Man by the name of

BILL,
formerly the property of James Williams where said Bill, has a mother living—she is about 21 or 25 years of age, about six feet high, large eyes and lips, face inclined to be sharp; he is in the habit of wearing his hair platted before—his clothing a tow linen shirt and trousers, and roundabout of dark home made filled cloth; he has other clothing, and will probably change. I will give the above reward for apprehending said fellow, and delivering him to me at the Rocks, or securing him in any jail.

JOHN H. LEWIS.
The Rocks, September 11.

NOTICE
IS hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying them to pass an act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from Harper's Ferry to Winchester in Frederick county.

FOR SALE,
A TRACT OF LAND,
about half a mile from Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, containing by a late survey 309 acres, of which 137 are in timber. It is of excellent quality. For particulars apply to Mr. John Yates, near the premises, or to the subscriber, in Winchester, Virginia.

R. O. GRAYSON.
September 18.

Regimental Orders.
THE first battalion commanded by Major Benjamin Davenport will parade at Shepherdstown on Saturday the 14th of October, at 11 o'clock.

The second battalion commanded by Major James Hite will parade at Charlestown on Saturday 26th of October at 11 o'clock—commandants of Battalions will order commandants of companies attached to their respective commands accordingly.

VAN RUTHERFORD, Lieut. Col.
Commandt. 5th Regt. V. M.
Sept. 18.

Dissolution of Partnership.
The partnership of Gibboney and Lindsey, was dissolved on the 9th instant, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to Emanuel C. F. Gibboney, who is authorized to receive the same.

Emanuel C. F. Gibboney,
James Lindsey.

WEAVING BUSINESS.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he intends carrying on the different branches of weaving at his house, at the west end of the main street, Charlestown, viz. Counterpanes, Coverlets, and Diapers in all their different figures, also plain weaving. All those who may please to favor him with their custom, may calculate on having it done in the best manner, and at the shortest notice.

JOHN WIMMER.
September 4.

CHEAP GOODS FOR CASH.
JOHN CARLILE & CO.
HAVE ON HAND
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS,
That will be sold off very low. They invite all those who wish to purchase for Cash, to call and see their assortment, consisting of the following articles:

Cloths, cassimeres and superfine flannels Velvets, thicksets and Bennett's cords Stockingnets and cassinets Leno and Jacenet muslins 4-4 and 6-4 cambric muslins Calicoes assorted & curtain calicoes Silks well assorted Coloured cambricks Silk and cotton handkerchiefs Silk, kid, beaver and buckskin gloves Marseilles, moleskin & swansdown vesting Shirting linen and cotton Black, white and pink-crapes Bonnets—Black, white, mixed and lead coloured hose Fur and wool hats Coarse and fine shoes, with a great variety of other goods, all of which will be sold off on the most accommodating terms to purchasers.

Near the Market House,
Charlestown, Sept. 11.

Wool Carding Machine.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his former customers and the public generally, that his WOOL CARDING MACHINES at Mr. Beeler's Tulling Mill, will be removed to Mr. Daniel Kable's Mill, formerly owned by John Lyons, on Ballsblain, and will be in operation about the 25th of this month. The above machines will be managed by an experienced hand, and every attention paid to render general satisfaction. They are supplied with cards of the first quality, and will, with the attention which they will have, insure as good work to customers as any other machines in this or the adjoining counties. It will be necessary for wool sent to the above machines to be well prepared, as it will be an advantage to the carding. The price for carding wool into rolls eight cents per pound.

JAMES WALKER,
Avon Mills, May 22.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL
Flour on Commission,
at two per cent. and remit the money to the consignee agreeably to his instructions. The Farmers, Merchants and Millers in the country will find it to their interest to employ some person here to sell for them, who is acquainted with the purchasers, and the banks and bank paper now in circulation. He can at all times sell for good chattered paper of the District, or unchattered, if instructed so to do.

HE HAS ON HAND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Genuine Medicines and Drugs,
of a very superior quality, which he will sell on the lowest prices possible.

W. WEDDERBURN
Fairfax Street, Alexandria,
September 12.

Turnpike Road.
Notice is hereby given,
THAT in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of Virginia, passed at their last session, entitled "An Act incorporating a company to establish a Turnpike Road from Shepherd's Town to Winchester," Books will be opened at the following time, and places, under the direction of the following commissioners, for the stock in said road, to wit:—On Thursday the 10th day of Oct. next, at James' Tavern, Shepherd's Town, under the direction of John Baker, Abraham Shepherd, Daniel Bedinger, Henry Line, John Line, John Wingerd, John T. Cooks, James Kerney, Walter B. Schuyler, James Brown, Presley Marmaduke, John Unseld, and Thomas S. Bennett.

At Monday's Tavern, Smithfield, on the same day, under the direction of William P. Flood, Sebastian Eaty, Daniel Fry, Moses Smith, and Seth Smith.

At McGuire's Tavern, Winchester, on the same day, under the direction of Archibald Magill, Jared Williams, Daniel Lee, Alfred H. Powell, Robert White, jun. Edward McGuire, Charles Magill, Lewis Hoff, Daniel Gold, Isaac Baker, and John Mackey.

And at Graham's Tavern, Martinsburgh, on the same day, under the direction of Elisha Boyd, A. Waggner, Jas. Stephenson, Joel Ward, R. L. Head, and David Miller.—That said books will be continued open at said several places for three days successively. The shares are Fifty Dollars each, and Two Dollars on each share are to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the residue at such times and in such manner, as the President and Directors of said company, hereafter to be chosen, may require.

When the importance of this road, to the several places mentioned, and the sections of country adjacent thereto, is taken into consideration, it is presumed that the subscriptions will be liberal.

It may not be amiss to inform the public, that the Boonsborough Turnpike Road, which is to run from that place to the Potomac, opposite Shepherd's Town, and which connects at the former place with the Turnpike Road leading to Baltimore, is progressing rapidly to a completion; two miles of which being completed or nearly so, and two miles more have been contracted for, and the whole distance being not more than nine miles. It is also confidently expected, that if individuals will do their duty, that the Turnpike Road from Shepherd's Town to Winchester, from its direction through the centre of the valley, will be one of those roads which the Legislature will patronize, and aid, from the und for Internal Improvement.

JOHN LAKER,
and other Commissioners.
Shepherd's Town, Sept. 5.

SAVE YOUR RAGS.
THE highest price will be given for clean linen and cotton Rags, at this office.

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 (but at the option of the Editor) until arrearages are paid.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements sent to the office without having the number of times for which they are to be inserted, designated, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

We have just been informed, that Mr. Dallas will leave this city on Tuesday the 1st of October next, and that he does not return as Secretary of the Treasury. It is stated to be his intention to resume the practice of his profession in the Courts of Pennsylvania, and in the Supreme Court of the United States.

During the period of this gentleman's administration of the finances, the plans of the Department, with slight variations, have received the deliberate sanction of Congress, and have been stamped with the general approbation of the nation. He may, therefore, contemplate, with an honorable pride, his official participation in the establishment.

Of a system of internal revenue, advantageous in peace, and indispensable in war.

Of a tariff of duties on imports, founded upon principles equally favorable to commerce, agriculture and manufactures;

Of a national institution, operating to relieve the community from the evils of a depreciated paper money, and to restore to the government its constitutional power over the coin and currency of the nation;

Of a fund competent to the extinguishment of the national debt, in the short period of twelve years.

In the details of the Treasury Department (which have been rendered, beyond all comparison, more intricate and perplexing, by the necessities of the war, the inadequacy of the revenue during the war, the depression of public credit, and the failure of the national currency) laborious and systematic perseverance has led to the most beneficial results. Availing himself of the auspicious influence of peace upon the public credit and resources, the Secretary, at the moment of surrendering his official trust, appears to have realized the most sanguine anticipations.

Thus, 1. The embarrassments of the Treasury, owing to the disordered state of the currency, have been so relieved, without the aid or co-operation of the State Banks, that the public engagements can be paid in the local currency, wherever they become due, except in the Eastern States; and, even there, the measures now operating are calculated to restore the capacity to pay in the local currency, before the expiration of the present year.

2. The floating debt, consisting of temporary loans obtained by the Treasury, since the commencement of the late war, has been paid.

3. The floating debt, consisting of Treasury notes of all the denominations which have been issued, has been redeemed from the sum of 26,134,794 dollars, the aggregate of the issues, to an estimated outstanding amount, not exceeding 5,000,000 dollars, which cannot fail to be discharged before the expiration of the present year.

4. The amount of the funded debt has, on the one hand, been augmented by the operation of funding Treasury Notes; and on the other hand, it has been reduced by the quarterly reimbursements of the principal of the old stock, as well as by purchases. The aggregate amount of the public debt, funded and floating was stated, on the 12th of February, 1816, to be the sum of 125,630,692 93

But, on the 1st of January, 1817, (the floating debt being extinguished, and additional reimbursements of the principal of the old stock being effected) the whole amount of the public debt will, probably, not exceed the sum of 109,748,372 11

Making a general reduction, between the 12th of February, 1816, and the 1st of January, 1817, of public debt bearing interest, amounting to the sum of 13,882,420 82

5. The whole amount of the liquidated and ascertained arrearages of the war expenditures, has been paid; and ample provision exists to discharge all the unliquidated claims, for supplies and services, to the extent of the highest estimates hitherto formed.

6. The whole amount of the demands upon the Treasury, for the principal and interest of the public debt, payable abroad as well as at home, and the whole amount of the demand to satisfy the debts contracted in Europe, on account of the war, are the subjects of an ample provision.

7. The annual surplus of the existing revenue, besides furnishing ample means for public improvements, will enable Congress to enrich the sinking fund, so as to insure the extinguishment of the whole of the public debt, in a period not exceeding twelve years.

8. The public credit stands high, both in Europe and America. The apparent depression of the public stock and of treasury notes, in some of the American markets, is to be entirely ascribed to local causes, which are rapidly passing away. The revival of a metallic currency is alone wanting to give to the public stock, in the European markets, a value beyond that of any other government.

In illustration of the preceding general results, it will be a gratification to the public, to receive the following sketches, taken from the records of the Treasury Department.— They afford the best answer to all the lamentations which deplore the ruin of the country, and to all the calumnies which assail the reputation of the government.

1. Sketch of the appropriations and payments for 1816.

1st. The demands on the Treasury by Acts of appropriation for the year 1816, amount to 32,475,503 93

For the Civil Department, Foreign Intercourse & miscellaneous expenses 3,540,770 18

For the Military Department, current expenditure 7,794,250 75

8,935,573

For the Naval Establishment, 4,204,911

For the Public Debt (exclusive of the balance of the appropriations of the preceding year) 8,000,000

22. The payments made at the Treasury on account of the above appropriations to the 1st of August, 1816, amounted to the sum of 26,532,174 89

For the Civil Department, &c. 1,829,013 02

For the Military Department, current expenditure 4,235,236 75

Arrearages 8,935,372

13,170,608 75

For the Naval Department 1,977,788 50

Public Debt (adding to the appropriation of 1816, a part of the balance of the appropriation of 1815) 9,354,762 62

26,332,174 89

Making an unexpended balance of the annual appropriation on the 1st of August, 1816, of 6,143,129 04

This balance, however, is to be credited for the sum taken from the surplus of the appropriation of 1816, for the sinking fund (1,354,762 62) and the whole is ready to be paid, upon demand, at the Treasury.

11. Sketch of the actual receipts at the Treasury for 1816.

1st. The cash balance in the Treasury (excluding, of course, the item of treasury notes) on the 1st of January, 1816, was 6,298,652 26

2d. The receipts at the Treasury from the customs, during

and the first 7 months of 1816 (from the 1st January to the 1st August) without any allowance for debentures on drawback, which may be estimated at 1,829,543 33 amounted to 21,354,743 74

3d. The direct tax, including the assumed quotas of New-York, Ohio, South-Carolina & Georgia, for the direct tax of 1816, has produced the sum of 3,713,963 68

4th. The internal duties have produced the sum of 3,864,000

5th. Postage and incidental receipts, 127,023 38

6th. Sales of public lands (excluding the sum of 211,440 50 received in the Mississippi territory, and payable to Georgia) 676,710 10

Amount of receipts in revenue, from the 1st January to 1st August, 1816, 36,035,995 46

7. To which add the receipts from loans, by funding treasury notes, and from the issues of treasury notes about 9,790,825 21

The estimated gross amount of receipts at the Treasury, from the 1st January to the 1st August, 1816, being 45,825,820 67

8. But it is estimated that from the 1st of August to the 31st of December, 1816, the amount of receipts into the Treasury will be about 19,876,710 40

Making the gross annual receipts at the Treasury, for the year 1816, about the sum 65,702,531 07

III. Sketch of the probable receipts at the Treasury, compared with the probable expenditures of 1816.

1st. The gross annual receipt at the Treasury for the year 1816, as stated in the preceding sketch, is estimated at the sum of 65,702,531 07

2d. The amt. of the appropriations for the year 1816, is the sum of 32,475,503 93

3d. But it is computed that the demands from the Treasury for 1816, will exceed the amount of the annual appropriation (the excess to be provided for by law) by the sum of 6,270,393 29

4th. And charging the whole of the unsatisfied appropriations of 1815, upon the funds accumulated in the Treasury in 1816, the amt. may be estimated at 7,972,277 86

46,717,977 8

Making the probable surplus of receipts beyond the probable demands on the Treasury for 1816, the sum of 18,984,653 9

5th. But deducting from this surplus the amount created for the loans and Treasury Notes, 9,790,821 81

The ultimate surplus of probable receipts for 1816, subject to the disposal of Congress, may be stated at the sum of 9,193,831 86

The ultimate surplus of probable receipts, beyond the probable demands upon the Treasury for the year 1816, subject to the disposal of Congress, may be stated at the sum of 9,133,831 88

In this sketch, it is to be noted, that there is no discrimination as to the time, when the revenue accrued, and when it became payable; nor as to the system from which the revenue was derived, whether upon the war, or the peace establishment; the main object being to show the probable receipts at the Treasury, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1816, as well as the probable expenditure during the same period.

IV. Sketch of the product of the Customs from March 1815, to July 1816, both months inclusive.

FIRST.

1st. The aggregate of the duties received at the Custom-houses of the United States, during the above specified period, may be estimated at the sum of 28,271,143 50

2d. The aggregate of the Duties payable during the same period, may be estimated at the sum of 2,624,421 66

Leaving the product of the customs from March 1815, to July 1816, both months inclusive, subject only to the expenses of collection, at the sum of 25,646,721 84

SECOND.

1st. The aggregate of the duties received at the Custom-houses of the United States, from March to December, 1815, both months inclusive, amounted to the sum of 6,916,399 76