

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1819.

[No. 566.]

(Continued from the first page.)

The full par value of the stock, with the proceeds of which they paid their instalments, including the funded part as well as the specie part. The injustice of this proceeding towards those who had really paid their instalments according to their engagements, and who received no more benefit from those payments than those stockholders who substituted their stock in place of specie and funded debt, is most obvious. The stock that had really never been paid for, but which remained pledged for the very credit given, was entitled to draw, and did draw, as much dividend as that which had been fairly and punctually paid.

The root and source of all these instances of mismanagement, was the illegal and reprehensible division of stock. By the first fundamental article of the charter, no person, partnership, or body politic, shall be entitled to more than thirty votes; and yet, in violation of this provision, it will appear, from the examination of Thomas Leiper, George Williams, Dennis A. Smith, and James W. McCulloch, it was a common and general practice, well known to the judges of the election and to the directors, to divide shares into small parcels, varying from one to twenty shares to a name, held in the names of persons who had no interest in them, and to vote upon the shares thus held, as attorneys for the pretended proprietors. By some of the witnesses it is avowed that the object was to influence the election. Mr. Leiper, one of the judges of the first election, states that he did so himself. The effect was, that Baltimore, which had about 1-12th of the shares owned by individuals, gave more than 1-4th of all the votes that could be given.

In that place there were 1172 shares taken in 1172 names, by George Williams, as attorney, the whole of which, on examination, he owned. At Philadelphia, nearly one third of the shares was owned, and the votes given at that place were about two ninths of the whole authorized. For a more particular knowledge of these divisions of shares, the committee refer to the statement herewith submitted, marked XLVIII. They are not aware that any remarks which could be made by them could present the subject in a stronger light than the above statement of facts. The same persons who thus held the power of appointing directors, are found to have the greatest loans on stock. It is alleged that they have now consolidated the shares, but when occasion shall require their division, former practice will facilitate the operation. In the opinion of the committee it is the greatest evil in the whole system, and is the origin of all others. So long as the large stockholders can control the choice of directors, so long can they hold and acquire immense amounts of stock, by the proceeds of notes discounted on their shares, and so long as they can obtain such discounts, they can control the election of directors.

The system places the property of the other stockholders, and of the government, in the hands of the bank, and of individuals, and in a measure, that of the nation, at the mercy of a few large stockholders, who, without having really contributed to the wealth or value of the institution, have the control of its concerns. It requires a corrective, and the committee are of opinion, that it is in the power of Congress to pass a supplementary law, not contrary to, but in support of the provisions of the charter, and to give it the true and real effect originally contemplated. And they have instructed their chairman to ask leave to report a bill prepared for that purpose.

The committee deem it their duty also to submit to the house a resolution marked LXVIII authorizing a discount of a note of \$20,000, at 60 days, and directing that it should be paid by a post note drawn at 60 days after date. It is stated by the cashier in his examination that that post note was made payable in Philadelphia. They find a resolution of the 30th of Jan. 1817, XLIX, expressly authorizing the office in Baltimore to grant discounts to the amount of 100,000 dollars, to be paid in post notes at 60 days after date. There is no doubt entertained that this was done in Baltimore from the substance asking permission to do more, although, from the manner in which the books of that office are kept, it would be difficult to ascertain the fact. The only circumstance which throws any doubt upon the transaction being deemed usurious, is that instead of exacting more than lawful interest, the bank has charged and received interest on money that it never loaned. Not being a draft on another office, it cannot be considered as an exchange operation. As the parties have a remedy in the courts of justice, for any injury they may have sustained, the committee do not deem it necessary to recommend any provision on the subject.

Under the resolutions authorizing discounts on pledged stock, a form of pledge was adopted, marked XLIII. A, and under the resolution of 25th July another form was adopted, XXXII both of which were used by those obtaining loans. Although the latter form is in the shape of a mortgage or hypothecation, yet the equitable interest in the stock was in the bank. It might be questioned whether the stockholder could vote upon his shares which had been actually transferred to the cashier in that form. It does not appear that any objections have been made to such votes, but that they have been received without scruple. It will be found difficult to reconcile with the 9th fundamental article of the charter a resolution of the 24th June 1817, by which the board resolved to purchase \$2,000,000 of the public debt, as the agent of the commissioners of the sinking fund, and to deliver it to them

at par. That resolution, with the letter of the president of the bank, announcing its purchase, and a statement of its cost, are submitted, marked L. a. b. c. From these it will appear that the bank had sold 2,000,000 dollars of its debt, in England, with which to purchase specie. The secretary of the Treasury claimed the right to redeem it, under the provisions of the charter; and after some negotiation, compromise was effected by the bank undertaking to purchase two other millions in lieu of that sold, and to deliver it at par. The idea of its purchasing, as the agent of the commissioners of the sinking fund, is exploded, when it is discovered that the stock cost it \$2,051,245 26, which it was bound to deliver at par, by which a loss was produced of \$5,261 26. It would be a novel idea, that a mere agent was to do the business of his principal solely at the expense of the agent. And it is obvious, from the whole transaction, that the purchase was made on account, and for the benefit of the bank, to enable it to maintain its faith with the purchasers of the debt sold in England. The apology for the bank is, that it was done under the sanction of a high officer of the government, and although the committee feel bound to say that it was a violation of the article before quoted, yet under all the circumstances, considering that it was done in good faith, they do not themselves think it such a violation as requires the interposition of Congress.

On the subject of the facilities furnished by the bank to the government, in the transmission and collection of the public revenue, and its fulfilment of its engagement in discharging the duties of commissioners of loans, and agents for military pensions, the accompanying letter of the Secretary of the Treasury marked LI. shows its conduct has been satisfactory.

There appears to have been some contentions between the parent board and some of its officers, but the committee have not deemed them sufficiently connected with any practical objects of enquiry, to justify their going into the merits of these controversies, which would be a work of much time and labour, and would not repay the trouble. And it would be unjust to make any statement, without making it in detail.

In order to give the house full information of the state of the bank since its institution, a statement exhibiting its condition at different periods, marked XLIII, and various tables and statements, compiled by the committee, or by them verified, are submitted, among them will be found statements of notes issued payable at each office, and of notes returned to the offices respectively; reports of the committee of directors previous to each dividend; a complete list of the stockholders of the bank, No. 1. exhibiting the names of those who were such at the first dividend, with their places of residence, and the number of shares held by them respectively, at that time, and at each subsequent dividend. No. 2, exhibiting the names of those who became stockholders after the 1st dividend. No. 3 exhibiting those who became stockholders after the 2d dividend, with a list of those who held shares as attorneys for others. The letters and miscellaneous documents, not specially referred to in the preceding part of this report, but elucidating the facts stated, will also be found. Statements, obtained from the offices at Richmond, and this city, are also submitted, which will show that the affairs of those offices have generally been conducted with prudence and ability, and that every effort was made by them to execute the directions of the parent board in a manner the least inconvenient to their customers.

In considering the question whether the charter of the bank has been violated or not, the committee have thought the expressions used, mean whether in any instance the provisions of the charter have not been complied with? There may be many violations of a charter, which could not be considered, by a court of law, as producing a forfeiture. The principle on that subject the committee believe to be this; that the usurpation of powers not granted, of misusing and of non-use of those granted, which defeat the very objects of the institution, as expressed in the charter itself, would produce a forfeiture; and that all other instances of abuse of the powers granted, or of usurpation of powers, must be punished and restrained either by the ordinary process of mandamus & quo warranto or by other means than a dissolution of the corporation. The committee think they are required by the resolution to report all instances of a violation of the provisions of the charter, which have come to their knowledge; but they do not consider themselves called upon to state which of them would in their opinion produce a forfeiture or any other legal consequences; and one inducement to this construction of the resolution arises from the consideration, that if they were to confine themselves only to those violations which would produce a forfeiture, and should give a mistaken or incorrect opinion, that the charter had not been violated, so as to produce a forfeiture, the house might, under a strict construction of the act, be precluded from expressing any other opinion, and from directing the proceedings contemplated by it; whereas, by reporting all instances of violation that have occurred, without reference to their technical character, the house is left free to pursue any course it may judge proper. In speaking, therefore, of violations of the provisions of the charter, the committee wish to be understood as not expressing any opinion whether such violations would cause a forfeiture or not. They present the facts, and the house will determine whether, under those facts, it be or be not expedient to direct

the issuing a seire facias to ascertain whether the violations are such as to cause a dissolution of the corporation.

The committee then are of the opinion, that the provisions of the charter of the Bank of the United States have been violated in the following instances. I. In purchasing two millions of public debt, in order to substitute for two other millions of similar debt, which it had contracted to sell, or had sold in Europe, and which the Secretary of the Treasury claimed the right of redeeming. The facts on this subject, and the views of the transaction entertained by the committee have been already given.

II. In not requiring the fulfilment of the engagement made by the stockholders of the bank, to pay the 2d and 3d instalments on the stock, in coin and funded debt. The facts on this point are fully before the house, and they establish, beyond all doubt, 1st, that the Directors of the Bank agreed to receive and did receive what they deemed an equivalent for coin, in checks upon, and the notes of the Bank and other Banks supposed to pay specie. This substitution of any equivalent whatever, for the specific things required by the charter, was in itself a departure from its provisions; but, 2d, the notes and checks thus received were not, in all cases, equivalent to coin, because there was not specie to meet them in the bank; 3d, that notes of individuals, were discounted and taken in lieu of the coin part of the 2d instalment, by virtue of a resolution for that purpose, passed before that instalment had come due; 4th, that the notes of individuals were taken in many instances, and to large amounts in lieu of the whole of the 2d and 3d instalments, which notes are yet unpaid.

III. In paying dividends to stockholders who had not completed their instalments, the provisions of the charter in that respect were violated. IV. By the judges of the first and second election allowing many persons to give more than thirty votes each, under the pretence of their being attorneys for persons in whose names shares then stood, when those judges, the directors, and officers of the bank, perfectly well knew that those shares really belonged to the persons offering to vote upon them as attorneys. The facts in respect of this violation are in possession of the house, and establish it beyond the reach of doubt.

The committee are of opinion that no other instance of a violation of the charter has been established. In closing this report of a most laborious investigation, the committee observe, that whatever difference of opinion can exist among them as to the results and inferences to be drawn from the facts stated; they unanimously concur in giving to the preceding statements of facts and abstracts of documents, their sanction. They have not recommended the adoption of any measures to correct the many evils and mischiefs they have depicted, excepting that of the bill before mentioned, because, by the provisions of the charter, the Secretary of the Treasury has full power to apply a prompt and adequate remedy, whenever the situation of the bank shall require it. And if, after the stockholders have become acquainted with the mismanagement of the institution, they shall adopt no means to prevent its continuance, or the directors themselves shall persist in a course of conduct requiring correction, the committee cannot entertain a doubt that the salutary power lodged in the Treasury Department will be exerted, as occasion may require, and with reference to the best interest of the United States.

It is due to the officers of the Bank at Philadelphia, to state, that every facility in their power was rendered in explaining the books, and assisting the researches of the committee.

JOHN BUCKMASTER, Do. 30.

## HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale, three Lots, in and adjoining Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va. one lying on the main street, and adjoining the Clerk's Office—the other Lot containing two acres of ground under good fence and well set in clover—the other lot contains one acre and a quarter of land, well fenced and set in clover, and a good Log Building on the same.

I AM ALSO, authorised as agent for Z. Buckmaster, to sell two Brick Buildings in Charlestown, one a large and commodious dwelling house, together with smoke house, stable &c. and an excellent garden, also, a back lot attached to it, containing a half acre of ground, now in the occupancy of Major Hickman; the other is somewhat smaller, but very convenient, situated on the main street and opposite Mr. Fulton's Hotel, now occupied by John McFarlane, Esq. It is deemed unnecessary to say any thing more concerning this property as any person wishing to purchase can see either of the lots, and know the terms, (which will be made easy) by applying to the subscriber near Charlestown.

JOHN BUCKMASTER, Do. 30.

## NOTICE.

HAVING rented Dr. Straith's mill for another year, I shall in a few days have a new machine ready to grind corn with the cob, and to break and grind plaster, on as good terms as at any mill in the neighborhood. I have also rented the Smithfield Saw-Mill, and employed a sober steady partner, who with my occasional assistance, will, I trust, give satisfaction to all concerned.

GEO. EVANS, Jan. 20th 1819.

## PUBLIC SALE.

ON Monday the 8th February next, I will offer for sale all my Household & Kitchen Furniture, also two Elegant Horses, on a credit of six months—the purchaser giving bond and security.

ROBERT FULTON, Charlestown, Jan. 13.

## FOR RENT,

For one or two years, and the rent will be taken in improvements in buildings, as will be described by the proprietor, and terms made known by her, on application for that purpose.

Handsome White House in Smithfield, where a large May-pole stands at the door—The House is well finished inside, painted, plastered, white washed, &c. with four good lodging rooms, two convenient Cupboards, and two elegant best drawing fire places perfectly clear of smoke, a large elegant lot for a Garden, &c. Immediate possession will be given.

LUCY HARRISS, Smithfield, January 14, 1819.

## SWEDISH IRON.

The subscribers have just received an additional supply of Swedish Iron, of the following description, viz. Tire Iron from half an inch to one inch, Thin ditto for Horse Shoes and other purposes.

ALSO, Hoop Iron, Cast Steel, Crowley do. Blister, do. Wrought and Cut Nails of all sizes.

JOHN MARSHALL, & Co. Nov. 25.

## CHEWING TOBACCO,

Of a very superior quality, for sale by HUMPHREYS & KEYS, near the market-house.

## CONWAY SLOAN

HAS just received the following articles, in addition to his former supply of medicines, viz.

SODIAC POWDERS, For making soda water in the highest state of perfection: By means of these powders, a glass of soda water may be formed at pleasure, equally grateful, salutary and refreshing with what is drunk at the machine, and from their extreme portableness, and not sustaining the least injury in keeping (provided they are kept dry) they will be found a desirable substitute for that salutary luxury.

Pure Lemon Acid, for Punch, Lemonade, Sauces, Jellies and every purpose in Cookery.

Lee's sovereign ointment for the Itch, which cures by one application without mercury. Lee's Essence of Mustard. Ditto Extract of Mustard Pills. Sing's warranted patent Itch Ointment. Fine Tooth Powder for cleansing, beautifying and preserving the Teeth. Superior Stomachic Bitters, in large and small bottles to suit Tavern keepers and others.

Best scented Pomatum—Tamarinds Rose Water—Fresh Mace Cloves—Nutmegs Gum Galbanum—Cascarilla Bark Dragon's Blood—Spring Lancet Blades A fresh supply of Cologne Water Race Ginger—Powdered ditto Rosin—Waters—Dutch Sealing Wax Ink Sand—Spanish Whiting Fig Blue—Red & White Chalk Rotten Stone—Blue Vitrol Aleppo Galls

A complete Assortment of Fresh Confectionary, Which consists in part of the following articles.

Sugared Almonds—Burnt ditto Sugared Coriander—ditto Anised Ditto Caraway seed—ditto Cinnamon Ditto Shells—Barley Sugar Lemon Candy Rose ditto—Hoarhound ditto Rock Ditto—Penny Dice Cinnamon Stick—Mint ditto Love Letters—Ginger Nuts—Mint Drops Rasp Berries—Radishes, &c. &c.

For the convenience of those who may require medicine on Sundays, he will attend at the shop until 11 o'clock on those days. December 30.

Spinning Cotton & Mackarel, JUST RECEIVED, And for sale by the subscribers, near the Market House, prime Spinning Cotton, and first quality Mackarel.

Humphreys & Keys, Charlestown, January 13.

## NOTICE.

I expect to continue the IRON BUSINESS in this place, and in future will sell for cash only. P. DAUGHTERY, Charlestown, Jan. 1, 1819.

## TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the commencement, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the Editor, until arrears are paid. Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion. 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 on business, must be post paid.

## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, January 25.

Mr. Lowndes, from the select committee appointed on the 27th of Nov. last to enquire whether it be expedient to make any amendment in the laws which regulate the coins of the United States and foreign coins; and also to enquire into the expediency of fixing a standard of weights and measures, made a detailed report upon the latter subject; which was read & ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. T. M. Nelson, from the same committee to whom was referred the engrossed bill "regulating the payments to invalid pensioners;" reported it with an amendment, (changing the mode of authenticating claims for pensions which, after an unsuccessful motion by Mr. Hugh Nelson to lay the bill and amendment on the table) was agreed to, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

### SEMINOLE WAR.

The House then proceeded to the order of the day, and again took up, in committee of the whole, Mr. Pleasant's in the chair, the report of the military committee, &c. on the subject of the Seminole war: when Mr. Storrs of New York, concluded the speech which he yesterday commenced, in support of the report and resolutions of censure.

Mr. P. P. Barbour, of Virginia, next took the floor, and addressed the committee more than an hour, against the adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. Strover, of North Carolina, followed, at the same length, on the same side of the question.

Mr. Mercer, (after an unsuccessful motion for the committee to rise) proceeded to unfold his views in support of the resolutions; and had spoken a short time, when a motion for the committee to rise being made.

The committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again. Mr. Mercer, then, agreeably to an intimation which he had given in committee of the whole, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretaries of War and the Navy be directed to lay before this House a copy of the military orders, in virtue of which the Negro Fort, within the territory of East Florida, was destroyed in the month of July, 1816, together with the correspondence of Colonel Clinch and Com. Patterson in relation to that event.

On suggestion of Mr. Strother, the following was received by the mover as a part of the resolution: And any other information, which may be in their power, in relation to the movement of the Indians in the Seminole country.

Some conversation took place on this resolution, in which Mr. Mercer stated his object to be to show, by the papers called for, &c. that the United States were the aggressors in the war which ensued with the Seminoles Indians.

On putting the question on Mr. Mercer's resolution, it was discovered that there was not a quorum of the members present; and The House adjourned.

Tuesday, January 26.

Mr. Smith, of Md. from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1819; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Lowndes, from the select committee appointed on the 27th of Nov. last, to enquire whether it be expedient to make any amendment in the laws which regulate the coins of the United States and foreign coins, made a detailed report thereon, accompanied by a bill—supplementary to the act for establishing a Mint.

Sec. 1. provides, That the treasurer of the mint shall be, and he is hereby directed to retain fourteen grains and 85-100th of a grain of pure silver from every amount of 371 grains & 25-100th of a grain of such silver deposited for coinage at the mint, after the passage of this act, so as to make the dollar of the United States contain 356 grains, 40 100th of a grain of pure silver, and 399 grains, 88-100th standard silver, and smaller coins proportional quantities of such silver,

and the sum so retained shall be accounted for by the said treasurer with the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 2. provides, That the gold bullion deposited for coinage at the mint after the passage of this act shall be coined as is now provided by law, into eagles, half eagles, and quarter eagles. But the eagle, half eagles, and 237 95 100 grains of pure gold, and 250 61-100 grains of standard gold, and the smaller coins proportional quantities of such gold respectively. And the person or persons by whom the said gold bullion shall have been deposited shall receive in lieu thereof gold coins containing an equal quantity of pure gold with that contained in the bullion.—Provided always, that when gold or silver bullion shall be deposited for coinage at the mint, which bullion shall be below the standard of the United States, a sum equivalent to the expense of refining the same shall be charged on the minter provided by the act respecting the mint, passed on the 24th of April, 1800.

Sec. 3. provides, That the parts of Spanish dollars, and coins less than half dollars, issued from the mint of the U. S. shall not be deemed to be a legal tender to an amount exceeding five dollars on any one debt.

Mr. Lowndes, also reported a bill continuing the currency, for a limited time, of the crowns and five franc pieces of France; which bills were severally twice read and committed.

Mr. Bassett addressed the chair, and said, that he rose to perform a pleasing task, because it was connected with humanity. It was to give praise and honour where praise and honour were due. It was (continued Mr. B.) said last night, from that chair, that sensible objects most forcibly attracted us. My heart responds to its truth. Most sensibly did I feel, on beholding in that chair a man whose life has been devoted to the amelioration of the state of man; one who, without any aid save that of a common tongue, has passed the vast Atlantic, to make known the hidden powers and blessings of his knowledge. Thousands, said Mr. B. are now enjoying the happy fruits of his exertions and millions to come will reap their profits, and drink again of the never failing spring. I should do injustice to the feelings of the house, to dwell on this subject. Mr. B. then submitted the following resolution, which was read and agreed to:

Resolved, that Joseph Lancaster, the friend of learning and of man, be admitted to a seat within the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The engrossed bill regulating the payment to invalid pensioners; the engrossed bill for the relief of Robert McCalle and Matthew H. Jovett; and the engrossed bill for the relief of Phoebe Stuart, were severally passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The bill for the relief of Hannah Ring and Luther Frink was ordered to a third reading, and the bill for the relief of Lewis Joseph Beaulieu, was taken up and ordered to lie on the table.

Resolved, That it is expedient to establish a military academy on the western waters, on the principal of the academy at West Point.

Resolved, That it is expedient to establish a school of practice for the artillery, in the vicinity of the City of Washington.

The House resumed, in committee of the whole, Mr. Bassett in the chair, the consideration of the report of the military committee, &c. on the transaction of the Seminole war.

Mr. Hopkinson addressed the committee about two hours and a half, in a speech of qualified approbation of the conduct of Gen. Jackson.

Mr. Anderson of Ky. occupied the remainder of the sitting in defence of Gen. Jackson, and opposition to the report, &c. but had not finished his speech, when, he having given way for that purpose.

The committee rose, reported progress; and the house adjourned.

Saturday, January 30.

Amongst the petitions this morning presented was one by Mr. Smith, of Md. from James Wilkinson late a major general in the service of the United States, praying to be indemnified against the effects of a judgment

and had proceeded about an hour, when the committee rose (he giving way for a motion to that effect) obtained leave to sit again; and

The House adjourned.

Thursday, January 28.

Among a number of petitions this day presented, was

A petition by Mr. Irving, from the chamber of commerce of New York, praying for the establishment of a uniform system of bankruptcy, throughout the U. States.

Mr. Herbert from the committee to whom was referred the code of jurisprudence for the District of Columbia, prepared and transmitted to Congress by Wm. Cranch, Chief Justice of the District of Columbia, made a report thereon, concluding with a resolution to refer the said code to the Judges of the Circuit court, and the Attorney of the said District, with a request to examine the same, and report to Congress at their next session such amendments thereto as to them may seem necessary; which resolution was agreed to by the house.

Mr. Herbert, from the same committee reported a bill for the benefit of Wm. Cranch, chief justice of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill extending the allowance to cadets; which bills were severally twice read and committed.

The house took up for consideration the amendments of the Senate to the bill to establish a separate judicial district in the western part of Virginia. [The principal amendments were, to direct the holding of six sessions in each year, instead of four, (two at Clarksburg, two at Lewisburg, and two at Wythe court house); and authorising but one clerk for the district, instead of two.]

Mr. McCoy moved that the bill and amendments be indefinitely postponed, which was negatived; and

by the amendments were then concurred in by the house, as were also those of the Senate to the bill providing for the payment of lost treasury notes in certain cases.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the amendments of the Senate to the military appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Md. the gallery was cleared, and the doors closed; and the house remained in private session about two hours; when the doors were opened, and the house proceeded to the orders of the day.

The house accordingly again took up, in committee of the whole, Mr. Herbert in the chair, the report of the military committee on the Seminole war, and the amendments proposed thereto by Mr. Cobb.

Mr. Biles concluded the remarks which he commenced yesterday in opposition to the report, &c.

The committee then, on motion of Mr. Hopkinson, rose and reported progress; and the house adjourned.

Friday, January 29.

Mr. Smith of Md. from the committee of ways and means, to whom were committed the amendments of the Senate to the bill making appropriations for the support of the navy for the current year, reported their agreement thereto; and the said amendments subsequently passed through a committee of the whole, and were concurred in by the house.

Mr. Hopkinson, from the committee on the judiciary, to which was referred the bill from the Senate, to extend the jurisdiction of the circuit courts to cases arising under the law relating to patents, reported it with out amendment; and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky. submitted the following resolutions; which were read and ordered to lie on the table:

Resolved, That it is expedient to establish a military academy on the western waters, on the principal of the academy at West Point.

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the punishment of no crimes, but those of a military character. They did not provide for the case of murder. An inferior killing his superior, might indeed be punished, and punished with death, under the article which prohibits the striking superiors; but there was no adequate punishment for an officer who should murder a soldier, or an officer his inferior. Within the limits of the U. S. all offences of this description were punished by the civil courts of the states. If the view he had taken of the subject was correct, Mr. H. said, the propriety of passing a law as speedily as possible, must be apparent. And therefore moved the resolution which he had submitted.

The resolution was agreed to; and the House adjourned.

### MONUMENT, DEDICATED BY VIRGINIA, TO THE HONOR OF SCIENCE.

#### AN ACT establishing an University.

Be it declared by the General Assembly of Virginia, That the conveyance of the lands and other property appertaining to the Central College, in the county of Albemarle, which has been executed by the proctor thereof, under authority of the subscribers and founders, to the president and directors of the Literary Fund, is hereby accepted, for the use, and on the conditions in the said deed of conveyance expressed.

And be it enacted, That there shall be established, on the site provided for the said college, an university, to be called "The University of Virginia"; that it shall be governed by the government of the said university, to be appointed by the governor, with the advice of council, notifying thereof the persons so appointed, and prescribing to them a day for their first meeting at the said university, with supplementary instructions for procuring a meeting subsequently, in the event of failure at the time first appointed.

The said visitors, or so many of them, as being a majority, shall attend, shall appoint a rector, of their own body, to preside at their meetings, and a secretary to record, attest and preserve their proceedings, and shall proceed to examine into the state of the property conveyed as aforesaid, shall make an inventory of the same, specifying the items whereof it consists, shall notice the buildings and other improvements already made, and those which are in progress, shall take measures for their completion, and for the addition of such others from time to time, as may be necessary.

In the said university shall be taught the Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages, French, Spanish, Italian, German and Anglo-Saxon, the different branches of mathematics, pure and applied, natural philosophy, the principles of agriculture, chemistry, mineralogy, including geology, botany, zoology, anatomy, medicine, civil government, political economy, the law of nature and nations, municipal law, history, ideology, general grammar, ethics, rhetoric, and belles lettres; which branches of science shall be so distributed, and under so many professors, not exceeding ten, as the visitors shall think proper and expedient.

Each professor shall be allowed the use of the apartments and accommodations provided for him, and those first employed such standing salary as the visitors shall think proper and sufficient, and their successors such standing salary not exceeding one thousand dollars, as the visitors shall think proper and sufficient; with such tuition fees from each student as the visitors shall from time to time establish.

The said visitors shall be charged with the erection, preservation and repair of the buildings, the care of the grounds and appurtenances, and of the interests of the university generally; they shall have power to appoint a burser, employ a proctor, and all other necessary agents; to appoint and remove professors, two thirds of the whole number of visitors voting for the removal; to prescribe their duties, and the course of education, in conformity with the laws of education, in the university; to establish rules for the government and discipline of the students, not contrary to the laws of the land; to regulate the tuition fees, and the rent of the dormitories occupied; to prescribe and control the duties and proceedings of all officers, servants and others, with respect to the buildings, lands, appurtenances and other property, and interests of the university; to draw from the Literary Fund such moneys as are by law charged on it for this institution; and, in general, to direct and do all matters and things which, not being inconsistent with the laws of the land, to them shall seem most expedient for promoting the purposes of the said institution; which several functions they shall be free to exercise in the form of by-laws, rules, resolutions, orders, instructions, or otherwise, as they shall deem proper.

They shall have two stated meetings in every year, to wit, on the first Mondays of April and October, and occasional Meetings at such other times as they shall appoint, or on a special call; with such notice as themselves shall prescribe by a general rule; which meetings shall be at the university; a majority of them constituting a quorum for business; and on the death or resignation of a member, or failure to act for the space of one year, or on his removal out of the commonwealth, or by the governor with the advice of the council, the governor with the advice shall appoint a successor.

The said proctor and visitors shall be a body corporate, under the style and title of "The Rector and Visitors of the University of Virginia"; with the right, as such, to use a common seal; they shall have capacity to plead and be pleaded in all courts of justice, and in all cases interesting to the university, which may be subjects of legal cognizance and jurisdiction, which pleas shall not abate by the determination of their successors; and they shall be capable in law, and in trust for the university, of receiving subscriptions and donations real and personal, as well from bodies corporate, or persons associated, as from private individuals.

And the said rector and visitors shall at all times conform, to such laws as the legislature may from time to time think proper to enact for their government; and the said university shall, in all things, and at all times, be subject to the control of the legislature. And, the said rector and visitors of the University of Virginia shall be, and they are hereby required to make report, annually, to the president and directors of the Literary Fund, (to be laid before the legislature at their next succeeding session,) embracing a full account of the disbursements, the funds on hand, and a general statement of the condition of the said university.

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One of the robbers was a stout tall man, dressed with dark pantaloons, and great coat, and appeared to be a Frenchman; another wore a white lannel jacket, and had a very ordinary appearance—the third appeared also to be French.

We have ascertained that the following packages are missing.

FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From Philadelphia, one hundred single letters, eight double, two treble, one marked 62 cents, and one marked 75.

From Baltimore, one bundle in which was enclosed the bill, and of course the number of letters is not yet ascertained.

From New Orleans, sixty-one single letters.

From New York State, four bundles are received, and it is supposed that six or eight have been taken by the robbers.

For Connecticut State.—One bundle only received. The number missing not known.

From Washington to Boston.—About one half missing. The package marked No. 2, enclosing the bill, was received.

For New Hampshire State.—Several packages missing.

From Washington for the District of Maine.—One package missing.

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Maurie's examination closed at a quarter past 12 o'clock, when he was committed to prison. When we left the Police Office, Bertrand's examination was still going on. It appears, that they returned from their "land-privateering expedition this morning;" and that they had not been two hours in the city when they were arrested.

### PENNSYLVANIA BANKS.

The following is an abstract from the statement of Returns made by the different Banks in the state of Pennsylvania, to the Auditor General, and by him laid before the Legislature, on the 8th January, 1819.

Alleghany Bank.  
Specie and par paper \$20,644 20  
Notes in circulation 62,880 70

Bank of Beaver.  
Specie 7,138 68  
Notes in circulation 95,630 00

Bank of Chambersburgh.  
Specie 12,107 74  
Notes in circulation 64,701 00

Bank of Chester County.  
Specie 20,944 58  
Notes in circulation 126,004 00

Carlisle Bank.  
Specie and U. S. stock 25,736 00  
Notes in circulation 28,624 00

Centre Bank of Pennsylvania.  
Specie 25,109 38  
Notes in circulation 112,333 00

Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania.  
Specie 37,353 08  
Notes in circulation 122,353 00

Bank of Delaware County.  
Specie 10,011 32  
Notes in circulation 121,420 00

Easton Bank.  
Specie 34,087 05  
Notes in circulation 145,060 36

Farmers Bank of Bucks County.  
Specie 10,915 62  
Notes in circulation 73,307 00

Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Green-castle.  
Specie and foreign paper 12,591 95  
Notes in circulation 108,522 22

Farmers' Bank of Lancaster.  
Specie 34,191 38  
Notes in circulation 210,702 00

Farmers' Bank of Reading.  
Specie 24,057 05  
Notes in circulation 219,854 00

Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Pitts-burg.  
Specie and foreign notes 1,600 00  
Notes in circulation 27,756 00

Bank of Germantown.  
Specie 17,046 29  
Notes in circulation 90,8-6 50

Gettysburg Bank.  
Specie 24,982 72  
Notes in circulation 58,265 00

Harrisburg Bank.  
Specie 24,593 94  
Notes in circulation 84,797 48

Huntingdon Bank.  
Specie 26,427 22  
Notes in circulation 133,500 00

Juniata Bank of Pennsylvania.  
Specie 12,602 00  
Notes in circulation 151,592 00

Lancaster Bank.  
Specie 6,715 72  
Notes in circulation 33,900 00

Marietta and Susquehanna, Trading Com-pany.  
Specie, none reported  
Notes in circulation, Nov 2 132,182 00  
December 18, 105,364 00

Mechanicks' Bank of the city and county of Philadelphia.  
Specie 27,200 00  
Notes in circulation 151,400 00

Monongahela Bank of Brownsville.  
Specie 15,103 83  
Notes in circulation 44,063 00

Bank of Montgomery County.  
Specie 15,747 45  
Notes in circulation 83,383 59

Bank of the Northern Liberties.  
Specie 35,600 78  
Notes in circulation 256,218 00

Northampton Bank.  
Specie 22,488 13  
Notes in circulation 82,166 00

Northumberland, Union, and Columbia Bank.  
Specie 11,419 99  
Notes in circulation 91,336 00

Northwestern Bank of Pennsylvania.  
Specie 25,437 53  
Notes in circulation 121,432 00

Pennsylvania Agricultural and Manufac-turing Bank.  
Specie 8,760 54  
Notes in circulation 35,810 59

Bank of Pittsburg.  
Specie 43,252 78  
Notes in circulation 118,549 00

Bank of Swatara.  
Specie 3,300 00  
Notes in circulation 15,175 00

Schuylkill Bank.  
Specie 121,211 97  
Notes in circulation 198,530 00

Silver Lake Bank.  
Specie 15,706 13  
Notes in circulation 124,131 00

Union Bank of Pennsylvania.  
Specie 778 00  
Notes in circulation 91,257 00

Bank of Washington (Pa.)  
Specie 12,377 61  
Notes in circulation 94,844 00

Westmoreland Bank of Pennsylvania.  
Specie 5,877 99  
Notes in circulation 80,035 00

York Bank.  
Specie 34,077 00  
Notes in circula 46,250 00

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### THE REPOSITORY. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

#### FATAL DUEL.

On Saturday last a duel was fought near Bladensburg, between Gen. Armstrong P. Mason, and Mr. John M. Carly, of Loudoun. They fought at the distance of ten feet, with British muskets—both fired at the same instant—Gen. Mason fell and expired immediately—Mr. McCarty was slightly wounded in the arm.

#### BANK OF THE VALLEY.

Directors for 1819.  
EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENT.  
William Steinbergen,  
Augustine C. Smith,  
David Humphreys.

#### STOCKHOLDERS APPOINTMENT.

Charles Magill, President.  
Thomas Cramer,  
Obad Watt,  
John Bell,  
Edward McGuire,  
Lewis Wolfe.

Private letters from Havana, received at Charleston, state, that the Spanish royal expedition sailed from Havana on the 15th ult. to take possession of the post of Florida, lately occupied by the American troops.

#### CONGRESSIONAL.

Mr. Holmes, of Massachusetts, in the debate on Tuesday, after contending at some length for the correctness of the proceedings in the Seminole War, and for a justification of the conduct of General Jackson, drew the following picture in an appeal to the sympathies of the House:—

I acknowledge (said he) that my feelings on this occasion are excited; my sensibility is awakened, and my imagination transports me into some distant wilderness, some sequestered dismal spot—a female figure, pale, lacerated and mangled, stands before me, and seems to say—"I am one-eyed in the pleasures and comforts of life. Secluded in some measure, from the bustle and adjustments of the world, I was happy in the society of my husband and the embraces of my children; the bounties of Providence were poured in copious effusion; the sun of prosperity had risen, and was hastening to its meridian, but it was at once obscured by a cloud. Some foreign incendiary, prompted by avarice or revenge, excited the savage and urged him to vengeance. The midnight yell was heard; our habitation was assailed; the doors were forced; the horrors of despair surrounded us; my husband met and fell under the fatal stroke; my children clung to my neck and fastened upon my bosom; they were torn from my embrace, and mangled and murdered in my presence. I was doomed to a more lingering fate—to endure the torch and the faggot, and to wait the tardy approach of the lingering messenger, in most execrable torments—our pirates have taken their flight, our mangled bodies were cast out a prey to the vultures and wolves of the wilderness—our bones were scattered and bleaching on the mountains—go tell the advocates of false humanity, go tell your countrymen, who revel and wanton in the luxuries of freedom, that there is an avenging God; that justice and mercy demand a severe and prompt retribution; that it is the duty and policy of your country to punish with instant death every instigator of Indian barbarity, wherever he may be, and whenever he may be found—then will you be the advocates of real humanity—then will you become the protectors of the unfortunate, the defenders of the defenceless—then will you have tranquility on your borders and prosperity in your habitations—then will your peace be as a river, and your righteousness as the waves of the sea."—There is a pause—and I seem to hear the responsive Amen descending from the throne of mercy.

On Tuesday last, Messrs. John and Lamcelot Younghouse, two brothers, well advanced in years, and the respectable occupants of Heckley and High House farms, on the Alwick Abbey estate, adjacent to Alwick, were both found dead, under the following shocking circumstances. About 9 o'clock in the morning, one of them entered a field on the farm in which the other was superintending a ploughman, and waving his hand, beckoned him to follow. The latter immediately left the ploughman, and the brothers went off together in the fields remote from observation; at noon, some surprise was excited among the domestics, that they had not returned to dinner, but it was concluded some incident might have detained them. Dusk approaching, the servants set out in quest of them. In a retired part of the farm they discovered one of the brothers lying on his back in a ditch, with his throat cut, and a razor near him; and the other, at a little distance, in the same ditch, but upon his knees, leaning with his breast upon the bank, with his throat also cut, and another razor beside him. Both bodies were cold and inanimate, and there was no appearance of struggle or robbery. The watch of one of them was lying on the ground, as if the fatal moment had been minutes.

#### Chinese Liquid Blacking.

The uncommon blackness and brilliancy of this preparation, is not the only virtues it possesses, it keeps the leather as smooth as satin and cannot be loosed and made come off by any means, therefore, it is as valuable for ladies' shoes as gentlemen's; it revives old morocco, by giving it its original gloss and retaining it—it is polished in the usual way, but with one fourth of the labour: those who wish to try the effect of this blacking, can have any quantity they wish to buy, and will save expense by bringing a vessel to carry it in.

#### JANE WOODS.

Charlestown, Feb. 10th, 1819.

#### FOR SALE,

A Strong, Healthy, Young

#### NEGRO WOMAN.

Apply to

BATAILLE MUSE, ff.

Feb. 10.

#### Valuable Property

#### FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell,

200 Acres of unimproved

#### LAND,

situate upon the drains of Potomac, within 108 rods of the river, near Orrick's Mill, and nearly opposite to Hneok, adjoining the lands of Charles Lee, deceased.—The soil is good, and the whole tract well clothed with valuable timber.

#### THREE WATER LOTS,

in the town of Smithfield, Jefferson County, with two good dwelling-houses.

#### A Tan Yard with 15 Vats,

#### Barck-house, Beam-house,

#### Currying Shop, &c.

with over head water, raised by a wheel, and every thing necessary for carrying on the business to advantage.—The situation is a very desirable one, and holds out great inducements to a man who understands the business.

#### He also wishes to sell

#### A tract of valuable LAND,

Called the Quaker Bottom,

#### Containing 1000 Acres,

within nine miles of Clarksburgh, Harrison County, Virginia; three miles from the left hand fork of Bingamond's Creek, which Creek passes through the centre of the land.—This land possesses great fertility, a large proportion of it is fine Bottom, is of a compact form, well watered and timbered.

For terms, and further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living on Back Creek, Berkeley County.

JOSIPPI MINGHINI.

February 4, 1819. ff.

#### LEXINGTON, JAN. 15.

#### IMPORTANT DECISION.

The suits which were instituted by this commonwealth against the directors and officers of the United States' branch bank in Lexington, respectively, for the recovery of the fines and penalties incurred by the refusal of the branch to pay the state tax, came on for trial before the general court, sitting at Frankfort, on Friday last. The one against the Porter of the office, was selected for trial. After a hearing of three days, the cause was decided in his favor.

The counsel for the office of the United States' bank demurred to the declaration on two grounds; the deficiency of the declaration, and mainly the unconstitutionality of

to be seen by the Favorite, one of Brion's vessels, they butchered him by nearly severing his head from his body, leaving it hanging to the spine; and then inflicting innumerable stabs on the body, threw it overboard.—Daily Advertiser.

#### DRUNKENNESS.

The following is extracted from the Essay of a "JERSEYMAN," in the "Trenton True American."  
"Thirdly and lastly, the deplorable effects produced by drunkenness. Who can witness without emotions of pity and sorrow, the ravages of this destroying monster, whose breath sweeps like a pestilence through the vitals of society, and prostrates the fair hopes of the prudent; the affectionate wife, and the helpless little progeny. But summary laws would be an

The following Poem, written by James Montgomery, was recited by Joseph L. ...

The Lion o'er his wild domains / Rules by the terror of his eye: / The Eagle of the rock maintains / By force his empire in the sky.

The Shark, the tyrant of the flood, / Pursues his prey with quenchless rage— / Parent and young, unweaned from blood, / Are still the same from age to age.

Of all that live, and move and breathe, / Man only rises o'er his birth— / He looks around, above, beneath, / At once the heir of Heaven and Earth.

Force, cunning, speed, which nature gave / The various tribes throughout her plan: / Life to enjoy— from death to save— / These are the lowest powers of man.

From strength to strength, he travels on; / He leaves the lingering brute behind; / And, when a few short years are gone, / He soars, a disembodied mind.

Destin'd his future course sublime / Through nobler, brighter, paths to run; / With him the final end of time / Is but eternity begun.

What guides him in his high pursuit, / Opens, illumines, cheers his way? / Discerns th' immortal from the brute, / God's image from the mould of clay?

'Tis knowledge—knowledge to the soul / In power, and liberty, and peace: / And, while celestial seas roll, / The joys of knowledge shall increase.

Aid, then, the generous plan, / Which spreads the light with universal beams; / And through the human desert leads / Truth's living, pure, perpetual streams.

Behold a new creation rise! / New spirit breath'd into the clod— / Behold, the voice of wisdom cries! / Man, know thyself, and fear thy God.

From the London Courier, Nov. 19.

We are enabled to lay before our readers the following additional particulars relative to that most interesting topic, the recent attempt to discover a Northwest passage.

The Jane, Capt. Young, of Montrose, sailed in co. with the Isabella and Alexander from Lerwick, and learnt from Capt. Ross the following interesting particulars.

After the last accounts from the expedition up to the 25th July, when they had reached lat. 75, 21, and lon. 60, 30, the weather cleared, and the variation of the compass increased so fast, that it became difficult to find out exactly how the ship was steering.

The sea, with the exception of some ice bergs, being completely clear of other ice, they reached lat. 76 1/2 when they were unexpectedly opposed in the northern progress by terra firma.

Here they met with a new race of Esquimaux, who by their astonishment, appeared never to have seen a ship before. At first they were much afraid, and made signs for the vessel to fly away, thinking they were huge birds of prey that had descended from the moon to destroy them.

A few of the natives, however, were soon enticed on board, when they expressed their awe and wonder by hugging the mast, and other extravagant manifestations of implored assistance.

At other parts, they were actively surveying the ships, they laughed immoderately. They were entirely unintelligible to the Esquimaux whom Capt. Ross took out with him, although they seem to be of the same origin, the physiognomy being similar, but of rather darker complexion—in their general appearance, language and manners, approaching nearer to the natives of Kamtschatka, or the north eastern extremity of Asia.

Their mode of travelling is on sledges, drawn by dogs, and some of them were seen in this way, going northward. They were in possession of knives, which, it is conjectured, they must have formed from the iron in its natural state, and which may, perhaps, at some future period, become an object of commerce with the natives of these hitherto unknown regions.

The weapons they used for killing the smaller species of whales, were the horns of the sea unicorn. Here, then, at the termination of this immense bay, which, till now, has been supposed to communicate with the Polar basin, an entire new race of human beings has been discovered, and the idea of reaching the Pole, or penetrating into the North Pacific ocean by Behring's straits, through this supposed passage is forever at rest. The Isabella and Alexander traversed the whole bay, having sailed up the eastern, and returned by the western shore—thus proving that the whole of that vast and unknown country, from Cape Farwell to the Cape Walsingham of Davis, is attached to the continent of America.

After all the traditional stories handed down among the southern Esquimaux, that there is a rapid and narrow river to the northward, which, may communicate with the Polar basin, is perhaps founded on reality. Our navigators, in their progress round this dreary bay, saw numerous whales; and due advantage will no doubt be taken of this valuable discovery by the fishers next season.

THE UNDERSIGNED

Has received, and is now opening, a further SUPPLY OF GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season, which will be sold cheap, at his well known store, corner of West and Washington Streets.

ALSO, FOR SALE, A few thousand feet of seasoned Pine Plank, and a quantity of PINE SHINGLES. DAVID HUMPHREYS. February 3.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have at their Store in Charlestown, A VARIETY OF GOODS, Of different kinds, purchased at a period when goods were plenty and cheap, they will dispose of at the most reduced prices for cash or country produce.

JUST RECEIVED, 1 case Fine HATS, 1 ditto second quality, very cheap, 1 ditto men's and boys' Wool ditto. ALSO, China, Queen's Ware, &c. &c. CARLILE & DAVIS. February 3.

THINK OF US TOO.

ALL those indebted to us are requested to come forward and make payment immediately. The long indulgence you have received, makes this request indispensably necessary—therefore we hope you will not delay until you get sued, which will most assuredly be the case with all those that do not pay before March Court next. CARLILE & DAVIS. February 3.

Humphreys & Keyes,

HAVE FOR SALE, Crowley Steel, Sheet Iron, Strap Iron, Cut and Wrought Nails and Sprigs, Orleans Molasses, FRESH TEAS, ALSO, A CASE OF ELEGANT Baltimore Manufactured Hats. February 3.

WANTS A SITUATION,

(On or before the first day of April next.) As an Instructor of Youth, A person who can do well recommended for this important trust. Persons wishing to employ said person, are informed that he professes the following branches of literature, viz. Orthography, Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Practical Mathematics, English Grammar, and Geography, with the use of Maps and Globes. A letter addressed to N. W. and left at the Post Office in Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, Va. will be punctually attended to. February 3.

HENRY BERRY,

HAVING recently settled in Charlestown, will practice Law in the Superior and Inferior Courts for the Counties of Jefferson, Loudoun and Frederick, in the Superior Court of the County of Berkeley, and in the Superior Court of Chancery for the Winchester district. Jan. 26, 1819.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is in want of Money, and would be obliged to those who are indebted to him, to call and settle their accounts. Urgent necessity induces him to make this request. LEE GRIGGS. January 27.

FOR CASH.

THE subscriber has for sale, several hundred barrels of Corn. WILLIAM LEE, January 27.

Stud Horse for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell on a credit of nine months, the famous Horse called Wellington, full seventeen and a half hands high; strain equal to any in the valley. WALTER BAKER. Jan. 27.

An Overseer Wanted.

A single man who can come well recommended for capability, sobriety and industry, will receive liberal wages, by applying to the subscriber. TH. R. HAMMOND. January 27.

NOTICE.

Those persons who put mares to my horse BOSTON, are informed that their accounts are in the hands of Mr. Jacob Hartman, in Charlestown, to whom they are requested to make immediate payment. ABRAHAM MARLATT. January 27.

FOR SALE,

ON liberal terms, a tract of Limestone Land, containing Three hundred and ten Acres, lying on Evert's Run, within one mile of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, on which there is a competent supply of timber. The stream which runs through the land is copious and constant—the soil is fertile and under a good state of cultivation, and the fences are in excellent order. The improvements are a large new barn, and an ordinary farm house. There are few finer tracts of land in the valley of the Shenandoah. Mr. Anthony Fulton, residing on the premises, will show the bounds of the tract to any person desirous of purchasing. For terms apply to John R. Cooke, esq. in Martinsburg, or to the subscriber in Baltimore. JOHN KENNEDY. January 27.

A Valuable Tavern Stand,

FOR SALE OR RENT. THE subscriber offers for sale, that very advantageous stand for a Tavern, in Charles Town, Jefferson County, Va. nearly adjoining the public buildings, occupied at present and for some time past, as such, by Mr. Fulton. If not sold before the first of February next, he will rent it for a term of years, to a person capable of keeping up the character of the house. From its being on a road the most travelled and in a Town much resorted to, particularly on public occasions, he deems it an object to those who wish to engage in such business. JOHN KENNEDY. February 3.

JOHN KENNEDY

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he is carrying on the CABINET BUSINESS in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va. in his old Store House, adjoining Mr. Fulton's Tavern, in its various branches; and takes this method to return his thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since he commenced, and hopes from his attention and desire to execute his work to the best of his abilities, to meet with their favours in future. February 3.

VALUABLE LAND

For Sale. UNDER the authority of a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery holden in Winchester, the subscribers will proceed to sell at Public Auction, on Thursday the 11th of February next, to the highest bidder, the balance of the real estate of John Clark, dec'd., consisting of about THREE HUNDRED ACRES of land, situated on both sides of the Opequan Creek, 35 acres of which are bottom, a considerable part of which bottom is well set in grass: the upland is particularly well adapted to clover and plainer, and well calculated for a grazing farm. The improvements are one stone dwelling, one log dwelling, barn, corn, cyder and sundry out houses, and an orchard containing a variety of fruit trees.—The above property is about six miles from Winchester and one mile from Duvall's Sulphur Spring, adjoining the Opequan Manufactory and also a first rate Merchant and Grist mill, and near both the great road leading from thence to Baltimore and Alexandria. The terms of sale are one third of the purchase money in hand, the balance in two equal annual payments with interest thereon from the date, the purchaser giving bond with sufficient security. A title conveying the said property to the purchaser or purchasers will be made at the time of the last payment. Persons wishing to purchase can view the property and can satisfy themselves as to the authority by which the sale is made. JOHN DAVENPORT, Comm'rs. JAMES CURL, Jan. 6.

FOR RENT,

For one or two years, and the rent will be taken in improvements in buildings, as will be described by the proprietor, and terms made known by her, on application for that purpose. Handsome White House in Smithfield, where a large May pole stands at the door—The House is well finished inside, painted, plastered, white washed, &c. with four good lodging rooms, two convenient Cupboards, and two elegant best drawing fire places perfectly clear of smoke, a large elegant lot for a Garden, &c. Immediate possession will be given. LUCY HARRISS. Smithfield, January 14, 1819.

SWEDISH IRON.

THE subscribers have just received an additional supply of Swedish Iron, of the following description, viz. Tire Iron from half an inch to one inch, Thin ditto for Horse Shoes and other purposes. ALSO, Hoop Iron, Cast Steel, Crowley do. Bilster, do. Wrought and Cut Nails of all sizes. JOHN MARSHALL, & Co. Nov. 25.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CLOVER SEED.

Twelve or fifteen bushels of Clover Seed, raised in the neighborhood, may be had on application to HUMPHREYS & KEYES. February 3.

CONWAY SLOAN

HAS just received the following articles, in addition to his former supply of medicines, viz. SODAIC POWDERS, For making soda water in the highest state of perfection: By means of these powders, a glass of soda water may be formed at pleasure, equally grateful, salutary and refreshing with what is drank at the machine, and not sustaining the least injury in keeping (provided they are kept dry) they will be found a desirable substitute for that salutary luxury.

Pure Lemon Acid,

for Punch, Lemonade, Sauces, Jellies and every purpose in Cookery. Lee's sovereign ointment for the Itch, which cures by one application without mercury. Lee's Essence of Mustard. Lee's Extract of Mustard Pills. Sing's warranted patent Itch Ointment. Fine Tooth Powder for cleansing, beautifying and preserving the Teeth. Superior Stomachic Bitters, in large and small bottles to suit Taverners and others. Best selected Pomato—Tamarinds Rose Water—Fresh Mace Cloves—Nutmegs. Gum Galbanum—Cascarilla Bark Dragon's Blood—Spring Lanet Blades A fresh supply of Cologne Water Race Ginger—Powdered ditto Rosin—Wafers—Dutch Sealing Wax Ink Sand—Spanish Whiting Fig Blue—Red & White Chalk Rotten Stone—Blue Vitrol Aleppo Galls. A complete Assortment of Fresh Confectionary, Which consists in part of the following articles. Sugared Almonds—Burnt ditto Sugared Coriander—ditto Anised Ditto Caraway seed—ditto Cinnamon Ditto Shells—Barley Sugar Lemon Candy Rose ditto—Hoarhound ditto Rock Ditto—Penny Dice Cinnamon Stick—Mint ditto Love Letters—Ginger Nuts—Mint Drops Rasp Berries—Radishes, &c. &c. For the convenience of those who may require medicine on Sundays, he will attend at the shop until 11 o'clock on those days. December 30.

HOUSES AND LOTS

FOR SALE. THE subscriber will sell at private sale, three Lots, in and adjoining Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va. one lying on the main street, and adjoining the Clerk's Office—another Lot containing two acres of ground under good fence and well set in clover—the other lot contains one acre and a quarter of land, well fenced and set in clover, and a good Log Building on the same. I AM ALSO, authorized as agent for Z. Buckmaster, to sell two Brick Buildings in Charlestown, one a large and commodious dwelling house, together with smoke house, stable, &c. and an excellent garden, also, a back lot attached to it, containing a half acre of ground, now in the occupancy of Major Hickman; the other is somewhat smaller, but very convenient, situated on the main street and opposite Mr. Fulton's Hotel, now occupied by John M'Farlane, Esq. It is deemed unnecessary to say any thing more concerning this property as any person wishing to purchase can see either of the lots, and know the terms, (which will be made easy) by applying to the subscriber near Charlestown. JOHN BUCKMASTER. Dec. 30.

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For one or two years, and the rent will be taken in improvements in buildings, as will be described by the proprietor, and terms made known by her, on application for that purpose. Handsome White House in Smithfield, where a large May pole stands at the door—The House is well finished inside, painted, plastered, white washed, &c. with four good lodging rooms, two convenient Cupboards, and two elegant best drawing fire places perfectly clear of smoke, a large elegant lot for a Garden, &c. Immediate possession will be given. LUCY HARRISS. Smithfield, January 14, 1819.

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FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. XI.]

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1819.

[No. 567.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

The price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the commencement, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be sent out, except at the option of the Editor, until arrears are paid. Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. 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 on business, must be post paid.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Monday, February 1.

BANK OF THE U. STATES. Mr. Spencer presented for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause all the public deposits in the bank of the United States and its several offices of discount and deposit, to be withdrawn on the first day of July next: that after the said day, the bills or notes of the said corporation shall no longer be receivable in any payments to the United States; and the attorney general of the U. States shall on that day, or as soon thereafter as may be, cause a scire facias to be sued out in conformity to the provisions of the "act to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the United States," calling upon the said corporation to shew cause why its charter should not be declared forfeited; unless the said corporation shall, by a legal act to be delivered to, and approved by, the attorney general at the next session thereof, declare its assent to the following propositions on or before the first day of July next, viz. 1. That Congress may by law provide such means as may be necessary to enforce the first fundamental article of the said charter respecting the right of voting for directors, and particularly to provide that transfers of stock shall always be made to the real owners thereof, or to some person or persons in trust for the owners, who shall always be named in such transfers; that stock shall always be deemed to belong to the person or persons in whose name it may stand, or for whose use it may be declared in the certificate to be held, and that no evidence whatever shall be received in any court to contradict or explain the certificates of ownership. 2. That Congress may provide for the redemption of the capital stock of the bank, in a just and equal proportion, by the stock holders thereof, when convened in a general meeting. 3. That the power of removing any director for misconduct, may be vested in the President of the U. States. 4. That the bank may purchase not exceeding five millions of dollars of the funded debt of the United States, and may hold the same without being subject to redemption unless consented to by it, until the time specified in the certificates thereof. 5. That no by-laws of the corporation shall exclude the directors appointed by the government from a full knowledge of all the concerns of the bank, and of the accounts of every person dealing with it; and that the assent of at least one public director shall be necessary to allow any discount, and to render valid every act of the board of directors. 6. That the provision in the second fundamental article, prohibiting any director from holding his office more than three years out of four in succession, may be modified or repealed by Congress. 7. No discount shall, in any case, be made by the bank at Philadelphia, or by any office, without the consent of at least four directors of the bank, or of the office, as the case may be. 8. Congress may authorize the bank to deal and trade in other things than those enumerated in the ninth fundamental article, so as to receive pledges of its own stocks, and of the funded debt of the U. S. in security for loans, and to sell such pledges on a forfeiture thereof. 9. That persons holding stock, upon which any instalment shall have been paid, by the proceeds of notes discounted, shall be compelled gradually, and as soon as circumstances will admit, to pay the full amount of such instalment in coin, or in coin and funded debt, according to the provisions of the charter; and no dividend of profits shall be allowed to such stock, until the said payment is completed. 10. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be permitted at any time, either in per-

son, or by agent to be appointed by him, to inspect the books, papers, correspondence, minutes and proceedings of the board of directors of the bank, and of all its offices, and of all their officers. 11. That Congress may extend the time for the payment of the whole, or any part of the sum of 1,500,000 dollars, required to be paid by the 30th section of the charter. 12. That a scire facias may be issued out of any circuit court in the U. States, in the case stated in the charter; and whenever it shall be issued out of any other court than the circuit court of Pennsylvania, sworn copies of the books and papers of the bank shall be received as evidence, instead of the originals. The foregoing provisions, or any of them, may at any time be enacted into a law or laws, by Congress, and shall, therefore, become a part of the charter of the bank. The resolution having been read, and the question stated whether the house would now consider it— Mr. Spencer, with the view of removing any objection which might be felt to the consideration of the motion, stated that it was not now his wish to go into a discussion of it, but only to be enabled to have it referred to the committee of the whole house, to which had been committed the report concerning the management of the bank.

Mr. Tyler asked leave to make one remark. He hoped the house would agree to consider the resolution that it might take the course suggested by the mover, and have a full and free discussion. He wished that every member might have an opportunity of exhibiting his views, and that the House might make its final decision with all the lights to be derived from deliberate discussion and mature reflection; but he would hereby say, that whenever the question on the adoption of this motion should be presented to him, he should be obliged to vote for its rejection, unless he heard that the house would, in preference, direct a scire facias, to be forthwith issued. The house having agreed to consider the resolution, Mr. Spencer moved that it be committed to the committee of the whole house on the state of the Union, to which was referred the report of the committee appointed to investigate the management of the bank of the U. States.

Mr. Johnson, of Virginia, hoped the resolution would not be committed, but that it would be laid on the table. He hoped the question would be fully met; and it had been his intention, if no other member should do so, to move to instruct the committee on the judiciary to report a bill to repeal the charter of the Bank. The patient, Mr. J. said, was too far gone to be recovered; expedients were useless, as dissolution was inevitable, and it was better to meet the question at once. He therefore, moved to lay this resolution on the table. Mr. Spencer was as willing as any one to meet the question as fully, and to give the subject a fair and ample discussion; and he thought the course he proposed to give the resolution, was the best way to afford it a full consideration, because the report was already committed, and, by referring his resolution to the same committee, the whole subject would be presented for discussion, &c. He would, however, give way to the course proposed by Mr. Johnson, and consent to laying the resolution for the present on the table. Mr. S. then withdrew his motion to commit the resolution, and it was laid on the table.

SEMINOLE WAR.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on this subject, Mr. Bassett, in the chair. Mr. Hugh Nelson resumed the remarks which he commenced on Saturday and spoke about two hours in opposition to the resolutions of censure. Mr. Tyler, of Virginia, next rose, and spoke about an hour in support of the resolutions. Mr. Poindexter succeeded Mr. Tyler, taking the opposite side of the question, and opposing, in toto, the report of the military committee, and the amendments proposed thereto, by Mr. Cobb. He had not proceeded far in his argument; when, at near four o'clock, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again; and the house adjourned.

Tuesday, February 2.

Mr. H. Nelson, from the judiciary committee, to whom had been referred the bill further to extend the judicial system of the United States, reported it without amendment. On motion of Mr. Livermore, it was ordered that eleven hundred copies of the reports of Theodore Bland and J. R. Poindexter, on the subject of South America, be printed, for the use of the house, and that forty copies thereof be presented to Mr. Bland and Mr. Poindexter, respectively. SEMINOLE WAR. The house then again went into commit-

tee of the whole, Mr. Smith of Md. in the chair, on this subject. Mr. Poindexter resumed his speech against the report and resolutions of censure, and spoke near three hours in support of his opinions, and in reply to gentlemen on the other side of the question. Mr. Fuller, of Massachusetts, rose in support of the report and resolutions, and spoke some time; but, before he got through his remarks, he gave way for a motion for the committee to rise: when— The committee rose, reported progress, and the house adjourned.

Wednesday, February 3.

Mr. Smith of Maryland, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill providing additional penalties for false entries for the benefit of drawback or bounty on exportation; also a bill for the relief of Ambrose Vase. Mr. Robertson, from the committee on private land claims, made a report on the petition of James Hughes, accompanied by a bill for his relief; all of which bills were severally twice read and committed.

SEMINOLE WAR.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Smith, of Md. in the chair, on the subject of the Seminole War. Mr. Fuller of Mass. occupied the floor nearly two hours in conclusion of the speech which he yesterday commenced, in support of the resolutions of censure. Mr. Walker, of Ky. made a short speech in defence of the conduct of Gen. Jackson. Mr. Harrison, of Ohio, followed, on the same side, and had spoken about an hour, when, having given way for a motion to that effect, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again. A message in writing, was received from the President of the United States, communicating some information touching the Chickasaw treaty, which it seems was requested by the house when in private session on Thursday last. The message having been read, the galleries were cleared and the doors closed, on motion of Mr. Smith, of Md. and the house remained in private session until near five o'clock; and then adjourned.

Thursday February 4.

The house met this morning under closed doors, and continued in private session until near 4 o'clock, when the doors were opened, and the injunction of secrecy having been in part removed from the secret proceedings, it appeared that the amendments proposed by the Senate to the Military Appropriation Bill, to carry into effect certain stipulations of the late treaty with the Chickasaw Indians, had been the subject of the private deliberations of the house, which resulted in concurrence with the Senate's amendments.

Friday February 5.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from Joseph Lancaster, expressive of the gratitude with which he is penetrated for the honor conferred on him in admitting him to speak within the hall of the house of representatives, which letter was read and laid on the table. On motion of Mr. Garnett, into the expediency of extending the privilege of franking, to agricultural societies which are or may be hereafter incorporated in any of the United States, through their presidents or secretaries, as may be most expedient, and of limiting the privilege to the correspondence of such societies with each other. The resolution from the Senate proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States was twice read and committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union. The following message was received from the President of the United States by the hands of Mr. J. J. Monroe, his private Secretary, and read. To the House of Representatives of the United States. I communicate to Congress copies of applications received from the minister of Great Britain, in behalf of certain British subjects, who have suffered in their property by proceedings to which the United States, by their military and judicial officers have been parties. These injuries have been sustained under circumstances which appear to recommend strongly to the attention of Congress the expediency of the which legislative authority is alone competent to provide. JAMES MONROE.

SEMINOLE WAR.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Smith of Md. in the chair, on the subject of the Seminole war. Mr. Harrison concluded the speech which he commenced on Thursday. Mr. Baldwin, of Pa. followed in a decided speech of an hour, in defence of the con-

duct of Gen. Jackson, and against the resolutions. Mr. Reed, of Md. commenced a speech in support of the report of the committee and spoke a short time; when— The committee rose, reported progress; and the house adjourned.

Saturday, February 6.

Mr. Bloomfield, from the committee on revolutionary pensions, made a report on the petitions of Sarah Sheppard, Phebe Champe, and Louis Haskell, widows of deceased officers of the revolutionary army; was read and concurred in as follows: Resolved: That it is inexpedient to grant pensions to the widows of revolutionary officers who were not killed in battle. This bill for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, was read the first and second time and referred. The engrossed bill appointing an additional agent for paying United States pensions, was read a third time and passed. A message in writing, was received from the President of the United States, by his Secretary, as follows: To the house of representatives of the U. States. I transmit to congress a copy of a letter from governor Binn to major general Jackson, connected with the late military operations in Florida. This letter has been mislaid, or it would have been transmitted with the other documents at the commencement of the session. JAMES MONROE. Washington, Feb. 6, 1819. The message was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

SEMINOLE WAR.—MR. REED,

of Maryland, this day concluded his remarks in favor of the resolutions reported by the military committee, of which he is a member. Mr. Williams of Mass. also spoke in favor of the report, & Mr. Desha against it. At a quarter past 5 o'clock, on the conclusion of Gen Desha's remarks, Mr. Clay again took the floor, but gave way, on a motion for the committee to rise, &c. and the house then adjourned.

Monday, February 7.

The House of Representatives sat to so late an hour yesterday, that we can only, from that circumstance, and from the want of room, state a few of the prominent results of the proceedings. We have great satisfaction in announcing that the discussion in respect to the incidents of the Seminole war, is at length brought to a close. The question was taken on the resolution reported by the committee on military affairs disapproving the proceedings in the trial and execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, and decided in the negative. The amendment moved by Mr. Cobb to the resolution reported by the committee on military affairs, having been modified was then rejected. The committee rose and reported its decision. A motion was made to postpone indefinitely the further consideration of the whole subject; when, After some discussion, the previous question was required, and being taken, was decided in the affirmative; which precluded any other than a direct question on the proposition before the house, to concur in disapproving the proceedings in the trial and execution of Arbuthnot, the vote was, by yeas and nays— For concurrence in disagreeing to it 108 Against it 62 On the question to concur in disagreeing to so much of the report as relates to Ambrister— For concurrence in disagreement 107 Against it 63 A motion was then made by Mr. Cobb, that the house do come to the following resolution: Resolved, That the late seizure of the Spanish posts at Pensacola and St. Carlos de Barrancas, in West Florida, by the army of the United States, was contrary to the constitution of the United States. A motion was made to postpone indefinitely the further consideration of the proposition, and decided in the negative: For the postponement 83 Against it 87 The main question was taken on Mr. Cobb's motion, and decided in the negative: For agreeing to it 70 Against it 100 Thus has this knotty question been settled, after a debate of three weeks. It is worthy of remark, that the house has never been known to have been more fully attended, than when the above votes were taken.

Tuesday, February 8.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. Mr. Johnson, of Va. submitted the following resolution: Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill to repeal