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(Continued from the first Page.)

ing the notes of the offices; and establish that while the bank was attempting to equalize the currency, by the payment of its notes, at all its offices north of Charleston, it was at the same time selling drafts between those offices at a premium. A system of domestic exchange was adopted by the bank on the 18th of July 1817, marked XVIII. It contains some provisions which appear exceptionable; but as the plan never was acted upon, it is not deemed necessary to notice them. It has been impracticable for the committee to ascertain the amount, or the rates of the drafts, sold by and upon the offices. On examination of the books of the parent bank it appears that drafts were sold by it on Charleston, New Orleans, and Savannah, within a few days of each other, at very different rates; on one day at one per cent, and, on another day at five per cent. on the same office. It would be in vain to attempt to account for these fluctuations.

However dangerous to the community may be the power of selling drafts in the hands of an institution whose resources may be adequate to the control of domestic exchange, according to its interest or its caprice, yet the committee cannot entertain a doubt that the bank possesses the power. Excepting the fluctuations before noticed, the rate of premium has not hitherto been extortionate, in any instance which has come to the knowledge of the committee. The proceedings of the bank and its offices and the reasons and views entertained by them are exhibited in the report XVIII. in the letter of the president XIX. and in extracts from his correspondence XX.

Various opinions are entertained on the expediency of the bank's selling its drafts. While many suppose that it would consult its own dignity and interest, in refraining from the practice, and would receive an equivalent for the loss of premium in the confidence and support of the commercial community, by delivering its drafts gratuitously, when it was convenient to draw at all; others contend that the system of gratuous drafts would open an avenue to favoritism, and, at all events, would expose the bank to the charge in a greater degree than if it sold its drafts. Without expressing any opinion upon these subjects, upon which the community is much divided, and to which the attention of the committee has not been particularly directed, they content themselves with observing, that, if drafts are sold, they ought to be at fixed, known, and permanent prices, not exceeding the price of transportation of specie, on the fair AGIO of business; the want of these fixed prices in the bank and its offices, appears to your committee censurable.

Connected with the subject of exchange, is that of dealing in the notes of the state banks. In a letter of the president to the Charleston office, which received the sanction of the board of directors, marked XXI. an opinion in favor of the legality and propriety of such purchases is expressed. No evidence, however, has been obtained, that they have actually been made. The practice, in the opinion of the committee, would be highly improper and dangerous, and contrary to the spirit, if not the words, of the 9th fundamental article.

Among the resolutions of the directors, are two on the subject of discounts, on a pledge of stock, marked XXII and XXIII, passed the 18th and 27th Dec. 1816. These resolutions obviously contemplate only discounts to the stockholders, and one avowed object was to facilitate the payment of the specie part of the second instalment, which was ten dollars on a share, and to be paid by the 22d January, 1817. The loans were to be confined to the proportions of the coin part of the second instalment, on the shares which had been subscribed at the places where offices were then in operation—New York, Boston, and Baltimore. The total amount of these loans to pay the specie part of the said instalment on the 20th of February, 1817, at Philadelphia, was 199,921, dollars, and at Baltimore, at that date, was 138,320 00.

The committee have not obtained information of the amount at New York and Boston, but they are informed by the officers of the bank, that the discounts at those places were to a very trifling amount, if any. The committee can see no reason to justify these premature efforts, to aid the payment of the second instalment, before it fell due, and before the experiment was made to ascertain how much could be paid in specie. Those efforts do not appear to have been very successful; for 839,085 dollars only were paid during the month of Jan. 1817, while 1,078,319 was paid after that period, the greatest proportion in May and June, as will appear from an abstract prepared by the committee, and now submitted marked XXIV.

The amount paid by checks, also, appears from abstracts, the most, if not the whole, of which were to draw the proceeds of notes discounted for the purpose. And it appears, that in many instances, particularly in one related in Mr. M'Euen's testimony, hereinafter referred to, and in another referred to in the President's letter of May 27th, 1817, marked XXV. that the directors did not confine themselves to the amount prescribed in the resolution of the 27th December, that is to the proportion of the coin part of the second instalment, but discounted to the full value of the stock, which was paid for by the proceeds of the same discounts; and the discount, the payment of the second instalment, the payment of the price to the owner, the transfer and the pledge of the stock, were, as it is termed, simultaneous acts. All the discounts on stock, after the 20th February, 1817, were made at the par value of the shares, which enabled the discounter not only to pay the whole of his instalments, including the specie part and the funded debt part, but also to draw out of the bank the amount which might have been paid in on his shares. It is alledged, in justification of those discounts, that specie bore a very high premium, and that the bank could not have commenced business, unless that mode of detaining the specie payment had been adopted. With respect to the price of specie, it appears to have been 6 per cent. at Philadelphia, on the 6th Jan. 1817, and about the same price at Baltimore; and that it had been much higher. Admitting, however, that the price would have been much enhanced, in consequence of its being understood that the coin payment on the second instalment would be rigidly exacted, yet the committee cannot perceive the justice of enabling some of the stockholders to evade that payment, & consequent loss of the premium on specie, while the majority had been compelled to incur the same loss, in order, strictly, to comply with the law and their engagements; particularly unjust was it to those who resided at such a distance from the bank that they could not avail themselves of the privilege granted: And the injustice appears the greater, when it is known, that the expense of the specie afterwards imported by the bank, in order to supply the deficiency produced by the evasion it had authorised, was assessed equally upon those stockholders who had neglected to pay, upon those who had already, at considerable loss, furnished their quota of coin, and upon the government. Seven millions was the whole sum required to be paid in coin—the specie part of the first instalment, amounting to 1,400,000 dollars was paid: of the 2,800,000, which was to have been paid at the second instalment, it is impossible to say what amount was actually paid in coin.

The statement before referred to, marked XXIV. will shew the payments in coin at Philadelphia; and abstract marked XXVI. will exhibit the nominal payments on all the instalments, of which 13,872,610 dollars was paid by the stockholders in funded debt, (exclusive of the 7,000,000 subscribed by the government,) instead of 21,000,000 which were required by the law; and 14,100,167 dollars was paid, as stated in the abstract, in coin. But, in that abstract, a check on the bank, or on other banks supposed to pay specie, is deemed a payment in coin; and as the payments on the second instalment continued to be made and received for six months and more, after it was due, and, as during that time, large discounts on stock were constantly made, it is obvious that the abstract cannot be relied on as exhibiting an actual amount paid in specie. Nor, on the other hand, could the whole amount of the discounts on stock be considered as having been applied to the payment of the second instalment. By statement marked (B) referred to in the cashier's answer, and by this committee marked XXVII. it appears that the discounts on the 30th July, 1817, on pledged stock, amounted to 8,046,932 dollars, of that amount, a part was applied to the payment of the third instalment, and a part drawn out of the bank, by the discounters. A large portion of it, is believed, however, to have been used to pay the second instalment. Of the 2,800,000 dollars, which was to have been paid at the third instalment, it is believed that a very trifling amount was paid in coin, and as little of the funded debt, but that nearly the whole of both was paid by the proceeds of notes discounted on the pledge of stock. The total amount of specie imported from Europe by the bank since its institution to this time, appears, by statement marked XXVII. to be 7,311,75053, the expense of which, including interest, premium, and 20,000 dollars paid to the agent for going to London, amounts to 525,297 28. The contract made for a part of that specie, and the authority to Mr. Sergeant, the agent, are submitted, marked XXIX. XXX. To the reason urged by the officers of the bank, that such was the scarcity of specie, that it could not have been obtained, and that, without facilitating the payments by making discounts, the bank could not have gone into operation—the committee observe that they are at a loss to perceive how the simple act of discounting could make the specie more plenty; that, if it was not actually in the bank at the time of making those discounts the checks of the discounters could not be considered as equivalent to specie.

The amount of the specie in the bank of the U. S. in January, 1817, was 1,724,109 dollars: 324,000 dollars more than the coin part of the first instalment and which may fairly be presumed to have been received for the second instalment. If then the checks of stockholders founded upon discounts were equivalent to specie, they were by them authorized to draw out of the bank the very coin which had been paid in by other stockholders, in order to pay it into the bank again, for their own benefit, and to complete the payment of the specie part of the second instalment—an operation of more potency, in creating specie, than was ever ascribed to the fabled finger of Midas. The general statement in February, 1817, shews that the total amount of bills discounted, was 2,930,067 dollars, making an excess of 1,205,958 dollars, of discounts over the specie in the bank. From which it would result, that the checks for the proceeds of those discounts were not in all cases equivalent to specie. As to the difficulty of the bank going into operation without those discounts being made, to facilitate the payment of the second instalment, it is not perceived how that measure removed the difficulty—for it is obvious that it did not add a single cent to the specie in the vaults of the institution. What other difficulty than the want of specie the bank had to encounter, is not known, as all other obstructions seem to have yielded almost without an effort.

The effect of these discounts was, very obviously, to enable those who had made large purchases, to retain their stock without paying for it, and to derive a benefit from its probable advancement in specie. Had the bank rigidly required the payment of the instalment, the large stockholders must have sold that portion of their shares which their real means did not enable them to hold; or, if the bank had not exacted the instalments, and had not afforded the means of substituting credit for payment, the stock would not have advanced materially in price, and the large holders of it would have had no inducement to retain it. In either event a more equal diffusion of the shares would have been the consequence, and it would have reached the hands of solid capitalists, who would have held only what they could pay for. It is believed that the loss of the dividends, and the liability to pay interest on the instalments due, would have been sufficient to compel even the stock jobber to sell. Altho', if those discounts had not been made, the immediate profits of the bank would not have been so large; yet it would not have had an unwieldly capital to manage: it could have proceeded gradually, growing with the growth, and strengthening with the strength of the nation, as it emerged from the evils of the flood of paper issued by the local institutions. The bank could have felt its way, and increased its means with the increasing demands of the country. Such a cautious proceeding would have enabled it to render invaluable service in checking the issues of state banks, and bringing them to the alternative of avowed bankruptcy, or to the permanent resumption of specie payments. The evil of the country was the immense amount of bank notes and credits; the bank of the United States encreased it, by its credits to stockholders. That course did, indeed, enable the directors to declare a large dividend; but, that the apparent prosperity was temporary and fallacious, is demonstrated by the recent dividend of two and a half per cent.

It might have been supposed, as it has been urged, that the discounting on stock was the only means in the power of the bank to enforce the payment of the second instalment. It is believed that the engagement on the part of the stockholders could have been enforced without difficulty by the courts of law; decisions to that effect have been made in the courts of the states of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New York. And when the stockholder's note was taken without an endorser or any other collateral security, but the pledge of the stock, it is not perceived how his legal liability was increased. In the state of the stock pledged there was indeed a prospect of indominity, which depended however wholly on the price of shares in the market. The same circumstances that prevented the actual payment of the instalment would have interfered, it is presumed, to obstruct the liquidation of the note given in lieu of it. And in the emergency which would have compelled the bank to reduce its discounts it would most require a good price for the stock; and the very necessity of the times which would force an unusual quantity of it into the market, would probably defeat the object of security. In fact, a large part of the amount thus discounted was not paid at the maturity of the notes: vide statement XXVII. but were renewed. Of the still larger proportion which appears from that statement to have been paid, it is wholly impossible to determine what part was converted into notes, on personal security, or what part assumed the new shape, which was given to notes discounted on pledged stock after the 20th February 1817. It ought to be remarked that many persons, after finding the disposition of the board, obtained discounts who were perfectly prepared to pay and would have paid their instalments if the inducement to credit had not been offered to them.

Had the bank resorted to its remedy thro' the courts to obtain the payment of the second instalment, it would probably have obtained something from the stockholders; it could have lost nothing—and at all events would have saved the dividends upon the delinquent stock. But by taking the note of the owner it admitted that the instalment was paid, and abandoned the means of coercion given by the charter in withholding the dividends, and obtained nothing. It did not increase the responsibility of the stockholder while it exposed the bank to the certain loss of the dividends, and to the chance of loss if the stock should be forced into the market in large quantities.

The committee are of the opinion that those resolutions, and the practices of discounting before mentioned, were incorrect, that they are particularly objectionable, from their partial operation in affording facilities to some stockholders, which could not be enjoyed by those at a distance. Even at Richmond, the stockholders made their payments for the second instalment in funded debt and in coin, which probably was purchased at a premium. The committee find it difficult to reconcile those resolutions with the views professed in their adoption, and are satisfied that they were connected intimately with other measures, calculated to affect the price of stock, and particularly with discounts of a similar character, soon after made.

One of the acts, obviously intended to give the bank stock a high price in the European market, was the establishment of an agency there, to pay the dividends. On the 28th November, 1816, a resolution was passed, by the casting vote of the president, and against the report of a committee who had been appointed to consider the subject, authorising John Sergeant, Esq. to make arrangements in Europe for the payment of the bank dividends, at the par of exchange, and at the risk and expense of the bank. Such an arrangement was made, by which it was stipulated to make the payments six months after the dividends were declared; the papers on this subject are marked XXXIX. XL. XLI. How far it was objectionable thus to offer inducements to foreigners to become interested in our stock, and semi annually to withdraw from the country of the amount of their dividends, the committee do not undertake to decide, as they consider it one of those general and abstract subjects to which the resolution of the house does not direct their attention. But, thus to compel American stockholders, and the government, to contribute to the possible loss of paying the dividends to those abroad, appears unjust. The nearly equal division of directors on this important subject, and the able reasons assigned in the report of the committee against the measure, ought at least to have prevented the precipitate adoption of the resolution. And when the committee find among the eleven who voted in the affirmative the names of directors who have been constantly and largely engaged in the purchase and sale of stock, and that of the ten who voted in the negative, not one has been ascertained to have dealt in those transactions, they are almost irresistably impelled to the conclusion, that the measure was adopted more with a view to enhance the price of shares, than for the permanent benefit of the institution.

The practice of discounting on stock, to the full amount paid upon the shares, appears to have commenced early at the parent bank, under the 4th bye law, which is similar to the 15th regulation for the government of the offices, both of which were adopted at the commencement of the institution.

They authorise discounts without an endorser, on the stock of the bank, or the funded debt of the U. States, or such other property as shall be approved when pledged to an amount sufficient to secure the payment of the notes. By a statement referred to in the cashier's examination, XXVII. it appears that the total amount of discounts on pledged stock, up to 30th July, 1817, was $8,046,932 64, of which there had been paid, at that time, $2,815,665 04; those loans, it is presumed, were made chiefly at Philadelphia, as the Baltimore loans on stock had not commenced to a large extent at that time. On the 25th July, 1817, a resolution, marked XXXI. was adopted, authorising the offices to discount notes, secured by a pledge of bank stock or funded debt, with a recital, that it might be desirable to many persons to obtain temporary loans on such pledges, and a form of the pledge was directed to be transmitted; it is marked XXXII. These notes had no endorsers, and the discount was in fact made upon the credit of the stock. For by a resolution of the 30th September, 1817, marked XXXIII. the president and cashier were authorised, in all cases, to renew those notes when they fell due between discount days and by the resolution of Nov. 6th, 1818, marked XXXIV. the president and cashier were authorised, in all cases, when required by the party, to substitute the note and hypothecation of the person to whom stock might be transferred, and on which loans at par have been made.

By the resolution of 26th August, 1817, marked XXXV, discounts to stockholders were authorised, at 125 dollars per share, upon presenting collateral security for the 25 dollars. The provision requiring an endorser, or collateral security for the excess above the par value, was in many instances, and to very considerable amounts, effectually evaded, by some of the largest borrowers becoming endorsers for each other. The alleged reasons for the resolution are, that bank shaves had been discounted upon, at $120 by the local institutions in New York, and that was necessary, in order to employ the capital, which had been increased beyond the ordinary means of using it advantageously, by the redemption of 11 millions of the public debt. The practice of other banks would not, in the opinion of your committee, afford any justification of the measure: and, when that practice was to be urged as a reason, the directors ought at least to have been correctly informed of the fact. The committee addressed inquiries to the several banks in the city of N York, and from their answers, it appears, that in two or three instances only, discounts have been made on the bank shares. That those notes never were renewed: and that in no instance has any bank there discounted on the shares of the bank of the U. States above their par value. And, altho' pains have been taken to ascertain the fact, no evidence has been discovered of any other bank having made discounts on stock above its par value.

(To be concluded in our next.)

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FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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REPORT

Of the Committee appointed to inspect the books and to examine into the proceedings of the Bank of the United States.

(Concluded from our last.)

The redemption of the 11 millions of public debt, was effected by the application of that amount of deposits to the credit of the government, then in the vaults of the bank.

Much unfounded and unnecessary complaint appears to have been made by the officers of the bank against this very prudent measure. That it disappointed the expectations of those who calculated on receiving interest from the government while they discounted on its money is very probable and very natural. And it is not surprising that some expedient should have been resorted to, in order to supply another equivalent source of profit. But there were other resources besides the stock of the bank. The government stock was better security, and, altho' it was uniformly above par, the directors seem never to have thought of discounting upon it above its par value. They began by rating it at 90 dollars for every hundred, while they were discounting on their own shares at par: by a resolution passed 20th May, 1817, marked XXXVII, the government stock was rated at par; and, soon after, bank shares were discounted upon at 125 dollars for every 100, with an endorser for the excess.

The committee are surprised to find so little good business paper done at the bank and its offices, where it was to have been reasonably expected that the merchants would have preferred transacting their business.—The directors themselves avow that they uniformly gave a preference to stock notes over business paper: their reasons are contained in their examinations. But, when the complaint is, that the bank had more capital than it could employ, it is singular that any business paper should have been rejected. In July, 1817, that kind of paper, to the amount of about $949,000, and in August to the amount of $493,500, was rejected at Philadelphia; and, at Baltimore, in July about 407,000, dollars and in Aug. about 185,000 dollars, were rejected. These sums are not precisely accurate, but are sufficiently so for general views. Whether the paper was such as ought to have been rejected, the committee have no means of determining. The amounts rejected are probably not more than might be expected from a bank, doing business on such an extensive scale, at any other time than when it was anxious to employ its capital. Not an instance has occurred of a note secured by a pledge of stock being rejected.

On the 9th of January, 1817, the board resolved, (paper marked XXXVI,) from and after the 20th February then next, and to the 1st of July, to discount notes to those who should have revenue bonds to pay during that period. The amount done under that resolution was small, and it does not appear that such notes have, at any time, been discounted extensively.

The principal business of the bank certainly has been to discount on notes secured by a pledge of stock, under the various resolutions before recited. Their effect was to abandon all personal security, and to rely entirely on the stock pledged. A system which, your committee think, need only to be stated to ensure unqualified reprehension. Besides the objection which arises from these loans, being in their nature perpetual, after all personal security was abandoned, it appears to have been an act of self immolation, thus to place beyond the reach of the institution, in the event of an emergency, to which it and all others are liable, so large a portion of its loans. On the 20th October last, a statement was made, exhibiting the amounts discounted on notes secured by a pledge of the bank stock, and then remaining unpaid, at the following places: at Philadelphia, 4,680,800, dollars of which 173,450 dollars was above the par value; at Baltimore, 2,402,435, of which it cannot be ascertained what proportion was above the par value, but it is believed to have exceeded 500,000 dollars: at Charleston, 897,429 dollars, of which 2,000 dollars was above par; at Washington, 298,570 dollars, of which but a small amount was above par: at Richmond, 209,840 dollars, and none above par. There are no accounts from the other offices, the directors having required statements only from those whose discounts on stock exceeded 100,000. A statement has been furnished by the bank of the amount discounted at the above places, and remaining unpaid at this time, marked XLII. which differs somewhat, but not materially, from the statement in October last; by that statement, the total amounts of discounts at the bank, and at their offices, on pledged stock, is 8,022,954 dollars; and, by the general statement on the 1st December last, the total amount of such discounts, at the bank and all its offices, is 8,934,712; the difference between which sums is the amount discounted at all the other offices not above enumerated. The committee have compiled a statement XLIII. which exhibits, among other things, the total amount of discounts at the bank and all its offices, at different periods, on personal security and on pledged stock, from which it will appear that the largest amount discounted on bank stock was in January and February, 1818, when it was $11,244,514.

From this recital it will be apparent how large a portion of the capital of the bank was thus placed beyond its control. Although there have been some fluctuations in the amount of these discounts at different periods, yet the greatest part of them, indeed the whole, with but few exceptions, have been constantly renewed from time to time, as the notes fell due, in many cases, for four and six months. Indeed every subsequent act of the bank has been wholly at war with the profession of these loans being temporary, held out the recital of the resolution of 25th July, marked XXXI. and, in order to ensure the greatest amount of such loans, and at the same time afford facilities to the prompt purchase and sale of stock, the directors, on the 8th August, 1817, passed a general resolution, authorising the president and cashier to discount all stock notes that should be offered between discount days, to a certain amount; and, by various resolutions, adopted at different meetings until 7th September, appropriated two millions of dollars to their disposal for that purpose. The papers referred to are marked XLIV. And on the 30th September, 1817, the resolution already referred to, marked XXXIII, passed, authorizing these offices, in all cases, to renew the stock notes as they fell due between discount days.

Another, and probably much more censurable effect of these various resolutions and proceedings was, to keep the price of the stock constantly advancing, until it reached a point where it exploded and fell. From various sources of information, the committee have compiled a table of the prices of stock, at the different periods, when these resolutions were adopted, marked XLV. from which their effect in enhancing the price of shares is very clearly exhibited. It will appear, from that table, that the price of shares at Philadelphia on the 20th of August, 1817, was, according to the public reports, $147 50; according to the testimony of Mr. M'Euen, a broker, it was 144 dollars: at the same place on the 30th of the same month, the price was $156 50. The resolution authorising discounts on stock, at 125 was passed on the 20th of the same month, vide XXXV. These facts would, in the opinion of your committee, be sufficient to condemn a system, which thus enabled a stock jobber to sport with the property of others. Stockjobbing, to an immense extent, and wagers, on the price of shares, were its inevitable consequences. It gave equal facilities to the bankrupt, who had not credit enough to obtain an endorser, and to the capitalist. Stock could be, and was, purchased, without the advance of a cent, by the purchaser, who had only to apply to the directors, or to the president and cashier, between discount days, for a loan on the shares about to be bought, and, by what is termed a simultaneous operation, he obtained his discount, and, with it, paid for his stock. A rise in the market would enable him to sell his shares, pocket the difference, and commence operations anew. And the committee are compelled to state, that, in fact, the largest loans, on pledged stock, were made to brokers, and to individuals, who appear to have been constantly in the market.—Loans on stock, at a rate below its par value, may, unquestionably, be useful to the merchant, who would avoid the obligation imposed by requiring an endorser, and would be highly beneficial to the bank, when restrained within moderate limits, and not made permanent.

But the loans actually made were most of them unreasonable and excessive in their amount; they were not made to the merchant and trader, but to a few persons consisting of directors, brokers, and speculators; and have been renewed and continued, almost invariably, at the option of the borrower.—And when, in July last, the board decided a curtailment of its discounts, it fell in almost all cases upon the business paper, while the immense amounts loaned on stock pledges were but little affected, excepting at the offices at Richmond and Washington, where the curtailments appear to have fallen equally on all notes.

But the discounts at those places on stock were very small, particularly when compared with Baltimore, where the loans were such and so long continued as to receive the animadversions of the parent board. An unwillingness to injure the private credit of those engaged in the above mentioned transactions, where no public good is perceived to be probable from the disclosure, induces the committee to withhold the mention of their names.

But in respect to the directors, the committee consider their conduct intimately connected with the general management of the concerns of the bank; and, under a sense of the duty devolved upon them, they state, that many of the directors, as well those appointed by the government as those elected by the stockholders, appear to have been the most forward and the most active in trafficing in stock. The mere purchasing shares with an intention to return them, would not be improper, even in a director, if made without any view to intended future proceeding of the board of which he was a member: But the practice of purchasing at one time, when the stock was low, and selling at another, after its price had been enhanced by the measures adopted by the directors, is certainly unfair and censurable. It is the perversion of a public and honourable trust, to the purposes of self aggrandisement, and places the directors in a situation where their own interest afford a strong temptation to the abuse of that trust. Still more reprehensible is the conduct of those directors who made contracts for the purchase of stock deliverable and payable, at a future period, at a low rate, and, during the intermediate time, by their own official acts, raised the price of stock to its highest point. The committee do not deem it necessary to repeat the details, which will be found in the examinations of the directors and officers, herewith submitted, marked LII LIII.

By comparing those examinations with the prices of stock herein before referred to, the House will be enabled to perceive which of the directors have participated in this business. With respect to the public directors, considering them as public officers, responsible to the government, and subject to the constitutional power of this House, the committee deem it their duty to state, that the President, William Jones, Esq. and George Williams, Esq. appear, from their own declarations, and from the testimony of a number of witnesses, to have been deeply concerned in those speculations. Mr. Jones appears to have purchased 1,555 shares at a high rate, and to have sold a large part of them at a loss. He states, that in the summer of 1817, he purchased a contract of 1000 shares, at 132 dollars per share, deliverable 2d January, 1818, and soon after another contract for 1000 shares, deliverable in November following, at 135 dollars per share, both of which, he says, were sold at 150 dollars per share, from which two contracts, it would appear, he realized 33,000 dollars.—There is much uncertainty rests on these transactions, inasmuch as in the incompatible statements of Mr. Jones, Mr. George Williams, Mr. D. A. Smith, and Mr. James W. M'Culloch, The three latter gentlemen appear to speak of the same contrasts and purchases, but give accounts of them somewhat variant from that of Mr. Jones: particularly, Dennis A. Smith and James W. M'Culloch speak of one of those contracts, or some other, as having been presented to Mr Jones gratuitously, after the stock had risen, and it was obvious that a profit would be realised, of which Mr. Jones makes no mention. Mr. Jones states that he sold both those contracts to D. A. Smith: Mr. Smith says he was one of the persons who made one of these contracts a present to Mr. Jones; that the stock never was transferred, and that the profit, amounting to 15,000 dollars, was paid to Mr. Jones, in money. Although the precise time is not specified by Mr. Jones, yet it is obvious, from the rate at which the contracts were purchased, that it must have been some time anterior to the 25th of August, 1817; for, at no time after that period, during the year 1817, was stock so low as 135. That the resolution of that date, authorising discounts on stock at 25 per cent. above its par value, had an immediate effect on its price, will have been seen from a former part of this report. The committee do not hesitate to say, that although his motives may have been strictly correct, and his vote given without any reference to his private interest, yet his situation forbade his acting on a question whose result was so important to him; or rather that he ought never to have placed himself in that situation. The high trust reposed in the President of a National Bank, by the government, and by the representatives of the stockholders, required that he should abstain from all concerns in which the price of stock was material. Mr. Jones, appears to consider them as lawful private concerns; the committee deem them intimately connected with the public management of the institution; of their lawfulness and propriety, it is for the House to judge.

Mr. George Williams, another public director, appears to have been deeply concerned in the purchase of stock, and in the making and purchase of contracts for the delivery of stock to a large amount. Every witness that has been examined speaks of Mr. Williams' transactions in that respect. Mr. Williams himself declined stating the amounts and prices at which he purchased, and the committee did not think proper to insist upon his answers, as they had already obtained satisfactory information respecting his conduct; and examined him chiefly to give him the opportunity of making such explanations as he thought proper, of which he was advised at the time. With respect to the other public directors, Messrs. Pierce Butler and John Connelly, it satisfactorily appears that they were not in the least concerned in the stock jobbing transactions, and, with respect to Walter Bowne, although his residence in New York did not give the committee the same means of information, yet no evidence has been discovered to implicate him. Jonathan Smith, esquire, the Cashier of the bank, has had considerable dealings in the purchase and sale of stock, and in making and purchasing contracts for its delivery at future periods. The remark is applicable to J. W. M'Culloch, esq. the cashier of the office at Baltimore, to a much greater extent. Although these gentlemen might have no direct agency in the measures which were to effect the price of stock, yet the influence of their stations ought to be great; and it is to be lamented that they should have placed themselves in a situation where the exercise of that influence might be ascribed to improper causes. With respect to the other directors, their examinations will enable the house to determine how far they have mingled in these transactions.

Besides the objection which has already been urged to the resolution of the 8th Aug. 1817, authorizing the president and cashier to discount notes, as being connected with a series of proceedings evidently calculated to enhance the price of stock, by affording facilities to the making of prompt purchases, it is still more objectionable, as being a delegation of power which, in the opinion of your committee, the directors had no right to grant. And when, connected with the power also given to them, of indefinite and unlimited renewal of the stock notes, it was placing the great bulk of the capital of the bank entirely within their control. The same practice appears to have been almost universal at the office in Baltimore, where the president and cashier, as appears by their examinations, have under the authority of the board of directors at that place, always discounted without an endorser, secured by a pledge of stock. As they were not restricted by the board, they appear accordingly to have exercised the power to a very considerable extent. Still more objectionable, in the opinion of your committee, is the practice of that office of allowing the president and cashier to purchase or discount drafts and bills, payable from sight to sixty days; because, in those discounts, the personal security is the most important circumstance. It has been done to very large amounts, though no loss appears yet to have accrued. At Richmond, an equally improper delegation of power to the cashier, appears to have been granted, in authorising him to discount notes on pledged stock, at 60 days; and afterwards, a similar authority to discount at 4 months. After an experiment of three weeks, the directors of that office had the wisdom to abandon it, vide papers of Richmond office XLVI. At the office in this city, the power has been discreetly limited, and as discreetly exercised. Two bye laws of the bank seem to your committee to deserve notice—one of them, that no discounts shall be made without the consent of three 4ths of the directors present; & another, that no director, without special authority, shall be permitted to inspect the cash account of any person with the bank. These bye laws appear to render nugatory the provisions of the charter, authorizing the appointment, by the government, of one fifth of the whole number of directors; and are different from the provisions in that respect by the former bank of the United States, although most of the local banks in Philadelphia have similar regulations. Should a state of things exist, in which the stockholders should deem their interest hostile to that of the nation, such provisions as those stated would render the government directors mere spectators of the proceedings of the board. The committee endeavored to obtain a statement of the shares, upon which the instalments had not been paid, and of the persons owing them. The officers of the bank satisfied them that, from the irregular manner in which the accounts of the payments had been made, it was impossible to obtain an accurate statement. But the fact is admitted, that the dividends have been paid to some delinquent stockholders, who are few, and to whom but a small amount of stock belongs. The dividends have been uniformly paid to those stockholders whose notes were discounted to

(Concluded on the 4th Page.)

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

LONDON, DEC. 7.

The Emperor of Russia and the Duke of Wellington.—We have great pleasure in publishing, from an authentic communication, the following interesting anecdote, so honourable to the distinguished persons who are the objects of it.

"When the emperor Alexander arrived at Aix la-Chapelle, (which was in the middle of the night,) after the late grand military review near Valenciennes, his imperial majesty went early the next morning, without any previous notice, to the hotel of the Duke of Wellington, who was then at breakfast with his aids-de-camp. The emperor entered the room without ceremony, but in full military costume. After shaking his grace by the hand very cordially, he addressed him nearly in the following words:

"Duke of Wellington—I loose not a moment in calling on you to express my sense of the obligation I feel for the attention which my army has uniformly experienced at your hands, since it has been under your orders. No words can do justice to what I feel—as little am I able to express my admiration, and the high gratification you afforded me, at the late reviews of our troops, especially by the finest military movement I ever witnessed—*the advance of the British guards, when attacking the heights of Famar!* I have therefore to desire that you will permit me to nominate you a *field marshal of Russia.*—The duke bowed assent, and expressed his deep sense of the distinguished honor intended him by his imperial majesty. The day after this interview, the emperor, on meeting the duke, said, 'You must dine with me to-day in the *Russian uniform.*' 'Sire,' replied the duke, 'I have not yet been able to furnish myself with a coat'—'That shall not be wanting,' rejoined the emperor. 'If you will wear the best I have in my wardrobe.' In half an hour the emperor's own uniform coat, which he had worn the day before, was sent to the duke, who appeared in it at dinner, with the order of a Russian field marshal, and a magnificent sword presented to his grace by his imperial majesty on the occasion. The manner in which the emperor conferred this high military honor is, perhaps, the most flattering personal compliment which the *hero of Waterloo* has yet received, and it had the additional grace of being given with all the cordiality and kindness of an intimate friend."

The king of France has presented the duke of Wellington with the magnificent insignia of the Order of the Holy Ghost, estimated at the value of 500,000 francs.

Vienna, Nov. 24.—"Letters from Constantinople announce that the Tartar hordes of the Caucasus, under the orders of a Bey, have taken arms against the Russians, and invaded part of Georgia."

Paris, Dec. 13.—Spices are now at so low a price in England, that the merchants have resolved to re export them to India; 22000 lb of nutmegs and cloves, have been cleared at the Custom house, for Bombay.

An inhabitant of Sierra Leone writes, that the English colony will with difficulty prosper, because, the climate is so fatal to Europeans; out of twenty who arrive, eighteen die.

Towards the end of October, large masses of floating ice, were perceived off the West India Islands. An island of ice came near to the Bahama Islands.

LONDON, DEC. 8.

It is reported here, that since our discovery ships, an American vessel had entered Baffin's Straights and Bay. It penetrated into Sir James Lancaster's Strait, where it found a depth of 100 fathoms, the water warm; it continued its course with great hopes, it is said, of succeeding in the attempt to find through that Strait a passage into Behring's Straits.

The monthly bulletin of the King's health was issued by his physicians on the 5th, in the following words: His Majesty's tranquility has been undisturbed throughout the last month, and his health has been good; but his disorder continues in the same state.

Lord Ellenborough continued in a very low state of health.

The Raccoon had returned to England from St. Helena. Bonaparte was well as late as the 14th October, but seldom seen,

Legislature of Virginia.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Wednesday, January 20.

On Mr. Meredith's motion, the committee of schools and colleges were instructed to enquire whether the several colleges and academies within this commonwealth, or any of them, are entitled to legislative patronage; and if any, which of them: and to what portion of the unappropriated revenue of the Literary Fund they are severally entitled; and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Magill, from the committee of revisal, presented several revised bills, which were immediately acted on.

A resolution was read from the committee of claims, unfavorable to the petition of Joseph Strother—which was agreed to.

Also, a report from the committee for C. of J. rejecting the memorial of sundry citizens of Berkeley county, for placing habitual drunkards under the guardianship of the laws in like manner as orphans and lunatics—Agreed to.

Thursday, January 21.

Engrossed bills to punish arson," &c.—"Reducing into one act the several acts declaring the punishment in case of rape"—"declaring the punishment of the crime of buggery"—were severally read a third time and passed.

Mr. Magill presented two revised bills.

Various bills were presented by committees, and others had their first and second readings.

On motion of Mr. Cook, of Norfolk, the committee to whom was referred that part of the governor's message relating to the public jails, were instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for obtaining such medical aid, as the criminals and other prisoners of the Commonwealth shall from time to time require.

Friday, January 22.

Various bills and resolutions were this day reported and laid on the table—Several other bills had their 1st and 2d reading.

On Mr. White's motion the committee of finance were instructed to enquire into the policy and justice of authorizing by law the receiving into the treasury the notes of the Bank of the Valley in Virginia, in the payment of taxes and debts due to the Commonwealth.—And on Mr. Lester's motion, the same instruction was given as to the notes of "the North western Bank of Virginia."

On Mr. Roy's motion, leave was given to bring in a bill "amending the act appropriating part of the revenue of the Literary Fund, and for other purposes, passed 21st February 1818."

On motion of Mr. Smith (of I. of W.) his resolution to enquire what measures are necessary to carry into full effect the act "for arranging the counties into districts for the election of Senators, and for equalizing the land tax," was referred to a select committee.

Saturday, January 23.

Mr. Magill reported several of the revised bills, which were acted on.

Engrossed bills—"Reducing into one the several acts declaring the punishment of horse stealers," &c.—"Reducing into one the several acts against hog stealers"—"Forming a new county out of part of the counties of Wythe and Washington"—(*the new county to be called Page*) "Reducing into one the several acts for punishing persons guilty of certain thefts and forgeries," &c.—"Forming a new county out of parts of the counties of Berkley, and Hampshire," —(*the new county to be called Morgan*) were severally read a 3d time and passed.

UNIVERSITY BILL.

The bill for establishing an university was taken up in the Senate on Saturday last. Mr. Johnson moved to reduce the additional approbation set apart for the primary schools from 20,000 to 10,000 dollars. This motion was lost, by about 2 to 1.

He then moved to strike out the Central College with a view of changing its location. This motion was pending, when the Senate adjourned.

Yesterday, this motion was rejected by 16 ayes to 7 noes.

And the bill itself was passed, without any amendment. Ayes 22, Noes 1.

We congratulate our fellow citizens on this memorable event. It is a proud triumph for Virginia. *Enquirer of Jan. 26.*

THE INDIAN CAPTIVE RECLAIMED.

VINCENNES, IND. DEC. 26.

The following is a brief statement of facts, by Mr. *Edward Tanner*, of New-Madrid county, Mi. who passed through this place on the 18th inst. with a brother, who after a captivity of 28 years, he has at length reclaimed from among the Chippawa Indians:

Mr. Tanner is a man of undoubted veracity and most excellent intelligence; and we much regret that, for want of time, we are compelled to omit many interesting particulars in relation to his brother, and his own adventures in pursuit of him, but the following will, no doubt, be read with some degree of interest, not only for the uncommon perseverance of that gentleman, but may facilitate others in recovering their friends, whom the disasters of Indian warfare have placed in similar situations.

Mr. Tanner is a son of the late John Tanner, who formerly resided at *Tanner's Station*, on the Ohio. Mr. E. Tanner's younger brother, the subject of this story, in the year 1790, then about nine years old, while gathering nuts, a few rods from the *Station*, was taken and carried off by the Indians.—Various unsuccessful exertions were made for his recovery previous to the year 1795, when Mr. Tanner attended Gen. Wayne's treaty with the Indians at Granville. In 1798 he visited this place, and, having heard that a number of Shawanees and Delawares had gone over the Mississippi with Lorimere, an Indian trader, in 1799 he went and searched among them. In May, 1800, he left home, in Woodford county, Ky. crossed the Ohio at Cincinnati, examined through all the Indian tribes on the waters of the two Miamis, the Scioto, Sandusky, Miami of the Lake, the river Raisin, Detroit, Sandwich, and Malden, and through the principal part of the Indian country in Upper Canada, and all the waters that run into the south side of Lake Michigan; thence to the head of the Illinois, and to the Elkhart, the head of the Wabash, and down the west side of the Great Miami, crossed the Ohio, home. Believing his brother to be dead, he gave up further search until last March, when he received a letter from a Mr. Castleman, enclosing one from Lord Selkirk, which contained such information as left very little doubt of the existence of his brother amongst the Indians in the north. Again, on the 1st of August last, Mr. Tanner set out, waited on Gov. Clark, got such papers and instructions as his excellency thought necessary, left St. Louis the 15th for Lord Selkirk's colony in the north; on his arrival at Prairie du Chien, an Indian trader at that post informed him that a man had come into Michilimacinac, with the Indians from the north west, resembling him in person: changed his route, ascended the Ouisconsin river to the portage, crossed to Fox river, ascended to Green Bay, obtained further encouraging information; and, being informed that the person he was in pursuit of spoke the Chippewa tongue, procured an interpreter; sailed for Mackinac on board the Widow's Son, Capt. Rupely; arrived, got information that the said person had gone to Detroit; sailed for that place; arrived; called on Gov. Cass, who informed him that he believed that the said person (who was called Taylor) had gone to Kentucky, in search of his relations: being furnished by his excellency with horses, &c. pursued on to Fort Meigs; learned that the said person had been unsuccessful in his search after friends, and had returned; he then turned back, and found his brother in the neighborhood of Detroit, on the 17th of last month.

The feelings of the two brothers, when introduced to each other, through an interpreter, after a separation of 28 years, is a theme for a finer pen than mine.

It seems that the name of John Taylor had, through some mistake in the sound, been taken by the Indians for John Tanner, which is his proper name.

There is the strongest family resemblance, both in the person and features of these two brothers; and, although they cannot converse with each other, except through an interpreter, they look upon and act towards each other with the most ardent fraternal affection.

This *man of the woods*, who, indeed, has nothing of the savage wildness and ferocity in his appearance, is now going to New Madrid, to remain with his friends this winter, under the promise that his brother is to go with him, next season, to the Rainy Lake, for his family, which consists of a wife and seven children. He is clad in citizen's apparel, and is remarkably clean in his person; of robust, manly appearance; temperate habits; drinks no ardent spirits. Although the Chippewa is his most natural tongue, he can converse in all the languages of almost all of the northern tribes; and, if he should succeed in learning the English language, as he no doubt, will soon, he may hereafter be of great service to the American government.—*Western Sun.*

NEW-YORK Jan. 22.

General Count Lallemand has declared his intention, before the District Court of the United States, at New Orleans, to become a citizen of the United States, as soon as the terms prescribed by the naturalization act will permit. He has hired a small farm in the vicinity of New Orleans, where, it is said, he intends to spend the remainder of his days.

ALEXANDRIA, (D. C.) JAN. 27.

Fire.—On Monday night between 10 and 11 o'clock, an alarming fire broke out in the block of brick warehouses (owned by Messrs. John and Phineas Janney) on Union street, and extending to the wharf. It was first discovered by the flames bursting through the roof of one of the buildings, which, with an adjoining one, were soon enveloped in flames, and eventually consumed. Fortunately the rear buildings were fire proof, or the whole block must have gone. Owing to the unusual calmness of the night, and by the activity of the citizens, the adjoining houses were saved. We understand the fire originated in the upper story of one of the buildings occupied as a sail-loft, by Messrs Hayman and Cartwright, but how, we have not ascertained. One of the warehouses was occupied as a sail-loft by Newton Keene, Esq. the other by Mr. N. Reilly, neither of whom, we believe, suffered materially as to the loss of property. The buildings were insured.

Another fire.—We learn that, yesterday morning, a stable, at Fairfax court-house, took fire and was entirely consumed, together with five valuable horses, belonging to the Winchester stage, and owned by Mr. J. Shepherd, of this town. [*Herald.*

INSANITY.

The following table of the causes of insanity, as they occurred in the county and city of Cork Lunatic Asylum, commencing the 1st of January, 1798, and ending the 30th of June, 1818, is from a work recently published by Dr. Halloran. There were insane Patients, caused by

	Males.	*Females*
Terror of the rebellion	61	47
Jealousy	20	25
Pride	1	7
Grief	6	34
Fever	6	5
Epilepsy	33	24
Religious zeal	11	9
Excess in drinking	103	57
Disappointment	10	37
Consumption	6	2
Injury on the head	19	2
Hereditary	11	28
Palsy	41	38
Unknown causes	295	328

This melancholy list contains mournful evidence of the large share which the abuse of spirituous liquors has, in sending many a wretch to the maniac's cell.

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

Major General ANDREW JACKSON arrived at the city of Washington on the 23d inst.

James C. Fisher has been elected President of the United States' bank, in the place of Wm. Jones, res gned.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

Report on the Bank of the United States.

Mr. Spencer deserves the thanks of his country for the enquiry he has moved, the committee, for the labour and firmness they have displayed. This report is before the nation, and unveils a scene of mismanagement and abuse, which offends the moral sense of every good citizen and of every honorable man. The details are disgusting beyond every thing which had been conceived. Here at least it may be said that the imagination falls short of the reality. Some abuses are detailed which had escaped the clamor of the public; and every ground of complaint is supported, save only the declaring of the first exorbitant dividends for the purpose of giving an artificial rise to the price of stocks, and swindling the honest purchasers. The report is silent on this point. But it must be confessed that the sketch in other respects is sufficiently charged with gloom and disgrace.

What is to be done? bursts from every honest lip. The report is so astounding that we confess we want time to think of it. The evil is before us; the remedy touches so many interests, so much capital, so many persons of such a variety of situations, that it is difficult to say what is best to be done. The string is one of peculiar sensibility. Touch it as you will, its vibrations may be more or less felt in the remotest corners of this land. One thing seems to be certain: that the institution cannot get along with the present president. All confidence in the head is gone. Though he may only have been guilty of a great error of judgment, such is the fact. The sinning directors must also yield to the popular sentiment. The stockholders ought to manifest the utmost anxiety to remove them from the institution. They ought to step forth at once in general meeting. If they do not manifest the proper public spirit on this occasion, the government *will interfere.* The nation will demand it. We confess we wish the stockholders of Virginia would set the first example. Let the stockholders sleep—and it may end in the sleep of death. By the charter, either Congress or the President is authorised to have recourse to a *scire facias* to determine the forfeiture of the charter. *This* step may be necessary—but we would take time to consider it.

The Supreme Court of the United States, commenced its session at Washington, on the first inst. Among the questions of a public and general nature likely to be discussed at this term, it is stated, are the following:—The Constitutionality of State Insolvent Laws; the right of the States to tax the Bank of the United States; and the power of courts martial, under state authority, to impose fines in cases of drafts from the militia of the states into the service of the United States. The important question respecting Dartmouth College, in New-hampshire, which was argued last term and continued for advisement, may probably be decided early. In this case, we learn, that those distinguished Counsellors, PINKNEY and WIRT, are engaged on the part of the College, and WEBSTER and HOPKINSON, on the other side. In the bill now before Congess, it is contemplated that the Supreme Court shall hold two sessions a year, as formerly.—*Baltimore Pat.*

Our readers will be amused by the manner in which the Emperor Alexander conferred the order of Field Marshal of Russia on the Duke of Wellington, and the singular circumstance connected with the presentation. The London Morning Chronicle gives the following Epigram on the subject.

EPIGRAM,

On hearing that the Emperor of Russia had lent his Field Marshal's Coat to the Duke of Wellington.

'Tis said that the head of the forces allied,
Not having a coat to his back,
A generous monarch the needful supplied;
And when thus equipp'd they sat down side by side,
To drink their champaign and their sack:
Now, doubtless this Hero of wonderful note,
Had the Monarch allowed him to choose,
Would have bartered *the honor to sit in his coat,*
For the *pleasure to stand in his shoes.*

FROM THE LEXINGTON REPORTER

Important Judicial Decision in Kentucky

The reclamation of fugitive slaves, from Ohio, Indiana, &c. has been a subject of some interest to the citizens of this state, and at the last session, and the one before it, occupied the attention of the legislature.—Judge Parke of the federal District Court of Indiana, has lately decided—that the exclusive jurisdiction of this subject is vested in the national government by the constitution of the U. States; and as it has been repeatedly decided, that Congress cannot invest the judicial officers of a state with federal jurisdiction, it follows that the reclamation of fugitive slaves must be made thro' the judges of the federal courts. The following extract from the decision of the judge contains the substance of the law—"The constitution provides, that no person held to service or labor, in one state under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up, on the claim of the party, to whom such service or labor may be due—and in conformity to this provision of the constitution, Congress accordingly enacted, that any person held to service or labor, in any state according to the laws thereof, escaping into another state may be seized by the person to whom such service or labor is due, and taken before a judge of the United States, or any magistrate of the county, &c. who upon proof to his satisfaction, that the person so seized, doth, under the laws of the state, from which he or she fled, owe service or labor to the claimant, shall give a certificate thereof, and which shall be sufficient warrant to remove such fugitive to the state from which he or she escaped."

FROM THE GREENSBURG GAZETTE.

The following seems to be an improvement upon an idea, on the subject of banks, lately thrown out by a citizen of our own good county of Westmoreland. Our citizen would have banks destroy their notes, for the purpose of making money plentier—while the Chesterman would burn his notes, in order to destroy the banks:

"*Valuable discovery to destroy the banks.* A certain inn-keeper, in Chester County who is violently opposed to the banks, proposes burning all the paper money he has, (amounting to about $200,) if every other will do the same, and, by that means, effectually destroy all the paper money which we now have in circulation, which ultimately will terminate in the destruction of all the banks. What think you, readers, who will burn his paper first?"—*Norrist Herald.*

A letter from Tunis, of 1st of November, contains the following passage:—"The plague having commenced its annual ravages, trade is paralyzed. From 2 to 300 persons die daily, but as yet Mahometans are the only victims: the Christians, as well as the Jews, preserve themselves by means of precautions which the Alcoran prohibits Mussulmen from using. The plague does not appear this year to be of so malignant a nature as in preceding years; we are not however, the less obliged to keep ourselves shut up, the contagion being communicated not only by contact, but by communication with persons affected."

BOXING. On the 8th of December, one of the most horrible boxing matches that ever occurred, took place in London, between Scroggins [not Giles] and Martin. After the 61st round, which occupied more than two hours, they rolled down together, blind and beaten to a perfect mummy. Martin was declared the victor, merely because he had strength enough left to raise his hand and let it fall upon Scroggins.

It is stated in a late London paper, that 20 or 30 persons lately exchequered for selling sloe leaves for tea, and counterfeit coffee, have taken their departure for the U. S.

The captain of a band of robbers, named Peter Maus, was lately executed at Lubeck. This fellow has, for the last two years, been the terror of all Germany. During the French revolution he has frequently pushed forward his troops as far as the frontiers of France and Italy. He was a man of extraordinary daring, and was literally covered with wounds.

HARD TIMES.

An eastern writer says he is credibly informed that a merchant of New York lately sold a Cashmere shawl to a lady in that city for *eleven hundred dollars!!*

WASHINGTON CITY, JAN. 28.

At a meeting of the citizens of Washington, assembled in pursuance to the notice published in the papers of this city, the mayor of the City of Washington informed the meeting that he had been requested by two gentlemen, friends of general Jackson, to state, that general Jackson declined receiving any public attention that his friends in Washington might feel disposed to pay him, at this time: and that he wished that these, his sentiments, might be stated to the meeting, with his respectful acknowledgments for the civilities intended him. *Gaz.*

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, that 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 indispensibly 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 come 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.

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.
Oct. 21. tf.

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.
Oct. 21.

FOR SALE,
A House and Lot in Charlestown,
SITUATED on the main street, next door to Major Hite's—This property has for a number of years been occupied as a store, and is well calculated for that purpose, or any other public business, being in a desirable part of the town, and not very distant from the run—The front building, which is of wood, consists of six good rooms and a pantry besides the store—Attached to this is a very comfortable family room and kitchen of brick: there is also on the premises a stable, smoke house of brick, and an excellent granary, which, with a trifling expense might be made a pleasant little tenement. It is at present in the occupancy of Dr. Griggs, to whom, those wishing to purchase, are referred, or to the subscriber at Harper's Ferry, who will make the terms easy and give an indisputable title.
JANE BECKHAM, *Adm'trix of the estate of Ann Frame, dec'd.*
January 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.

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

FAMILY
MEDICINES.
FOR SALE,
Wholesale and retail, by W. & J. LANE, Charlestown,
LEE'S famous Antibilious Pills.
Messrs. Mich. Lee & Co.
I have taken but two doses of your Antibilious Pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, &c. which has troubled me for some time. I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases. Your humble servant,
G. C. COLLINS,
Front street, Balt.
THESE much esteemed Pills have been for many years prepared in Baltimore by the present proprietor, as many of our most respectable citizens can testify; and a number of them have readily and gladly given certificates of their great value as a family Physic.
LEE'S ELIXIR.
A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthmas, sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.
Cheraw Court-House, S. Carolina.
Mr. Noah Ridgely,
Sir—Being afflicted with an obstinate cough for more than seven years, which has never yielded to any remedies, though numbers have been applied, until I procured a few phials of your LEE'S ELIXIR, for the cure of colds, obstinate coughs, &c. which gave me considerable relief, and which, could I procure immediately a sufficient quantity, will, I feel confident, by being sufficiently used, remove the most distressing complaint that I or the human race have ever been subject to. I have not a doubt but that I shall be the means of your disposing of a great quantity of the Elixir in this part of the country. I am, sir, &c.
CHAS. A. SPARKS.
Lee's Worm Lozenges.
The proprietor has now the pleasure of stating that the following case came under his immediate observation: His little daughter, about 5 years old, appeared very visibly to lose her flesh: no particular cause could be given for her thus pining away; she was at length taken with fevers, which, with other symptoms led him to believe she had worms; he gave her a dose of Lee's Lozenges, which brought away, incredible as it may appear, 2 worms, the one fifteen and the other thirteen inches in length, each three fourths of an inch round; he has given the Lozenges to another of his children, which brought away a vast quantity of very small worms.
Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the ITCH,
Warranted to cure by one application, free from Mercury or any pernicious ingredient. This vegetable remedy is so mild, yet efficacious, that it may be used with the utmost safety, on the most delicate pregnant lady, or on a child of a week old.
Lee's genuine Persian Lotion.
The Persian Lotion operates mildly, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth—improving the complexion.
Lee's Ague and Fever Drops,
warranted to cure if taken according to the directions.
Lee's Grand Restorative and Nervous Cordial,
A most valuable medicine for great and general debility, nervous disorders, loss of appetite, &c. &c.
Lees Essence and Extracts of Mustard,
An infallible remedy for sprains, bruises, rheumatism, numbness, chilblains, &c.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific,
A certain and effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.
Lee's Tooth Ach Drops,
which give immediate relief.
Lee's Tooth Powder, which
cleanses and beautifies the teeth.
Lee's Eye Water,
a certain cure for sore eyes.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the
cure of head aches.
Lee's Corn Plaster,
for removing and destroying corns.
Sold on most pleasing terms wholesale, by the Proprietor, at his Family Medicine Ware House, No. 68, Hanover street, Baltimore, and retail in almost all the principal cities and towns in the union.
☞ Please to observe that none can be Lee's Genuine Family Medicines without the signature of the Proprietor,
NOAH RIDGELY.
(Late Michael Lee & Co.)

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.

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.

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

HENRY BERRY,
HAVING recently settled in Charles-Town, 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.

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.

FOR SALE,
ON liberal terms, a tract of Limestone Land, containing
Three hundred and ten Acres,
lying on Evett'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 shew 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.
☞ The Editors of the Martinsburg Gazette, Fredericktown Herald, Hagerstown Torch Light, and Lancaster Journal, are requested to publish the above 4 times, and forward their accounts to this office.

CONWAY SLOAN,
Has just received a quantity of
JAMISON'S
Superior Water Crackers.
Also, a fresh supply of
SODAIC POWDERS.
Jan. 20.

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, situate on both sides of the Opequon 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 plaister, 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 Opequon 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,

(Concluded 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 it, 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 misconduct, was the illegal and reprehensible division of stock. By the first fundamental article of the charter, no person, copartnership, 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 M'Culloch, Dennis A. Smith, and James W. Williams, which 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 1-7th 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 authorised. For a more particular knowledge of these divisions of shares, the committee refer to the statement herewith submitted, marked XLVII. 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, the credit 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 authorising 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 authorising 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 its subsequently 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 XXIII 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 dolls. 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 negociation, 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 $2,054,264 26, which it was bound to deliver at par, by which a loss was produced of 54,264 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 its obvious, from the whole transaction, that the purchase was really 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 L1. 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. Other 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; those acts of usurpation of powers not granted, of *misuser* and of *nonuser* 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 scire 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 them 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 on subscribing, 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 became 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 mischief 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.

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, 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 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 Charles-Town.

JOHN BUCKMASTER.

Dec. 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 plaister, 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

Handsome White House

in Smithfield, where a large May-pole stands at the door—The House is well finished inside, painted, plaistered, 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.

Dec. 23.

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 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—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 Aniseed
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 & Keyes.

Charlestown, January 13.

NOTICE.

I expect to continue the IRON BUSINESS in this place, and in future will sell for *cash* only.

P. DAUGHERTY.

Charlestown, Jan. 1, 1819.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. XI.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1819. [No. 566.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMERS' 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 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 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 *Pleasants* 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. *Sawyer*, 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 shew, by the papers called for, &c. that the United States were the aggressors in the war which ensued with the Semmole 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, 86-100th 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 shall contain 247 93-100 grains of pure gold, and 259 64-100 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 in the manner provided by the act respecting the mint, passed on the 24th of April, 1800.

Sec. 4. 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 the influence of kindred or country, and without any aid save that of a common tongue, has passed the vast Atlantic, to make known the hidden powers and blessings of 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 McCalla and Mathew H Jonett; and the engrossed bill for the relief of Phœbe 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.

Seminole War. The House then again proceeded, in committee of the whole on the state of the union, Mr. Pitkin in the chair, to the consideration of the report of the military committee, and the amendments moved thereto by Mr. Cobb, when Mr. Mercer concluded the speech he commenced yesterday, in support of the report and resolution. Mr. Colston, of Va followed, on the same side, and Mr. Strother, of Va. rose in opposition to the resolutions, and had proceeded for some time, in his argument; when, on motion, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Wednesday January 27.

The bill from the Senate, further to extend the jurisdiction of the circuit courts, to cases arising under the law relating to patents, and the bill to extend the judicial system of the United States, were received, twice read and referred.

The amendments of the Senate, to the bill making appropriation for the support of the navy for 1819, were taken up and agreed to.

The engrossed bill for the relief of Hannah Ring and Luther Frink, was read the third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence

The House then took up, in committee of the whole. Mr. *Campbell* in the chair, the amendments of the Senate to the military appropriation bill, which, being agreed to by the committee of the whole, were reported to the House, and, with the bill, laid on the table.

The House then proceeded to the orders of the day, and resumed, in committee of the whole, Mr. *H. Nelson*, in the chair, the report of the military committee on the subject of the Seminole war.

Mr. *Strother*, concluded the speech which he yesterday commenced in opposition to the report, &c. in which he occupied nearly three hours.

Mr. *Walker*, of North Carolina, followed, on the same side, and spoke about half an hour.

Mr. *Rhea*, of Tennessee, next took the floor, also against the resolutions of censure, 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 an 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. M'Coy moved that the bill and amendments be indefinitely postponed, which was negatived; and

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 miltary 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 Rhea 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 casess 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:

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

2. *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 for $2,500 recovered against him by Gen. John Adair, in consequence of his having arrested the said Adair, in the City of New-Orleans, in the year 1806, on a charge of his being concerned in the alleged conspiracy of Aaron Burr; which petition was read, and referred to the committee on military affairs.

Also a petition presented by Mr. Scott, from sundry inhabitants of the Arkansas country, praying a separate territorial government, and that commissioners may be appointed to fix a site for the seat thereof

Mr. Newton, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill to increase the duties on certain manufactured articles [shovels, spades, plain flint glass, copperas, shot, and oil cloths.] imported into the United States; which was twice read and committed.

The bill from the Senate, to extend the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of the U. S. to cases arising under the law relating to patents, was read the third time, passed, and returned to the Senate.

SEMINOLE WAR.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on this subject, Mr Bassett in the chair.

Mr. Anderson of Ky. concluded the speech which he yesterday commenced against the report and resolutions of censure.

Mr Lowndes occupied about an hour in delivering his sentiments, generally, in favor of the proposition before the house, except so much thereof as relates to the execution of Ambrister.

Mr. Hugh Nelson, of Virginia, followed, in opposition to the report and resolution; and had spoke but a short time, when, having given away for a motion to that effect,

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

A message was received from the President of the U. States, by the hands of Mr. J. J Monroe, his private Secretary, transmitting, in compliance with the resolution of the house of the 14th inst. a report from the Secretary of State, concerning the applications which have been made by any of the independent governments of South America, to have a minister or consul general accredited by the government of the United States; with the answers of the government to the applications addressed to it. The papers communicated by the Secretary of State, embrace, besides his own report, which is long, sundry letters from Don Luis de Clementi and Mr De Forest, to the Secretary of State, with his answers; letters of credence from the Director of Buenos Ayres, a commission from Mr Clementi to Sir Gregor M'Gregor, &c. making in all a pretty large volume of manuscript.

The message and documents were read and referred to the committee on foreign relations.

A message was received from the President by the hands of Mr J J Monroe, communicating, in compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 18th inst requesting of him "any information, not already communicated, whether Amelia Island, St. Marks, and Pensacola, yet remain in the possession of the United States; and, if so, by what laws the inhabitants thereof are governed; whether articles imported therein from foreign countries, are subject to any and what duties, and by what laws; and whether the said duties are collected, and how; whether vessels arriving in the United States from Pensacola and Amelia Island, and from the United States, respectively, are considered and treated as vessels from foreign countries." reports from the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War, affording all the information requested by the House.

The message and documents were read, and ordered to lie on the table

Mr. Harrison offerd the following resolution:

Resolved, That the judiciary committee inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the punishment of crimes committed by persons employed in the armies of the U. States, without the limits thereof and which are not provided for by existing laws.

Mr. H. observed, in explanation of his motion, that during the discussion which had for some days occupied the house, the question had occurred to him, whether there was any provision in our laws for the punishment of crimes committed by men in the army beyond the limits of the United States, and which were not provided for by the military code; in other words, whether the jurisdiction of our civil courts extended to crimes committed in that situation. He had himself no doubt of the right of jurisdiction being in the nation over its own citizens, employed in the army, in any country where, by the laws of nations, our army had a right to go; but he had understood that the courts of the United States had declined taking cognizance of offences committed any where, unless jurisdiction had been expressly given by a statute. If this was correct, crimes of the highest class might be committed, by individuals of our army, in Florida, for which there was no legal punishment. The articles of war, Mr. H. observed, provided for