

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. XI.]

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1819.

[No. 564.]

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Saturday, January 16.

Bank of the United States.

Mr. SPENCER, from the committee appointed to investigate the proceedings of the Bank of the U. S., made the following REPORT:

The committee appointed to inspect the books and to examine into the proceedings of the Bank of the United States, with directions to report thereon, and to report whether the provisions of its charter have been violated or not, RESPECTFULLY REPORT—

That under the leave granted by the House, the committee repaired to Philadelphia, and there personally inspected the books of the Bank, and as a further means of examining its proceedings, they interrogated, on oath, the president, the cashier, all the directors of the Bank whose attendance could be obtained, and several of its clerks and officers. Examinations have also been made at the offices at Baltimore, at Richmond, and at the City of Washington, in order to obtain specific information upon certain subjects on which the books of the Parent Bank were necessarily deficient. From these inquiries, conducted with great labor, and the committee trust, with great care, they have collected a mass of information, which they now submit to the House, and which will be referred to in the course of this report. This information consists of tables, statements and extracts made by the committee from the books of the Bank, or by them compared with those books, and verified; and of the testimony of witnesses and of letters from the President of the institution.

The committee are aware that from these sources of information various important inferences may be drawn, and upon them the most interesting opinions may be predicated: it has been their intention, however, to go no further than was required by the resolution of the House; to avoid speculative opinions upon general subjects; and to confine themselves to what they deemed practical objects of inquiry, which they settled among themselves into two classes: those which related to the general management of the Bank and the conduct of its officers, and those which were connected with the question of a violation of its charter. As to the general management of the concerns of the institution, among the points of inquiry which appeared to be most immediately interesting, were those which related to the refusal of the Bank and its officers to pay its notes in specie at any other place than that where they were made payable, and to the practice of selling drafts on each other.

It appears that the directors of the Bank on its first institution, and up to the 28th of August, 1818, strenuously endeavored to redeem its notes at all its offices, indiscriminately, north of the city of Charleston. On the 7th day of January, 1817, it commenced operations by discounting notes on pledged stock, and to stockholders only, and by the issue of its bills. The officer at the head of the Treasury Department had repeatedly urged the Government of operations, with the laudable view, as it appears, of hastening the redemption by the state banks of their notes in specie. *Vide* letters from the secretary of the Treasury to the President of the Bank of the United States, 15th August and 29th Nov. 1816, marked I, II.

Efforts on the part of the treasury to induce the local banks to that measure appear to have been abortive, until the Bank of the United States made certain propositions which induced negotiations between it and the state institutions, which finally resulted in a compact contained in the resolutions of the board of directors of the 31st January, 1817, herewith submitted, and marked III; and in order to exhibit how far the Bank complied with its compact, a statement of the loans and of notes issued up to the 20th February, 1817, is submitted, marked IV. It can be necessary only to refer to the state of the paper currency of the country at this period. The notes of the state banks were variously depreciated, some as much as 20 percent, while others were at a premium. The excessive issue of paper by the local banks had caused an unnatural and artificial depreciation of such paper, which required time, and moderate but steady reductions to restore, not to a uniform par, but to its true value. Under these circumstances, the Bank of the United States had, on the 1st day of February, 1817, (vide statement marked V.) \$818,000 dollars due to it from the state banks of Philadelphia, New York, and Baltimore. With such a credit, constantly accumulating by the transfer of the treasury funds, and by the payment of the second instalment in the notes of the state banks, it was in the power of the United States Bank to have coerced the local institutions into a moderate and reasonable reduction of their circulating notes. An attempt to do so was made by the compact, III; and although the Bank of the United States appears to have been anxious to effect the object, it did not persevere in the design. By its subsequent acts, it improvidently afforded a temptation to the western banks particularly, to extend their circulation of notes, by insisting on its branches paying out their own notes in preference to those of the state banks, and on their delivering drafts on the eastern cities, whenever it could be done to prevent the remittance of their own notes. The branch notes, and the drafts issued in consequence of those instructions, were swept away by the facility of remittance thus unwarily given, as well as by the ordinary balance of trade. A vacuum in the circulation was thus produced, which could be supplied only by the local notes, which were readily received by the offices of the Bank of the United States, and were retained by them as a fund upon which interest was charged to the state banks. The letter of the President, marked VI exhibits the course pursued by the Bank in this respect.

The Bank of the United States received from the Treasury, the notes of the local institutions, in many cases as special deposits, to be paid out in similar bills. From April 1817, to this time, the amount so received appears from statement VII, to be 2,752,750 dollars, of which \$731 continues on hand, leaving 2,021,449 as the amount, voluntarily assumed by the Bank of the United States. The committee have not found any evidence of the Bank having attempted to oppress the state banks either by wanton demands of specie, or by the rejection of their notes. Much complaint has indeed existed, but in the instances which have come to the knowledge of the committee, the state banks have been in the wrong, and some of them at the westward have refused the most equitable propositions of the Bank, and have met its demands for its just dues with complaints and reproaches. It was not intended to trouble the House with any of the various letters which have passed on this subject, but as the president of the Bank transmitted a letter from the office at Charleston, exhibiting the conduct of the local banks in that place, it is presented to the House marked VIII.

The committee are of opinion, that instead of conducting with the alleged rigor towards the state banks, the Bank of the U. S. should be more liberal in its demands, and have increased the amount of notes in circulation, by its acceptance of them in those places, where it was known they would not be redeemed in specie; and by making them in the manner before mentioned, the only circulating medium in that part of the country. The forbearance of the Bank towards the state banks is vindicated on the ground of its being the only means to induce the redemption of specie payments. This effect, if really owing to that cause, has been proved to be but temporary, and experience has shown that at the same time, or soon after the refusal of the Bank of the U. S. to receive the notes of its offices, many of the state banks began to suspend and evade their specie payments.

So long as the notes from each office were payable at all the others, and the office issuing them, was not exclusively liable for their redemption, the discounts at those places, against which there was a balance of trade, became larger in proportion to their indemnity against demands. As the notes of the offices were rapidly carried off, the payment of these discounts was necessarily made in the notes of the local institutions; and thus it was one inevitable effect of the old system to increase the debts of the state banks to the offices of the Bank of the U. S. at those places. The demands of the bank were suffered to accumulate improperly, instead of being gradually reduced as specie was required at other offices, and in small quantities that was not insisted upon sufficiently early; and when the bank began to call for specie, its demands were so considerable as not only to expose the local banks, but the citizens in their vicinity generally, to very severe pressure.

By substituting the credit of individuals for the payment of the second instalment, which will be presently stated, instead of notes or state banks, the Bank of the United States in a great measure deprived itself of the early and prompt check which the possession of their notes would have afforded, to the more extensive increase of local paper. In July 1817 the debts due from the state banks are reduced to \$3,972,000 while the notes of the Bank of the U. S. in circulation amounted to \$4,754,000 by which it might have been subjected to embarrassments arising from the calls of the local institutions. The committee think it evident from this result, that the bank did not exercise with sufficient energy the power which it possessed, and might have retained, but rather afforded inducements to the state banks to extend the amount of their circulating notes, and thus increased one of the evils it was intended to correct.

In answer to an enquiry addressed by the committee on this subject to the president of the Bank they were furnished with his views, and a letter from the office at Boston marked IX, and were referred to a report of the committee of Directors on the 28th of August 1818, marked X. Those documents exhibit the reasons of the Bank for adopting the resolutions of that date, by which the notes of the offices were refused acceptance. In the letter of the Boston office much stress is placed upon the large accumulation of paper and drafts at Boston, issued by the Southern and Western offices. And this became an important object of inquiry. The books of the Parent Bank do not furnish information respecting the drafts made by, and upon the offices, excepting those which were made on it. And the committee have not ascertained their amount, except at the offices in Baltimore, and this city. From the local situation of Baltimore the statements obtained at that office marked XI, XII, may be considered as furnishing sufficient proof of the correctness of the opinion expressed by the Boston office. To the office at Boston, its debt fluctuated between 34,000, and 215,000 until May last, since which it has been indebted to Baltimore from \$300 to \$7,000 dollars. Its debt to the office at New York, has varied from 100,000 to \$1,947,000, and until October last, it has generally owed that office more than \$1,500,000. At that time the New York office was brought in debt to Baltimore \$97,278, its debt in November last was \$10,948. The explanation of these extraordinary reductions of the Baltimore debt is given from the circumstances of Treasury drafts on the north being delivered directly to the Baltimore office or sent to it through the office at this city; by a check on New York for more than a million of foreign bills of exchange, hereinafter mentioned. The Baltimore debt to the Parent Bank has varied from 1,500,000 to nine millions and has generally exceeded six millions. Notwithstanding their heavy debts to New York, Boston and Philadelphia, the drafts of the Baltimore office on those places continued uninterrupted and excessive in amount: that office was originally supplied with notes to the amount of 872,000 dollars, and had returned to that of Philadelphia 1,697,000, and its notes never had a sufficient quantity of notes to meet its demands; that they did not remain twenty four hours in the office, but were constantly remitted to the north with the drafts which it issued. And there can be no doubt on a comparison of these statements referred to connected with the fact, that the drafts from Baltimore given for the proceeds of notes discounted, were unparitantly large, and much more than the balance of trade required.

In a letter of the President, dated June 27, 1817, he observes, "the directors considering (among other things mentioned) the low state of the specie and individual deposits at your office, and the magnitude of your discounts and those at this bank as well for Baltimore as this place, and the very inadequate and disproportioned amount of discounts to which the office at New York, has been restricted in consequence of the daily and excessive drafts from your office and this bank, which has become the subject of great animadversion, direct that the then amount of discounts should not be exceeded. The same language is held in other letters, XII, XIV, but terminated in unavailing remonstrances the Baltimore office continued its drafts & discounts, and drained the specie from the northern offices. And such was the want of firmness or of foresight in the parent board, that after finding its repeated remonstrances disregarded, it never removed one of the offending directors, and took no effectual step to control them until the adoption of the general resolutions of August 28th 1818, for bidding the offices to draw on each other. The effect of these excessive drafts on the Northern offices, was to compel the constant remittance of specie there, to cripple them in all their operations, to limit their discounts to a trifling amount, to cause the revenue paid there and which would itself have been a capital for business, to be drawn southward, thus compelling them to deny to the debtors of the government any indulgence or accommodation in their payments, — to bring those offices into debt with the State banks, to produce a general depression of credit and a severe pressure for money. Those places were in fact made tributary to Baltimore, and all their means and energies were required to supply its extravagant issues.

A sudden reduction of the Baltimore debt to the northern offices appears to have taken place in March and April last, and within a few months past those offices have been brought in debt to it. This is accounted for by the cashier of that office, by saying that it arose principally from treasury drafts, and by the sale of foreign bills of exchange. Drafts were given by the treasurer in some instances, and to considerable amounts directly to Baltimore, on the northern offices, and in other instances such drafts went through the office in this city. It is not to be presumed that these drafts were given by the treasury with a knowledge of all the circumstances, or with a view to the revenue collected at the North, to Baltimore, merely to aid that office in paying its debts. Yet such was the effect, and although it enabled Baltimore to continue its large disbursements, it impoverished the northern offices, and the cities where they were established were made to feel the pressure. The Baltimore debt to the parent bank, will be found to have regularly increased with the reduction of its debts to the other offices, until it on London; which remittance is connected, with the testimony of J. W. McCulloch, Esq. of the President XV. The loan which resulted from that negotiation was on pledge of stock that had been pledged at Baltimore; the bank assumed to pay and received the bills of exchange, and paid for them by giving a check on the New York office for the amount, at the time the Baltimore office was indebted to the parent bank more than six millions of dollars.

It might have been supposed that the pressure of the Baltimore office upon those more north, was owing to its being pressed by the southern and western offices. The fact will however appear from the table XI, that until September last, it was indebted to the office at Lexington, that the debts of Cincinnati, Chillicothe and Louisville to it were small in amount, and that the New Orleans, and that office not to a large amount until lately.

From these facts it would seem to result that the embarrassments of the bank of the U. S. in receiving the notes of all its offices did not arise so much from the fair and ordinary balance of trade which might have been calculated and provided for, as from the excessive discounts granted at some of the offices particularly Baltimore and Philadelphia, and the drafts consequent upon those discounts which were made upon the other offices. — From the correspondence of the bank with its offices, it is obvious that this was the opinion of the directors and the officers, it is distinctly assigned as one of the grounds for refusing the notes of the office in the report of the committee X, and it is more strongly urged in the letter of the Boston office submitted and adopted by the President IX and is eloquently enforced in several of his letters.

This committee is not prepared to say that an uniformly equal currency could have been maintained under the most auspicious circumstances; they are inclined to the opinion that such an attempt would be hopeless, but they consider its abandonment at the time as having been produced by the causes before stated. — The efforts of the bank to meet the payment of its notes at all its offices north of Charleston, were certainly great and particularly at New York and Boston, as will appear from the resolutions marked XVII, and the account of specie returned XVII. The relinquishment of the attempt was involuntary and reluctant.

From the testimony of the cashier and teller of the bank of North America, and of the cashier and teller of the office at Baltimore, it will appear very satisfactorily, that the conduct of the bank and that office in adopting the new system of refusing the notes of the branches, was perfectly fair and equitable; that the bank and the Baltimore office promptly paid and received all the notes of the other offices which they had paid out previous to the change of the system, whenever application was made for the purpose, and that in no instance have they refused to do so. Injury probably was suffered by those who had received the depreciated notes in the usual course of business, but the committee cannot perceive how the bank could have changed its system in any manner less injurious to itself and less inconvenient to the public than that which was adopted.

From this change of system, which placed the notes of the offices on the same footing, resulted a greater difference in the exchange between the different parts of the Union. The offices at N. Orleans, Savannah and Charleston, had never been included in the plan of equalizing the currency. They had always been left to their own discretion in receiving or refusing the notes of the other offices. In May, 1817, the offices at Charleston and Savannah were authorized to draw on those at the north, at a premium. In April, those at Lexington and Cincinnati were authorized to purchase bills on the eastern and northern cities. In December, 1817, the southern offices were authorized to draw at a premium on those at the north. In October and November 1817, the western offices were authorized to draw at a premium on Philadelphia and the offices south of it, and it appears that the offices at Lexington and Cincinnati, before February 1818, were in the practice of drawing on the eastern cities. These facts show that the bank and most of its offices sold drafts upon each other long before the adoption of the resolution of the 28th of August 1818, refusing

(Continued on the 4th Page.)

MARSHALL'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Court of the United States for the 5th Circuit in the Virginia District, in a suit in chancery, wherein Mary Wormley, wife of Hugh Wallace Wormley, by George F. Strother her next friend, and John S. Wormley, Mary W. Wormley, Jane B. Wormley and Anne B. Wormley, infants, children of the said Mary and Hugh W. by the said George F. Strother their next friend, plaintiffs, against Hugh Wallace Wormley, Thomas Strode, Richard Veitch, David Castlemann and Charles McCormick, defendants, will be sold at

Public Auction,

on the third day of February next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, on the premises, a

Tract of Land

CONTAINING

300 ACRES,

and also the reversion of FIFTY ACRES adjoining the same tract of three hundred acres lying and being in the county of Frederick and State of Virginia, situate on the north side of the Shenandoah river, and adjoining the said river about two miles below Snickers' Ferry—one hundred acres of which is finely timbered and the whole tract well watered with a never failing spring; the buildings are an excellent dwelling house, with other suitable out houses, a good barn, corn house, Blacksmith shop, stable, &c. &c.

This land, I am told, has for the last seven years been highly improved with clover and plaster of Paris: upon the whole it is considered to be one among the best farms in the county, combining all the advantages of good soil, salubrity of climate and fertility of soil. Terms of sale will be as follows: three thousand dollars in cash, or negotiable note with an endorser or endorsers to be approved of by the Marshal of the said district or his deputy who may set, and payable at one of the branches of the Farmer's Bank of Virginia at Winchester, and the residue of the purchase money in three equal payments of one, two and three years: the purchaser or purchasers giving bonds and security or securities, to be approved of by the Marshal or his deputy, with a deed of trust on the said land so sold, as a further security for the payments of the said bonds.

WILLIAM MANN, D. M.
FOR
ANDREW MOORE Marshal.
Richmond, Dec. 26—tda.

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—Casarilla Bark

Dragon's Blood—Spring Lancesl 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

Alleppo 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.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to dispose of an excellent wagon and six horse team completely good, also a second hand coach, in complete repair, with handsome plated harness. Application may be made to the subscriber living at H. Miller's run.

DENNIS O'LOUGHLIN.
Dec. 18.

Spinning Cotton & Mackerel.

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

Humphreys & Keyes.

Charlestown, January 13.

The Charlestown Academy.

Will be opened on Monday the 11th inst. for the reception of students in the different branches of education contemplated to be taught therein, under the direction of Mr. Ed. Hughes, the principal of the institution, whom the Trustees engaged some time past to undertake this important trust.—Parents and others desirous of embracing the present favourable opportunity of educating their children will be pleased to enter their names with Mr. M. Ranson, Mr. Worthington, or the Secretary.

THE School of Mr. Cowles, continues in the Academy as heretofore, and he would inform those who feel disposed to become patrons of his department, that he is willing to receive a few more scholars.

R. G. HITE,
Secretary of the board of Trustees.
Boarding may be had at Mrs. Wil. son's, for a few students—Also with Hughes.
January 6.

ANDREW WOODS

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to a liberal public for the generous support it has afforded him heretofore. He has removed a few doors from Henry Haies's Inn, where he will be found in his large White Shop, on the corner, and as he has fixed himself among a number of ingenious and industrious Mechanics of various arts, he hopes that he will still be found, especially as he intends to carry on the Cabinet Business more largely than in the past before. He has lately been to Baltimore and the City of Washington, and has purchased a grand supply of the richest Mahogany and other fashionable articles for his business, and shall make his furniture in the most fashionable style—Bedsteads of a new and beautiful order, varnished in the most permanent and resplendent style, are always to be seen in his Ware Room.

Mechanics Square, }
Charlestown, Nov. 18 }

JANE WOODS, sen.

HAVING established herself in the large Ware Room of Andrew Woods, and having on hand a large and general assortment of

GOOD MEDICINES,

lower than they have ever been sold in this place, she hopes that she may receive a share of public custom. She has now on hand a most inviting assortment of

Fresh Confectionary ;

ALSO,

Small Apothecaries' Scales and Weights,

so necessary for Farmers and others.

White Wax, }
Shaving Soap, }
Pomatum, }
White Sealing Wax, }
Black Ditto, }
Litharge, }
Paints, }
Wafers, }
Sponge, }
Black Lead, }
English Walnuts, }
Tamarinds, }
Fancy Smelling Bot- }
tles, }
Evans' and Common }
Lancets, }
Spring Lancets, }
Nutmegs, }
Mace and Cloves, }
Long Pepper, }
Madera Citron, }
Cordials, }
Best Havana Segars. }

Charlestown, Nov. 18.

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.

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.

JOHN KENNEDY,
Oct. 21.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

LIST OF LETTERS

In the Post Office, Charlestown, Va. on the 31st Dec. 1818.

A. Benjamin Johnson,
L. Christian Allomon,
James Lee,
Thomas Austin,
Thomas Atwell,
John Agnew,
Elizabeth Avis,
B. Hannah Barnard, 2
Philip Boley,
Zach. Buckmaster, 2
Henry Bedinger,
George Baty,
Lurrah Bennett,
John Blackburn,
Moses Brooks,
C. David Colgen,
Rosanna Conner,
Frederick Clapper,
William Coyle,
William Clark,
John Cunningham,
William P. Craghill,
Mathew J. Clark, 2
Elias Crowell,
Elisha Cox,
James Cowles,
D. David Colgen,
Rosanna Conner,
Frederick Clapper,
William Coyle,
William Clark,
John Cunningham,
William P. Craghill,
Mathew J. Clark, 2
Elias Crowell,
Elisha Cox,
James Cowles,
E. Joseph Doddridge,
Dorsey & Steel,
Richard Duffield,
Robert Dawson,
John Dix, 2
Patrick Duffy,
John Dougherty and
Jacob Howe,
Thomas J. Dorsey,
F. Benjamin Edmonds,
F. Robert Fulton,
Mary Fowles,
William Fowler,
John R. Flagg, & Co.
G. William Grove, 5
Joshua Green,
William Green,
Sarah Griffin,
David Griffin,
Z. Griffin,
Francis Gardner,
James A. Gillespie, 2
H. Joseph Haire, 2
James Hite,
Elizabeth Howard,
Benjamin Heller,
Stephen Hutchens,
Jonas Heath,
Robert Hamilton,
Sarah Haire,
Jacob Hammer,
James Harris,
J. John A. Johnson,
John J. Jacobs,
Margaret Johnson.

N. Abraham Neff,
O. John Ogden,
P. Nathan or Levi Prince
K. George Rowls, 5.
L. Jeremiah Reynolds,
F. Edward G. Rawley.
S. Henry Strider, 5
John Seigh,
Samuel Steadman,
John Spalding,
John Shoebridge.
V. Abel Villiard.
W. Robt. H. Williamson,
Samuel White,
John Wood,
Jacob Waters,
William Wight.

R. H. Humpreys, P. M.

WANTS A SITUATION,

A Person who can come well recommended for his industry and competency to manage the concerns of a farm. Enquire of the Printer.
January 6.

NOTICE.

New Shenandoah Company.

AT A MEETING of the President and Directors of the New Shenandoah Company, on the 18th day of November, 1818, It was ordered, that an instalment of five dollars on each share, held by shareholders in this Company, shall become due on the first day of February next, and a further instalment of five dollars on each share, on the first day of May next, together with five dollars per share in addition to each instalment, from subscribers since the 15th day of November, 1817.

Ordered, That all shareholders, delinquent in the payment of the instalments, heretofore ordered, do make payment to the Treasurer on or before the first day of February next, or of the sums due from them, and that in default of payment, their shares shall be exposed to sale.

By order of the President and Directors,
SAML. H. LEWIS,
Treasurer N. S. Co.

January 6, 1819.

In consequence of the above orders, I shall attend at Woodstock, Harrisonburg and Staunton, on the first days of the February Courts, of each of the Counties of Shenandoah, Rockingham and Augusta, for the purpose of receiving the said instalments. Nathaniel Craghill, Esq. of Jefferson, Thomas Back, Esq. of Front Royal, and John Wayt, Esq. of Staunton, are authorized to receive payments.

S. H. L.
I will attend at the house of Mr. R. Falton, on Monday the first day of February, for the purpose of receiving the instalments from stockholders, in the New Shenandoah Company, that will be due on that day.

NATHANIEL CRAGHILL,
Jan. 20, 1819.

HOUSES AND LOTS

FOR SALE.

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

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

JOHN BUCKMASTER.
Dec. 30.

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.

CHEWING TOBACCO,

Of a very superior quality, for sale by
HUMPHREYS & KEYS,
near the market-house.
Dec. 23.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, JAN. 15.

By the arrival this morning of the elegant line packet ship Amily, captain Maxwell, in 45 days from Liverpool, we have received from our London and Liverpool Correspondents London Papers to the 24th of November.

The most interesting articles in our London papers relate to the termination of the Congress at Aix la Chapelle. We have on hand four documents, which are considered as the most important results of the deliberations of that body.

Great preparations were making in London for the interment of the Queen, which was to take place on the 2d of Dec.

A Genoa paper states, that on the 10th of September, Mr. Jones, the American Consul General at Tripoli, went out to hunt with his Secretary, the Danish Consul, and a Janissary, being separated from his companions, he was attacked by three Moors of the Admiral Mourat Rais, who struck him several times with the butt ends of their muskets, knocked him down, and would have murdered him, had it not been for the return of his companions. The Consul was conveyed, covered with blood to the palace of the Pacha, who promised every reparation that should be required, and then convoked all the consuls in his country to consult with them. In the course of time Mourat Rais, who is an English renegade, and the private enemy of the British consul, who granted him an asylum, and refused to deliver him up to the Pacha. By the advice of the other consuls, Mourat Rais was exiled, and one of the Moors was sentenced to death, and of the two others one had his hands cut off, and the other received a hundred blows by bastinado.

Mr. Jones transmitted information of the circumstances to the American consul at Tunis, who immediately sent off the American squadron then at that port. The appearance of the squadron before Tripoli excited much surprise, but as the American flag was still hoisted on the house of the American Consul, a parley was entered into, and after several communications, the American commander sent off a messenger to the U States with a report of what happened.

The Allied Sovereigns have returned to their respective Nations. The Emperor of Austria left Aix la Chapelle on the 17th of November, the King of Prussia on the 19th, and the Emperor of Russia on the 22d.

A report reached London on the 27th, that an attempt had been made near Frankfurt, to assassinate the Emperor ALEXANDER. No confirmation of the rumour had been received on the 29th.

A part of the King's Jewels, it is said, have been missing since last June. No discovery in relation to them has yet been made. Among the articles missing are "the George, diamond sword, and invaluable button and loop." The fact that they were missing was not made public until since the death of the Queen.

PARIS, Sept. 30.

Mr. Wagner, mechanic and clock-maker of our city, has just finished an horizontal clock which had been ordered by an inhabitant of New Orleans. The dial is seven feet in diameter; the machinery is very simple in its effects. The bell, which weighs 2,000 pounds, has been cast at Neuveville, near Rouen. It bears the following inscription in French and English: "Brave Louis-Victory has been cast in commemoration of the glorious day of the 8th of January, 1815." The clock is already packed up, and the whole will shortly be sent to Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.

We recollect no session of Congress which has been more distinguished for important reports from the Heads of Department; and other state papers, than the present. Another was yesterday transmitted to the House of Representatives, from the War Department, being a report by Mr. Secretary Calhoun, in pursuance of a resolution passed at the last session, respecting the prosecution of internal improvements, by means within the control of that Department. As that report will be placed before the public in due time, we shall not now speak of the tenor or of the merits of it; but shall advert to one or two interesting facts, which a consultation of the documents transmitted with it have disclosed to us, respecting the roads or military ways now in progress of execution, under authority of the War Department.

Of that from Plattsburg to Sackett's Harbor, our readers are already apprized of the progress by publications in the newspapers. Of the road from Columbia, in the state of Tennessee, to Madisonville, alluded to a Debate in the House of Representatives the other day, fifty miles have been completed, by the troops, on the lower part of the road, making many causeways and bridges of the most durable materials; and, at the other end, about forty miles have been made south of the Tennessee river, making, in like manner, many bridges and causeways. The most laborious part of the road, it is added, has been completed, and done in the best manner.

The military way on the northwestern frontier, from Detroit to the foot of the Rapids of the Miami of the Lake, has progressed as far as Eight Mile Creek, that is, within eighty miles of the Rapids, making in all a distance of seventy miles. Of this road, the report of the commanding general says it

is an excellent one, being eighty feet wide, the low places on it being all causewayed, and bridges built where necessary. The number of causeways on it exceeds sixty, and the bridges are of considerable length; that on which the troops are now employed being 150 feet in length, constructed of timber in the most durable manner.

These are the only military roads which have been commenced.

These improvements, besides saving to the United States much of the expense of transportation, are of great importance to the community generally. For our part, we should have no objection to enlarging rather than reducing our Military Peace establishment, if it be always so usefully employed.

Nat. Int.

NORFOLK, JAN. 18.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The United States sloop of war Peacock, Captain Rodgers, anchored in the bay of the Craney Island last evening at sunset. The Peacock sailed from Syracuse on the 15th of Nov. and Gibraltar on the 5th Dec. Left the remainder of the squadron at Syracuse, from whence also the Spanish American Consul for Tripoli, with Mr. Jones, American Consul to that city, Begency. The frigate United States, Capt. Crane, was to sail for home as an affair of honor took place at Syracuse a few days before the Peacock sailed, in which a midshipman of the United States navy was killed.

The number of deaths in Tangiers, from the 17th to the 30th of November, was 256, about 18 of a day.

Verald.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, JAN. 5.

On the 24th of December last the inhabitants of the town of Hinckley, and the adjoining towns, assembled to the number of about 400 persons, and surrounded the township of Hinckley—leaving a half mile square in the centre of the town, over which no person had the liberty of passing. When the word was given, (which went round the five miles square in ten minutes,) they all closed towards the centre, and after killing most of the game they had enclosed, and collecting it to one spot, it appeared that they had 150 deer, 17 bears, and 5 wolves.

Other hunts of a similar nature have recently occurred in the adjoining counties, at some of which upwards of 200 deer, with a number of bears and wolves, have been killed in one day.

SAVANNAH, JAN. 11.

On Sunday morning last, a man by the name of Evers, inhumanly murdered Mr. Jones, near the court house, in Edinburg county. Evers was this morning arrested and committed to prison, for trial, at the next meeting of the superior court, in that county.

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27.

In order to lay before our readers the report of the bank committee, as early as possible, we have excluded our regular sketch of the proceedings of Congress, the House of Delegates, and many interesting articles of intelligence. The great length of the report, however, compels us to defer the conclusion of it till our next.

The Rev. Mr. Westerman, of Maryland, is expected to preach in the Episcopal Church, in this place, on Sunday morning next, at the usual hour—and at Harper's Ferry, on the afternoon of the same day, at half past 3 o'clock.

The bill for the establishment of an University, has passed the House of Delegates by a majority of one hundred and fifteen votes—there is no doubt of the bill's passing the Senate.

Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria, 13th January, 1819.

Having lately received the appointment of president of this institution, and understanding that many malicious reports are circulating in your town and neighborhood, to injure the credit of its paper, as well as to deceive the public, I have the honor to assure you that this Bank is perfectly solvent, and is able to redeem its paper.

Permit me to request you will give such publicity to this communication as you may deem proper,—my only object is to prevent the public from loss by designing speculators. I remain respectfully, your obedient servant.

JAMES SANDERSON, pres't.

A certificate of a pension was issued at the War Department yesterday, in favor of Henry Francisco, of Whitehall, N. Y. aged one hundred and thirty years. W. H. Parker, esq. a gentleman of that place in whose statement full confidence can be placed, says that "Francisco has uniformly stated, for forty years past, he was a soldier at the coronation of Queen Anne; and is generally believed here that he is at least 130 years of age; he is still able to walk, and retains his mental faculties." Nat. Int.

BANK ROBBERY!

The Zanesville Express of the 13th inst. contains an advertisement offering a reward of one thousand dollars for the apprehension of David J. Marple, cashier of the bank of Muskingum, who absconded from the bank-house on the morning of the 5th inst. and took with him from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars in money other than paper of the Muskingum bank. He is described as being nearly six feet high, light complexion, grey eyes, fair hair, inclining to a curl, a remarkable nose on the left side of his face across the lower jaw bone; a tuft of white hair on the back part of his head; 35 years of age; of easy manners, and when walking drops his head a little.

The directors have published the particulars of the robbery in the Express, in which they state, that—On Thursday, preceding the elopement of the cashier, a committee was appointed to examine and count the funds of the bank before the next day. Before leaving the directors' room, they agreed to meet for that purpose on the following Tuesday—On Monday evening previous the cashier called on col. Chambers, and informed him that private business made it necessary to ride into the country, in the morning, about 15 miles, and requested him to call on his wife for the keys of the bank, and keep it open for him during bank hours. He then returned and as is stated by the family, busied himself in the bank until after midnight, and was also in the cellar adjoining the vault, at a very late hour—and at day light left Zanesville on horseback. The committee met, agreeably to appointment, on Tuesday, and proceeded to examine and count the funds of the institution. This occupied them until Thursday night—and, even then owing to the apparently deranged state of the bank books, were not able to ascertain the precise amount necessary to complete the deficiency of the bank, but were satisfied that a fund existed of from thirty to fifty thousand dollars, or more, and began strongly to suspect the cashier had actually absconded.—They proceeded, however, in uncertainty, making examinations until Friday night, when a letter, dated at Chillicothe, was received from the cashier, informing them that, on Friday night, previous to his departure, between 8 and 9 o'clock, he discovered the loss of 3 packages, each containing \$5,000; and, in coming out of the vault, he discovered a hole bored through a strong partition between the cellar and the passage which led to the vault, on entering the cellar he found a pike pole sufficiently long to reach from the hole to a basket of bank paper, which was suspended to the ceiling, from which he conjectured it must have been stolen in that way—which, he says, had such an influence on his mind, it induced him to leave the place for a short time.—The directors have no hesitation in charging the cashier of having absconded with the funds of the bank; and state that, after the most careful examination, they are of opinion that the hole was bored by the cashier, as a mere pretence, having been some time in the cellar, agreeably to the statement of his own family—they are the more confirmed in his belief, as the hole, when bored, could give no access to the vault, being yet two iron doors, on each of which there were, or ought to have been, two locks. No violence of any kind appears to have been used about the bank. The cashier's property and debts have been attached, which the directors believe will pay (ultimately) every cent owing by the bank.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

A gentleman, now in our city, has recently engaged with a few associates, in exploring the Cobalt mines, in Chatham County, Connecticut. The results, according to present signs and appearances, are so highly flattering as to give the proprietors every reason to expect that a sufficient quantity of this valuable mineral can be taken from the mines annually, as would supply the porcelain and lian manufactories of Great Britain and Ireland, on much more reasonable terms than they are now furnished by Sweden and Germany.—The Chinese, who now receive annually a highly valued oxide ore, called Azure, from the Crown mines of Poland, for their China ware manufactories, can be supplied from this country more directly, and on more reasonable terms; this will, in some degree, serve as a substitute for specie, in our trade with that country. This gentleman is pursuing his valuable and useful researches into the mineral resources of the country, and will propose to Congress, this session, to explore the copper mines of Lake Superior, with which he is somewhat acquainted, thereby ascertaining if that highly useful and necessary metal, in the arts of commerce, can be obtained within the bosom of our territories; if so, it will relieve us from foreign dependence in this respect.

Nat. Int.

The Newark, N. J. Centinel of Tuesday, states, that on the 24th ult. at Somerville, (Somerset County,) a portion of arsenic was administered in the breakfast of Maj. John Arrowsmith and Wife, by a black girl instigated by a white lad. It took immediate effect, but by the timely application of remedies, they were both relieved and restored. On the 31st the poisonous draught was repeated on Mrs. A. and she expired in about 23 hours afterwards. This is a loud call to apothecaries not to vend poisonous drugs to children, servants or persons of a doubtful character, under any pretence whatever.

Disturbed state of Italy.—A great portion of Italy is again infested by gangs of robbers, now called Brigands, in former times Condottieri, of whom a correct idea may be formed by those who have read Mrs. Radcliffe's celebrated romance, entitled, "The Castle of Udolpho."—Ever since the eruption of the Goths into Italy, and the fall of the Roman empire, that fine country has been unhappily divided, and subdivided into a variety of petty states and districts, each of them hostile to the other, and all of them enveloped in gross superstition as to religion, and unbounded licentiousness as to morals. The better sorts of people now lament the fall of Napoleon; if he had been permitted to continue his sway over that famous country for another twenty years, he would, by his powerful arm, have united the discordant materials and brought Italy back to its former strength and respectability.

The territories of the church and of Naples are particularly infested by those Brigands, who rob and often murder travellers. His holiness, the Pope, exerts all his power to check these enormities, but in vain; his anathemas have lost their former influence both at home and abroad. In the month of August last, a party of the Pope's troops went to suppress a party of the Brigands, at a place called Prosnare, but falling into an ambuscade laid by Cesaris a noted leader of the freebooters, the commanders were killed, and the troops put to flight; the Brigands then proceeded to Prosnare, broke open the prison, and murdered a number of men, women and children.

It is computed by a writer in a late Albany paper, that there is at the present time more than fifteen hundred persons imprisoned for debt, in the different counties of the state of New York, and extending the calculation to the number of the families of these unfortunate persons, supposes that there are five thousand persons who feel a deep distress in consequence of their confinement, and hence infer that imprisonment for debt should be abolished.

From a file of late English papers we perceive a numerous meeting of the electors of Westminster was held on the 17th of November, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, to select a suitable candidate to represent that city, in parliament, in the place of their late respected representative Sir Samuel Romley. Sir Francis Burdett was called to the chair. Three candidates were proposed, viz.—Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Cobbett, and Lord John Russell. The question was put upon the three gentlemen nominated and decided in favor of the first named, by a large majority. Sir Francis Burdett has subscribed 1000*l.* towards defraying the expenses of Mr. Hobhouse's election.

The Emperor of Russia has created the Duke of Wellington a Russia field-marshal. N. Y. Post.

Late accounts from England, received in this city, state that numbers of Englishmen, with their families, are preparing themselves to come out to Birkbeck's Illinois settlement, next spring; amongst whom some are said to be very wealthy: an individual is named who purposes bringing along with him 20,000 pounds sterling; another 5000, &c. The preference given to Illinois by these persons about to emigrate, is thought to be owing to Birkbeck's letters from thence, lately published in England, giving an account of that territory. Their circulation has been very general, and nearly 800*l.* are said to have been cleared by their sale. City Gazette.

The body of the Queen of England was to lie in state until the first of December, on which day it would be removed from Kew Palace to Augusta Lodge, Windsor Park, followed in procession by the whole of her Majesty's establishment, in deep mourning. The body would then be placed in the room, which was used for a similar mournful purpose, at the funeral of the Princess Amelia, till evening; when the funeral would then take place at the Royal Chapel by torch-light.

The exterior coffin is fine oak, covered with rich crimson velvet. The sides are divided into pannelled compartments, with silver gilt nails within which are placed eight superb handles, in the antique style, of silver, richly gilt.

Office of the National Intelligence.

JANUARY, 17, 1819.

We were so desirous to put forth the report of the Bank committee, so that our readers should have it as early as possible, that we had not room, nor time if we had the room, to state, in the paper issued this morning, the provisions of the bill reported by the Bank committee. We therefore take this method of informing the public, through the medium of the printers of newspapers

in the several cities, what are the provisions of that bill.

The first section of the bill provides, that in all elections hereafter, if any person shall give to the judges of election more than thirty votes in the whole, including those offered for his own right and those offered by him as attorney or proxy, they are required to administer an oath to him that he has no interest, directly, in the surplus shares, but that they are owned by the persons in whose names they now stand, and that, in voting in the election, he will not violate the ninth article of the fundamental rules; and if any person shall willfully swear falsely in this respect, he shall, on conviction thereof, be subject to all the pains and penalties of perjury.

The second section of the bill provides that, if any judge of election shall suffer any person to give more than thirty votes without administering the above oath, he shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be subject to a fine not exceeding —, and imprisonment not exceeding —, at the discretion of the court.

The territories of the church and of Naples are particularly infested by those Brigands, who rob and often murder travellers. His holiness, the Pope, exerts all his power to check these enormities, but in vain; his anathemas have lost their former influence both at home and abroad. In the month of August last, a party of the Pope's troops went to suppress a party of the Brigands, at a place called Prosnare, but falling into an ambuscade laid by Cesaris a noted leader of the freebooters, the commanders were killed, and the troops put to flight; the Brigands then proceeded to Prosnare, broke open the prison, and murdered a number of men, women and children.

Proposed Territory of Arkansas. The Speaker yesterday laid before the house the memorial of the inhabitants of the southern part of the Missouri territory, praying to be authorized to form a separate territorial government, under the name of the Arkansas territory; it is probable that Congress may grant their request. The northern section of the Missouri territory, it is probable, will be admitted into the Union as a State, at the present session of Congress. City Gazette.

A letter received in this city, (says the National Intelligencer of the 22d inst.) that may be relied on, states that William Jones, esq. has resigned the office of President of the Bank of the United States.

Married, at Harper's Ferry, on Tuesday evening the 26th inst. by the Rev. B. Allen, Capt. Henry Van Swearingen, of Shepherd's town, to Miss Sarah Ann Bredin, of the former place.

Same evening, Mr. Daniel Fairman to Miss Jane Kirby, both of Harper's Ferry.

We are requested to state, that it being understood Mr. Powell declines being a candidate for the new Senatorial district composed of the counties of Frederick and Jefferson—if it is the pleasure of the freeholders to elect Henry S. George Tucker, he will serve.

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Central Bank of George Town and Washington, on Monday the 11th inst. JAMES S. LANE, Esq. of Shepherdstown, was unanimously elected a Director of that institution. George Town, Jan. 13, 1819.

FOR SALE, ON liberal terms, a tract of Limestone land, containing Three hundred and ten Acres, lying on Evert's Run, within one mile of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, on which there is a competent supply of timber. The stream which runs through the land is copious and constant—the soil is fertile and under a good state of cultivation, and the fences are in excellent order. The improvements are a large new barn, and an ordinary farm house. There are few finer tracts of land in the valley of the Shenandoah.

Mr. Anthony Fulton, residing on the premises, will show the bounds of the tract to any person desirous of purchasing. For terms apply to John R. Cooke, esq. in Martinsburg, or to the subscriber in Baltimore. JOHN KENNEDY.

FOR SALE, 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'rix of the estate of Ann Evans, dec'd. January 27.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

HENRY BERRY,

HAVING recently settled in Charles-Town, will practice Law in the Superior and Interior 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.

FOR CASH.

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

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.

An Overseer Wanted.

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

NOTICE.

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

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.

NOTICE.

HAVING rented Dr. Straith's mill for another year, I shall in a few days have a new machine ready to grind corn with the cob, and to break and grind plaster, on as good terms as at any mill in the neighborhood. I have also rented the Smithfield Saw Mill, and employed a sober steady partner, who with my occasional assistance, will, I trust, give satisfaction to all concerned. GEO. EVANS. Jan. 20th 1819.

FOR RENT.

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

Handsome White House.

in Smithfield, where a large May pole stands at the door—The House is well finished inside, painted, plastered, white washed, &c. with four good lodging rooms, two convenient Cupboards, and two elegant best drawing fire places perfectly clear of smoke, a large elegant lot for a Garden, &c. Immediate possession will be given. LUCY HARRISS. Smithfield, January 11, 1819.

Spinning Cotton & Mackerel.

JUST RECEIVED, And for sale by the subscribers, near the Market House, prime Spinning Cotton, and first quality Mackerel. Humphreys & Keys. Charlestown, January 10.

VALUABLE LAND FOR Sale.

UNDER the authority of a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery holden in Winchester, the subscribers will proceed to sell at Public Auction, on Thursday the 11th of February next, to the highest bidder, the balance of the real estate of John Clark, dec'd, consisting of about THREE HUNDRED ACRES of land, situated on both sides of the 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 plaster, and well calculated for a grazing farm. The improvements are one stone dwelling, one log dwelling, barn, corn stack 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, Commrs. JAMES CURL. Jan. 6.

NOTICE.

New Shenandoah Company.

AT A MEETING of the President and Directors of the New Shenandoah Company, on the 18th day of November, 1818, it was ordered, that an instalment of five dollars on each share, held by shareholders in this Company, shall become due on the first day of February next, and a further instalment of five dollars on each share, on the first day of February next, together with five dollars per share in addition to each instalment, from subscribers since the 15th day of November, 1817.

Ordered, That all shareholders, delinquent in the payment of the instalments, hitherto ordered, do make payment to the Treasurer on or before the first day of February next, of the sums due from them; and that in default of payment, their shares shall be exposed to sale.

By order of the President and Directors, SAML H. LEWIS, Treasurer N. S. Co. January 6, 1819.

In consequence of the above orders, I shall attend at Woodstock, Harrisonburg and Staunton, on the first days of the February Courts, of each of the Counties of Shenandoah, Rockingham and Augusta, for the purpose of receiving the said instalments. Nathaniel Craghill, Esq. of Jefferson, Thomas Buck, Esq. of Front Royal, and John Way, Esq. of Staunton, are authorized to receive payments. S. H. L. I will attend at the house of Mr. R. R. Fulton, on Monday the first day of February, for the purpose of receiving the instalments from stockholders, in the New Shenandoah Company, that will be due on that day.

NATHANIEL CRAGHILL. Jan. 20, 1819.

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 assisting the least injury in keeping (provided they are kept dry), they will 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 selected Pomatum—Tamarinds. Rose Water—Fresh Maca. Cloves—Nutmegs. Gum Galbanum—Cascarilla Bark. Dragon's Blood—Spring Lancet Blades. A fresh supply of Cologne Water. Race Ginger—Powdered ditto. Rosin—Waters—Dutch Sealing Wax. Ink Sand—Spanish Whiting. Fine 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.

WILLIAM MANN, D. M.

FOR ANDREW MOORE Marshal. Richmond, Dec. 26—tds.

CONWAY SLOAN.

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

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.

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.

Blank Attachments For sale at this Office.

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