who though exempt from military duty, have tho't proper to devote those hours to military exercise, which in years past were spent in amusements of less importance. Among the officers who accompanied Gen. Brown, we recognized our old favorite, Capt. Hull, of the Navy, who like the hero of Niagara, has encircled the brows of America with the laurel of fame. The disposition in the gentlemen of the College to pay these marks of high respect to great and extraordinary merit, is a pleasing proof of their discernment and patriotism.

[*Boston Patriot.*

On Friday evening last, Maj Gen. Ripley, attended the Theatre for the first time since his return to this place. He came unexpectedly, but the moment he was recognized in the box, the house resounded with a right hearty welcome of three times three. [*Ib.*

We have heard a report, which we suppose to be founded in truth, that an affray took place a few days past, near Marion, in Twiggs county, between some of our citizens and a parcel of Indians, who had come in to trade, in which several of the latter were wounded, and perhaps some killed.

[*Georgia Journal.*

We have just now been informed, by different gentlemen, of respectability, from Twiggs county, that the circumstances attending this wanton, cowardly, and atrocious act, are as follows:—Seven Indians, five men and two women, came to Marion to trade, where they remained on that day, till near night, when they retired to a distance, and camped in the woods. A party of six or seven men from the village, followed them, & immediately commenced a quarrel, when one of the whites stabbed an Indian: after which the whites retired to the village, prepared themselves with muskets, returned to the Indian camp, and covering their cowardly assassinarm by the darkness that surrounded them, fired into the middle of the unsuspecting Indian circle, wounding severely three of the men and one of the women. So flagrant, base, and atrocious an act, we sincerely hope, for the sake of humanity, for the honor of our country, whose fame and character has been so wantonly prostituted, for the sake of those innocent and respectable families who inhabit that frontier, and whose lives are endangered by this vile act of cruelty, that means will be taken to prosecute to conviction, the authors of so grievous, so public, and so unmanly a crime.

[*Augusta (G.) Chronicle, Nov. 3.*

Loss of the Jonquille.—On Tuesday last, we mentioned the loss of the schooner Jonquille, captain Wood, from New-York bound to St. Domingo: and added the melancholy fact, that the captain, mate, supercargo, a passenger, and the crew—all perished, excepting a coloured man, by the name of Brown, who was taken from the wreck, and conveyed to Turks Island. These facts are confirmed by Brown himself, who arrived at this port this morning in the ship Baltic, captain Johnson, of Boston. Soon after Brown was taken from the wreck, he lost his eye-sight in consequence of extreme weakness of body; but as he regained strength, his sight was gradually restored.

The Jonquille belonged to Messrs. Cox & Montaudevert of this city:—

John Wood, commander,
David Price, mate,
—— Waterbury, supercargo,
William Mathews, (coloured man) cook
Simoces, Dominis (Italian) Seaman,
Peter Davis (Portuguese) do.
George Suate, do.
Peter Hughes, do.
Nicholas Brown, do.

Captain Wood has left a wife and two children, residents in this city. [*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

RICHMOND, (Va.) NOVEMBER 18.

TO COM. STEPHEN DECATUR.

Permit a land-lubber, who has been sleeping quietly on his down, while you have been tost upon the seas, or exposed to the bullets of the enemy, to thank you for your services, and to welcome you, Commodore, once more to your native shores.—He hails the hero, who returns covered with glory, only to share it with his countrymen.

You return, Commodore, from an expedition to which you were summoned by justice, and not by ambition. It was not to make conquests, but to set the captive free and to deliver your country from a tribute which had too long disgraced her. Hail to the hero, who has accomplished these objects! The thanks of your country attend you on your return.

You have vanquished the Algerine pirate at sea.—You have delivered our countrymen from his prisons.—You have reduced three of the Barbary States to subjection.—You have revived the terror of the American Nation among these piratical states, and compelled them once more to pay respect to our flag.—While Europe has been purchasing their forbearance, you have extorted it.—While confederated Kings have been robbing France, you, with a chivalrous munificence, have been relieving the losses of the conquered!—Hail then to the Hero who has achieved these successes! Honor to the name of Commodore Decatur!

We have no titles or stars to reward you. We have no Garters to adorn you, no lordly sounding names, or munificent pensions to bestow—But our thanks are not the less sincere on that account. If you have a sensibility equal to your glory, the thanks of your country will be sufficient to fill your heart and recompense your services. Those thanks are freely and fully bestowed. We all greet the hero, who has safely returned to our shores.

But the thanks of the people will not be all—It will be for their representatives to thank you, and to strike a Medal in honor of your three triumphs.

As the immortal Jefferson has said: "Honour and gratitude to those who have filled up the measure of their country's honour."

COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY.

We learn, with infinite satisfaction, that from 40 to 50 Students attended the 1st day's session—a number which is greater than what had appeared for several years past. We confess, that we shall look to the progress of the present Session with an anxiety which it is difficult to express. We cannot think of this celebrated college, without sentiments of the deepest gratitude and respect. We thank her for the great men she has reared—the patriots, whom she has sent forth to bless us—the Jeffersons and Madisons, who have honoured their native land, and scattered light throughout the world. Shall this great University perish? Shall the focus of enlarged and liberal principles be destroyed? Shall the eye of Virginia be put out?

Students of William and Mary! much rests with you. If you pursue your studies with the enthusiasm which your high destinies demand—if you remember that genius alone is not sufficient, but that *labour is necessary to excellence*—that great effort is requisite to great success—that industry, a love of order, a generous scorn of dissipation and sensuality, are all necessary to the formation of your character, the College which receives you in her bosom, will flourish, and Virginia will again have a Seminary to boast of, sons who may uphold the reputation of their sires, and citizens who may support her liberties in the Councils of the Nation.—As men, as citizens of a common country, as Virginians, who sigh over the fading glories of our native State, we entreat you to put forth all your powers, and equip yourselves for the parts which you will hereafter have to fill in the great drama of the world.—It is the growing and rising generation, who must fill up the chasm which death has made in the ranks of our patriots. You are coming to the front of that generation—it is for you to say, whether you will honour or disgrace your country.

THE GENERAL COURT

Has closed its Autumnal Session, and came to a decision on the following points:

That a Mandamus doth lie from a Superior court of Law to a County Court, to compel such County Court, to build a Bridge or Causeway, according to the 7th Section of the act concerning Public Roads;

That the selling of spirituous liquors, by retail, without license, to two distinct persons, at the same time and place, constitutes two separate and distinct offences, and not one offence only.

In the case of the Commonwealth, vs. W. W. Hening—upon a rule entered at the Last Term, to shew cause, if any, why an Information should not be filed against him—the said Rule was discharged.

They have also come to a decision on a point of importance, as it relates to the jurisdiction of the State Courts. The question was brought up from the Superior Court of Law for Harrison County. Jonathan Jackson, Collector of the Revenue for the fourth Collection District of Virginia, had sued Elisha Rose, for six hundred dollars, principally as a penalty prescribed by the Act of Congress, of 2d of August, 1813, for retailing spirituous liquors and foreign merchandize, without taking out a license for the same, &c. &c. To the Declaration in this case, the Defendant demurred generally, & the Plaintiff joined in the Demurrer. The case came on before the Superior Court of Law for Harrison county, on the 6th of May last, and "the question thereon appearing to be new and difficult," it was ordered that it be adjourned to the General Court for its opinion. Upon this question, the General Court came to the following decision:

Virginia.—*At a General Court, held at the Capitol in Richmond, the 15th Nov.* 1815.

Jonathan Jackson, Pl'tiff. } Upon an adjourned
against } Case from the Supreme Court of law
Elisha Rose, Defendant. } for Harrison county.

This day came the Attorney of the United States, who, being fully heard—It is the unanimous opinion of the Court, that the State Courts have no right to exercise the judicial power of the U. States, the Constitution having placed it in other hands—and, that to take cognizance of the matter declared for in this case, would be to exercise that power. It is therefore decided, by the unanimous opinion of the Judges present, that the law upon the demurrer, in the record of the said Case contained, is for the Defendant, which is ordered to be certified to the Superior Court.

HINT—[COMMUNICATED.]

It appears that the *Bank-mania* is rising to its crisis, and that there will be a terrible hub-bub before the next Legislature.—Notices have been published, that Charters will be asked, for Shepherd's Town—for the Farmers' Mechanics' and Merchants' Bank of Jefferson county—the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Harper's Ferry—the Commercial and Mechanics' Bank of Norfolk, &c. &c. &c. Well, "*fair play is a jewel.*"—I take it for granted, that all these institutions are ready to pay up the Bonus of 15 or 20 per cent.—or else the present Banks ought to be discharged from theirs.—In the 2d place, I query very much, whether any Bank ought to be incorporated, but upon condition that it pay up immediately gold & silver, and so on, until the Legislature (*not the Banks themselves,*) shall, upon the most urgent necessity dispense for a short time with this restriction.—What say you to these points?

FOR THE ENQUIRER.

CONSIDERATIONS

On the subject of Unchartered Banks,

BY A DISINTERESTED CITIZEN.

No. VII.

The Evils of Unchartered Banking Establishments.

In the commencement of these Numbers, I proposed to treat first of those matters which were likely to be peculiarly interesting to individuals concerned in the new banking establishments. A sincere anxiety to present as speedily as possible to the public view, some Considerations which might be calculated to arrest the evil, gave rise to this arrangement. Though I have not the vanity even of hoping that I have contributed in any degree to this desirable event, I do not perceive with less gratification, that the rage for new Banking Establishments has in no small degree subsided; & I am sanguine in the expectation that the good sense of the great mass of the community, will discern the evil, and apply the proper corrective.

Having devoted more attention, perhaps, to the subjects already spoken of, than may have generally been thought necessary, I approach, though with much diffidence, the consideration of matters of much greater difficulty and importance. I propose, in the present and some succeeding papers, to develope, as far as my scanty information will permit, or my limited penetration enable me, the many evils which are likely to result to society at large, from the unrestrained establishment of banking institutions in the State of Virginia. On this subject, I shall not pretend to dogmatise, but desire to be considered in the light of an humble enquirer; and, if in what has already appeared, a different spirit has ever been manifested, I trust it will be attributed to its proper cause—the hasty manner in which these papers have been prepared for the press.

It is by no means my intention to revive the litigated questions which once agitated the public mind, in relation to the general effects of the Banking System. However disposed to allow their full force to the arguments of the Republican party in this state, which they urged so long with honorable consistency, we must acknowledge it to be too late to revive them, except so far as they apply with additional propriety to the unlimited extension of the banking system, by the unrestrained establishment of Unchartered Banks. In this point of view, they would be indeed, well worthy of re-consideration. And, upon such a retrospect, those, who have long and unsuccessfully contended against a system of paper credit, would discern, in the present state of things, the lamentable accomplishment of their gloomy forebodings. If, indeed, it were possible to conceive, that any man can rejoice in the public embarrassments, because they prove he has had the best of the argument, it is believed, the inflexible and patriotic men who resisted the establishment of banks, might derive that melancholy pleasure, from the contemplation of the multiplied difficulties in which the Circulating Medium of the United States, has for some time been involved.

But, whatever may be the justness of the objections which have been urged against the Banking System, as such, they will be found, I think, to exist to the utmost extent, when applied to its unrestrained extension, by the unlimited establishment of Unchartered Banks. I shall proceed to state succinctly some of the most prominent evils which threaten to flow from this abundant source.

Among the advantages sometimes atributed to the Banking System on the one hand, and strenuously denied on the other, is the *augmentation* of the circulating medium of the country. The *benefits* to be derived from a *moderate* increase of the circulating medium, under particular circumstances, might well be admitted, without detriment to the argument I shall urge. They are denied, however, by the profound Dr. Smith, who informs us, (a) "that it is not by augmenting the capital of a country," that the operations of Banking increase its industry. But the *evils* of such an augmentation are sufficiently manifest. The first I shall mention, is the *depreciation* it occasions.

Nothing can be conceived, more important in the character of a circulating medium than its uniformity in value and quantity. It is true, that as the wealth and trade of society increases, the quantity of the currency ought also to increase, and will be necessarily augmented. This *natural* increase of *quantity* is essentially necessary to preserve the u-

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(a) Smith's Wealth of Nations, vol. 1, 319, Dublin Edition 1793, in 2 vols.

niformity of *value*, which is so eminently important. Happily, too, all experience has proved, that there is no danger of the wealth and trade of society increasing too rapidly for the medium of circulation, since the very operation of trade is to bring it within the country as fast as the demand for it increases. Thus, if we had no other circulation than specie, and the quantity was insufficient for our wants, it would immediately rise in value, and be transported, of course, by mercantile men to this market, from those countries where its value was less. The great danger to be apprehended, and one which never could have existed, but for the Banking System, is, that the medium may be augmented *too rapidly*, in proportion to the increase of the wealth of a nation; and, this is peculiarly hazardous, when, to use the language of the celebrated author just quoted, "the commerce of the country is suspended, upon the Dædalian wings of paper-money, instead of travelling about on the solid ground of gold and silver."

The *possibility* of increasing the circulating medium of a country, appears to be contested in that part of Dr. Smith's work, in which he contends, that "the channel of circulation can only contain a certain quantity," and, "that whatever is poured into it beyond that quantity, cannot run in it, but must overflow."(*b*) In the history, however, of a Scotch bank, (*c*) (which will be found peculiarly interesting, from the great similarity of the causes which gave rise to that and to the new banks among us,) he admits, that more paper was issued than the circulation could easily absorb or employ, and he repeatedly admits elsewhere, that both the Scotch & English Banks, have, on many occasions, *over-traded*; in other words, issued more paper than the circulation demands.

The practicability of this augmentation, by an influx of *specie* cannot be denied; "The discovery of the mines in America, reduced in the 16th century, the value of gold and silver in Europe to about one-third of what it had been before," (*d*) an effect which proceeded from the vast increase of the *quantity* of the circulating medium. This vast influx did not then flow back as useless, but "*was* poured into the channel of circulation" and produced a great depreciation of the value of the precious metals.

But this encrease of the *quantity* of the circulating medium may also occasionally take place, I imagine, in consequence of immoderate issues of paper. If the state of society indeed be such that no confidence is felt in banks---that when an individual receives a note he immediately places it in a course to demand payment, no immoderate issue could take place. But, in such a state of things banks could not long exist, and then emissions of paper so rapidly returning upon them would not merely check an enlarged issue of notes, but totally embarrass their proceedings. Such then, is not the state of things when Banks do exist: On the contrary, a blind confidence seems generally to pervade society in relation to them, and the nature of the transactions by which they are circulated, tends farther to confirm their currency. A great proportion of the holders of notes are almost as ready to take the notes of one house calling itself a bank as another. They have generally few means of judging of their comparative credit, and rarely if ever, contemplate a demand of payment at the bank. Events now passing before our eyes even prove, that a note will pass which is suspected. Even the man who doubts about it is disposed to take it in the confidence of passing it off to another. The time he intends or expects to hold it is very short and the amount of each note is so small that the risk seems insignificant. Besides this, every man who is a borrower of the banks, receives his loan in their paper, and is thus in every point of view interested in forcing it into circulation. He who borrows to pay debts, generally finds no difficulty in getting rid of any paper; since most creditors are ready to receive any thing like money in payment, rather than postpone a collection which at a future day might be more difficult. All these circumstances combine in pouring into circulation almost all the paper the banks are disposed to issue. Hence too, it is, that at the present period, even the bank paper is *not* redeemable with specie. Notes of every description are in circulation: and tho' some are at a discount, yet is it too trivial, materially to affect the position I contend for, viz. that causes sometimes conspire to give an artificial currency to bank paper which enables those establishments to pour into circulation more than the natural quantity of exchangeable medium.

Dr. Smith's own authority indeed, in relation to the Scotch banks, authorises us to say, that banks can occasionally throw too great a quantity of paper into market. To use his expression, they occasionally *over-trade*; and this is always the case, I presume, when they lend their capital, not for the necessary purposes of trade, but to chimerical projectors, and speculators, and spend-thrifts.—It must require, indeed, no little skill in a bank direction, to preserve the bank emission uniform, and to avoid *over trading*, when surrounded by numerous institutions engaged in the same pursuit. The great desideratum is to hit that happy medium which will enable them to make good dividends, without a hazardous emission of paper.

Political œconomists appear to differ however as to the *effects* of the increase of the *quantity* of paper in circulation. Dr. Smith (*e*) expressly denies, that it produces any increase of the money-price of commodities; contending that specie disappears as paper passes into circulation, and *that if the circulation be over-full* the superfluity will immediately return upon the banks from which it issued. Thornton (*f*) on the contrary contends that "every encrease of paper enhances the price of goods,(*g*) which advanced price affording employment to a larger quantity of circulating medium, the circulation *can never be said to be overfull.*" And "this advanced price of goods," says the same author, "is the same thing as a reduced price of coin."

Our own experience appears to justify the opinions of Mr. Thornton. It is believed that none will deny that the circulating medium of the United States is very much increased, and all may bear testimony to the corresponding rise in the price of sorry species of property, and a proportionate depreciation of the value of money.

The natural effect on society of this depreciation, is to raise the nominal price of commodities, to effect all contracts that are to be performed in future, to destroy public confidence in the medium itself, and to throw the whole commercial world into confusion.

(*b*) Smith's Wealth of Nations, vol. 1, 290.
(*c*) Ibid. 311, to 316—also, 306.
(*d*) Smith, 1 vol. page 32.
(*e*) Vol. 1, page 323.
(*f*) Page 177—See also, page 167, and indeed, the chapter generally.
(*g*) This he explains in another passage at more length than the subject seemed to require.

OBITUARY.

Died, at Petersburg, on the 9th instant, *GEORGE KEITH TAYLOR*, Esq. Counsellor at Law. A man, of whom, not only his family and friends, but all, who can derive either pleasure or benefit from human excellence, will feel and deplore the loss. Whether we regard the purity of his manners, the integrity of his conduct, his acknowledged abilities, or those less obvious and gentler qualities of the heart, which sweeten and adorn society, and which were so happily blended in his character; his death is a general, as well as a private bereavement. On the irreparable loss, which his family and particular friends have sustained, it were superfluous to dwell. In all the more extended, as well as the nearer relations of life, he was alike free from blemish and from reproach. He withdrew early from the political scene; but while he took part in the public affairs, he was active, useful, and distinguished: and it deserves particular mention, that to him chiefly, was this Commonwealth indebted, for the benign reform of its penal code. In his profession, indeed, he has left a chasm, which will be acknowledged and lamented by the bar, the bench, and the public; learned, acute, eloquent, ingenious, neither his mind nor his heart could ever stoop to the paltry sophistry and low chicane, that sometimes dishonour the forum. Of his whole character, moral and intellectual, the lines were as distinct as they were delicate. He was, in manners and conversation, at once simple and polite; seasonably cheerful; humourous, but never unsuitably; plain of speech, yet never rude. He was a man of genius, chastened with taste; of judgment, embellished with a fine imagination; of eloquence, by turns humourous, pathetic, & argumentative; often careless, but always simple, spontaneous and appropriate. His sensibility was exempt from weakness; his wit, from malevolence; his superior talents, from arrogance and presumption; his emulation, which was ardent, from the least taint of envy; his virtue, from any proud pretensions to extraordinary purity. He was, in a remarkable manner, original, natural, & free from affectation of every kind: mild and affectionate in his family: sincere and cordial towards his friends; just and forbearing and kind in his intercourse with all men; sparing of professions, but never wanting or backward in deeds of beneficence; mindful of his Maker, and faithful in his Redeemer. Such were the distinguishing traits of his character; of which, those who knew him best, and those who knew him least, alike bore testimony to him living; and of which, now that he is dead, his friend vainly essays to draw a faithful picture, while the image is yet warm in his memory: happy, if he could, for the general benefit of the example, display it throughout the world, and make it immortal!

Washington, Nov. 15.

Copy of a letter from Com Decatur to the Secretary of the Navy, dated U. S. ship Guerriere, Bay of Tunis, July 31, 1815.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you, that upon my arrival at this anchorage, I was made acquainted with the following transactions, which had taken place here during our late war with Great Britain.

Two prizes, which had been taken by the Abællino privateer, and sent into this port, were taken possession of by a British vessel of war, while lying within the protection of the Bey of Tunis. The Consul having communicated to me information of this violation of our treaty with Tunis, I demanded satisfaction of the Bey.—After some hesitation and proposing a delay of payment for one year, my demand was acceded to, and the money, amounting to forty-six thousand dollars, was paid into the hands of the Consul, Mr. Noah, agent for the privateer.

I shall proceed immediately for Tripoli, and will give you early information of the farther proceedings of this squadron. The Bey of Tunis has now lying in this harbor, nearly ready for sea, three frigates and several small vessels of war.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN DECATUR.

Hon. B. W. Crowninshield,
Secretary of the Navy.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Decatur to the Secretary of the Navy, dated U. S. Ship Guerriere, Messina, August 31st, 1815.

"I have the honor to inform you, that immediately after the date of my last communication, I proceeded to Tripoli. Upon my arrival off that place, I received from our Consul a letter; in consequence of the information contained in this letter, I deemed it necessary to demand justice from the Bashaw. On the next day the Governor of the City of Tripoli, came on board the Guerriere, to treat in behalf of the Bashaw. He objected to the amount claimed by us, but finally agreed to our demands. The money, amounting to the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, has been paid into the hands of the Consul, who is Agent for the Privateer.

The Bashaw also delivered up to me ten captives, two of them Danes, and the others Neapolitans.

During the progress of our Negociations with the States of Barbary, now brought to a conclusion, there has appeared a disposition on the part of each of them, to grant, as far as we were disposed to demand.

I trust that the successful result of our small expedition, so honorable to our country, will induce other nations to follow the example; in which case the Barbary States will be compelled to abandon their piratical system.

I shall now proceed with the Squadron to Carthagena, at which place I hope to find the relief Squadron from America.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Bainbridge to the Secretary of the Navy, dated United States' Ship Independence, off Bay of Tunis, September 6th, 1815.

I had the honour of making communications to you from Carthagena on the 10th ultimo, from which place I sailed with the Independence, Congress, Erie, Chippewa and Spark, destined for Tripoli, having learned that a misunderstanding existed between the Bashaw of that place, and our Consul residing there. On my way I called at Algiers to exhibit this additional force off there, presuming it would have some weight in preserving the peace which had just been made; for, the only mode of convincing these people, is by ocular demonstration.

On my arrival off Tripoli, I learned that Com. Decatur had been there with the first squadron, and had adjusted our differences which existed at that place. Our Consul at Tripoli informed me that the exhibiting of our Naval Force before Tripoli, had produced a most favorable change in the disposition of the Bashaw for preserving the peace with us.

At Tripoli, learning that the Bey of Tunis was restless towards the U. States, I immediately proceeded with the vessels with me for that place.

On my arrival at Tunis, I learned by a letter from our Consul there, that the Bey and his officers were friendly disposed towards us.

Having, agreeably to your instructions, exhibited the force under my command to all the Barbary powers, (and which I believe will have a tendency to prolong our treaties with them) I have only now, in further obedience to those instructions, to retern with the squadron to the U. States.

Extract of a letter from the same to the same, dated U. S. ship Independence, Malaga Roads, Sept. 14th, 1815.

"I arrived here yesterday, under the expectation of meeting here the first squadron, but, to my regret Com. Decatur has not yet come down the Mediterranean, and where the squadron with him is, I know not; for, the last I learned of them, was off Tripoli, which place they left on the 9th ult.

"As the Squadron has to return this Autumn, in pursuance of your orders, it is very desirable that it should leave this sea as soon as possible, to avoid the inclemency of the winter on our coast, particularly on account of the smaller vessels. The Independence, Congress, Boxer, Saranac, Chippawa, and Spark are here; the Erie I expect every hour from Malta, where I had sent her; the Torch and Lynx are at Carthagena.—All these vessels will be prepared immediately to return; but they cannot sail until the other squadron has joined us."

N.YORK, Nov. 14.

Capt. Cartwright, of the ship N. York Packet, informed us, that on Sunday evening, about ten o'clock, 60 miles to the eastward of Sandy-Hook, he saw 11 sail of ships of war, standing for Montaug-Point, which were, no doubt, Com. Bainbridge's squadron, from the Mediterranean.

STILL LATER.—Capt. Cartright has favoured us with Bordeaux papers to the 4th of Oct. but they contain but little news.

The foreign troops were quitting France; 50,000 of the Austrians having gone home. The opening of the session of the Legislature was postponed to the 2d of October. Fouche, the former Minister of Police, had gone to Dresden.

ENQUIRER MARINE LIST.

PORT OF RICHMOND, VA.

ENTERED.

Nov. 15,—Sch. Paulina, Jefferds, Norfolk, *W. & R. O. Shooks.*
Brig Rolla, Allen, Providence, *Lime, Potatoes and Domestic Goods.*
Nov. 17,—Sch. High-Flyer, Parker, Norfolk, *Merchandize.*
Sloop Cashier, Halcock, New-York, *Salt.*

CLEARED.

Nov. 15.—Sch. Harriot, Roderick, New-York, *2000 bushels Coal, 12 doz. Calf Skins.*
Nov. 17.—Sch. Mally, Somers, New-York, 115 *bls. Flour, 2700 bu. Coal.*
Sally, Mister, Baltimore, *Tobacco & Merchandize.*
Brig Catharine, Crawford, Boston, *Tobacco, Flour, &c.*
Sloop Polly, Turner, Suffolk, *sundry articles Merchandize.*

STAPLES OF THE MARKET.

	Dols.	*Cts.*		*Dols.*	*Cts.*
Tobacco	15		*a*	27	50
Flour	8	75			
Corn	4	50	*a*	5	
Wheat	1	67			
Meal	1	25			

☞ We are happy to state, that *Samuel Taylor, Esq.* of Manchester, is a candidate for the Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Amelia, Chesterfield, Nottoway, Cumberland and Powhatan, to fill the vacancy, occasioned by the death of Matthew Cheatham, Esq.

The annual meeting of the Society of Cincinnati will take place at the Capitol in the City of Richmond, on the second Monday in December next.

ROBERT QUARLES, Secretary.

November 18. 57—tm

THE holders of PEWS in the Monumental Church, are hereby reminded, that the Second Moiety of the Last Assessment, will be due on the first day of next month. A list of those Pews on which the first half is still unpaid, is in the hands of

C. J. MACMURDO, Treasurer
for the Vestry of the Mon. Church.

November 18. 57—5t

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD, at public auction, on Tuesday, the 28th inst. at the Bell-Tavern, in the city of Richmond, 324 acres of *LAND*, in the county of Goochland, within 18 miles of the city, and not more than two miles from James River, is adjoining John Graham, Esq.—there is every reason to believe, that a great body of coal passes through it; the present proprietor, captain *Jesse Curd*, having determined to move to the western country, gentlemen are assured that this Land will be sold, if any thing near its value is offered for it.

One-third of the purchase money will be required on the 1st of September next, (when possession will be given,) the balance in two equal annual payments, satisfactorily secured. A plat or plan can be seen by applying to

THOMAS TAYLOR.

November 18. 57—tds

DRY GOODS *FOR SALE*

By Moncure, Robinson & Pleasants, on Monday next, the 20th instant.

JUST imported, and will be sold without any kind of reserve whatever,

55 PACKAGES, viz:

2 bales patent elastic Cords,
1 bale ladies Worsted Hosiery
1 do superfine Cloths, 1 case bordered hdkfs
2 case Madapolam Shirting, 1 do Jaconet Muslin
1 bale Flannels, assorted colors
1 do Russian Diaper, 1 case Bandanna hdkfs
1 trunk black Cambrick
2 trunks white do
1 bale 6-4 blue Cloths, 1 bale Blankets
2 bales yarn Hosiery
6 do German Osnaburgs
2 do Hessians, 1 bale Platillas
30 pieces Irish Linen, 15 pieces Plains
5 bales German Rolls, 10 pieces Dimity
10 pieces Bombazett—and many other articles.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock, when the terms will be made known. Nov 18. 1t

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Manchester Turnpike Company.

THE Annual Meeting of Stock-holders will be held at the Manchester Exchange in this town, on the first Monday in December next. Matters important to the interest of the Company, require a full meeting; meantime, the undersigned requests to be furnished with evidence of shares bought and sold since the last meeting: to wit, the deed itself, or a certificate of its being on record.

JAMES BRANDER, Clerk.

November 18. 57—2w

DRY-GOODS, &c.

PARKHILLS, DUNLOP & COPLAND, have just received and offer at private sale, for a few days, 28 packages Dry-Goods, viz.

1 Case Irish Poplins or Queen's Lustre,
3 Bales India cotton,
1 Bale silk flag handkerchiefs,
200 Dozen Madras Handkerchiefs,
1 Bale superfine cloths,
1 Bale planes assorted colours,
2 Cases Irish linen, some very fine,
1 Trunk cotton shirting,
2 Bales pelise cloth,
50 Pieces flannels assorted colours,
1 Case swansdown Vesting,
1 do. linen checks,

Which with what goods they have on hand, makes a very general assortment.—Also in store, 30 bbls. New-York Ale suitable for family use—

15 Hhds. }
30 Bbls. } Brown Sugar.
15 Casks Teneriffe wine of superior quality,
100 Demijohns,
5 Pipes Cogniac brandy,
10 Hhds. genuine Antigua rum; German steel, English Mustard of superior quality, cloves, mace, nutmegs, cinnamon, &c. &c. &c.

November 18. 57—3t

THE SUBSCRIBERS

OFFER FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar
20 boxes Havanna ditto
2 hhds & 25 bbls Loaf ditto
1 ditto & 3 ditto Lump ditto
120 bags prime Green Coffee
100 ditto White ditto
100 sacks Liverpool Salt
20 tons assorted Bar Iron, sheet & hoop iron
2 tons German Steel, 1 ton Blistered Steel
20 faggots Crawley do.
150 bbls. Caruther's & Leyburn's best Rectified Whiskey
40 do. Fruited ditto
30 do. and 10 tierces Common ditto
10 tierces Apple Brandy
4 hogsheads Antigua Rum, 8 hhds Molasses
Malaga, Sicily, Madeira & Port Wines
6 boxes Whittimore's Cotton Cards
15 ditto Wool ditto
6 crates Queens' ware
50 gross black Bottles, 2 tons Patent Shot
50 kegs warranted Gun-Powder
30 boxes 8 by 10 }
10 ditto 10 by 12 } Window Glass
30 kegs Cut and Wrought Nails
1000 lbs. English refined Salt Petre
Crude ditto
1500 ditto Seine Twine
3 chests & 6 boxes Imperial }
5 ditto Young Hyson } TEAS
100 Lacquid caddies ditto }
2 cases Coffee Mills, 2 cases Slates & Pencils
50 boxes Chalk Pipes, 7 Cordial Cases
4 cases Haerlem Oil, 500 Demijohns
150 lbs. Turkey Yarn

Allum, Copperas, Spanish Segars, Flotant Indigo, Madder, Mustard, Rosin, shaving Soap, Logwood, Cloves, Cassia, writing, letter and wrapping Paper, Quills, Spinning Cotton, China, Leading Lines and Bed Cords, Shoe Thread, Ivory and Pocket Combs, Snuff, Grind-Stones, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO—A large assortment of Domestic Goods, consisting of Shirtings, Stripes, Ginghams, Plaids &c. &c. SHAPARD & WEBB.

November 18. 57—12t

FRENCH GOODS.

A Small Invoice, just arrived per the brig Prince George, from Havre de Grace, is offered for sale by the subscriber.—These Goods were ordered direct from the Manufactories, and selected by a competent judge in Paris, and are as elegant goods as ever arrived in this country. They consist of Silks, Levantines, Stockings, Gloves, Crapes, Cambrics, Linen, Cloths, Bonnets, laced & trimmed, Hats, Made Dresses, Room Paper, &c. &c. and are expected up in a few days.

WM. BOWDEN.

Petersburg, Nov. 18. 57—3t

LAND FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the worshipful court of Albemarle county, will be sold positively to the highest bidder, on Wednesday, the 27th day of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premises, between six and seven hundred acres of land, lying in the aforesaid county, belonging to the estate of Wm. Robertson, dec. bounded by the lands of James P. Cocke, James Walker and others.—The subscriber having heretofore advertised the above land and presuming that those disposed to purchase, will first view the same, deems a minute description of it unnecessary.—This land will be sold on a credit of 3, 4, and 5 years, subject to Mrs. Robertson's right of dower, who will dispose of the same on equitable terms—Bond, with unexceptionable security will be required of the purchaser. The creditors of the late Wm. Robertson of the aforesaid county are respectfully solicited to attend the above sale, as some arrangements important to their interests may be made on that day.

JOHN H. STEGER, Ex'or. of
WM. ROBERTSON, Dec'd.

November 18. 57–w4w*

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:—At a Court of Appeals held at the Capitol, in Richmond, the sixth day of October, 1815.

William M'Michen, executor and Risden H., Anne, Martha, John and Frederick Price, legatees of James Price, which said Martha, John and Frederick are infants, by the said William M'Michen, their next friend, *Appellants*, against, Cumberland D. Williams, *Appellee*.

Upon an appeal from a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery, held in Staunton, the writ of subpoena scire facias heretofore awarded to revive this appeal, (which hath abated by the death of the said James Price) in the names of the present appellants, not being returned executed, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the appellee is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth; on the motion of the appellants by their counsel, *It is Ordered*, that the appellee do appear here on the first Monday in January next, to shew cause, if any he can, why the said appeal should not stand and be revived, and proceeded in, in the names of the present appellants—and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper printed in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy, *Teste*,
H. DANCE, C. C.

57—w2m

WILL certainly be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready money, at Woodville, five miles above Gloucester-Town, and nine below the courthouse, on Thursday the 30th inst. (if fair, otherwise the next fair day,) between TEN & FIFTEE NEGROES.

At the same time and place, to be sold, on a credit of nine months, a variety of Stock, Household Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c. &c. by the subscriber.

THOS WEST.

November 18. 57–tds

EDUCATION.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he intends to continue his school at Hanover court-house the ensuing year. He proposes to teach the Latin and Greek Languages grammatically, and the following branches of the English, viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and the Elements of Euclid.

His school will commence on the 15th day of January, and end on the 15th of December following, making the scholastic year ten months, after deducting a summer month for vacation.

BOARDERS may be accommodated with board, lodging and washing inclusive, at the court-house or in the neighborhood, for $80 each. His price for tuition, is $20.

W. R. POLLARD.

These are to certify that Mr. William Pollard, jun. was for some time a student in my School. His progress in the Latin and Greek Languages was very good, and I have no hesitation in saying, that he is well qualified to teach these Languages. It is also justly due to Mr. Pollard, to say, that his moral deportment is unexceptionable.

Given under my hand, this 5th day of November, 1814.

PETER NELSON.

I have no hesitation in subscribing to the above certificate.

THOS. NELSON.

November 18. w3w

MR. REID

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond, that he has a *Living African LION*, which may be seen opposite the Bell Tavern, every day in the week, (Sundays excepted) from 6 o'clock in the morning, until 9 o'clock in the evening.

The form of the Lion is strikingly majestic, his figure is respectable, his looks are determined, his gait is stately, and his voice tremendous. In a word, the body of the Lion is the best model of strength, joined to agility. Yet, powerful and terrible as this animal is, its anger is noble, its courage magnanimous, and its temper susceptible of grateful impressions. It has been often known to despise weak & defenceless animals, thrown to be devoured by it; to live in habits of cordiality with it; to share its subsistence, and even to give it a preference, when its portion of food was scanty.

This Lion is the surviving one of a pair which were on board the brig William, from the River Senegal, bound to Liverpool, and was intended as a present to the Prince Regent of Great-Britain. He is perfectly docile and obedient to his keeper, will lick his hands, and permit him to handle his paws, to play with him, and often manifests a great fondness and affection for him.

Also, *A Live AMERICAN EAGLE.*

Likewise, *A Panorama View of the Bombardment of Fort M'Henry*, at Baltimore—Painted on Canvass, 9 feet by 12.

☞ Admittance, twenty-five cents—Children, half-price.

N. B. Profiles cut, framed and painted.

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20 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber on Monday the 25th September, a negro boy about 21 or 22 years of age, by the name of *HOLLOWELL*—a black, likely looking negro, of rather small size, weighing about one hundred and thirty-two or three pounds. He has been accustomed to travelling, and is well acquainted in the state of Virginia as far as Alexandria; has also been accustomed to taking care of running horses, and has often travelled with them in different directions through Virginia and North-Carolina, frequently unaccompanied by any white person, and of course is pretty generally known, having rode a number of races in different parts of the country. Has a bold and intelligent countenance. Shaves and cuts hair tolerably well, and may attempt to pass for a barber in some of the towns. He was seen on the road from Tarborough to Halifax within ten miles of the latter place, going on towards Virginia, and doubtless aims to get into some of the northern states in order to obtain his freedom. He is well acquainted in Petersburg and Richmond, where I have no doubt he will make some little stay should he get on so far. He travels the road quite bold and tells who he belongs to—says he is going on to take care of race horses, which, it is well known, (on the road to Richmond) he has been accustomed to do. Had on, when he went away, a round blue broadcloth jacket, white cotton home-spun pantaloons, and a white fur hat of good quality, with a light-coloured ribband tied around it—had a small bundle under his arm when he was met on the road. He is artful, and may change his clothing, particularly his light-coloured hat. His feet are very remarkable on account of their peculiar form about the toes, his great toes taking a direction very much out of the common shape, the right one turning very much to the right, and the left as much to the left, his other toes meeting them in a point, forming very large joints, which appear to have corns on them—His feet are likewise very flat. Keepers of toll bridges, gates and ferries, will have a favorable opportunity of apprehending him. I will give the above reward of Twenty Dollars to have him secured in any jail so that I get him again.

H HUNTER.

Tarborough, N. C. November 18. 57–9t*

NOTICE.

A Petition will be presented to the General Assembly of Virginia, at their approaching session, praying that a certain tract of Land, situated in Augusta county, in the state of Virginia, on which the subscriber formerly resided, and which, by a deed executed in 1792, and recorded in the county court of Augusta county, was by him conveyed to M. A. Laporte, in trust for certain purposes, in the said deed mentioned, and was afterwards by deed executed and recorded in the said county court in 1805, conveyed to the said M. A. Laporte and to A. Stuart, Esq. as trustees, for the same purposes as in the first deed are mentioned, may be disposed of by the said trustees, or the survivor of them, and the proceeds vested in lands situated in the state of Kentucky, to be held in trust for the same purpo as the said tract of land in Augusta county is n held by the deeds above mentioned.

WILLIAM ALEXANDE