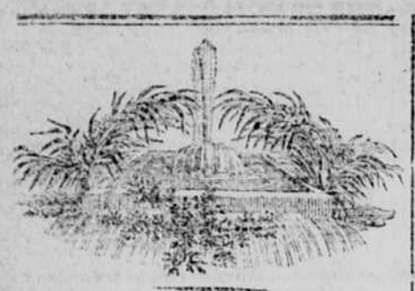

Tribute to Valor & Patriotism.

Norfolk, April 5.

Yesterday, our citizens resolved to Com. Stephen Decatur, by a Public Dinner, the exalted sense they entertain of his gallantry and distinguished services.

At 5 o'clock, a company of about 100, composed of the Officers of the Navy and Army on this station, and many of the most respectable citizens of the Borough, sat down to a neat and plentiful dinner, prepared by *Mr. Southew Glenn*, at the Exchange. The utmost cordiality and harmony prevailed.

John Nivison, Esq. presided, assisted by *L. W. Tazewell*, and *R. B. Taylor, Esqs.* and the following Toasts were drunk, accompanied by appropriate songs and cheers:

1. *The People of the United States*—Free, independent and happy.

2. *The President of the U. S.*—The first magistrate of a free people should ever receive the respect of those over whom he presides.

3. *The Congress of the U. S.*—Wisdom in the formation, & vigor in the execution of the laws, are the best securities of peace abroad, and prosperity at home.

4. *The Heads of Departments*—Accountability in office, is the shield of integrity against *slander*, and the protection of the nation against *fraud*.

5. *George Washington*—Virginia's immortal son—"first in *War*, first in *Peace*, and first in the hearts of his Country-men."

6. *The Navy of the U. S.*—The safest and strongest bulwark of our Country, is her *wooden walls*.

7. *The Army of the U. S.*—Its valor will ever gloriously defend, what its valor once gloriously achieved.

8. *The memory of our fallen Heroes*—Gratitude for departed worth, is the strongest incentive to living merit.

9. *The Star-Spangled Banner*—"Long may it wave,
"O'er the land of the Free and the home of the Brave."

10. *The Mediterranean*—The sea not more of *Greek* and *Roman*, than of *American* Glory.

11. *Naval Enterprise*—In *War*, it will vex every sea with our prowess—in *Peace*, it will winnow every port with our canvass.

12. *The Crescent*—Its lustre was dimmed even by the *twinkling* of our STARS.

13. *The Success of the U. S.*—A grateful country will ever rightfully appreciate and duly reward the merits of her gallant sons.

14. *The Militia of the U. S.*—They have triumphed over the conquerors of the conquerors of Europe.

15. *National Glory*—A gem above all price, and worthy every hazard to sustain its splendor.

16. *Gen. Andrew Jackson*—The Hero of New-Orleans.

17. *Wilson C. Nicholas*—Our worthy and public-spirited chief magistrate.

18. *The Pair of our Country*—Their smile is the richest reward of Patriotism.

VOLUNTEERS.

1. By Com. Decatur—*Our Country*—In her intercourse with foreign nations, may she always be in the *right*, and always *successful, right or wrong*.

2. By Capt. John Gendall—*The American People*—Happy only whilst free, and free only whilst virtuous.

3. By Mr. Tunstall—The color to which the *Knights* surrender, and the *Dey* submits.

The Commodore having retired,

4. By Mr. Tazewell—*Our distinguished Guest, Com. Decatur*—Most admired where best known.

5. By Col. M'Comblen—*Capt. Charles Gordon*—The man who only wanted an opportunity to share the Glory of his compatriots.

THE FOLLOWING SONG,

Written by Mr. M'Creery, of Petersburg, for the occasion, was sung by a gentleman of the Borough:

See *Decatur*, our hero returns from the West,'
Who's destin'd to shine in the annals of story,'
A bright ray of victory beams high on his crest;
Encircled, his brows, by a halo of glory.
On Affric's bleak shore,
From the insolent *Moor*,
He bloodly won laurels in triumph he tore,
Where the *Crescent*, which oft spread its terrors afar,
Submissively bow'd to the American Star.

Algiers' haughty Dey, in the height of his pride,
From American freemen a tribute demanded;
Columbia's brave freemen the tribute denied,
And his corsairs to seize our bold tars were commanded.
Their streamers wave high,
The *Pennant* draws nigh,
Bids cause strikes like lightning—in terror they fly;
Thrice welcome our hero, returned from afar,
Where the proud *Crescent* falls to the American Star.

FROM SOUTH-AMERICA.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Almeda, dated Santa Martha.

On 9th of December, 1815, I left Cape Henry, in the schr. Friend's Hope, bound to the West-Indies; on the 21st made the island of St. Domingo, and went into Aux Cayes: on our passage we spoke a sloop from Jamaica, who informed us Carthagena was in possession of the Spaniards. We took a pilot and set sail for Carthagena, on the Spanish Main; on the morning of the 25th, made the Highlands of St. Martha. I then ran the land down. On the morning of the 27th, when abreast of the town of Carthagena, we were hailed by the sentinel from the walls, who ordered us to keep away, and let go the anchor. We were instantly boarded by three boats, full of armed Spanish rebels, who took possession of our vessel; at the same time robbing and stripping us of every thing, even the clothes we had on, and in that naked state, after they had beaten us with the butt ends of muskets, backs of swords, sticks, &c. were carried on shore. Myself, mate and crew were put in prison among a large number of other prisoners, who were dying every day; in that situation I remained one day: when I and my first mate were taken out and carried to another prison, where there were a number of American and English prisoners whose vessels were taken in the same way; my second mate and crew were taken to another prison, where there were a number of Carthagenian prisoners, who were dying daily for want of provisions and water—there they remained for three days without either provisions or water, and the place they had to sleep was three or four inches deep in dirty water—when they did get water and food, it was of the worst kind, and in small quantities. On the 30th, I and my two mates were examined, and our depositions taken—we were obliged to sign what they wrote, in Spanish. Immediately after, they had a search for our pilot, who they found, and condemned to hard labor.

On the 1st of Jan. we were taken out and ordered to march for St. Martha, in co. with the officers and crew of the schr. Comet, of Baltimore, Capt. Shillaber, and English brig Avenger, Capt. Hawkins, amounting to 63 in number, the greater part without shoes or hats, and a number sick—those that were so much so, that they could neither march nor stand, were provided with asses to ride on. The first day, we got 16 miles, to a town called Queseko, very much fatigued and worn out, as we had water but once on the road. We stopped until morning at that place, then set out and reached 28 miles to a town called Villa Nova—a number by this time had become unable to walk, and the guard finding it impossible to beat them along any further, which they were in the practice of doing, provided ass's for them.—We started from Villa Nova before day, and marched, (without being allowed to stop,) 20 miles, to a town called St. Islow. On this day's march, Mr. Cox, my first mate, fainted on the road; on his recovery, he was compelled to march as usual. From St. Islow, we marched to a small town called Largo Pueblo, a distance of 24 miles, where we got something to eat, but had to start immediately again in the night, and were driven on to Savannah Largo, 20 miles further, making in the whole 84 miles. Here we were permitted to rest the day following, which was Sunday. On Monday morning, at two o'clock, we again started, and continued our march to Villa Nova, (a second town of the same name,) during this day's march, we were met by some soldiers on horseback, who sat upon their horses and beat us with sticks as we passed them, without the guard attempting to prevent it; also, towards the latter part of this day, the guard beat Capt. Hawkins and several others, without the officers taking any notice of it; we left Villa Nova at two the following morning, and had very good roads about 20 miles to Mahoda, where we got something to eat, and continued our journey 8 miles further, to a town called Sollitial, where we were to embark—during this day's journey, the guard continued to beat the prisoners, they struck one of the Comet's crew and knocked him down, an English boy had his arm sprained by a blow from a musket. At this place, twenty of our number were separated from us, & taken to a town called Baon Keila, 8 miles further—as boats could not be procured at this place, we stopped there till Thursday, when we embarked to cross the Magdalena, we were carried by water 30 miles towards Santa Martha, and landed among fishing-huts.

During the passage, we were joined by the rest of our men, who had embarked at Baon Keila. They described that to be the largest town we had come through, but there were but few inhabitants, having recently taken by the king's enemy, who destroyed most of the inhabitants: in fact, the whole of the towns that we passed through, upon the march side of the Magdalena river, bore marks of the savage soldiers that had pillaged them. After being landed, we were marched to a town called Conegro, two miles, where we expected to have staid that night, but the officers compelled us to set off again.

We were obliged to march in the night, over one of the worst roads we had yet met with, and had to find three rivers during the night. We arrived about two o'clock, at a little town called Conga, 30 miles from where we started. From this place, we set off at 4 o'clock, and crossed a small part of the mountain, when we arrived at St. Martha, four miles from Conga.

Thus ended a most painful march, during which we suffered more than I shall attempt to describe. There was another of the crew of the English brig died at Soldad, which by through ill usage, when he got so sick as not to be able to stand on the ass, they lashed him upon it, and at last set four soldiers to carry him on a hammock; but they, like true cowards put him down, and dragged him along the road, giving him a lash to occasion his death in four hours after he arrived at Soldad.

When we arrived at St. Martha, we were put in the guard house. It being Saturday, next day, the captain, crews, & officers of the English brigs, were taken from amongst us, to go to the Morro at Tore. This day, we were visited by Capt. Stafford, of Baltimore, and Capt. Eustier, of N. Orleans, who gave us all the assistance they could. Next day, we were put on board of an old brig in the harbor, which was in a sinking state—here we were obliged to keep both pumps going constantly, to keep her free—we were divided into four watches, and as soon as one watch left the pumps, they were compelled by the guard to assist in shipping and getting her tackle, &c. on shore—numbers of the men at first refused to work, but were most cruelly beaten in consequence of it.

On Monday the leak increased, and she began to go down so fast, that we had scarcely time to get out when she sunk. We were then marched back into town to the guard-house, where we were kept that night, and the next day carried to an uninhabited house, where our situation was much better. Thursday, 1st Feb.—The officers, owners and passengers of the schr. Comet, were taken before the Judge to be examined—they were then shewn the declaration they were forced to sign at Carthagena, which was wrote in Spanish, and entirely different from what they had said; after being asked a number of unnecessary questions, were permitted to retire to prison.

JOSEPH ALMEDA, Capt.
of the schr. Friend's Hope.

Paris, January 22.

A very singular conversation took place the other evening at the prince of Benevento's, concerning the amnesty bill, between that statesman and M. Pozzo di Borgho. The former advanced that the royal promise was absolutely violated, and that his majesty would have acquired incomparably more real force and consideration in the public mind, had he asserted his full right of amnesty and rejected the amendment.

M. Pozzo di Borgho said, *c'est bien aise a dire*—It is very easy to say. Talleyrand rejoined, "certainly, very easy to say, and yet easier to accomplish."

M. Pozzo, warm at the retort, observed, such matters are justly appreciated by men in place. When politicians are no longer employed, their personal feelings often times intervene; they decide boldly on every thing, *(ils tranchent sur tout)* and readily perceive—and perceive only the weak side of affairs.

M. Talleyrand persisted in his former arguments, and becoming animated with the subject,—"When," continued he, I re-established the king on the throne, I did it through the the regicides; their influence over the minds of the revolutionists removed otherwise insurmountable obstacles, and if, in the whole course of my diplomatic career, I was to choose action most difficult an' pregnant with the most useful consequences on which I displayed some talent, and perhaps some genius, it would be that wherein I engaged the murderers of the late king to recall the present one."

M. Pozzo repeated his original apothegm—"*Quand on n'est plus dans les affaires.*"

Who was it, demanded Talleyrand, with greater emphasis—who was it that made Fouche minister? Monsieur and the Duke de Berri, against my wish—against my formal opposition.

M. Pozzo repeated his primitive remark.

This extorted from Talleyrand, "No man is looked upon more equivorally than a Frenchman, naturalized in a foreign country. There is something wanting in the man who renounces his country and his country's interests. Bonaparte would never hear of a naturalized foreigner for ambassador, and in that respect, Bonaparte was right." M. Talleyrand finished, by making this forcible appeal to the Russian minister—"I call you to witness, M. Pozzo di Borgho, that last year, in the very saloon we are now in, the emperor your master being present, it was not until 7 in the evening that I succeeded in engaging him to concur in the re-establishment of the Bourbons. All his views appeared directed towards the duc d'Orleans."

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

March 7th, 1816.

GENERAL POST OFFICE AFFAIRS.

The committee appointed to investigate the conduct of the General Post Office Department, made Report—

That they have used their utmost endeavors to ascertain every fact that appeared to be material to a full understanding of the conduct of the officers of that department. As the inquiry originated in a request of he Post Master General, the committee in the first place addressed to him a letter, (No. 1) requesting to be informed of the reasons of his application to Congress, and also that he would give them such information as appeared to be calculated to facilitate the investigation. The Post Master General stated, in his answer, that the application was indeed by a rumour that some person or persons of the department had sold drafts for money due to the General Post Office, for premiums, which had been converted to their private use, (see letter No. 2.)

The committee therefore proceeded to enquire into the truth of the rumour by the examination of every person who seemed likely to have any knowledge of the fact; but, in the examination of some of the clerks in the General Post Office, various suggestions were made of improper transactions in the department, other than those to which their attention had been drawn by the Post Master General.

The investigation has therefore assumed a very extensive scope, and has consequently occupied more time than could have been anticipated at its commencement. This delay has also been increased by circumstances arising out of the nature of the inquiry: as no person appeared to make any specific charges, the committee had no alternative but to abandon their undertaking or listen to rumours and the hearsays of some of the witnesses, and send for other witnesses to prove the facts: they made choice of the latter course, and have examined every person who was either suggested to them or appeared as likely to possess any information on the subjects of their enquiry.

The charges arising out of the suggestions of the witnesses, and which, from the various communications they made to the committee, it appeared to be the desire of some of them most especially to establish, are as follows, viz.

1st. That certain persons in the General Post Office, and particularly Abraham Bradley, juniort assistant Post Master General, had sold Post Office drafts and checks, and applied the premium to their private use.

2d. That an erasure had been made in the cash book of the General Post Office, and an erroneous entry found thereon.

3d. That private accounts were improperly kept with individuals, on the books of the Post Office.

4th. That Phineas Bradley had been concerned in a contract for carrying the mail, that was improperly obtained.

5th. That P. Bradley had received corrupting presents from mail contractors.

6th. That P. Bradley and Abraham Bradley, junior, had made use of Post Office money in purchasing depreciated bank notes, for which they received a premium, and applied it to their private use.

7th. That bank notes which were better than the paper of the District of Columbia, and a treasury note, had been returned to post masters, by order of Abraham Bradley, jun.

8th. That the Washington and Union Bank, and certain individuals had profited by the sale of Post Office drafts.

9th. That a contract for carrying the mail from Washington to Fredericksburg had been superseded by order of the post master general, before it expired, and about double the amount given for the same service.

An examination of the sworn testimony and documents, will enable the House to determine, how far the charges or either of them have been sustained; the committee have however no hesitation in expressing their opinion on them severally.

1. With respect to the first charge in relation to Abraham Bradley, jun. there is no evidence whatever, to induce a suspicion, that he has sold post office drafts or checks for a premium, nor does it appear that any other person in the general post office has sold post office drafts or checks for a premium, other than drafts obtained for their own salaries, except in the case of H. H. Edwards, who bought a post office draft on Boston, for District of Columbia paper, and disposed of it by an agent in New-York, (as "he presumes,") for a premium.

The committee have not relied upon negative testimony to disprove this charge, but have attentively examined the books of the Union Bank containing the accounts with the general post office, as well as the private accounts of Abraham Bradley, jun. and Phineas Bradley, with that bank, and have satisfactorily ascertained that no credits have been given to them, or any other person in the general post office, for premium on drafts or checks; they have also ascertained that the premiums for post office drafts & checks sold by the bank, have been entered in the profit and loss account thereof. It therefore conclusively follows, that these premiums have accrued to the bank, and to none other.

2. It appears that a draft in favor of Elisha Riggs, is charged in the cash book of the general post office, as sold to the Union Bank, the words *Union Bank*, being apparently written on an erasure. But from an examination of the books of the Union Bank, the committee ascertained that the general post office had credit for this draft thereon, (see also the testimony of Elisha Riggs,) and therefore the draft having been actually sold to, and negociated by the Union Bank and not Elisha Riggs, they do not perceive any impropriety in the entry, and still less have they been able to discover any improper purpose to be effected by the alterations on the cash book.

3. It appears to have been the practice of the assistant post master general, A. Bradley, jun. to open an account with certain individuals, partly of a public and partly of a private nature: there were cases in which members of Congress have, by means of the agency of Abraham Bradley, jun. transferred funds from one part of the United States to another part, or have received money for some of their constituents, who were contractors for carrying the mail; by which their names became entered on the books: no advantages accrued to any person by the transaction other than that of the accommodation in transferring an inconsiderable fund from one place to another. It may be observed that the post office offered peculiar facilities in this particular, and has frequently been resorted to by members of Congress and others for this purpose, but their names do not appear in an open account on the books, except when the drafts exchanged did not exactly balance at the time of exchange.

The only account of this nature which is ascertained to remain open on the books was made in December, 1815, where there is a balance in favour of the General Post Office of 320 dollars, due from Gen. H. Lee, of Virginia.

4th. It appears that Phineas Bradley, a clerk in the General Post Office has been concerned in carrying the mail, and that he owned something more than one eighteenth of a line of stages which carried the mail from Baltimore to Georgetown and Alexandria for 2,800 dollars a year. Whatever may be the opinion of the committee as to the strict propriety of the mode in which a compromise was effected in this case between rival contractors, (see the testimony of John Davis,) it is but proper to add that Mr. Bradley had no legal agency in influencing the decision upon the contract nor could he have had any other agency in it, unless a corrupt disposition is presumed on the part of the then Post Master General, who was consulted before the contract took effect as to the propriety of his being concerned in it: but there is no circumstance in the case to authorize such a presumption.

5th. There is no evidence which, in the opinion of the committee, can justify the imputations in this charge. See testimony of J. Eddington.

6th. It appears that bank notes to a small amount have been sold by Abraham Bradley, jun. and P. Bradley, previous to the general depreciation of bank paper, for which they received a premium. The evidence does not prove that they made use of public money for this purpose; but so far as a fact of this kind could be ascertained from circumstances, it proves the transaction to have been a private one.

7th. It appears that a treasury note of one hundred dollars, and bank notes to a small amount, which were supposed to be better than the money of the District of Columbia, have been returned to Post Masters: this transaction, so far as it regards the bank notes returned, is in conformity with an order of the Post Master General to his deputies, annexed to letter No. 2. The only reason alledged for returning the treasury note is, that it might have been purchased at a discount by the Post Master who remitted it.

8th. The committee have ascertained that drafts to the amount of $121,348 40 have been disposed of to the Union Bank; and to the amount of 4,000 to the Washington Bank, and to the amount of $15,348 25 to individuals who were not public creditors, since the 1st of October, 1814, the commencement of the general depreciation of bank paper. These drafts appear to have been exchanged *at par*, and, except in a few cases, for the paper of the District of Columbia. It is evident, from the rate of exchange during this period between the District of Columbia and most of the places upon which these drafts were drawn, that the purchasers must have derived an advantage other than that of a mere transfer of their funds. It has not been in the power of the committee to ascertain the value of these drafts in the paper of the District of Columbia, having no means of determining, at the several dates the respective rates of exchange; nor did this appear to them very material, as the amount of profit which accrued to the purchasers could have but little influence upon the principle which must determine the propriety of the measure. With respect to the banks, it is stated that a small proportion of these drafts were sold for premiums, some having been exchanged for specie, and others used for the payment of debts due to other banks.

It cannot however be of any importance, (if the drafts were essentially more valuable than the District of Columbia paper) whether they were employed in the payment of debts, sold for specie, or for bank notes of this District, with a premium for the difference of value; the principle is the same in either case, and whatever may be the amount of advantage to the individuals or the banks in this transaction, resulting from the difference of exchange, the same will be the amount of disadvantage to the government. It does not however appear that any change has taken place in the practice of the general post-office department, in this respect, for a series of years; and as the operation complained of is evidently the effect of an existing arrangement under a change of the circumstances of the circulating medium, it is not to be presumed that the practice has arisen out of a design to promote private interests or to prejudice the interests of the government. The committee are however decidedly of opinion, that the advantage arising from the difference of exchange as to all the monies that are due to the Treasury, ought to accrue exclusively to the government; but as the post-master general has expressed a willingness to pay over these balances in any way that may best accommodate the Treasury Department, the evil admits of a very simple remedy.

9. The facts stated in this charge are admitted to be correct, and the letter of the post-master general (No. 19) contains a satisfactory explanation of the reasons for altering the terms of the contract in question; whether too much was eventually given for the service, under the changes required by the post-master general, is a subject not in the power of the committee to decide; nor would they be justified in presuming any misconduct in a transaction that appears to have been so fairly conducted.

The committee subjoin to this report the substance of all the testimony which appeared to them in any degree material to the enquiry, also sundry communications made in writing, and beg leave to offer the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the committee appointed to investigate the conduct of the General Post-Office Department be discharged from the further consideration of the subject referred to them.

[Accompanying this report is an abstract of the evidence given before the committee, & some written statements made in answer to its queries.—These documents are too long for present publication.—*Nat. Int.*]

Philadelphia, March 27.

An intelligent captain of a vessel from this port, furnishes his friend with the following particulars of the effects of an earthquake, experienced on his voyage to Gibraltar:—

"*Gibraltar, Feb.* 11, 1816.

"On the 2d Feb. at about 10 minutes before midnight, in lat. 36, N. long. 23, we experienced a severe shock of an earthquake, which lasted about 1 minutes.—The trembling of the vessel was so severe, accompanied with a rumbling noise, that it awoke every person on board that was asleep; and what is somewhat singular, every animal on board seemed to feel the effects of it. The fowls in the coops, the pigs, and two little birds in cages, were all alarmed. The birds flew from side to side of the cage, apparently in great distress. The man at helm thought the vessel was sinking, and said she did not move at all; although she was then going at the rate of 9 knots, and quite a rough sea. I saw no difference in the appearance of the water.

"A brig arrived here to-day, the capt. of which says, he felt it much more severely. He was loaded with wheat, and staves stowed upon it. He declares, that it shook the wheat above and the staves below, with many other circumstances equally extraordinary. His lat. and long. were nearly the same as mine, and the shock felt at the same time. He says he experienced a shock at 6 o'clock in the morning, which I did not. We were about 100 miles south of the Western Isles."

The captain adds the following note to the foregoing:

"For an hour or two before and after the shock, there were thousands of Porpoises skipping and playing round the vessel; but they disappeared in a moment when the shock commenced. When earth from its centre feels the Godhead's power, and trembling at his touch through all its pillars and at every pore, then man, beasts, birds and fishes, find themselves, what indeed they are, mere helpless nothings.—But, thank God, there is a foundation for man to build upon, which will not be moved, although the earth should be reduced to chaos."—[*Gazette*.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

OFFER For Sale the following articles, now landing at Rocketts:

10 hhds. new Rum, 50 boxes Spermaceti Candles,
25 do. Mould do. 30 do. brown Soap,
21 crates Ware, put up expressly for this market, each crate containing a proportion of *Blue and Green Edged Dishes and Plates*, and 30 doz. *Cups and Saucers*, different kinds.

They have also IN STORE,

40 Smith's PATENT PLOUGHS,
25 hhds. prime Pork, 2 chests Young Hyson Tea.
And expect to receive, in a few days.
75 bbls. "Vasser & Co's." superior Albany Ale,
50 kegs Pickled Tongues.

JOHN O. LAY & Co.
15th street, near the Bell Tavern.
April 3. 107-3t

SHAPARD & WEBB
Have just Received, For Sale,
20 bbls. New-England rum,
50 boxes mould candles
15 hampers black bottles, containing one gross each
10 small chests gun-powder Tea
a few pipes excellent Malaga wine
a few bales spinning cotton
pepper, pimento, indigo, &c.
And will receive, in a few days.
50 bbls. Baltimore Whiskey.
April 3. 107-2w

Council-Chamber, March 28, 1816.
PROPOSALS

WILL be received at this Office, until the 15th day of next month, (April,) for furnishing the PUBLIC GUARD, in the City of Richmond, with the following CLOTHING, to wit:—One cloth Coat, to be trimmed with red; two pair cloth Pantaloons, one cloth Vest, one pair cloth Gaiters, one Blanket, two pair Socks, four pair Shoes, four Shirts, one Stock, one Hat, one thin short Coat or Roundabout for summer, two pair Ticklenburg Pantaloons for do. for each of the non-commissioned officers and privates of said Guard.

WM. ROBERTSON, C. C.
March 30. 106-t15A

Brockenbrough & Harvie

HAVE just received London superfine cloths and cassimeres, Marseilles, Toilinet and silk vestings, cotton cassimeres, grandurills, York stripes, jaconet cambrics, cambric muslins, Waterloo jaconets, ginghams, jeans, dimities, plain and figured leno muslins, a variety of shawls, cambric pocket hdkfs, New-Orleans and Lake Champlain victory hdkfs, Irish linens, long lowns, light and dark ground calicoes, India long cloths, Canton crapes, Madras hdkfs, steam loom shirtings, silk hdkfs, Ladies' kid gloves, Gentlemens beaver do, cotton hosiery, suspenders, sewing silks and twist, cotton balls, tapes, bobbins, pins, needles, green silk umbrellas and parasols, colored threads, buttons and button moulds, knives and forks, pen and pocket knives, razors, &c. with a variety of other articles, which they are determined to sell low, *for cash or acceptances in town.*
April 3. 107-tf

Spanish dried Hides,
Muscovado Sugar in hhds. and bbls.
Loaf do. do.
L. P. Teneriffe Wine in quarter casks,
Cognac Brandy, fourth proof and of choice quality,
Holland Gin, first do.
Blistered Steel, Bar Iron, Nail Rods, &c.
FOR SALE—2w

WM. SHEPHERD,
Street leading to Mayo's Bridge.
March 30. 106-tf

Stop the Thief!!

ON the night of the 21st instant, the stage stable near New-Kent court-house was broken open and THREE HORSES stolen; one a black, one a bay and the other a grey: all about five feet high, with hanging mains and switch tails, shew the marks of gear, and draw very well.

A reward of *Thirty Dollars* will be given for the delivery of those horses, and reasonable expences paid for such information as shall lead to a conviction of the villain or villains who committed the theft. I will give a further reward of *One Hundred Dollars.* SCERVANT JONES,
York Town.
March 27. 105-tf

SHAPARD & WEBB
Have just received and offer for sale,
350 Spanish Hides
14 barrels Tanner's Oil
50 barrels Tar.
March 23. 104--4w

SEINE TWINE.

FIVE HUNDRED pounds best English SEINE TWINE, just received and for sale, by ADAMS & VAN LEW,
Market Bridge.
March 2. 98—tf

VALUABLE LANDS—*For Sale.*

AT Public Auction, on Monday, 15th day of April next, at the office of Heron, Sinton & Co. in the city of Richmond, the following Lands will be exposed to sale, viz:

GREENSPRING, The residence of the late William Ludwell Lee, Esq. containing 2,035½ acres, situated in James City county, about six miles from the City of Williamsburg, about fifty-three miles from this City, and about 12 hours' sail from Norfolk, and binding a considerable distance on James River, a little above James Town. A great part of this tract is heavily timbered with oak, cypress, pine and other valuable growths, which may be waterborne from the shore. The woodlands present an object of great importance and particularly in relation to ship timber, its vicinity to the contemplated Naval Arsenal at York Town, and the ease with which it can be transported to any market. A saw-mill was erected on the land by the late proprietor & may be resumed to great advantage in the manufacture of plank and scantling for this market alone. A considerable part is low ground suitable for meadow. The Powhatan Swamp is estimated to contain upwards of 200 acres, heavily timbered, principally with cypress, from which an immense quantity of shingles could be procured, and of inexhaustible fertility—the higher lands are generally in good heart and improvable. The buildings and other improvements, constitute another important item in its value, and although of late years much neglected can be easily restored to what it formerly was, an elegant establishment. The mansion and its wings are of brick, constructed by the late proprietor in a very handsome style and the grounds tastefully arranged. The situation as healthy as any in the lower country. The orchards are extensive and of choice fruits. The water excellent and abundant; the woodlands abound with deer. Fish, and wild-fowl can be had with convenience.

Also at the same time and place, will be sold a small Tract adjoining called the Main, containing 300 Acres, more than half of which is in wood.

The quality of this Land is fine in bends also on James River adjoining Mr. Ambler's Land. The Buildings are convenient & suitable. The above lands will be sold on a credit of 2 years equal payments for approved endorsed notes, negociable and payable at either of the incorporated Banks in this City.—Those contemplating a purchase, can see the lands by applying to Edmund Christian, Esq. Williamsburg. A plat copied from a late survey, may be seen at the Merchants' Coffee-House in this city. Possession of Greenspring may be had immediately after the sale, By order of the proprietor.

THOMAS TAYLOR.
March 9. 103—tds

Cotton and Woolen Manufactory.

THE proprietors of the Nelson and Albemarle Union Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company take this method to inform their friends and the community at large that they have a *Wool Carding Machine*, built on a new and improved plan, which will pick and card 100 pounds of Wool per day in the neatest manner, at the low price of 8 cents per pound. They likewise have constantly on hand Spun Cotton, which they will sell on as low terms as can be purchased in Virginia. They have also erected a *Cotton Picking Machine*, which they warrant to execute business with neatness and dispatch.

The above Factory is near Variety Mills, Nelson county.
E. RIDER, Superint'd.
March 30. 103—w3m

FOR SALE.

A TRACT OF LAND, near the town of Warren, on James River, adjoining the lands of Gov. Nicholas and John Harris, Esq. containing 750 acres, well improved, with a large and commodious dwelling house and offices of brick, a good grist mill for corn and plaister of Paris, and with sufficient barns and stables for every kind of stock. The land is of first-rate quality and has been kept in heart by the liberal use of Plaister and Clover. The barn is distant from the landing at Warren one mile and a half, and there are two manufacturing mills within three miles of it—it is believed that this farm combines as many advantages as any tract of high land in the state.

ALSO, a tract of 1200 acres, near the former, as convenient to the river and of excellent quality, that has been much improved by clover and plaister, to which it is well adapted—These lands will be shewn by the subscriber, living on the premises, and terms made known by him, or by Thomas Taylor of Richmond.

JOHN PATTERSON.
Feb. 23. 97—tf

Council-Chamber, March 19, 1816.
PROPOSALS

WILL be received at this office until the fifteenth day of next month, (April,) for furnishing one hundred thousand good bricks, to be used in enclosing the public square in the city of Richmond, and to be delivered as they may be required, from the first day of May, until the first day of October next, the bricks to be paid for by the thousand.

ALSO, proposals for *laying* the bricks, the undertaker to find all the materials, except the bricks, and to be paid by the thousand.

ALSO, for an iron railing for one third of the square, to be four feet in height; the proposals to state the terms upon which the railing will be furnished, either in cast iron or in wrought iron; in the former case the bars to be one and a half inches square, and in the latter one inch square.

ALSO, for as much dressed free-stone as will form a coping for the whole length of the wall surrounding the square.

Proposals will also be received, for making the roof of the Capitol tight, and for painting all its exterior that is of wood.

Bonds with good security, to be approved by the Executive, will be required for the faithful performance of all the contracts.

WM. ROBERTSON, C. C.
March 20. 103--t15A

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery, (and with the consent of all the parties interested therein) will be sold, at public auction, on a credit of one, two and three years, equal annual payments, ten tracts or parcels of LAND, (belonging to the estate of the late John M'Rae, jr. dec.) containing 15,593 3-4 acres, lying in the counties of Lincoln and Madison, in the State of Kentucky, being part of a survey of 36,000 acres, patented in the name of John Lewis.

One tract or parcel of land, on the waters of Goose creek, a branch of the south fork of Kentucky, containing 3000 acres, being lot No. 19.

One other tract, lot No. twenty, containing, 3000 acres, lying on Goose creek.

One other tract, lot No. twelve, containing 1000 acres, on the ridge that divides the waters of Richland, from Goose creek.

One other tract, lot No. 1, containing 603 1-2 acres on the head of Lick Fork, on Richland creek.

One other tract, lot No. 6, containing two hundredand twelve acres, on Richland creek.

One other tract, lot No. 8, containing 132 acres on Richland creek.

One other tract, lot No. 9, containing 440 acres, on the waters of Richland.

One other tract, lot No. 14, containing 1000 acres, on the waters of Richland and Collins's Fork.

One other tract, lot No. fifteen, containing two thousand four hundred and six and a quarter acres, lying on both sides of Goose creek.

And one other tract, lot No. sixteen, containing two thousand acres, lying on both sides of Collins's Fork.

The title papers to the aforesaid lands may be seen on application to Mr. James H. Lynch, auctioneer, with whom they will be lodged, for that purpose, previous to the day of sale, which will take place at the Bell-Tavern, in the city of Richmond, on Tuesday, the 19th day of June next.

Terms—Bonds with approved security to carry interest from the day of sale, the interest to be remitted if the principal is punctually paid.

B. W. LEIGH,
JAS. G. WILDER,
JOEL HAMMON,
THOS. JONES,
} Trustees and Com'rs.
March 9. 100—tds

VIRGINIA.—At a Superior Court of Chancery holden at the Capitol, in the city of Richmond, Jan. 11th, 1816.

Robert Pleasants, *Plaintiff*, against Samuel Coats, jun. and William Clew, trading under the firm of *Coats & Clew*, *Defendants.*

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of Chancery, for the Richmond District, pronounced in the above stated case, I shall, on Wednesday, the 20th of March next, proceed to sell, at public auction, at *B. Craddock's Wharf*, for ready money, the *schooner CHARLOTTE*, now lying at said Wharf, at Rocketts, in the city of Richmond.

WM. B. PRICE, S. C. C.

N. B. The above sale will take place at twelve o'clock.
February 17.

*** In consequence of the badness of the weather the sale is postponed until Wednesday, the twenty-fourth of April next.
March 23. 104-*tds*

SALE OF NEGROES.

WILL BE SOLD, at New-Canton, on Saturday, the thirteenth day of April next, publicly, to the highest bidder, for ready money, one negro man, three women, and three girls, conveyed to us in Trust (the Deed for which is recorded in Buckingham court) by Edward Bolling, to secure the payment of a sum of money therein mentioned, due by him to John Hobson, jun.—The title vested in us as Trustees, will be conveyed to the purchasers.

THOMAS PITTMAN,
ROBERT MOSELEY, jr.
March 20. 103—t1*

THE PROPRIETORS.

OF the Richmond Cotton Manufactory, forewarn all persons from crediting any one interested, connected or employed in that establishment, on account of the same, except

BENJ. JAMES HARRIS.
December 1. 42m

FOR SALE.

THE tract of Land in Orange county on which I reside, containing about seven hundred acres. It lies nearly level and is very well watered, and the woodland covered with the best timber of every description. It is situated at the foot of the Southwest mountains and on the south side thereof, and within three miles of the Court House, thirty-three miles of Fredericksburg, and four from the turnpike road to that place; and which is now finished to within thirteen miles of the land: reducing the price of carriage on a bushel of wheat to ten pence to the Farmer. The soil is a dark hazel loam, bottomed on a stiff red clay, and if not cultivated for a short time is covered with green sward and white clover. The timber is Red-oak, Poplar, Redbud, Hickory, Locust and Chesnut. Plaister and Red Clover have succeeded well on it. The improvements are a dwelling house of four rooms below and two above stairs, with the necessary out houses and a large barn and stable. There is also a sufficiency of flat land for meadow. About four hundred acres are cleared and divided into four fields. This tract of land is deemed the best tract of *high land* in the county, and I believe, in the state, on this side the Blue Ridge.

I wish to sell another tract of land of 500 acres, lying in the county of Amherst, in 5 or 6 miles of Lynchburg. On this tract there are about 200 acres cleared and the balance covered with excellent white oak & poplar timber; the land is considered good Tobacco land, sixty acres of which is creek flats, suitable for meadow, and a considerable proportion now sown in timothy. The plantation is in tolerable order for cropping, and has no other improvements than an overseer's house, negro quarters, and tobacco houses. It is well watered and the soil is grey and bottomed on a stiff red clay. For terms, apply to Mr. Thomas Taylor of Richmond.

ROBERT H. ROSE.
Orange, April 3. 107—5t*

JAMES RIVER LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will sell, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on the first day of May next, the *Tract of LAND*, in Nelson county, immediately above the mouth of Rockfish River, and bounded by both rivers, containing, by estimation, between six and seven hundred acres—about 180 of which are prime low grounds. This tract has always rated as one of the most valuable on James River—The high land is of the first quality. It is believed there are not ten acres in its natural growth that is not fine Tobacco Land—the soil is well adapted to the cultivation of clover, possessing a fine red clay foundation.

Terms of Sale will be one-third on a credit of sixty days—the balance in 1 and 2 years from the first of January next. Negotiable notes will be required for the first payment, and a deed in trust on the land to secure the two last.

B. P. Howard,
W. A. Howard,
J. C. Howard,
D. P. Howard,
February 23. 97—wtds

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE JUST RECEIVED by the brig Hannah, Captain Henderson, from Bremen, and

OFFER FOR SALE,

2300 bars Swedish Iron, assorted
30 boxes of Glass Ware, consisting of wine decanters, half pint, pint and quart tumblers, &c.
2 boxes Shirting Linen
A few dozen Demijohns
A few dozen Shovels.

Smith & Riddle.
February 17. 98—tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, residing in the City of Richmond, purposes to do business on commission.—He keeps his office in the house lately occupied by *Mr. Charles M. Mitchell*, on the cross street, leading from the main street to the basin.

GEO. PERKINS.
March 30. 106-w6m

COARSE SALT.

EIGHT HUNDRED bushels coarse SALT, (loose) well calculated for putting up Fish—FOR SALE—BY

WILSON & DREW,
Fronting the Basin.
March 20. 103—w4w

FOR SALE,

THAT well known and valuable property, the VIRGINIA MILLS—Situated in the County of Buckingham, about sixty miles above Richmond, upon Slate River, a mile from its junction with James River, which is navigable at all seasons to the Mill door.

This establishment consists of a substantial stone house, seventy feet long, by forty wide, and five stories high—with 4 pair of