

To WM. GERARD, Esq.

State Printer, Bank Director, Bank Printer, &c. &c.

DEAR SIR—When the Branch Bank was established in this place, I was required by its directors to print its small notes for change, which are manufactured without the expense of engraving. You have generously relieved me from this trouble, by taking upon yourself. For conduct so disinterested, which must have proceeded from the purest motives that ever influenced your unsullied course, I desire you to accept my unfeigned thanks and real gratitude. As there is a trifle of profit, however, derived from printing these notes, I very much fear, that some of my brother printers, when other branches are established, will be tempted to suspect the purity of your motives in performing this act: but if those disingenuous brethren of the type, would reflect, that the profits of our presses, in villages remote from the seat of government, are very great, compared with that of yours, who make very little by your newspaper, the public printing, &c. &c. they would certainly be convinced, that you ought to be allowed to monopolize all the bank note printing of the state. The loss to them individually will be but the loss of trifles—of hundreds only—while those trifles congregated in one mass will make a very convenient little salary of thousands for you. Monopoly seems to be the prescriptive order of the day. The distributive principle is quite unfashionable. The governmental doctrine in these times appears to be, that the people ought not to grumble, when the public functionaries supply themselves with good fat salaries: because when the expense of raising those salaries comes to be divided among so many, it is but a mere trifle to each—a mere nothing—not enough to be felt individually. Our seat of government in this state is said to be very orthodox in these respects. The distributive principle is scouted among you: and in no little squad of officers in your town, does it appear to be more thoroughly contemned, than in the directory of the mother bank, of which you are a most conspicuous and ruling member. The mother bank indeed has shown in this same branching business, so much respect for the interests and the wishes of the people, in different parts of the state; she has exercised such a good step motherly oversight of our affairs: that some good people have even entertained a faint hope, that she will take the whole government of the state into her holy maternal keeping. But where am I wandering. Let me return to the point, and briefly mention your real motive for printing all the small notes. Your reason undoubtedly was, that we little village printers are unable to do the work in that superb and masterly style in which it can be done by the state press at the metropolis—in proof of which, I might refer to the very accurate and elegant manner in which your newspaper and the printing have constantly been done by you. I am aware that your modesty will disclaim the merit of having taken this business on yourself for the reason I have here assigned. You will plead that you were ordered by the directors to do it. I admit that your brother directors must be well acquainted with your pre-eminent qualifications, and that most of them, like yourself, may have been long enough in the directory to have acquired that esprit de corps which so naturally springs up in select bodies, and which of course would induce them to watch and reward the peculiar merits of so distinguished a member as you are. Should you in this way decline the honor of the measure, I will forbear to wound your modesty by insisting any further, that it must have been moved and carried by yourself. And here again I am sorry to apprehend, that some of my brother village printers will suspect, that you not only proposed the measure from motives of self-interest, but that you also carried it by intrigue. Against this charge, however, you are sufficiently shielded, by the repeated suffrage of the general assembly, which has so often made you public printer. Pardon me on account of your printing qualifications, & bank director merely from respect for your great financial talents and integrity. A character adorned with every trait that is honorable to humanity; a character distinguished for every social art, except the base art of intrigue, commonly called electioneering; cannot suffer from an imputation so foul.

I am, dear sir, your much obliged and very humble servant,

THE EDITOR.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 6.

On yesterday the period of service for which his excellency ISAAC SHELBY had been elected, constitutionally expired, and the term of the Governor elect (Maj. GEORGE MADISON) commenced. We noticed with sensations of peculiar satisfaction, the honorable and affectionate conduct of our citizens upon that occasion. The late Governor dined with a number of his fellow-citizens at Capt. Weisiger's Hotel, and in the evening was escorted by Capt. Dudley's Troop several miles on the route towards his residence in Lincoln. At the time of his departure, a national salute was fired by the independent company of Artillery, with that memorable piece of cannon which was taken at Saratoga, surrendered at Detroit, recaptured on the Thames, & presented by the United States to Gov. Shelby.

In the regret which was manifested upon the event of Governor Shelby's retiring from office after a period of four years faithful, meritorious service, there were mingled feelings of unaffected sensibility for the ill health of the venerable citizen who has lately been called to the Executive Chair.—We learn that Major Madison probably qualified at Paris on yesterday, on his return from the Blue Lick, which place he had visited for the restoration of his health, and which we take great pleasure in assuring the good people of this state, is rapidly improving.

It will be recollected that Gov. Shelby accepted his late appointment under peculiar circumstances—He had with distinguished good conduct acted his part in the illustrious revolutionary struggle—he had essentially contributed to the settlement and protection of the western country—he had been chosen the first Governor of Kentucky, & had retired amid the repeated solicitations of his country to continue in service—he sought retirement during the delusive peace in which his country reposed, until the eventful period of 1812. As soon as the storm of war gathered on our frontier, and our country by a manly appeal to arms, assumed a just rank among the nations of the earth, the venerable Shelby was prepared to sacrifice all private considerations for the public good. He was most honorably elected Chief Magistrate. The intelligent and the patriotic of this day can attest the ability and the integrity with which he has discharged the duties of the office, whilst the fairest page of faithful history will transmit his honorable deeds to posterity with un fading lustre.

If devotion to his country at the *Encore*, at the *Cedar Springs*, and at the *King's Mountain*, had not secured him a lasting regard in the affections of his countrymen, there is an incident in his career during the late war which should immortalize his character.—The chief of an independent state, and the constitutional leader of 5,000 freemen, with his head bleached by the frosts of 60 winters, he does not hesitate to seek the post of danger, and at the head of 4,000 Kentuckians to place himself under the orders of the commander in chief of the N. W. Army.—The brilliant and important result of that campaign is before the world.—While *fireside generals and disaffected politicians were hatching constitutional scruples*, Shelby in the tented field was illustrating the integrity of his principles; and if his services on that campaign were honorable, he has reaped prouder laurels by the magnanimity he has evinced in attributing the merit of the issue to his able compatriot General Harrison.

An ardent whig of the revolution, Governor Shelby has preserved the same principles throughout his eventful career; and while his integrity and his enlightened patriotism have been the theme of universal admiration, republicans, feel additional exultation in the pure political character which has marked his public course.—We unite in the general sentiment of wishing him every happiness in the dignified retirement he has sought—the honest and unaffected prayers of his countrymen attend him!—It is a consolation however to know that the government of Kentucky has been committed to a patriot, who in twenty years faithful service as Auditor, and by his soldierly conduct in the defeats at Fort Recovery, at St. Clair's, and at the River Raisin, has proved his disinterested devotion to the cause of his country.

Palladium.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 27.

The General Court Martial which was ordered to convene here on the 19th instant, for the trial of Brig. Gen. D. BASSELL of the 1st Infantry, and Col. R. C. NICHOLAS, of the 7th Infantry, have as yet made no progress in the investigation of the business for which it was ordered. We believe the want of a sufficient number of members to constitute the court is the cause.

A Nassau paper mentions, that the notorious Col. WOODBINE had been indicted for perjury.

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Bank Commissioners at Philadelphia.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 15, 1816.

GENTLEMEN—The information communicated to this Department renders it probable that in the course of a few days, the sum of 8,400,000 dollars in gold and silver coin, and in the public debt, will have been actually received, on account of the subscriptions to the capital of the Bank of the United States, exclusively of the public subscription; and it will then be your duty, to notify a time and place within the city of Philadelphia, for the election of the directors, who are to be chosen by the stockholders. As an incident, in the performance of this duty, it is presumed, that you will deem it proper to provide a suitable building for commencing the business of the Bank, at the place designated for holding the election; & conforming to the general nature of your trust, you will, no doubt, be disposed to make such other preparatory arrangements, as will facilitate and accelerate the operations of the institution. It is, indeed, of high importance to the people, as well as to the government, that the Bank of the U. States should be in an organized and active state before the 20th of February next, when the paper of the state banks, which have not returned to metallic payments, must be rejected in the collection of duties and taxes; and when such banks will, unavoidably, cease to be the depositories of the public revenue.

In this view of the subject, I am authorized by the President to recommend that you cause to be prepared such books, engravings and paper, as you shall deem necessary for the commencement of the business of the Bank, as soon as the directors shall be chosen by the stockholders. If, however, an opportunity occurs, it will be proper to consult the directors who have been appointed by the government, although not members of your Board, upon the measures pursued, in consequence of this recommendation.

With the advantages of the proposed anticipation, it is believed, that the Bank of the United States may be in operation before the 1st of January next; and a hope is still indulged, that the state banks will either conform to that event, or adopt the period contemplated by the Legislature (the 20th of February) for a general resumption of specie payments.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

A. J. DALLAS.

Messrs. JONES, GIRARD, WELLES, LEIPER, & STANS, } Commrs, &c.

STATE PRISON INSURRECTION

Friday evening, about 6 o'clock, a desperate attempt was made by the convicts of the state prison to escape.—Seizing a ladder used in erecting a new building within the prison yard, and applying it to the wall, they began to ascend; the guards on the wall, after proper warning, and ordering them to desist, commenced a fire upon them.—In defiance, however, of this attack of the guard, they continued to ascend, & leap from the wall, to the number of about twenty-five. When clear of the wall, they took different directions—some passing over the new bridge, others the flats for Barren's farm, and towards the burying ground, and the neck. The firing, and the alarm bell, soon brought the citizens of the neighborhood to the scene; and by their spirited and uncommonly active exertions, with that of the officers of the prison, in about an hour they were all brought back to the prison, excepting Nathaniel Marston, and Joseph Betts. Eleven of the convicts were wounded, two of them dangerously.

Dost. Chron.

EXECUTION OF SMITH.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.

We understand that on Thursday night previous to the fatal day, the prisoner was extremely ill: whether it arose from heart sickness, or some other cause is not known; probably however from the former. He had made three requests—one, to be executed on the prison wall—if that could not be granted, to go to the place of execution in a carriage—and thirdly, to have the assurance that he should be buried in some of the christian burial grounds within the city. It was not possible to give an affirmative answer to either request.

The officers having charge of his execution, were very humanely disposed, and would have willingly done any thing consistent with their duty to alleviate his sufferings; but such was the state of public feeling, that it was not deemed entirely safe to grant him a carriage. Indeed, they thought, and the public sentiment accorded with their opinions, that no reason existed for any deviation from the usual course prescribed by custom on such occasions.

The refusal of those requests it is thought affected him. He wrote a note immediately to the Rev. Dr. Hurley to

visit him. Whether the billet was written with more than common pathos or whether his feelings were overcome by the contemplation of the fate of the young man, we know not, but on reading it the tears gushed from his eyes, and he was hardly able to say, "I will come."

On Friday the prisoner resumed his composure, was better in health, and ate a hearty dinner.—At times, his situation, and it is very natural, seemed to rush on his mind with an irresistible force; at others he was more calm.

We understand that the prisoner repeatedly expressed his deep regret at the death of Capt. Carson. The morning of his execution, he sent for a person of whom he had in his passion spoken harshly. The person visited him. Smith with tears confessed his fault—spoke with feeling on his situation and approaching fate, and acknowledged its justice.

On Saturday morning we are told that the prisoner sent for the keepers of the prison, and thanked them individually, presenting them his hand, for their uniform kindness to him. At the time appointed for departure from the prison, he was dressed in blue, having on, it is believed, the very surcoat which he wore when the deed was done. The rope was placed on his neck in the prison. Some wine was given him before the doors of the prison-yard opened—he then rode out, having Dr. Hurley by his side, engaged in prayer; a person kindly sat in the cart and held an umbrella over them, as the sun was powerful; the prisoner's back was towards the horse, but the coffin was not in the cart.

It is impossible to give an idea of the number that crowded to see the prisoner when he first appeared, and the throng of thousands and ten thousands who flocked to the place of execution. To what principle in our nature is this to be referred? Does man delight in scenes of woe? Is there pleasure extracted from the pain of seeing a fellow mortal ignominiously die?—But this is not the object of the present article. A number of applications had been made to Gov. Snyder for a pardon. It is well known that the governor has repeatedly expressed his opinion that the punishment of death should be abolished. This opinion was suggested to him, with the hope of its aiding to obtain his release. The governor replied with great correctness.—"The subject I recommended to the legislature repeatedly; as often they decided against it: such therefore, must be considered as the settled opinion of Pennsylvania. My duty is to execute the laws of the commonwealth, and not my individual opinions."

The prisoner arrived at the grills about 11 o'clock. For some time he continued in prayer with Dr. Hurley. He then asked if there was no reprieve, a circumstance to which he had probably looked with strong expectations.

"The wretch condemned with life to part, Still, still on hope relies, And every pang that rends his heart, Bids expectation rise."

The answer was that there was none. For a time the awful certainty seemed to overwhelm him; but he soon recovered, and told the sheriff not to delay.—It was a moment irrevocably dreadful. Surely the way of the transgressor is hard. A young man, not yet having accomplished his 24th year, just about to be precipitated by a violent and ignominious death into the dark abyss of eternity! Every soul seemed to recoil with horror. While the sentiment seemed general that he justly suffered, yet mercy snatched the sceptre from justice, and a low murmur of pity ran from one extreme of the living field to the other. The place too. It was a burying ground! and there were many graves already opened. The heart must be unfeeling that did not tremble, and the prayer for the prisoner's soul mingled with, "Father lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil," ascended from thousands of hearts to the throne of mercy.

Copy of a letter from Lt. Col. Duncan L. Clinch to his excellency Gov. Mitchell dated "Camp Crawford, 4th Aug. 1816.

"SIR—I have the honor to inform you, that on the 28th ultimo, the fort on the Appalachian, in East Florida, defended by one hundred Negroes and Chactaws, and containing about two hundred women and children, was completely destroyed. I have the honor to enclose you the names of the negroes taken, and at present in confinement at this post, who say they belong to citizens of the state of Georgia. I have given the chiefs directions to have every negro that comes into the nation taken and delivered up to the commanding Officer at this post or at Fort Gaines."

A LITERARY PRIZE OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

The subscriber offers a premium of One Hundred Dollars, to the person who shall write the best dissertation on the question,

In what way can the country Clergymen, in the United States be furnished with a suitable Library?

The dissertations must be inclosed, the postage being paid, to the subscriber, in Charlestown, Massachusetts; who will submit them to the President and faculty of Harvard University, and abide by their decision concerning the

merits of the performances. The one which they decide to be the best shall be published. The name of the writer of each dissertation must accompany it in a separate enclosure; and a promise is hereby given that no such enclosure, except that which is attached to the successful piece, shall be unsealed. And but one shall be committed to the flames. No communication will be received after the 1st of March, A. D. 1817.

SAM'L ETHERIDGE, Charlestown, (Mass.) July 1, 1816.

Take Notice

ALL those who have demands against the subscriber either by note or open account, are requested to come forward immediately, as he is in readiness to discharge all legal demands against him.

HIGHTOWER HACKNEY, Sept 14 11-1+

ROBERT CLARK

Has on hand a large and elegant assortment of Foreign & Domestic Articles, CONSISTING OF Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard-ware, Queen's Ware, &c.

He also expects to receive this fall a large assortment of

Fall & Winter Goods, which he will sell very low for Cash or the existing crop of Tobacco, for which he will give the highest market price.

N. B. The Books of CLARK & GARNER are left with him for settlement. Sept 14 11-1+

Notice.

IF THOSE men of Capt SYMPSON'S Company who last Housed on the campaign into Upper Canada, under Gen. MARTIN, in the fall of 1814, will apply to me I will make out certificates for them, and assist them in making some arrangement to procure pay for their horses. They are requested to apply before September Court.

ROBERT CLARK, Esq. of said Company. Sept 14 11-2+

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are requested to come forward and pay the same, as he intends starting to Philadelphia in a short time.

SAMUEL POSTON. Sept 14 11-3+

Wanted Immediately,

TWO or three APPRENTICES to the HATTING BUSINESS. FRAZLEN & DECRET. Sept 14 11-3+

REMOVAL.

Achilles Eubank & Son

Have removed their Store to the building occupied by Peter Flanagan, where they have a handsome assortment of Goods, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms. Sept 14 11-3+

FRESH MEDICINES.

Dr. S. B. Martin

HAS on hand and demands keeping at his Shop on main street, between the store of Geo. G. Taylor, and Geo. A. Devoe Mill—a shop a constant supply of Medicines and Paints, which he pledges himself to sell as low as they are sold by any merchant in Winchester, among which are the following articles:—

- Amm-nia, Magoesia, A. tony, Musk, A. sine, Myrrh, A. es, Muriac Acid, Agaric, Nitre, Anacard, Nutgalls, Anacard, Nux Acid, Alcohol, Opium, Balsam, Oil Amse, Benzoin, Orange Peel, B. Isan, Copaiva, Oil Peppermint, Balm, Drops, Oil Citron, B. Isan, Oil Clove, Calx Zinc, Oil Penny-royal, Castor, Oil Onives, Calomel, O. Vturiol, Canstic, Paregoric, Colombo, Patent Yellow, Corrosive Sublimate, Pussian Blue, Cantharides, P-matum, Cream Tartar, Pearl Ash, Chamomil-Flowers, Peruvian Bark, Cocculus Indicus, Pink root, Court Plaister, Quassia Bitters, Camphor, Quicksilver, Castor Oil, Red Precipitate, Digitalis, Rhubarb, Durable Ink, Salt of Tartar, Ess. Burgamot, Snakeroot, Ess. Lemon, Stone Ochre, Ess. Pepper Mint, Seneca Root, Flowers Sulphur, Spanish Flies, Flowers Zinc, Sugar of Lead, Flowers Benzoin, Stomachic Bitters, Foxglove, Spirits Turpentine, Gamboge, Spirits Cinnamon, Gold Leaf, Salts, Glass Antimony, Soda, Galls Aleppo, Senna, Godfrey's Cordial, Sponge, Gum Arabic, Squills, Gum Guaiacum, Tapioca, Gum Snellac, Tartar Emetic, Gum Ammoniac, Turlington's Balsam, Gum Tragacanth, Turmeric, Hellebore, Tinctures of various kinds, Harshorn, Tooth Powder, Hair Oil, Violin, blue and white, Ick Ointment, white, Ipecac, Vermillion, Jalap, Umber, Laudanum, Worm Tea, Lap. Calim., Unrinsed Oil, Liqueur Ball, Together with Ointments, Plaisters, Lintars Caustic, Salves, &c. Lemon Acid.

August 3

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BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE