

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IX.]

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1816.

[No. 447.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

The price of the *FARMER'S REPOSITORY* is \$1.00 per annum, in advance, to be paid at the time of subscribing; and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued (but at the option of the Editor) until arrearages are paid. Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements sent to the office without having the number of times for which they are to be inserted, designated, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

AMERICAN HISTORY.

Extracts from a discourse, lately delivered before the Historical Society in N. York, by the Hon. Gouverneur Morris, at its inauguration as President of the Society.

"Permit me, gentlemen, to offer my cordial congratulations to you, and, through you, to our fellow citizens, that this institution is rapidly collecting and accumulating materials for a history of our own country. Materials which, establishing facts by indisputable authority, will enable the future historian accurately to deduce effects from the true cause, correctly to portray characters taken from real life, and justly to assign to each his actual agency. Let us, humble as we are, and humble as we ought to be, comparing ourselves with the Eastern hemisphere, let us proudly aver that if, in modern history, the period when barbarous hordes broke the vast orb of Roman empire, he one great epoch, the discovery which immortalized Columbus, presents another not less worthy of attention. If that era, when Europe poured her crusading population on the southern shores of the Mediterranean sea, mark the lowest depression of human character, its greatest elevation will be found in the present age. Our struggle to defend and secure the rights of our fathers, to a way that veil which had long concealed the mysteries of government. Here, on this far western coast of the broad Atlantic ocean, here, by the feeble hand of unconnected colonies, was raised a beacon, to rouse and to alarm a slumbering world. It awoke, and was convulsed. What tremendous scenes it has exhibited! The history of our day is indeed a school for princes; and, therefore, the proper school for American citizens. Exercising, by their delegates, the sovereign power, it is meet they know how to assert and how to preserve their freedom. Let them learn the mischief that follows in the train of folly. Let them learn the miseries that result from immorality. Let them learn the crush of impiety. Let them learn, also, for such we trust, will be the final event, that when altars of idolatrous lust had been overturned, and those of Jehovah restored; when nations severely scourged had sincerely repented, they were favored with as much civil liberty, and as much social enjoyment as consisted with their absolute relative condition. Permit me, also, to cherish a belief, that the partial distress and general inconvenience produced among us, by late events, will have a salutary influence on public manners. War, fruitful as it is of misery and woe, is nevertheless medicinal to a nation infected by the breath of foreign pollution, engendered by the pursuit of ill-gain, immersed in the filth of immoral traffic, or unweary by the excess of selfish enjoyment. It draws more close the bond of national sentiment, corrects degrading propensities, and invigorates the noble feelings of our nature."

To be sold,

THE Horse and Cart to the Academy, in Charleston. If this property be not immediately disposed of, it will be re-let for one year—apply to

October 16. G. B. RAYMOND, 13 W.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL Flour on Commission,

VIRGINIA.

Republican Electoral Ticket for President and Vice President.

1. George Newton of Norfolk Borough
2. Charles H. Graves of Surry
3. John Pezart of Dinwiddie
4. Mark Alexander of Mecklenburg
5. John Purcell of Prince Edward
6. Branch T. Archer of Powhatan
7. Joseph C. Cabell of Nelson
8. Charles Yancey of Buckingham
9. George Penn of Patrick
10. Wm. G. Poindexter of Goodland
11. Spencer Roane of Hanover
12. Stiles H. Reynolds of Essex
13. Robert Taylor of Orange
14. Isaac Foster of Fauquier
15. Brazure W. Pryor of Elizabeth City
16. William Jones of Gloucester
17. Wm. Lee Bell of Lancaster
18. John T. Brooke of Stafford
19. Hugh Holmes of Frederick
20. John Dixon of Jefferson
21. Arch. Rutherford of Rockingham
22. Archibald Stuart of Augusta
23. Andrew Russell of Washington
24. Charles Taylor of Montgomery
25. John Webster of Harrison.

Gentle Medicines and Drugs,

of a very superior quality, which he will sell on the lowest prices possible.

W. WEDDERBURN, Fairfax Street, Alexandria, September 12.

FULLING AND DYING.

The subscriber hereby informs his customers and the public, that he has his Machinery in complete order for *Fulling, Dyeing and Dressing Cloth*, at Henshaw Mill, near Bankers Hill. He is supplied with Dyes of the first quality, and a sufficient number of hands to execute work in the best manner, with dispatch. For the convenience of those living at a distance, cloth will be received at Mr. Brown's store in Charleston, and Mr. Strider's store in Smithfield, where the cloth will be returned when dressed. Written directions must be sent with the cloth.

THOMAS CRAWFORD, Berkeley county, Oct. 2. 6w.

FULLING AND DYING.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE RAW CLOTH AND Full, Dye and Dress

the same, at the shortest notice, and in the nearest manner. He continues to receive wool as usual to manufacture.

JOHN DAVENPORT, Opequan Factory, Sept. 20.

Regimental Orders.

THE first battalion commanded by Major Benjamin Davenport will parade at Shepherdstown on Saturday the 15th of October, at 11 o'clock.

The second battalion commanded by Major James Hite will parade at Charleston on Saturday 26th of October at 11 o'clock—commandants of Battalions will order commandants of companies attached to their respective commands accordingly.

VAN RUTHERFORD, Lieut. Col. Commandant, 56th Regt. F. M. Sept. 18.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying them to pass an act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from Harpers Ferry to Winchester in Frederick county.

FOR SALE, A TRACT OF LAND.

about half a mile from Charleston, Jefferson county, Virginia, containing by a late survey 309 acres, of which 137 are in timber. It is of excellent quality. For particulars apply to Mr. John Yates, near the premises, or to the subscriber, in Winchester, Virginia.

R. O. GRAYSON, September 18.

The Subscribers

TO the Rev. B. Allen, will be so good as to call and leave the amount of their subscriptions with Wm. Brown, who is authorized to receive the same.

Charles Town, Oct. 9. 4w.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying them to pass an act to incorporate Charles Town.

October 9.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying them to grant a Charter to the *Farmers, Mechanics and Merchant's Bank of Jefferson County, Va* Charleston, Sept 25.

SAVE YOUR RAGS.

THE highest price will be given for clean linen and cotton Rags, at this office.

FROM THE DELAWARE WATCHMAN.

THE DEVIL FISHING.

"All the world's a fish pond!" SHAKESPEARE CORRECTED.
What luck, old Clovenfoot, to day?
Said I, one foggy morning,
As he threw out his line for prey;
Poor mortal folk subsiding.

"Not much," quoth he, "but what I have,
Beyond dispute, is fair gain:
With notes to shace, I've caught a knave,
A miser with a bargain."

To catch a needy Beau, I took
A drudge to land my suit—
A would-be belle found on my hook
A tempting fall-dress suit.

I caught a Congressman, by dint
Of double compensation;
A Lawyer, on promotion bent,
By thirty nomination.

These lawyers are, though oft you wish
(No thanks to Satan had 'em,
The most unprofitable fish
Of all the sons of Adam.

I caught a Surgeon with a high-red
subject for dissection;
An Office-hunter with a lie,
Well seasoned for election."

"What fish bite sharpest, Poe?" says I—
"Why, as to that," quoth he,
"I find not many very shy,
Of high or low degree."

"Your toper bites well at a cork,
(When there's a bottle to it)
Your Jew will even bite at pork,
If the smell money through it.

Your old man likes a parchment, when
By mortgage some one's bitten;
Your younger likes a fresher skin,
Where yet there's nothing written!"

Some eyes only play about the line,
Till prudence waxes feeble,
And those at last are often mine,
Who only meant to nibble!"

There's few indeed, of small or great,
(Or I am much mistaken)
But may, by some peculiar bait,
Be tempted, and then taken.

But there is one of all the rest,
Who most employs my hook—
The IDLER pleases me the best,
He bites the NAKED HOOK!"

*Nothing can afford a stronger instance
of the tyranny of Fashion, than an extra
yard of broadcloth dangling at their heels
now-a-days. That can never be becoming
in the wearer, the very sight of which is un-
comfortable to the beholder."

From the Connecticut Courant.

THE BRIEF REMARKER.

An ancient naturalist tells us, that rats
will leave a house that is about to fall.
But whether it be so or not, there is in
some human animals a sort of instinct very
nearly like it—they are your sunshine
friends, who stick to you closely in prosper-
ity; but no sooner do they perceive a bleak
storm of adversity hover over you, than they
strange themselves and stand aloof.

Nor is this an upstart race of modern ori-
gin. Contrariwise we find it distinctly
noted and described in writings of early an-
tiquity; but in none more admirably than in
the following passages of the Son of Sirach:
—"For" (says that skillful remarker on
mankind) "some man is a friend for his
own occasion, and will not abide in the day
of thy trouble, And there is a friend, who,
being turned to enmity and strife, will dis-
cover thy reproach. Again, some friend is a
companion at the table, and will not continue
in the day of thy affliction. But in thy pros-
perity he will be as thyself, and will be bold
over thy servants. If thou be brought low,
he will be against thee, and will hide him-
self from thy face." So also, in another
part of his admirable book, the same writer
further describes this sort of gentry:—"If
thou be for his profit, he will use thee; but if
thou have nothing, he will forsake thee. If
thou have any thing, he will live with thee;
yea, he will make thee bare, and will not be
sorry for it. If he have need of thee, he will
decieve thee, and smile upon thee, and put
thee in hope; he will speak fair, and say,
What wantest thou? He will shame thee by
his meats, until he have drawn thee dry
twice or thrice, and at the last he will laugh
thee to scorn: afterwards when he seeth thee,
he will forsake thee, and shake his head at
thee."

The common saying, *Prosperity makes
friends*, is admissible only in a qualified
sense. Most of the friends of prosperity
making scarcely deserve the name; for no
sooner do they perceive your fortune falling
than they make off with themselves, like the
rats from a falling house.

To exemplify this truth, instances almost
without number might be drawn from history
ancient and modern, sacred and profane.
But narrowing the subject to a single point,
my object will be the rectification of a very
prevalent error, namely, the idle notion of

ecclesiasticus, 6th and 13th chapters.

attracting regard by a style of living too ex-
pensive for our condition.
Nothing more distinctly marks the age
and the country we live in, than this species
of folly. If the former days were not better
than these in other respects, yet in this one
respect they were a great deal better: they
were times of sober, prudent economy. Po-
verty was not arrayed in costly attire: ma-
jority did not ape the splendor and ex-
pense of wealth; industry was coupled with
frugality: the great bulk of the yeomanry
were plain in their living, and accustomed
their children to plainness of food and rail-
ment; the trader made it a point to win gold
ere he wore it; it was fashionable for fami-
lies to live within their incomes; it was cre-
ditable to be provident and economical.

Marvellous is the change, which the short
term of a single age has brought forth.—
Now, the general language of practice is,
"Away with the old-fashioned maxims of fru-
gal economy, and up with the expenses of
high life." The distinctions of wealth are
lost in the general blaze; all being alike fine,
& alike accustomed to sumptuous fare. The
two extremes in society to wit: Wealth and
pauperism, as it were meet together; the mid-
dle class, of such magnitude & might in other
times, having lost its distinctive marks of
genealogy.

This ruinous course is entered upon, and
obstinately persisted in, not infrequently in
the full view of some of its baleful conse-
quences. It needs very little of arithmetic
to calculate how it will end.—The youth
must know that if in his days of health and
vigor, he spends all as he goes, he will, in
the seasons of sickness and decrepitude, be
a forlorn dependant on charity. All must
needs know the inevitable effects produced
by the outgoes exceeding the incomes.

But as an offset to the disadvantages of
embarrassment, poverty and debt, a great
many peradventure are soothed with the
idea that they are obtaining notice and re-
gard, or, in other words, are making to
themselves friends. In the estimate of their
own imaginations, they do not create their
substance; they only barter it for honorable
connection, for distinguished rank in society,
for a close alliance with wealth and fashion,
for obtaining ties upon the hearts of a large
circle of respectable ladies and gentlemen.—
These they are confident, will never abjure
their friendship, nor forsake them, come
what will.

Ah! too late are they undeceived. Too
late are they taught by rueful experience,
that the companions at the table debate not
when they are brought low; that they are
sooner forsaken by none than those, who
had lived upon them, and drawn them dry—
that these flesh-and-blood friends are among
the first to laugh them to scorn, and to shake
the head at them. After squeezing the
orange, they throw away the peel.

Harmanicus—I have known him well.—
Harmanicus, of proverbial hospitality, had
made to himself an endless train of friends.
His house was for all the world like a public
inn, except that the customers had not a far-
thing to pay;—a precious circumstance
which gave it the decided preference. Far
and near was Harmanicus known, and for
his profuse liberality far and near was he ad-
mired. Fashion and wealth, and rank, did
him the honor to eat of his "savoury meats,"
and drink of his delicious wines. The itine-
rant genery neglected not to spend one night
at least, both going out and coming in, with
the liberal-hearted Harmanicus. Even tra-
velers and sojourners on business, found
time, nevertheless, to breakfast, and dine,
and sup, and lodge, with Harmanicus, who
provided without "both straw and provender."
The worshipful Benchor, for many
years his close table friend, never failed
living with him in term-time.

They served themselves of him to the last.
They eked out their friendly visits till they
had milked all his resources dry; till poorly,
poor man, was he able barely to shift for
himself—and then—What then?—Read the
son of Sirach for an answer.

GENERAL HUMBERT.

From the Orleans Gazette.

The following particulars of General
HUMBERT, at present in this city, are taken
from the 2d edition of Biographie Moderne,
published in 1815, since the restoration of
Louis XVIII.—the first edition of which,
was burnt by Bonaparte in 1807. We have
of the General himself, that the facts are
all true, except the last. The general,
though not at the head of an army, is an ar-
dent friend of the Mexican cause, and has
long been exerting himself in its favor.

"HUMBERT, a General of the Army of the
French Republic—Originally a soldier,
afterwards an officer, and at last a general,
he was employed in 1794, in the army of the
west, and gave there, on many occasions,
proofs of great courage. He went one day
alone, to have an interview, requested by the
chiefs of the Chouans, in order to form a
negotiation. He afterwards went through-
out their cantonments; gave an account of
the violation of the treaty of peace, perpetra-
ted by Cormatin; and contributed to the ar-
restation of this royalist chief. In 1798, he
was charged with the command of the troops
destined for an expedition against Ireland;
first beat the English, but inferior in force,
he was afterwards surrounded, and obliged
to surrender. Conducted to England, he
was greatly admired for his elegant appear-
ance, and was shortly exchanged. He ob-
tained, in 1799, employ in the army of the
Danube, and was there wounded. He was
afterwards attached to the expedition of St.

JAMES ANDERSON,

INFORMS the public that he has sold his
establishment on King street, to Messrs.
English & Poe, who will continue the busi-
ness heretofore carried on by him, and
where he requests all his old customers to
call.

All those indebted to him either by note
or book account are requested to call and
settle either with himself or with E. and P.
who are fully authorized to receive any debts
due to him.
Oct. 16. Im.

James English & John C. Poe,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends
and the public in general, that they have
purchased Mr. James Anderson's establish-
ment, at the upper end of King street, have
formed a partnership, and intend transacting
a general
FLOUR AND GROCERY BUSINESS.
UNDER THE FIRM OF
ENGLISH AND POE.
From their extensive acquaintance in the
adjacent countries, and their knowledge of
the business in which they are engaged, they
expect to be enabled to give confidence and
satisfaction to those dealing with them.
Oct. 16. Im.

100 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living
near Battle Town, Frederick County, Va.
on the 12th inst. a negro man named

BEN.

about 21 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches
high, of a dark complexion, well made, has
a very perceptible knot on each wrist, and
a down look when spoken to—had on when
he went away a pair of pantaloons and shirt
of home made linen, and a blue kersey
roundabout, and took with him a variety of
other clothing not recollectcd. Said Negro
can read and write very well, and no doubt
has forged a pass: it is probable that he is in
the neighborhood of Martinsburgh, as he
has relations living at Col. Boyds. I will
give 50 dollars if he is taken in the state
of Virginia, or the above reward if taken
out of the state, and secured in any jail, so
that I see him again, and all reasonable ex-
penses if brought home.

JOHN HOLKER, October 15, 1816.

FAIR PLAY.

MERCHANTS who carry on a fair
trade, are useful citizens, and deserve well
of their country. With them as well as with
every other class of citizens, honesty is the
best policy, and if there is room in any cor-
ner of their hearts for the proper exercise of
honor, virtue, or religion, they will respect
that precept of our Saviour; "Thou shalt
love thy neighbor as thyself," they will not
crow out a tub to the whale, or endeavour
to sell the unwary, by specifying, and pub-
lishing the prices of a few articles under
cost, in order to get an opportunity to sell
others at an enormous profit.—The subscri-
ber has now opened an excellent and exten-
sive assortment of goods, suitable for all sea-
sons, at his old stand, in the white store, on
the hill, in Shepherdstown. The goods are
fresh, and well chosen, and he sells the same
as any man can sell them, and he solicits
only a neighbor's share of the custom,
and he thinks it only fair play, to invite peo-
ple to call and see.

JOHN KEARSLEY, Shepherd's Town, Oct. 16.

Feathers Wanted.

CASH will be paid for quantity of New
Feathers. Enquire of the printer.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 17.

mination have seen the clearance of those gas lights, and can testify to their sweetness and complete freedom from any disagreeable odour...

From France.—By the arrival last evening of the ship Ibernia, Captain Graham, from Havre, we have received Paris papers to the 1st of September.

At Havre, cotton was, Sea Island, 3 75 to 4 00; Upland, 2 30 to 2 55; New Orleans, 2 30 to 2 60; rice, 2 75; put and pearl ashes, 7 01.

We have had a cursory view of a file of Davis papers, to the 31st of August, containing London dates to the 27th.

From Cadiz.—We learn from Capt Tibbets, who arrived this forenoon from Cadiz, that Mr. Meade, the American Consul, was still confined in the Castle.

More Specie.—Twelve thousand Spanish Dollars arrived this forenoon in the big Indian Chief, from Lisbon.

Translated for the Commercial Advertiser.

PARIS, SEPT. 5.

The operations of the committee appointed to digest a plan for the re-organization of public education, are determined.

The rains recommenced on Friday last, and continued in a manner most deplorable for the harvests, which are not yet finished in many parts of the country.

The approaching marriage of the Emperor of Austria is the subject of many conjectures at Vienna.

M. Durat, a distinguished statuary has died, aged 86 years.

The agents of Christophe at Hamburg, continue to recruit artists and scavans.

His majesty yesterday read the oath of a duke of Berry, and for some days past discontinued taking lessons in dancing.

The fleet of Lord Exmouth was still in the Bay of Gibraltar on the 12th August.—It is composed of 6 ships of the line, 4 frigates, 4 brigs, 4 bomb-vessels, &c.

Many of the richest English noblemen, are journeying at present in their own vessels, on the seas, for amusement.

The Princess of Wales, in her travels, assumes the costumes of the people she visits; in Turkey she wore pantaloons and a turban.

On the 4th of June the French Ambassador landed at Constantinople.

The city of Preston in Lancashire is partly lighted with gas.

The Queen of Wurtemberg is expected in England, where it is said she will pass the winter.

The Luddites have recommenced breaking frames. Twelve of these machines, which so strongly excite their anger, were broken by them at Stableford.

No intelligence direct from Lord Exmouth has been received since the 2nd of this month.

Letters from Gibraltar of the 4th and 5th make no mention of the bombardment of Algiers by the Americans.

A commission consisting of the Lord Chancellor, of Lords Liverpool and Sidmouth,

being confined without being informed of the cause.

Account from different parts of a Kingdom, announce that the harvest of grain, principally of barley and corn, will be very abundant.

We learn from a respectable source, that the manufacturers of Manchester are resuming their activity.

An American frigate and a brig of the same nation attacked near Algiers five barbarian vessels.

We learn by Capt Ashley, of the seizure of the schooner, the British vessel, which captured a Spanish vessel.

Gen Jackson, arrived here yesterday, that a despatch we had was experienced at Port au Prince on the 15th of Sept.

The Bank of Philadelphia was entered during Saturday night and robbed of a considerable sum of specie and notes.

The Hamburg mails have brought intelligence of a tremendous gale in the Gulf of Finland, but the damage done in the shipping does not appear to be great.

A Spanish squadron lately sailed, launched, mounted by a hundred soldiers, to drive the patriots from Boquilla de Pedra.

The details of the operation of this signal act of vengeance against the nest (foyer) of the practical system, we shall not detail officially to publish.

The President of the anti-Barbarian Institution had yesterday a private audience of his cabinet, publicly complimented the President upon the accomplishment of the great object of their wishes and labors.

The details of the operation of this signal act of vengeance against the nest (foyer) of the practical system, we shall not detail officially to publish.

News has been received from Algiers to the 31st of August.

As to the American claims, the first demand of four millions of dollars was at first referred by the government to the congress at Vienna.

The same paper mentions a report that Spain has ceded to the court of Rio Jereza, all the left bank of the River Plata.

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THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30.

DIED, at Paris, Ken on the 13th instant, his excellency GEORGE MADDISON, governor of that state.

The public feeling appears to have been strongly excited by the late news from New Orleans, of a rencontre between one of our vessels and a Spanish squadron.

The hope has been repeatedly expressed that our government would take prompt measures for redress of this, and prevention of future similar indignities.

It is believed that our government would take prompt measures for redress of this, and prevention of future similar indignities.

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will be for the exemption from taxes of cotton and woolen manufactories and the buildings attached to them, where there is a capital of twenty dollars or upwards invested—also accepting from military duty and from the poll tax, all persons employed in such manufactures—also exempting from taxation all lands exclusively appropriated to the cultivation of hemp and flax.

SOUTH CAROLINA SENTENCES.

Spanish War.—Whatever may be the impression of our readers, our intelligence was received from New Orleans, not only founded in truth, but may lead to serious consequences.

Another account of the affairs at Algiers states, that the Bey had been compelled to give up all the money that he had received of the various European powers, and to release 11,000 white European slaves.

The details which we have given of the attack on Algiers, were brought to Marsailles by a French corvette.

The American squadron remains in our road. It is said, they are desirous to enlist the colonists who are here.

The health of the king of Sweden is established. Prince Oscar is named viceroys of Norway, and count Moerner, governor of the province, will act as his Mentor.

The London Times, of Sept. 6, contradicts the report that has prevailed of the threat of the American squadron to bombard Naples.

The President of the anti-Barbarian Institution had yesterday a private audience of his cabinet, publicly complimented the President upon the accomplishment of the great object of their wishes and labors.

The details of the operation of this signal act of vengeance against the nest (foyer) of the practical system, we shall not detail officially to publish.

News has been received from Algiers to the 31st of August.

As to the American claims, the first demand of four millions of dollars was at first referred by the government to the congress at Vienna.

The same paper mentions a report that Spain has ceded to the court of Rio Jereza, all the left bank of the River Plata.

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COURTS MARTIAL.

A Battalion Court of Enquiry, for the 1st battalion, 53th regiment Virginia Militia, will be held at Shepherdstown on the 3rd of November.

FOR SALE. A stout, healthy Negro Woman, and her two children.

A Fuller Wanted.

The Proprietor wishes to employ a person who understands the Felling and Dying Business, to whom good wages or a part of the mill will be given.

BENJAMIN BEELER.

Mills Grove, October 30.

The Overseers of the Poor of Jefferson County

WILL meet at Thomas James's tavern, in Shepherdstown, on Saturday the 3d November, at which time, applications will be received for the appointment of a keeper of the Poor-House, and proposals for supplying the Poor the ensuing year.

CHARLES GIBBS, C. O. P.

October 30.

Jefferson County to wit.

Ordered that Mathew Ranson, James Hite and Richard Williams, or any two of them be appointed commissioners for the purpose of receiving proposals from any person or persons to make an accurate survey and chart of this county (except the lines of the county bounded by the Potomac River and the Blue Ridge) agreeable to an act of assembly of Virginia; and the said commissioners are ordered to make report to this court on the fourth Monday in December next.

A Copy—test,

GEO. HITE, Clk.

Jefferson County to wit.

AT A Court holden for Jefferson County on Monday the 28th day of Oct. 1816.

Thomas Scott, George Trotter and John Telford, Compts.

Against Berman B. Breedin, Townsend Beckham and Philip Hoffman, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

The Defendant Berman B. Breedin not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing by satisfactory testimony that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said Dr. Breedin do appear here on the fourth Monday in December next and answer the bill of the complainants; and that the Defendants Townsend Beckham and Philip Hoffman do not pay, convey away or secure any moneys by their owing to, or goods or effects in their hands belonging to the absent Defendant Breedin until the further order of this court.

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FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE subscribers are now opening a very large assortment of well selected Fall and Winter Goods, which have been purchased for cash, unusually low. They invite their friends and customers, who wish to purchase cheap goods, to call and view their assortment, and they shall not be disappointed in having goods at prices far below their most sanguine expectations. They have on hand as usual, a complete supply of

GROCERIES.

—ALSO— Cogniac Brandy, Spirits, Wines and Whisky, Flax Hackles, Crowley and Blistered Steel, Hoop and Sheet Iron, Hammered and cut Nails of all sizes, Patent and other Machines, China, Glass, Queen's and Stone Ware.

W. & J. LANE

Charlestown, October 30.

A Copy—test, GEO. HITE, Clk.

THE OLD MAN'S SONG.
BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.
SHALL man of frail fruition boast!
Shall life be counted dear!
Oh but a moment, and, at most,
A momentary year?

There was a time—that time is past—
When youth, I bloom'd like thee;
A time will come—'tis coming fast—
When thou shalt fade like me.

Like me through varying seasons range,
And past enjoyments mourn;
The fairest, sweetest spring, shall change
To winter in its turn.

In infancy, my vernal prime,
When life itself was new,
Amusement pluck'd the wing of time,
Yet swifter still he flew.

Summer, my youth succeeded soon,
My sun ascend'd high,
And pleasure held the reins till noon,
But grief drove down the sky.

Like Autumn, rich in ripening corn,
Came manhood's sober reign;
My harvest-moon scarce filled her horn;
When she began to wane.

Close followed age, in firm old age,
The winter of my year;
When shall I fall before his rage,
To rise beyond the sphere!

I long to cast the chains away,
That hold my soul a slave,
To burst the dungeon walls of clay,
Entranc'd in from the grave.

Lies life in embryo—never free
Till nature yields her breath;
Till time becomes eternity,
And man is born in death.

From the Connecticut Courant.
Short Chapters of Hints and Advertisements on the subject of Hard Times.
BY ONE OF THE PEOPLE.
Cautions against Fallacious Hopes.
IT comes about not infrequently that, in great difficulties, ill-grounded hopes prevent our using the proper and necessary means for extricating ourselves; and what so often happens in more or fewer instances, in the deplorable case now under consideration. The people are distrust and impatient, and, like drowning men, they are ready to catch at a straw.
Some are anxiously looking for the time when the banks shall deal out their paper again with a liberal hand. And what then? It might afford a temporary relief to a great many, and might save some from the speedy ruin that otherwise must be inevitable. But no general nor permanent relief can be reasonably expected from this quarter. The banks neither give us money, nor give us the use of it; they hire it to us for reward. We must pay them, in full tale, interest, as well as principal. The truth is, we the people have had a great deal too much to do with the banks already. Infinitely better had it been for us, if, instead of making so free with the banks, we had lessened our expenses, and increased our industry.
Some, perhaps, are in hopes that trade will revive, and bring a plenty of money along with it as formerly. The thing is barely possible. But suppose it should happen and suppose the influx of such a plenty of money as that every body must buy it, or not have it. If we are mechanics, we must buy it with our labour; if we are farmers, we must buy it with our produce. And what if the mechanic run into expenses equal to or even beyond the income of his labour? And what if the farmer have for sale scarcely an equivalent for the things he has to buy? In that case it would be hard times with them after all. Look, is not the labour of mechanics high, very high now? Is not the produce of agriculture very high now? The fact is indisputable. Why then are they in such straits? Because both the one and the other make their outgoes exceed their incomes.
Finally, there are some who flatter themselves with an indefinite idea of a change for the better. How it will come, or what it will be, they can neither tell nor think; but come they hope it will, and that right soon. As if miracles were to be wrought for our supplies; as if the clouds were about to rain down manna upon us; or as if contrary to what is, or ever has been in the rest of the world; the favoured people of these U. States were to live, and fare well, without diligence in labour and prudence in economy!

Newburg, (N. Y.) Oct. 8.
LAW CASES.—Two causes were tried at the late circuit in this county, before his honor Mr. Justice Platt, involving principles of much importance, and in which questions of law are raised for the decision of the supreme court, greatly interesting to many of our citizens. The first was Prime against Roe—an action brought by a young woman for a breach of promise of marriage. The defendant, when he made the promise, was but 20 years old; he refused to fulfil his engagement, and, before he attained the age of 21, married another girl. He has no property

of his own; but his father with whom he still lives, is a farmer in easy circumstances. The defence set up was infancy; that the defendant was not bound by his promise, made whilst a minor. The judge overruled the objection, and decided that the action was sustainable on this class of promises against any person of capacity to contract at the time, which was at the age of 13 in females, and 14 in males. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff of 1000 dollars damages.
The question of law, whether an action will lie on such contract, is taken up to the supreme court.
The other case was Dorden against Fitch. The mother prosecuted for seduction and loss of society, &c. of her daughter, by the defendant's procuring a ceremony of marriage to be performed, falsely pretending himself to be a single man, when he had a wife then living. The defendant exhibited and proved a divorce from his former wife, granted by the supreme court of the state of Vermont, for desertion of him by his wife and other causes; and an exemplification of the statute of that state, authorizing such divorces to be given. It was proved that his former wife was a native of Connecticut, and had always resided in that state, except for a short period that she had resided with the defendant in New York; and that he had never had any settled residence but in Connecticut and New York. The judge decided, that the divorce was obtained by the defendant in fraud of the marriage contract; that the parties not being both resident within the state of Vermont, the court of that state had no jurisdiction of the subject matter, and that the divorce being granted for causes not authorizing one by the laws of this state, was of no force in our courts. That it accordingly afforded no justification to the defendant.—He was a married man, and his second marriage fraudulent and void.—It was proved that the plaintiff and her daughter knew nothing of the divorce until after the second marriage, and that the defendant had always represented his wife to be dead. The character and conduct of the defendant was proved to have discovered itself to be most atrocious and depraved. The jury retired a few minutes, and brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for 5000 dollars damages—the whole amount claimed in the declaration.
The counsel for the defendant have taken the case to the supreme court for their opinion on the validity of the divorce; & should that court decide against the defendant, avow their determination to remove the case to the supreme court of the United States.

A Long Job.—The Rev. M. MILNE, in a report to the Missionary Society for China, says:—
"We want, sir, FIFTY MILLIONS of New Testaments for China; and after that about one sixth of the population only, would be supplied. I would ask no higher honor on earth than to distribute the said number."
Now if Mr. MILNE had commenced the distribution of "said number" at the time the Ark rested on Mount Ararat, and had continued to distribute forty-three Testaments per day, Sunday excepted, he would have had on hand July 4, 1816, seven hundred and sixteen thousand, seven hundred and forty-seven. Or should he now begin his work, and distribute ten each hour of ten hours of the day, he would end his labors on the twenty-seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord three thousand four hundred and eleven, at one o'clock in the afternoon.—[*Ver. Gaz.*]

William N. Mills,
AT his old stand, corner of King and Patrick streets, has just received and offers for sale,
300 tons of Plaster Paris,
1000 bushels Gro. A. Salt,
1000 do. Isle May do.
500 do. Fine do.
500 do. White Lisbon do.
50 sacks fine Salt, (Liverpool filed)
10 barrels Bro. Tanner's Oil, (very good).
—ALSO—
AN ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES, as usual.
—He invites his old customers and others to call and see him, where they will have an opportunity of disposing of their Flour, Butter, Hemp, &c. at as good a price as the market will afford, payable in charged money of the banks of the town.
Alexandria, Oct. 23. [3w.]

NOTICE.
IF *EVE*, a black woman, about 45 or 50 years of age, who belonged to me when I lived in Fredericksburg, and also when I lived in Prats street, Baltimore, where I set her free, because she was a faithful servant, will come to me at the Poplar Spring on the Fredericksburg road to Baltimore; or if any person who sees this, that knows her, will have the goodness to make it known to her and assist her in giving me information by post, directed to the Poplar Spring, she will hear of something to her advantage.
She went away from Baltimore to live near Martinsburg or Harper's Ferry, six years ago.
WILLIAM WILSON. [3w.]

—The Editors of the Martinsburg Gazette, and American Eagle, Shepherd's Town, will please insert the above three times, and I will call and pay them.
W. W.

AN ELECTION.
WILL be held at the court house in Charles Town, on the first Monday in November next, for the purpose of choosing 25 Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.
George Hite, } Com.
Jacob H. Manning, }
Daniel Morgan, }

October 23.

To be sold,
THE House and Lot next to the Academy, in Charles Town. If this property be not immediately disposed of, it will be rented for one year—apply to
GEO. REYNOLDS. [3w.]

October 16.

FULLING AND DYING.
THE subscriber hereby informs his customers and the public, that he has his Machinery in complete order for Fulling, Dyeing and Dressing cloth, at Henshaw's will near Bunker's Hill. He is supplied with Dyes of the first quality, and a sufficient number of hands, to execute work in the best manner, with despatch. For the convenience of those living at a distance, cloth will be received at Mr. Brown's store in Charles Town, and Mr. Strider's store in Smithfield, where the cloth will be returned when dressed. Written directions must be sent with the cloth.

THOMAS CRAWFORD.
Berkeley county, Oct. 2. 6w.

FULLING AND DYING.
AND
THE SUBSCRIBER
WILL RECEIVE RAW CLOTH
AND
Full, Dye and Dress
the same, at the shortest notice, and in the nearest manner. He continues to receive wool as usual to manufacture.

JOHN DAVENPORT.
Opequan Factory, Sept. 20.

NOTICE.
IS hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying them to pass an act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from Harper's Ferry to Winchester in Frederick county.

Sept. 18.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL
Flour on Commission,
at two per cent. and remit the money to the consignee agreeably to his instructions.—The Farmers, Merchants and Millers in the country will find it to their interest to employ some person here to sell for them, who is acquainted with the purchasers, and the banks and bank paper now in circulation.—He can at all times sell for good chartered paper of the District, or unchartered, if instructed so to do.

HE HAS ON HAND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Genuine Medicines and Drugs,
W. WEDDERBURN,
Fairfax Street, Alexandria, ?
September 12.

FOR SALE,
A TRACT OF LAND,
about half a mile from Charles Town, Jefferson county, Virginia, containing by a late survey 309 acres, of which 137 are in timber. It is of excellent quality. For particulars apply to Mr. John Yates, near the premises, or to the subscriber, in Winchester, Virginia.
R. O. C. LAYSON.
September 18.

The Subscribers
TO the Rev. B. Allen, will be so good as to call and leave the amount of their subscriptions with Wm. Brown, who is authorized to receive the same.
Charles Town, Oct. 9. [3w.]

NOTICE.
IS hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying them to grant a Charter to the Farmer's Mechanic and Merchant's Bank of Jefferson County, Va.
Charlestown, Sept. 25.

Public Sale.
WILL be sold, on Thursday the 14th of November next, at the Flowing Spring farm, near Charles Town, if fair, if not, the next fair day, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Farming Utensils, and a quantity of Corn at the heap, and about 60 acres of Wheat, and 10 of Rye in the ground. The terms of sale will be made known on the day. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
ROBERT O. GRAYSON,
WILLIAM STANHOPE.
October 23. [2w.]

VIRGINIA.
Republican Electoral Ticket for President and Vice President.

- George Newton of Norfolk Borough
- Charles H. Graves Surry
- John Pegram Dinwiddie
- Mark Alexander Mecklenburg
- John Purnall Prince Edward
- Bronch F. Archer Powhatan
- Joseph C. Cabell Nelson
- Charles Yanney Buckingham
- George Penn Patrick
- Wm. G. Poindexter Goodhand
- Spencer Roane Hanover
- Streshley Reynolds Essex
- Robert Taylor Orange
- Isaac Foster Fauquier
- Brazure W. Pryor Elizabeth City
- William Jones Gloucester
- Wm. Lee Ball Lancaster
- John T. Brooke Stafford
- Hugh Holmes Frederick
- John Dixon Jefferson
- Arch. Rutherford Rockingham
- Archibald Stuart Augusta
- Andrew Russell Washington
- Charles Taylor Montgomery
- John Webster Harrison.

JAMES ANDERSON,
INFORMS the public that he has sold his establishment on King street, to Messrs. English & Poe, who will continue the business heretofore carried on by him, and where he requests all his old customers to call.
All those indebted to him either by note or book account are requested to call and settle either with himself or with E. and P. who are fully authorised to receive any debts due to him.
Oct. 16. 1m.

James English & John C. Poe,
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have purchased Mr. James Anderson's establishment, at the upper end of King street, have formed a partnership, and intend transacting a general
FLOUR AND GROCERY BUSINESS,
UNDER THE FIRM OF
ENGLISH AND POE.
From their extensive acquaintance in the adjacent countries, and their knowledge of the business in which they are engaged, they expect to be enabled to give confidence and satisfaction to those dealing with them.
Oct. 16. 1m.

FAIR PLAY.
MERCHANTS who carry on a fair trade, are useful citizens, and deserve well of their country. With them as well as every other class of citizens, honesty is the best policy, and if there is room in any corner of their hearts for the proper exercise of honor, virtue, or religion, they will respect that precept of our Saviour: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," which will not throw out a tub to the whale, or endeavour to gull the unwary, by specifying, and publishing the prices of a few articles under cost, in order to get an opportunity to sell others at an enormous profit.—The subscriber has now opened an excellent and extensive assortment of goods, suitable for all seasons, at his old stand, in the white store, on the hill, in Shepherdstown. The goods are fresh, and well chosen, and he sells them as low as any man can sell them, and he solicits only a neighbor's share of the custom, and he thinks it only fair play, to invite people to call and see.
JOHN KEARSLEY.
Shepherdstown, Oct. 16.

100 Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber living near Battle-Town, Frederick County, Va. on the 12th inst. a negro man named
BEN,
about 21 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a dark complexion, well made, has a very perceptible knot on each wrist, and a down look when spoken to—had on when he went away a pair of pantaloons and shirt of home made linen, and a blue kersey roundabout, and took with him a variety of other clothing not recollectéd. Said Negro can read and write very well, and no doubt has forged a pass: it is probable that he is in the neighborhood of Martinsburg, as he has relations living at Col. Boyd's. I will give 50 dollars if he is taken in the state of Virginia, or the above reward if taken out of the state, and secured in any jail, so that I get him again, and all reasonable expenses if brought home.
JOHN HOLKER.
October 15, 1816.

SAVE YOUR RAGS.
THE highest price will be given for clean linen and cotton Rags, at this office.
Blank Deeds, Apprentices Indentures, Constables Warrants, Attachments, Bail Bonds, and Forthcoming Bonds for sale at this Office.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.
CHARLES-TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.
Vol. IX.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1816. [No. 448.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.
THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued (but at the option of the Editor) until arrearages are paid.
Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements sent to the office without having the number of times for which they are to be inserted, designated, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.
—All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

Anecdotes of Napoleon.
FROM HOBHOUSE'S LETTERS FROM FRANCE.
Napoleon's Visit to the Theatre.
As to Napoleon's reception at the Francisais, it is impossible to give any idea of the joy by which he was hailed. The house was crowded with spectators, who crowded into the boxes. The play was Hector. Previously to the rising of the curtain, the airs of La Victoire and the Marseillaise were called for, and performed amidst loud applause, the spectators joining in the burst of the song. An actor of the Feydeau recited verses to the Marseillaise, which was received in raptures, and accompanied by the whole house at the end of each verse. The enthusiasm was at its utmost pitch. Napoleon entered at the third scene. The whole mass rose with a shout, which still thrummed in his ears. The *vives* continued till the Emperor, after bowing to the right and left, had seated himself, and the play re-commenced. The audience received every speech which had the least reference to their returned hero with unnumbered plaudits. The words *enfin il reparoit!* and *c'est lui! Achille,* raised the whole parterre, and interrupted the actor for some moments. Napoleon was very attentive; whilst I saw him, he spoke to none of those who stood behind him, nor returned the compliments of the audience; he withdrew suddenly at the end of the play, without any notice or obeisance, so that the multitude had hardly time to salute him with a short shout. As I mentioned before, I saw the Bourbon prince received, for the first time, in the same place last year. Their greeting will bear no comparison with that of Napoleon, nor will any of those accorded to the very many very many ceremonies I have witnessed in the course of my life.
FOUCHE.
A personal friend and general of Napoleon was one day, a little before the departure of the emperor for the army, talking to him in private, and undertook the defence of Fouche. Napoleon said: "he was a traitor, and he would deprive him of his place, and arrest him." His defender took up the cause warmly on every ground, both as to the difficulty of finding a successor (for Savary would terrify even the aids-de-camp), and as far as respected the offences of the partisans of that minister, who would exclaim against Napoleon for dismissing a man who would not sign his ambitious decrees. "If you are victorious," said the general, "Fouche will serve you well; if you are beaten, you must not expect that any minister of police will be of any service to your cause." Napoleon desisted from his project of dismissing Fouche, but his adviser has since changed his opinion, and one day said to me, "I am now convinced that Fouche was a traitor from the moment he found the war inevitable. His conduct in every event subsequent upon the abdication was always double. I know not whether it was possible to save the national cause; but of this I am sure, that Fouche and Davoust thought only of saving Fouche and Davoust."
ELBA.
Some English travellers visited Napoleon's palace at Elba, soon after his departure, and found his establishment, his library, his apartment and his furniture, exactly in the state he had left them. His old housekeeper, who had followed him through all his vicissitudes of fortune, was in the greatest distress, not about herself, but for his safety and success. Her unaffected expressions of attachment, and artless report of his uniform good fortune, were better refutations of the heinous pictures drawn of him by the flatterers—who so long attended and dissembled his court. His library was strewn with written papers torn into small bits, and on the table was lying open a letter of Charles V. which he had been reading the night before he embarked.
ABDICATION AT FONTAINEBLEAU.
A French colonel, who attended the emperor at Fontainebleau during the days of his

abdication, informed me that he was standing by the side of Napoleon on the parade, when M. de Caulaincourt brought him the first news of his deposition. The event was communicated in a whisper. Napoleon drew back a step, bit his lip, and a faint flush passed across his cheeks; but he recovered himself instantaneously, and continued the review. For the first twenty-four hours subsequent to his fall, he was a little quiet; but afterwards was restored to his usual spirits and manners. It was a melancholy scene; the long corridors, the saloons of this vast palace, even the anti-chamber of Napoleon, were crowded with officers and soldiers, sauntering carelessly from room to room, without subordination, but without disturbance; for not only all order was lost but all spirit even for commotion had subsided. Each morning as they rose, some general, some general, or minister, on being asked for by the emperor, was found to have dropped off to Paris.
Napoleon, when he put his name to the abdication, made two or three scratches and a dent with the stump of the pen, or back of a knife, on the little round clay footed yellow table, on which it was signed. After his resignation of the empire, he spent his time either in conversation in his apartment, or in a little English garden at the back of the palace, which he had himself laid out at considerable expense. In the midst of it there is a circular marble fountain, with a figure of Diana rising from the centre of the bath. On a stone bench beside it, and immediately opposite to a vista, at the end of which is a figure of Mercury on a pedestal, Napoleon, on one of these days of distress, was seated alone for three hours, and amused himself in kicking a hole a foot deep with his heel, in the gravel beneath. The keeper of the palace of Fontainebleau shewed me both the table and the fountain.
Conversing one day with the colonel, he said, "it is not the armies that have dethroned me, nor the combined sovereigns, nor the extraordinary efforts of England; but the progress of liberal ideas, which if I had regarded for four or five years past, I should have confirmed my power forever. However," said he gallily, "I did not, and it is come to this. In the conversation to which I have before alluded, which he held with Mr. Sismondi, he said, "that he was the child of the revolution; that he owed all his greatness to the emancipation of France from its ancient servitude; that he knew and was attached to the true principles of liberty; 'quoque je m'en suis occarrie,' added he; 'but I have seen my error. I have felt and suffered, and I acknowledge the absolute necessity and demand for freedom in this country.'"

George Madison.
We have announced the decease of that truly excellent man GEORGE MADISON, Governor of Kentucky. He was interred with Military and Civil honors at Frankfort, on which occasion the following funeral Oration was delivered by GEORGE M. BING, Esq. in the most feeling manner.—[*Not. In. Citizens.*]
ORATION:
While we drop the sympathetic tear over the body of our deceased friend, let not our sorrows drown the recollections of his virtues, which were the moving causes of these sorrows.
I have more need to repress my feelings, than to excite your sensibilities afresh; these you have generously bestowed. I have come to bury you, not to praise him. But on this sad, this solemn occasion, it will become the office assigned me, to call your senses from the cold and lifeless body, to awaken your recollection to those virtues which glowed within the living man. So shall the good which men do live after them; & the rising generation be instructed to emulate this bright example.
YOUNG FRIENDS.—When the standard of American Independence was but newly erected; when doubtful Revolutionary conflict tried the stoutest hearts, then but 17 years of age, he volunteered in the military service of his country. His manly spirit inclined him to freedom's cause; the parity of his own heart inspired him with a liberal confidence in his seniors, thus he became a youthful soldier and a patriot.
He accompanied the detachment of Green-brier militia to protect the western settlements. At an early period of the settlement of Kentucky, he became a resident of the district. His gallant spirit was signalled in repelling various marauding parties, and in establishing the settlements.
In every campaign against the Indians, (save that which terminated in the treaty of Greenville) he bore his part, and signalized himself in each.
The wounds he received as well in "St. Clair's defeat" as in other battles, could not shake the solid firmness of his courage; nor disturb the collected presence of his mind.

in every battle he shewed himself capable of a superior command.
MILITARY FRIENDS.—There lies one, who but two days since, was your chief! Silent is that tongue and pale is that cheek; which, on the plains of Raisin, cleaved and animated his companions in arms to deeds of cool collected valor. Dim is that eye which viewed the storm of war and out-faced danger. Lifeless is that form, whose heroic presence checked the plundering hand, and made even Proctor feel, there was a danger more terrible than the dreaded fury of his savage allies.
In war he was elevated by his deeds in arms. In peace he was elevated by the sufferings of his countrymen; imitate his glorious example. In war he was courageous as the Lion; in peace as gentle as the Lamb.
CITIZENS.
You have long witnessed his conduct in private life; you know how faithfully he discharged his various social duties. He was mild and gentle; in him there was no guile. He never detracted from the merit of another; never traduced an absent friend, nor suffered him to go undefended. His house was ever open to him who needed food or shelter. His eyes overflowed at the tale of woe. His heart swelled with sympathy at the sight of misery. His hand was ever ready to relieve the necessitous. As a friend, how shall I speak of him? Warm, generous and sincere. He was indeed my friend; he was the friend of us all.
For twenty years and upwards he filled the important and confidential office of auditor of public accounts, whose warrant was the passport to the public chest; yet his fidelity remained unshaken, even beyond suspicion.
He never courted the favors of the people by adulation, nor gullied them by false pretences; he was all that he seemed to be. And as the occasion upon which he was called to act was greater, so he rose to the level of the occasion, displayed new powers of mind and greater energy of character.
He was called to the office of chief magistrate of Kentucky by the unanimous voice of 50,000 freemen voting on the occasion. The eyes of his countrymen were turned upon him for his faithful and gallant services. The office was conferred without canvass on his part as the just tribute of a grateful people. Even whilst his friends were pressing him into office, he declared, in the manly ingenuosity of his soul, that he distrusted his own faculties. He was not ambitious of power, but he was solicitous for your freedom and happiness.
Treasure up in your memory the virtues of our departed friend; in him the state has lost her chief magistrate; in him the citizens of Frankfort, have lost a long loved, much endeared friend.
He is gone! but he yet lives in the hearts of his countrymen; and his heroic spirit will flourish to immortal youth in the mansions of bliss.
And now ye ministers of our Holy Religion, perform your solemn office.
NORFOLK, Oct. 23.

PIRATICAL PATRIOTS.
It is a misfortune to the Patriots of South America, that their flag is abused by a set of desperadoes, who aim at nothing but plunder, and extend their depredations to friends as well as foes. We have seen many instances reported of the robberies they have committed on American and British vessels, and the subjoined case of the plunderer of the Sylvia-Ann, of Philadelphia, is perhaps among the most atrocious.—As for Britain, let her view the matter in what light she may—but for the United States, we venture to say, that it is incumbent on them to protect the rights and guard the property of their citizens against every assailant. Our government ought to employ all its disposable naval force to effect, if possible, the extermination of this new race of pirates, and thereby release its commerce from all apprehensions on their account.
The case of the Sylvia-Ann, related to us by the master of that vessel, (whose arrival her, in the schooner Olive Branch was mentioned in our last) is this:—The Sylvia-Ann, commanded by Alfred Hazard, sailed from Manatibo on the 15th of August, bound to Philadelphia. On the 15th, at 2 p. m. passed Cape Tiberon, about one league distant, and hailed up for the Spanish Town of Donna Maria, intending to send the boat ashore at that place for vegetables, being short of bread; but when about two miles distant from the town, they fired a shot at the Sylvia-Ann.—Capt. Hazard immediately hoisted his colors at the main peak, but in ten minutes after another shot was fired, which fell within a few feet of the schooner. Capt. Hazard finding that they paid no respect to the American flag, thought it best to bear away immediately, and get out of reach of their guns.
At 3 p. m. it fell calm; saw a schooner at anchor in Petite Riviere, from which a boat was discovered approaching the Sylvia-Ann.—At 4 p. m. the boat came along side with 5 men, who demanded the schooner's papers,

on delivering which, Capt. Hazard asked them the name of their sch. and to what nation she belonged. They replied that she was a *Patriotic privateer*, commissioned by Bolivar, that she was called the *Commodore Dacour*, (formerly an American vessel) and that she was commanded by a *Capt. Bone*; but Captain Hazard afterwards learned that his real name was *Pinel*. About half past 4 P. M. they left the Sylvia-Ann and returned to their own vessel, but in half an hour after their boat came back again with about 20 men, armed with muskets, pistols and cutlasses, who ordered Captain Hazard in the boat, and carried him on board the privateer. They also took the crew out of the Sylvia-Ann, and carried the cabin boy on board their vessel, where they put him in irons, and holding a pistol to his breast, threatened him with instant death if he did not tell them in what part of the schooner Captain Hazard had stowed away his money.—The boy thus intimidated, made the desired disclosure, whereupon they returned to the Sylvia-Ann, and plundered her of every article of the least value that they could conveniently lay their rapacious hands upon, and of which, the following is a list:
2000 Spanish Dollars,
180 Doubloons,
220 pounds of silver, in bars,
100 weight of white sugar, 1 sextant, one case of instruments, log-lines, spy-glasses, books, charts, and all the ship and cabin stores. They also plundered the people of their clothing, taking even the hats off their heads; they took Captain Hazard's watch from his box, a gold chain from his neck, and a gold ring from his finger. To robbery, they added insult and cruelty by beating the crew of the Sylvia-Ann in a most barbarous manner, so that some of them were rendered unfit for duty. At 7, Captain H. was permitted to return on board his vessel, where he found some of the privateer's men still occupied in pillaging, assisted by two Spanish officers, who had come off from the fort! The officers demanded of Captain H. 16 dollars for the two shot they had fired at him; when he informed them that Pinel had robbed him of every thing, and requested that they would go and stop him, which they promised to do, but did not. At 3 o'clock the next morning the privateer got under way and stood to sea, the Spaniards making no effort to stop her.
Owing to a calm which prevailed, the Sylvia-Ann lay at anchor where she was brought to by the privateer, until the 20th, when a breeze springing up, she ran into Jeremie, where she remained a short time, and then sailed for Port-au-Prince. From Port-au-Prince, Captain H. was proceeding home, when he was unfortunately wrecked on Great Henegua, in a tremendous hurricane. By great exertions they succeeded in saving a part of the cargo, and the materials of the Sylvia-Ann, when Capt. Hazard crossed to Baracoa, in a small boat, (leaving two men in charge of what was saved from the wreck) and applied to the commandant, Don Louis, for assistance, and permission to charter an American vessel to carry the cargo and materials of the Sylvia-Ann to the United States, which was refused; neither could Captain H. obtain permission to return to Great Henegua with provisions for the men he had left there, and who were suffering for want.—The commandant threatened Captain H. repeatedly that he would put him in irons and send him to prison in case he made any attempt to leave Baracoa, without his special authority, but would assign no reason whatever for such unfriendly treatment. It was understood; however, that the commandant was fitting out a Spanish vessel for the purpose of seizing upon the property saved. Captain H. was finally so fortunate as to engage the American schooner Olive Branch, then at Baracoa, to take the little property he had saved, from Henegua and carry it to the United States, which he effected without the knowledge of the plotting robber, Don Louis.
Thus, between patriots and Spaniards on the one hand, and the fury of the elements on the other, Captain Hazard has experienced a train of misfortunes as singular as they are heavy; and from the prospect of a prosperous voyage, he returns home nearly bereft of every thing. [Herald.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.
The Robbery of the Bank.—Our readers will recollect the advertisement respecting the robbery of the Philadelphia Bank, on the night of Saturday and on Sunday last. We have taken some pains to ascertain with accuracy the fact connected with it. They are as follows:
Last Wednesday morning, a person was in pursuit of a warrant, arrested in the street by Mr. Milliman, one of the city constables, and brought before Alderman Spooner, who had issued the warrant on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery. Shortly after the prisoner's arrest, his trunk was brought from his lodgings to the Alderman's office, where it was unlocked by the