

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IX.]

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1816.

[No. 448.

### 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, infirm 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,  
 Enfranchise'd 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 Advices  
 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 distressed 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 but 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 the soil high, 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, authorising 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 authorising 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 filled)  
 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. [3w.]  
 Alexandria, Oct. 23.

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 Prat 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 Harpers 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,  
 Jacob H. Manning, } Com.  
 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.

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,  
 Opequon 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 Harpers'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's and Merchant's Bank of Jefferson County, Va. Charles-town, 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
- Branch F. Archer Powhattan
- Joseph C. Cabell Nelson
- Charles Yancey 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 authorized 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 with 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," and 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 KEARSELEY,  
 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 recollected. 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, Appren-  
 tices Indentures, Constables War-  
 rants, Attachments, Bail Bonds,  
 and Forthcoming Bonds for sale  
 at this Office.

### 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 Francois, it is impossible to give any idea of the joy by which he was hailed. The house was cloaked with spectators, who crowded into the theatre. 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 rose in the balcony, and sang some occasional words 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 thunders in my ears. The vices 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 emperor of the 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 Fouché. 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 terribly envenom the aids-de-camps) 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, "Fouché 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 Fouché; but his adviser has since changed his opinion, and one day said to me, "I am now convinced that Fouché 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 Fouché and Davoust thought only of saving Fouché 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 disgraced 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

### abduction, 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 blush 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 unquiet; 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 marshal, 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, not the combined sovereigns, not 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; 'quoique je m'en suis occaré,' 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

### ORATION.

CITIZENS,  
 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 been to praise him. I come to bury, 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, closed and animated 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 Doubleloans,
- 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 of 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 pirate, 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 Henegau, 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 Henegau, 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 Henegau 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 pursuance of a warrant, arrested in the street by Mr. Millman, one of the city constables, and brought before Alderman Sibley, 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

### on delivering which, Capt. Hazard asked them the name of their schir, and to what nation she belonged. They replied that she was a Patriotic privateer, commissioned by Bon-

navar, that she was called the *Commander Ducatur*, (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:

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They also plundered the people of their clothing, taking even the hats of 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

prisoner. On examining it, almost all the different articles, together with the stolen treasure advertised by the cashier, were found carefully packed up with the prisoner's wearing apparel, &c. The trunk also contained a dark lantern, a phosphoric light case, a sword, umbrella, powder, bullets, &c. Before the prisoner was searched in the further hearing, his person was examined for the magistrates' office, when a pair of loaded pistols, in the most perfect state of preparation for business, were found fastened in a belt round his body, under his waistcoat.

Yesterday the prisoner was again brought before the alderman, and the owners of the different articles stolen from the bank, identifying their property, he was committed for trial at the Mayor's Court, which is now in session.

We understand that the shavings of the edges of the small bank tickets, which were found in the prisoner's chamber, and the heaviness of his trunk, first led to a suspicion of his guilt.

It appears that the prisoner's name from letters, &c. is N. L. W. LEARNARD, although he said his name was William L. Lewis. He stated that he was born in Chenango county, state of New-York—that he lived in Albany from the time he was a boy—that his parents were dead—that he had two brothers and sisters now living in the state of New-York, and that he was on his way to Kentucky, where he intended to settle.

He is apparently about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches, slender build, square shoulders, short black hair and whiskers, small dark hazel eyes, aquiline nose, sallow complexion, square face, prominent cheek bones, has a keen penetrating look, mild and polite in his address and manners.

From the moment of his arrest, and throughout the examination before the alderman, he was perfectly cool and collected, superior to every thing like embarrassment. Since his commitment, some of the articles of plate which were not found in his trunk, have since been discovered in the privy back of his lodgings.

New-York, Oct. 24.

#### FROM TRINIDAD.

By the British schooner Collins, captain Leech, in 22 days from the Island of Trinidad, we learn that just before he sailed (28th Sept.) a report reached Trinidad that Sir Gregor Mc Gregor, commander of the Patriots, had given battle to the Royalists in the province of Venezuela, and totally defeated them. It was also reported, that Cumana had fallen into the hands of the Patriots. It is pretty difficult to know what to believe of Spanish news. The following account from the Trinidad Courant of Sept. 19, states Sir Gregor Mc Gregor and his Patriot army to have been defeated, and Sir Gregor slain, and his body salted down and sent to Caracas to be exposed to public view. Both accounts cannot be correct.

#### PORT SPAIN, (Trinidad), Sept. 19.

In addition to the late decisive defeat sustained by the insurgent army under Bolivar, at Ocumare, published in our last, we have now to communicate the total defeat, or rather destruction of another division of the same insurgent army, under the command of Sir Gregor Mc Gregor, who was also slain, and his body (salted) sent to Caracas to be exposed. This intelligence has been received here from so respectable a source as to leave no doubt of its authenticity. So that the royal cause, in Venezuela at least, is likely to put down all opposition at some time to come. We shall wait with anxiety for the official details of this affair.

#### BOSTON, OCT. 22.

#### FROM CADIZ.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the ship William, captain Hilliard, in 43 days from Cadiz. We received Madrid papers to Aug. 27, and a Cadiz Price Current and Marine Paper of Sept. 3. The Portuguese Princess betrothed to the King of Spain and his brother Charles, arrived at Cadiz, Sept. 4, 64 days from the Brazils. Charles H. Hall, esq. is said to be appointed Consul from Turkey to the N. E. States, including New-York. Supposed to be in consequence of the difficulties as to the Greek ship Jerusalem. General MIRANDA had died in irons in prison at Cadiz.

The Portuguese line of battle ship St. Sebastian, bearing a Vice Admiral's flag, had just arrived, in 64 days from Rio-Janeiro, with the Princess Isabel and sister. The Spanish frigate Soledad, and a gun brig accompanied the 74.—The Princesses landed September 5, after being married on board, by proxy, by Count Miranda.

We received by the William, from a correspondent in Cadiz, Madrid papers to Aug. 27, the Cadiz (commercial) papers to Sept. 4, a general price current of the 3d. There was no good floor afloat, and the market for that article, as well as for rice and tobacco, was expected to improve.

#### FROM FRANCE.

#### PARIS, SEPT. 13.

Loss of the French frigate Medusa.—On the 2d of July the French frigate Medusa, was wrecked near Cape Blanc, on the coast of Africa, 12 or 15 leagues from the land. Many of the officers and seamen embarked in the boats, and the residue, 147, were placed on a raft, the officers in the boat promising to tow it to the shore. On the 5 h of July they left the wreck. On the 13th were 5 barrels of wine, 2 of water, and 30 wt of

biscuit. Some of those persons on the raft were up to their middle in water. They expected to gain the land in less than 8 days. But immediately after leaving the ship, the low ebb was out, and the boats abandoned the raft. The night following, 20 persons were lost from the raft, or were pressed to death between its divisions. The second night several persons were washed off from the extremities of the raft, and the survivors crowded to the centre, overthrowing one another. At length the soldiers got at the wine, and intoxicated themselves. In this state they manifested a disposition to destroy their officers, began cutting the ropes which bound it. One of them, who began to cut with a hatchet, was killed by an officer.—The rowers drew their sabres, and those who had now armed themselves with knives. One of them raised his sword against an officer, and was immediately put to death. The soldiers then withdrew to one end of the raft. One fighting to be reposing, had already cut up one of the ropes. The officers rushed upon him. A soldier assumed his defence. They were both thrown into the sea. The combat became general. The most broke, and in falling wounded Capt. Dupont, so that he remained insensible. He was seized by the soldiers and thrown overboard, but recovered again. But a mutineer afterwards endeavored to cut out his eyes with a penknife. After a desperate struggle this mutiny appeared suppressed, but it broke out again in an hour, and very soon the raft was strewn with their bodies. There were not more than 12 or 15 chiefs and passengers to resist all their fury.

At last day-light came, to show a scene of horror. A great number of the seditions had thrown themselves overboard. 60 or 65 men had perished during the night. A fourth part of whom had drowned themselves in despair. On our side we had lost but two. The rebels had thrown two barrels of wine into the sea, and all our water.—There now remained only one cask of wine, and there were yet 67 men. We were obliged to resort to extreme means to maintain existence. Those whom death had spared in the disastrous night, threw themselves greedily on the bodies which covered the raft, and cut pieces from them, which some devoured immediately. The fourth morning after leaving the wreck, showed 13 or 12 more persons dead on the raft. These were committed to the deep, and only one was reserved for food. Towards evening the survivors caught upwards of 300 flying-fish. A fire was made, the fish and some human flesh was cooked. A new mutiny was attempted this night; but the leader, a Spaniard, was thrown into the sea, and order restored.

On the morning of the 6th day, it was found that only 30 persons remained—those who survived were in a most deplorable state. Their feet were swelled, and they were covered with wounds and bruises, which compelled them at times to utter the most frightful cries. There only remained wine for 4 days, and hardly a dozen fish. Two soldiers bored the wine cask behind, and drank till discovered. A law had been made that such conduct should be punished with death, and they were immediately thrown overboard.

Thus we were but 28—of these only 15 appeared likely to exist a number of days. The other 13 were covered with wounds, and had lost their reason, yet they consumed our wine and fish. A council was held, and it was agreed to throw them into the sea, which was done, and secured for the survivors 6 days of provisions. On the 4th day afterwards, these 15 were saved by the French brig Argus.

The Medusa was conveying to Senegal, the new French governor. The boats of the ship reached the shore, the governor was on board one of them.

#### LONDON, August 31.

According to letters from Naples, the Americans demand from the present king an Island as indemnity for the confiscations of Murat.—The only country which would suffer from such an arrangement would be England.

They say that the approaching return of General Maitland to Italy, has reference to the demands on Naples.

It is not very clear that we have a right to interfere in this quarrel. As to the property confiscated in France, Spain and Naples, under the Berlin and Milan Decrees, no doubt it was unjustly taken. But why did not the Americans insist on satisfaction from those who did the wrong? What have the actual Kings of Spain and Naples to do with the affairs of King Joseph or King Joachim? The Americans have the first among them—they may indemnify themselves upon his person and his treasures. As to poor Joachim, he has submitted to a destiny to which gentlemen of his profession are fated. He no longer owes any thing. At the same time, if we are not obliged to protect the Neapolitans, we may regret that they are not in a little situation for protecting themselves. However, if there yet remains at Naples American property under sequestration, it ought to be restored to its owners.

#### LONDON, September 6.

We have received recent news from Naples. All the letters agree that the Americans have demanded an Isle in the Mediterranean as a depot for their merchandise,

and a rendezvous for their squadron. One of the letters pretend that the Court has answered that if the U. States had indemnities to claim for spoliation by Murat, they ought to address themselves to the allied powers.

#### NAPLES, August 24.

There were about 30 American vessels deposed to Naples, which under Murat, seized, confiscated and sold, and the proceeds, 3 or 4,000,000 of ducats, employed in a great degree in the expedition against Sicily, where the present sovereign of Naples then reigned.

The Americans do every thing in their power to engage the Neapolitans to quit their beautiful country for the borders of Ohio—which has determined our police severely to forbid all communication with the American squadron, whose flag seems to float proudly over our cannon.

#### MADRID, Aug. 29.

They say that the expedition destined to subdue the insurgents of the colonies, will be so considerable as at first announced. Some believe it not to be necessary to send out 18,000 men—others pretend that the embarrassment of the treasury will not permit committing the equipment of all the corps which were to have been embarked.

#### ST. CROIX, (Peneriffe), AUG. 12.

The Spanish Insurgent cruizers desolate our coast, and take all the arms and munitions of war they find. They destroy and burn the objects belonging to the government taken in our Isles. The Spaniards who are led by some Italians and Spaniards who are refugees in our Isles. The government has taken measures with a view to destroying these pirates, but they remain without effect. These brigands even desire to be attacked; their audacity is equal to the ancient buccanniers. They seek always to excite the inhabitants to revolt, and to embrace the cause of independence. They spread proclamations tending to inspire hatred of the legitimate government. But they make no dupes. The most intrepid of these brigands is Alonso de Barton, who commands the Capaillo. Many merchants have offered to arm for the general defence, but nothing is decided.

#### Humiliation of Algiers.

#### BRITISH OFFICIALS.

#### NEW-YORK, October 29.

Yesterday arrived at this port the fast sailing ship Comet, Center, in 35 days from Havre-de-Grace. Capt. Center has politely favored the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with Paris papers to the 20th, and London papers to the 15th September, inclusive. The official details of Lord Exmouth's expedition to Algiers had reached England; a number of interesting particulars are given in the latest London paper, which we have copied.

#### LONDON, SEPT. 16.

We have at length the satisfaction of congratulating the country that our navy has obtained a complete victory over one of the principal powers of the Mediterranean, and had destroyed in a good degree their means of future piracy. The particulars of this victory will be found in the Extraordinary Gazette. The following Bulletin was on Friday issued from the Admiralty.

#### BULLETIN.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, Friday morning. "Government on Friday night received dispatches from Sir Charles Stuart, at Paris, with the grateful intelligence that the French Minister, the Duke of Richelieu, had received a dispatch from the French Consul at Marseilles, stating that Lord Exmouth sailed for Algiers on the 25th last, and succeeded in every point.

"The Algerians were completely destroyed, with a loss of 4000 men in killed and wounded; and on the 26th the Dey consented to an armistice, upon Lord Exmouth's own terms."

To this account we have to add the following particulars, which are understood to be equally authentic, though not inserted in the official communication. Lord Exmouth arrived before Algiers on the 25th of August; he immediately sent a summons to the Dey, in which, as instructed by our Government, he demanded the cautious surrender of the fleet—the delivery into his hands of all those who could be pointed out as having assisted in the recent massacre—the renewal of the former treaty, and the delivery, without ransom, of all Europeans whatever. The Dey replied with insolence. The Fleet was instantly brought to action; the ships were laid abreast of the town and Algerine fleet, and most furious bombardment of shot and shells commenced. The Algerines defended themselves with the blind fury of Barbarians under the influence of their religious principle of predestination. One of their frigates taking fire, communicated it to others of their fleet, the conflagration became general, and the whole fleet of 5 frigates, 4 corvettes, nearly as large as frigates, and 30 galleys and gun boats were consumed.

The Dey, in terror at this catastrophe, and at the loss (of about a million sterling in value) immediately sent off the Swedish Consul with an earnest solicitation for an immediate armistice, adding his consent to all the terms required. His Lordship granted the armistice, but he used to conclude any definitive agreement, till the receipt of further orders from his government.

#### LORD EXMOUTH'S VICTORY.

We have to-day, the high gratification of announcing, by an Extraordinary Gazette, published last night, the arrival of the dispatches of Lord Exmouth, which communicate the successful result of his Lordship's operations before Algiers.

Capt. Brisbane, with the dispatches, arrived on Saturday night, at the Admiralty, at a quarter before 9 o'clock, but neither Lord Melville nor Mr. Croker being in town, the dispatches were sent to the Admiralty, and presented to the seat of Mr. Croker at Putnam, with the dispatches.

It appears that Lord Exmouth, after encountering some opposition from the adverse elements, placed himself before Algiers, by day break on the 24th of last month; and that the irresistible gallantry of his fleet soon brought the gulfan enemy to terms.

In the attainment of the important object of his expedition, we have to lament the loss of many gallant officers and men; but this we must consider a partial evil for universal good.

The British Consul was happily restored in safety—and it is not an uninteresting circumstance, that his wife and daughter were brought away in the disguise of midshipmen. A child of the consul unconsciously betrayed his intended escape in a basket, by his cries. It was however sent off next morning by the Dey, who it appears, was disposed to make a virtue of necessity.

The loss of the enemy is between 6 and 7000 men, besides the destruction of his implements of piracy—his vessels.

#### Memorandum of the destruction in the Mols of Algiers, in the attack of the 27th Aug. 1816.

Four large frigates of 44 guns; five large corvettes, from 24 to 30; all the gun and mortar boats, except 7—30 destroyers—several merchant brigs and schooners—a great number of small vessels of various descriptions—all the pontoons, lighters, &c.—store houses and arsenals, with all the timber and various marine articles, destroyed in part; a great many gun carriages, mortar beds, casks, and ships' stores of all descriptions.

#### EXMOUTH.

His Britannic Majesty's ship, Queen Charlotte, Algiers Bay, Aug. 28. Sir—For your atrocities at Bona on defenceless Christians, and your unbecoming disregard to the demands I made yesterday, in the name of the Prince Regent of England, the fleet under my orders has given you a signal chastisement, by the total destruction of your navy, storehouses, and arsenal, with half your batteries.

#### EXMOUTH.

I offer you the above terms, provided neither the British Consul, nor the officers and men so wickedly seized by you from the boats of a British ship of war have met with any cruel treatment, or any of the Christian slaves in your power; and repeat my demand, that the Consul, and officers and men, may be sent off to me, conformable to ancient treaties, &c.

#### EXMOUTH.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE? Algiers Bay, Aug. 30. GENERAL MEMORANDUM. The commander in chief is happy to inform the fleet of the final termination of their strenuous exertions, by the signature of peace, confirmed under a salute of 21 guns, on the following conditions, dictated by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of England:

1. The abolition for ever of Christian slavery.

2. The delivery, to my flag, of all slaves in the dominions of the Dey, to whatever nation they may belong, at noon to-morrow.

3. To deliver also to my flag, all money received by him for the redemption of slaves since the commencement of this year, at noon also to-morrow.

4. Reparation has been made to the British Consul for all losses he may have sustained in consequence of his confinement.

5. The Dey has made a public apology in the presence of his ministers and officers, and begged pardon of the Consul, in terms dictated by the captain of the Queen Charlotte.

The commander in chief takes this opportunity of again returning his public thanks to the admirals, captains, officers, seamen, marine artillery, royal sappers and miners, and the royal rocket corps, for the noble support he has received from them throughout the whole of this arduous service; and he is pleased to direct, that a Sunday next a public thanksgiving be offered up to Almighty God for the signal interposition of his Divine Providence, during the conflict which took place on the 27th between his majesty's fleet and the ferocious enemies of mankind.

It is requested that this memorandum may be read to the ships companies.

To the admirals, captains, officers, seamen, marines, royal sappers and miners, royal marine artillery, and the royal rocket corps. Sir—I have the honor to acquaint you for their lordships' information, that I have sent Capt. Brisbane with a duplicate dis-

patches, as I am afraid that Admiral Milne, the Commander, who has charge of the Orpels of Lord Exmouth, which communicate the successful result of his Lordship's operations before Algiers.

Capt. Brisbane, to whom I feel greatly indebted for his exertions, and the able assistance I have received from him throughout the whole service, will be able to inform their lordships upon all points that I may have omitted.

Adml. Sir Charles Penrose arrived too late to share in the attack upon Algiers, which I lament, as much on his account as on his own—his services would have been desirable in every respect.

I have the satisfaction to state, that all the slaves in this vicinity, are immediately 80,000 for Naples, and 25,000 for Malta. The treaties will be signed to-morrow, and I hope to be able to sail in a day or two.

The Minden sailed for Gibraltar to be refitted, and will proceed from thence to her ultimate destination.

The Albion will be refitted at Gibraltar for the reception of Sir Charles Penrose's troops. The Glasgow I shall be obliged to bring home with me.

I have the honor, &c.

#### EXMOUTH.

To John Wilson Croker, Esq. ye. Admiralty.

#### THE REPOSITORY.

#### WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

WM. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of War, is appointed by the President of the U. S. to be SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, in the place of Mr. Dallas, resigned.

We have not heard who was to succeed Mr. Crawford in the War Office. As the business of that office is not now very urgent, it is possible the vacancy may not be immediately filled.

#### Dreadful mortality.

A french frigate a few weeks ago landed at Basseterre, in the island of Guadalupe, about 300 troops from France, 150 of whom were marched for Pointe-a-Pitre. But four days from the time of landing, it is stated, only 17 of the latter were in existence, the remaining 113 having died of the prevailing fever!

#### The Fire at New-Orleans.

From the Louisiana Courier of Sept. 30. Saturday last was a day of desolation for the city of New-Orleans. Towards 12 o'clock, just when the workmen who were employed in the Ball room which Mr. Davis was erecting in New-Orleans street, were leaving their work to go to dinner, a very dark smoke and soon after a furious flame was perceived coming out by every opening of that building. The citizens immediately repaired to the spot, but it would have been in vain to think of stopping so dreadful a fire, which had in an instant caught to the whole building. To complete the evil the wind was blowing hard from the northward and throwing the flames on several wooden houses situated on the opposite side of the street. The ball room was soon consumed; and the Orleans theatre which was contiguous to it experienced the same fate. The two squares in front were destroyed, the conflagration threatened to involve a considerable part of the city, when fortunately the wind slackened a little, which gave time to pull down a number of wooden buildings. They by that means succeeded in stopping the progress of the dreadful element towards 3 o'clock, P. M.

The loss occasioned by that event is incalculable. The buildings destroyed may be valued at from 5 to 60,000 dollars, besides all the goods, furniture and effects which were lost, broken or stolen.

[Another account estimates the amount of loss at half a million, and the number of houses about 40.]

#### Volcanic Eruption.

Accounts from Naples state, that there was an eruption of Mount Vesuvius on the 6th of August last. The eruption, which was of short continuance, was preceded by an earthquake. The lava pursued the course of that which was thrown out by the last eruption; and of course produced no serious injury to the surrounding country.

#### A Buenos-Ayres Gazette of the 17th Aug.

contains numerous details of the success of the Patriots against the Royalists of Peru, in which the lady of the commander in chief, M. Padilla, and Donna Juana Azavedo, had signalled themselves in single combat, the latter having seized and brought off in triumph a splendid ensign.

#### From the Editor of the Portland Argus.

PORTLAND, OCT. 17. We are informed by a gentleman from

Amherst, that on or about the 1st inst. several American fishermen, in chalcabco boats, being engaged on the Banks, near the island of Grand Mean, a number of boats from the island were sent to drive them from the ground. The Americans perceiving the approach of the force thus put in requisition against them, prepared to repel the islanders by a determined resistance, and obliged them to retreat to the land. Being exasperated at this repulse, the inhabitants immediately sent to the main for assistance.

A revenue cutter accordingly was procured, which on her arrival, ordered the fishermen from the coast, and dispersed them. After the absence of some time, they again returned, and not finding the cutter, occupied their old ground, and resumed their fishing. The islanders discovering this, attacked them a second time, but being unable to withstand the resistance of the fishing squadron, they broke and made for shore, the fishermen in full pursuit. On their landing, they were followed into the woods, where a skirmish ensued, and several were killed on both sides."

#### NEW-YORK, OCT. 30.

SPECIE.—The precious metals are almost perpetually reaching one port or other in the U. S. At Philadelphia, the British sch. Doe, from Nassau, N. P. and at Norfolk the brig Rose-in-Bloom, from Gibraltar, have arrived with Specie.

The ship Independence, from Greenock, brought in a quantity of specie. One of the passengers has 30,000 dollars.

#### STATE OF EXCHANGE.

The extreme variation of exchange between different parts of the Union, approximates nearer to par on the seaboard, while it arguments between the seaboard and many parts of the interior country.

The notes of the New-Brunswick bank, Jersey, are taken in payments and deposit at the Schuylkill bank, in this city at par.

Several large vessels have already sailed for India, and many more about to sail for the same destination.

Asia may be considered as the fountain from which banks and bank paper have inundated the world. Banks are now numerous than even in Pennsylvania, where 40 are littered at a heat.—[Aurora.]

#### Translated for the New-York Evening Post, from the Buenos Ayres Official Gazette, of the 15th of August last.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF RIO DE LA PLATA.

The representatives of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, in congress assembled, at the city of Tucuman, on the ninth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen; the dispatch of the usual and ordinary business being over, they took again into consideration the motions and speeches made on the preceding days, upon the great and important subject of the independence of the people represented by the same congress, and who most earnestly, decidedly and universally wish, and claim a solemn act of their emancipation and freedom from the despotic power of the kings of Spain.

They, therefore, weighed this momentous matter, with the utmost attention and care, devising to its resolution all their talents, with that purity of intention requisite in securing their own fate, that of the people they represent, and their posterity.

On the question being put, whether it was their wish that these united provinces should be free and independent from the Kings of Spain, and its metropolis, it was voted in the affirmative by a unanimous acclamation of all the said representatives; who likewise, each of them individually, ratified and confirmed their respective, spontaneous, unanimous and decided vote for the independence of the country.—In consequence whereof, the following resolution was determined on, to wit:

We, the people of the United Provinces of South America, in a general congress assembled, invoking the Almighty, who presides over the universe, and in the name, and by virtue of the authority of the people we represent, protesting before heaven, and the nations, and men all over the world, the justice that guides our intentions, so solemnly declare, in the face of the universe, that it is the indubitable and unanimous will of these provinces to break off the violent ties that united them to the kings of Spain; to reinstate themselves in the rights of which they have been dispossessed, and to assume the rank and character of a nation free and independent from king Ferdinand VII. his successors and metropolis. These same provinces, therefore, are henceforth invested by act and right, with full and absolute power to devise for themselves such forms of government, as justice and the state of the present circumstances may require. Each and every of the said provinces thus publish, declare and ratify the same, binding each one to the other, through us, to the fulfillment and support of this, their will, under the pledge, and warranty of their own lives, fortunes and fame. Let this resolution be communicated to the department it doth belong to make the same public; and out of respect due to other na-

tions, let a manifest be issued, detailing the great and weighty reasons, that have moved and constrained us to make this solemn declaration. Done in the Hall of Sessions, signed by our hands, sealed with the seal of the congress, and countersigned by the representatives acting secretaries.

(Signed) Francisco Marino, de Laprida, Pt. (Here follow the signatures of twenty-seven representatives)

Jose Mariano Serrano, Sec'y. Juan Jose Passo, Sec'y.

A form of the oath to be administered to all the inhabitants of the United Provinces of South America.

Do you swear by our Lord God, and the sign of the Cross, to promote and defend the liberty of the United Provinces of South America, and its Independence, from the King of Spain, Ferdinand VII. his successors and metropolis, as well as from the dominion of any other power?—Do you swear to our Lord God, and promise to our country, to uphold these rights even to the loss of your life, fortune and fame?—Yes, I do—so help you God, and keep you steadfast; but should you fail in your duty, may he and our country claim it from you.

(Signed) DR. SERRANO, Sec'y. In the Session of the 20th of June, it was enacted that the sky blue and white flag heretofore used, be henceforth considered as the national flag.

We have been informed that Brigadier General Dessaj, nephew to the Marquis de la Fayette, so well known in this country, arrived in Boston some days since.

#### QUEBEC, OCT. 12.

On Sunday last, the 6th inst. there were several inches of snow on the ground, in the parish below Point Lévi, we understand nearly a foot in depth at Kamouraska, where the water lying on the roads was frozen sufficiently hard to bear the weight of an ordinary horse. A fall of snow on the 8th of June, and another on the 6th of October, are incidents probably without example since the recollection of the oldest inhabitant of the Province.

#### Hall-Town Races.

WILL be run for, over a handsome course near Hall-Town, Jefferson county, Virginia, on Wednesday the 13th instant.

#### A Purse of 100 Dollars.

free for any horse, mare or gelding; carrying a catch. Four mile heats. On Thursday the 14th, over the same course, a handsome Sweepstake, free as aforesaid; the winning horse the preceding day excepted. Two mile heats. And on Friday the 15th, over the same course, a Purse of One Hundred Dollars, free as aforesaid; the winning horses the preceding days excepted. Four mile heats. Entrance six dollars in the hundred; the horses to be entered with the subscriber the day preceding each race, or double at the post. Four horses to start each day or no race. No person will be permitted to erect a booth or stand, on the race field, without paying twenty dollars.

November 6. JOHN KREPS.

#### Levis and Henry Young, TAILORS.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have commenced the Tailoring Business in the house lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Young, silversmith, opposite Wilkinson's Inn, where all work in their line will be executed in the most fashionable and durable manner, and on the shortest notice. Charleston, Nov. 6.

#### FOR SALE.

A part of the tract of land called Willis' place, on the east side of the Shenandoah river, containing Fifty-four Acres,

about 20 acres of which has been lately cleared, the balance is well timbered—there are no improvements, no water, but a never failing stream of good water, runs very close to it. The land is good—Terms 800 dollars in cash and 1000 dollars at the expiration of a year without interest, or two annual payments with interest. Apply to the subscriber near Charles-Town Jefferson County Va. BATTLE MUSE.

#### PLASTER OF PARIS.

The subscriber will sell the first quality Plaster, at \$8 1-2 by the single ton, and \$8 per ton for any quantity not less than twenty tons.—This valuable article being now at lower prices than it can well be offered at, farmers would do well to enrich their lands and themselves by a liberal use of it. JACOB MORGAN.

Alexandria, Nov. 6.

#### I HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A VERY LARGE SUPPLY OF

#### FALL & WINTER GOODS.

From the stock on hand the following are selected, viz. London super and common cloths, of all most every colour Single and double mill'd cassimeres Ladies' cloths Stockingnets, velvets and corduroys Constitution and Bangor coats Bedford and Bennett's coats Roses, point and striped blankets Vesting Flannels Bombazees and Bombazetts Kersey mouselines Plains and Kerseys Lamb's wool and worsted hosiery Merino, satin and silk shawls Laced veils and shawls Silk and cotton hosiery Kid gloves Levantines, satins and listerstrings Thread and cotton lace

An elegant assortment of LADIES' SHOES.

Velvet, silk, satin and straw bonnets Irish linen and sheetings Cambric and fancy muslins Bandano handkerchiefs Silk and cotton Umbrellas.

—ALSO—

#### Hardware and Cutlery.

China, Glass, Queen's, Stone, Wooden & Potter's Ware.

#### A LARGE SUPPLY OF GROCERIES & LIQUORS.

Paints and Medicines, Lamp and Tanner's Oil, &c. &c. I solicit all persons wishing to buy goods, to call and examine my assortment; it is exceeded by very few; and my terms cannot help but give satisfaction.

#### R. WORTHINGTON.

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IX.]

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1816.

[No. 449.]

## 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.

## POLITICS OF EUROPE.

From *Doll's Weekly Messenger* received at the office of the *Mor. Advertiser*.

## DISTRESSES OF THE NATION.

WESTMINSTER MEETING.  
On Wednesday there was a meeting of the inhabitants of Westminster in the Palace Yard, convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the distresses of the country, and the means of remedying the same. A meeting more numerous attended was never witnessed. The meetings, as usual, were placed fronting the King's Arms Tavern, and thence to each end of the row of houses and over towards Westminster Hall—scarcely any thing but people to be seen. There were carriages covered with persons around the limits of the assembly, but before the conclusion of the business they were obliged to withdraw. It is difficult to make a calculation, but there certainly were from 12 to 15,000 persons.

The high balliff, attended by Sir Francis Burdett, Lord Cochrane, and several other gentlemen appeared on the hustings at one o'clock. The high balliff read the requisition, in consequence of which the meeting had been convened, and claimed the attention of the assembly to all the speakers who might present themselves. At the same time he begged to inform the meeting, that he had received a letter from major Cartwright, who expressed his inability to attend, in consequence of illness; but the major anxious to promote the cause of political truth, forwarded his sentiments in writing on the present important crisis—(read, read.)

Mr. Walker stepped forward, and declared his readiness to read the major's letter, but from its length he deemed it would trespass too much upon their time on the present occasion—and as it was the intention to publish such communication, to read it might be considered an unnecessary occupation of time—hear, hear!—The reading of the letter was abandoned—and

The Rev. Mr. Parkes then presented himself to the meeting. He claimed the indulgence of those he addressed, while he appeared as the incompetent representative of a major Cartwright. The present was a most important period—they had assembled on many important occasions, but this was the most important—All must feel the truth of this assertion, for none can deny the existence of universal distress. The difficulties of agriculture, the suspension of trade and the interruption of commerce, like so many ill-omened messengers of distress, proclaim aloud their poverty and calamity. In every city, town and village, this melancholy truth was admitted by all, and all were seen forming in bands, and marching in companies—but only to the work house!—(hear, hear, and cries of true, true)—He might ask, where was such scene exhibited? (hear, hear.) He would answer, that he was informed that such was the fact at Leeds. Calamity shewed itself in all directions—let them turn to the right hand, or to the left, still appeared calamity. Our misfortunes were driving up our resources. The country must soon become a wilderness, and every body knew that a barren wilderness would be deserted when it became so (hear, hear)—but that which was to be done by a great nation ought to be done speedily: the eye of the nation was fixed on them: the time appeared to have arrived when speaking was no longer useful—they must act as well as speak. If they thought the corrections of evils necessary to their preservation, they must never cease to petition for them, till victory attended their efforts. As they never could submit to see their wives and families starve—to behold them being disciplined for the work house, he felt assured that they could not with calmness view their present difficulties. He concluded with moving the first resolution, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Hunt, of Bristol, next stepped forward, amidst the hearty greetings of the populace, whom he addressed as Englishmen, Countrymen, Fellow Citizens, which drew forth loud plaudits. He said, the reverend minister who had just addressed them, had used many very elegant meta-

phors, but he in his turn should treat them with a few homely realities, for he loved to call things by their right names. (Much laughter and applause.) The distress of the country were so glaring as to be admitted by all, except indeed, those worthy gentlemen who lived upon the taxes. (Repeated laughter and applause.) The great cause of all their evils was an imperfect house of commons. (hear, hear.) The fact was denied by none but those who lived by plundering the people. A full and free representation was the specific required by the people. A long and unjust war had left the country saddled with an irreparable debt and a ruinous taxation, which destroyed agriculture and commerce, together with a starving population. (hear, hear.) Mr. H. next alluded to the enormous sums annually paid as sinecures, on which he dwelt at a considerable length, in terms of severe animadversion. To prove the evils, to show the viciousness of the system was no longer necessary; the great labor now was to discover a remedy; and the great specific was for the commons to give back their power into the hands of the people—(applause.) The Regent would be petitioned, amongst other things, to call together the parliament—to give them one opportunity of seeing whether they would do any good for the people (laughter and applause.) It was to be hoped the prayer would be complied with—the parliament convened; and that the enormous military establishment, for which the navy, the land and glory of England, had been sacrificed, would be reduced to something like condition and size becoming peace. The navy, he repeated, had been sacrificed; the army was the favorite. What was the situation of naval officers? Lieutenants had some half-pay, but midshipmen had nothing. He grieved to say it, but he knew that many midshipmen were now engaged in the hay harvest and hop gathering, rather than appeal to the parish! Was this just reward? He concluded with moving the second resolution, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Walker moved the third resolution, urging them that a national debt was indeed the curse of the country, and that from septennial parliaments there was no hope. A Junius had said, such parliaments sinned six years, and made some atonement on the seventh for the sake of procuring re-election. (applause.) Resolution agreed to.

The petition, which can be best described by giving it the name of echo of the preceding speeches, was then read by the clerk, and received with the unanimous applause of the meeting. After which

Mr. Walker moved, that it should be presented to his royal highness, the prince regent, on a lever day, by the representatives of Westminster, Sir Francis Burdett and Lord Cochrane.

Sir Francis Burdett then came forward amidst cheers, which continued for some time, and which extended through every part of the vast assembly. He rejoiced at the unanimity that prevailed among his constituents, and described the present as a period at which the feeling was most necessary. He trusted that the conduct of Westminster would be adopted in every part of the kingdom, and that not only the same manly tone of remonstrance would be sounded in the ears of those who govern the nation, but that the same determined hostility would be shown upon the appearance of any invasion of the rights of the people. He could not hope to enlighten their minds upon a subject upon which they had so long and cruel an experience. The electors of Westminster had the good sense at all times to see the danger, but unfortunately got the power to oppose—the unanimity which seemed to prevail in all quarters upon this subject, would soon establish the power, and it was well known with what vigor such a power had been before exercised. The cause of the present deplorable state of the country was evident—it needed no argument to prove that the corrupt state of the representation of the people was the foundation of all the poverty and afflictions of which every tongue complained. Indeed the corruption of that place over the way (pointing to Westminster Hall) was, he said, so infamous, that the speaker himself became so much disgusted at the vile traffic of seats carried on there, as to declare that such a system would make the hair of our forefathers stand an end. The speaker could not, whatever degree of participation might be attributed to him, help saying this, but he might have added with truth, that such a system would have made our forefathers draw their swords. (Loud applause.)—All at present in the power of the people was to raise their voice to the ear of the oppressor, nothing was more terrible than the voice of the oppressed. The hon. Baronet here said some words in approbation of Mr. Hunt's description of the glory and honor which government gained in the last war, and the glory and honor of the people too, although the form of visitation was quite different. In commenting upon the extent of the national debt, he interrupted himself, and declared that he had wholly mistaken the name of the debt, for it was not the debt

of the nation—the nation had nothing to do with it—was the Oligarchy—(Loud applause.)—Proud indeed ought the body to be who were thus involved, of the liberty which they had put down through the world, of the tyrants they had raised, of the Pope they had restored, and the Inquisition they had countenanced. Their maxims and principles soon circulated. To satisfy Bourbon vengeance Marshal Ney was shot in violation of the most solemn obligations. Despotism was established abroad for the purpose of preventing reform at home. He had read the play of *Catherine and Petruccio*, in which is described the manner in which the Hero of the piece proceeded to subdue the haughty spirit of Catherine, hunger was his means. He (Sir F. Burdett) did not know whether such a regimen would be palatable to Englishmen—(A laugh.)—The hon. Baronet, here paid a very handsome tribute to the talents of the late Mr. Home Tooke. The hon. Baronet, after having censured the conduct of many gentlemen, whom he described as worthy characters, for not coming forward at a period so important, made some observations upon the wretched stipend, which he said was allotted to those who were connected with the sea service. That service he remarked, was peculiar by the favorite of the British people, for it was attended with no danger to the constitution. But the soldier was not under the same laws with the people. What did he care for the constitution? Blackstone had shewn with great force and language the form of a constitution, such as it once existed, and the present state of things had bitterly proved how far there was a departure from it. The hon. Baronet concluded by again expressing his joy at the unanimity which prevailed, and declaring that he should perform his duty with great pleasure in going up with the Petition.

The Rev. Mr. Parkes moved the Thanks of the Meeting to Lord Cochrane for the manliness and independence of his conduct at the meeting in the city of London Tavern. Lord Cochrane came forward, and was applauded in the loudest manner for a considerable time. He was felt more gratified than at that moment. In all the observations made by Sir F. Burdett he most heartily concurred. He regarded the British Ministers as the persons who had caused the painful circumstances which had been so often described. It was the fashion to blame Spain and other countries on the Continent for the system of oppression which prevailed through the world, but those who wished to see the real delinquents must look to England. He agreed in the propriety of petitioning the Prince Regent, but other measures should also be adopted. He here read the Resolution which he proposed at the meeting in the City of London Tavern, and advised that the present assembly should again meet on the first day of the Session of Parliament, for the purpose of ascertaining in what manner a petition would be entertained. He said he had calculated the benefit of the poor, and found that each poor person could be supplied with a penny roll and a pint of porter, but no more.—(A laugh, and applause.)—Mr. George Rose had towards that object given four farthings and a fraction in the pound. From what he got from the public Lord Camden subscribed three farthings and the pound; Lord Arden three farthings and a fraction; the Archbishop of Canterbury three farthings in the pound; the Duke of Grafton (who supposed that some inquiry would take place, and in consequence of such apprehension sold some of his sinecures for an immense sum) about sixteen seven-tenths of a farthing in the pound. He (Lord Cochrane) expected to be paid himself in the same proportion next year. After several observations upon the degraded state of the representation of the people his Lordship ended amidst loud applause.

Mr. Walker moved the thanks of the Meeting to Major Cartwright, who was presented from attending by a severe cold. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Waddington moved the thanks of the Meeting to Mr. Hunt, which was agreed to.

Mr. Hunt, in returning thanks, attacked a paragraph that appeared in a morning paper, stating that the meeting at Guildhall, upon the subject of the distresses, was composed of rascals, &c. &c. and was prodigal of gentlemanly epithets in the course of his comments. He resumed the subject of the Resolutions, and spoke for a considerable time.

The thanks of the Meeting were then voted to Arthur Morris, Esq. High Balliff, for his impartial conduct and the readiness with which he called the Meeting.

The assembly separated at 4 o'clock.

## SKETCHES OF THE MOORS.

The Moors, so called by the Europeans, are a mixture of all nations who have at any time settled in North Africa, but the predominant character, physical and moral, is that of the Arab or Saracen. The name is unknown to themselves; and it, as it would seem, is a corruption from that of Mauri, by which the Romans designated the people of a particular province, it has long ceased to be applicable to the present inhabitants. If you ask a Moor says Mr. Dupuis, what he calls himself, he will answer he is Moolim, or believer. His country? Bled Moolim, the land of believers? The Arabs distinguish them by the name of the Medinim, or towns-people. Europeans, however, are in the habit of applying indiscriminately the term of Moor, not only to the mass of population in North Africa, but throughout all Asia to the confines of China; it is in fact almost synonymous with Mussulman. The Moors of Africa are rigid disciples of Mahomet; they pray five times a day, with the face turned towards Mecca; perform their ablutions, circumcise their male children; believe that every man's destiny is pre-ordained and written in the book of fate; hate and despise Christians and Jews; shut up their women and eat cocoso. This is made of granulated paste, in which is smothered any kind of animal food, a dish universally in use from Arabia to the shores of the Atlantic, and not unlike the pilaw of India, the granulated flour of wheat being substituted for rice.

The Moor never laughs, and seldom smiles; his grave and pensive appearance wears the external characteristic of a thinking animal, but it is the mere result of habit; there is no heart, no mind, no curiosity, no ambition of knowledge; he exists in a state of perpetual languor, which seems only excited into enjoyment, when, in total vacancy of mind, he is seen to stroke his beard. We say nothing at present of his harem; his domestic amusements can only be known to himself, but of his pleasures in public, next to the abstraction from all ideas, that of the bath seems to preponderate; few of any rank or opulence are without this luxury, but every large town has its public baths, which are generally annexed to some cambrase or coffee house; here the Moor gets himself well rubbed down; and his joints stretched or shampooed; here he sips his coffee, and here he is amused with wild tales of geni or fairies.

The food and manner of eating among the Moors.—The refinement of eating and drinking constitutes no part of the Moor's happiness; they have plenty of good and wholesome food; but cocosoos is the standing dish; the manner of eating it is thus described by Col. Keatinge: 'The Musselman, with his left hand, tears the meat into pieces; gropes into and rolls up the grain, combs the offal from his mouth with his fingers, through his long beard, and with a notable regard to economy, throws it back into the dish, for a plastic hand to mould anew into modification for swallowing;—this the colonel calls 'philosophically eating to satisfy the claims of nature.' While on this subject, our readers may perhaps be amused with the bill of fare of an imperial feast sent to the house of the English ambassador. It was brought by two men 'sweating under the load of a land barrow, the contents of which were an enormous China bowl, filled with the national dish, and pride of the kitchen, cocosoos. This being deposited, was followed by an entire sheep, skinned indeed, and bearing evidence of having undergone the process of its intestines, but yet, apparently possessing its vitality in its days of yore. The equivoque was, however, speedily solved; for incision being made, a bounteous discharge of contents extended, ready dressed in various fanciful forms of puddings, forced meats, and indescribable delicacies, wherein it seemed as if in this Arabesque the taste had been trained to adhere to the modes of nature.'

Superstitions of the Moors.—The Moors are great observers of ill omens; what they most dread is the influence of an evil eye, to counteract which, they wear charms round the neck, or carry in their stomach a portion of the Koran. The usual way of preparing the last preventive is to write down certain verses of the Koran, to burn them, and to mix the ashes with some liquid, to be swallowed fasting; thus fortified, a Moor is proof against all the demons of 'Dom Daniel's cave.' Among the superstitions may be reckoned their abhorrence of clocks; their mode of expressing the number five by four and one; their abstaining from mentioning the word *death*, which they avoid as cautiously as the courtly divine did the mention of hell to ears polite? Spirits being supposed to walk abroad at night, he must be a Moor of no ordinary cast of mind who, on furnished with the sacred periwig just noticed, would venture abroad in the dark; if a person would die suddenly, he is struck by some local demon. Thirteen in company is an unlucky omen; but this superstition, like some of the others, is not confined to the Moors—many a good lady in England would not sleep comfortably, if, by any misfortune, her company at table had consisted of 13. Among other superstitions, an opinion prevails, we believe, in all the four states, that it is ordained the Moors shall lose their country on a Friday, during the hour of prayers, by the invasion of a people clothed in red;

## 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 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;' they will not throw out a tub to the whale, or endeavor 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 KEARSELY,  
Shepherdstown, Oct. 16.

## 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 authorized 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.

## NOTICE.

IF *EPE*, a black woman, about 45 or 50 years of age, who belonged to me when I lived in Frederickburg, and also when I lived in Prat street, Baltimore, where I set her free, because she was a faithful servant, will come to me at the Poplar Spring on the Fredericktown 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.

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.

October 23. 3w.

## 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 perceivable 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 jersey roundabout and took with him a variety of other clothing not recollected. 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 60 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.

## 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's and Merchant's Bank of Jefferson County, Va.* Charles-town, Sept. 25.

Subscribers to the REPOSITORY who receive their papers in Martinsburg are informed, that their accounts are left in the hands of P. Nadenbousch, Esq. to whom they are requested to make payment.

## 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 Whiskey, Flax Huckles, Crowley and Blistered Steel, Hoop and Sheet Iron, hammered and cut Nails of all sizes, Patent and other Medicines, China, Glass, Queen's and Stone Ware.

W. & J. LANE.

Charlestown, October 30.

## 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,

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

W. WEDDERBURN.

Fairfax Street, Alexandria, 3  
September 12.

## William N. Mills,

AT his old stand, corner of King and Patrick street, has just received and offers for sale, 300 tons of Plaster Paris, 1000 bushels Gro. A. Salt, 1000 do. Iso. Mey 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 chartered money of the banks of the town.

Alexandria, Oct. 23. 3w.

## 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. 12 w.

## FULLING AND DYING.

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

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

JOHN DAVENPORT,  
Opequon Factory, Sept. 20.

## 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 Mill, 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.

## 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.

FOR SALE,  
A stout, healthy Negro Woman, and her two children. For further particulars inquire of the  
PRINTER.

October 30.

Jefferson County to wit.

October Court, 1816.

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  
Berriman B. Bredin, Townsend Beckham and Philip Hoffman, Defendants.

## IN CHANCERY.

The Defendant Berriman B. Bredin 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 Bredin 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 secrete, any monies by them owing to, or goods or effects in their hands belonging to the absent Defendant Bredin until the further order of this court: And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the *Farmer's Repository* published in Charles-town for two months successively, and posted at the door of the Court House of this County.

A Copy—teste,

GEO. HITE, Clk.

October 30.

Jefferson County to wit.

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

John Dixon and James Hite, Compts.

Against  
Moses Wilson and Son, B. D. Mullekin, Wilson and Mullekin, Taylor, Robert C. Lee, William Little, John B. Henry, Abram Davenport, Braxton Davenport and James L. Ranson, Defendants.

## IN CHANCERY.

The Dfs. B. D. Mullekin, Wilson, & Mullekin and Taylor not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth: On the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said Dfs. B. D. Mullekin, Wilson and Mullekin and Taylor do appear here on the fourth Monday in December next and answer the bill of the complainants, & that the said Dfs. M. Wilson & Son, R. C. Lee, Wm. Little, John B. Henry, Abram Davenport, Braxton Davenport and James L. Ranson do not pay, convey away or secrete any monies by them owing to, or goods or effects in their hands belonging to the absent Dfs. B. D. Mullekin, Wilson and Mullekin and Taylor until the further order of this court: And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the *Farmer's Repository* published in Charles-town for two months successively and posted at the door of the Court House of this County.

A Copy—teste,

GEO. HITE, Clk.

October 30.

Jefferson County to wit.

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,

October 16. 13 w.

## FOR SALE,

## A TRACT OF LAND,

about half a mile from Charlestown, 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.

Blank Deeds, Apprentices Indentures, Constables Warrants, Attachments, Bail Bonds, and Forthcoming Bonds for sale at this Office.

## SAVE YOUR RAGS.

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

## DICK STRIPE, OR THE FORCE OF HABIT.

A TALE.  
Habits are stubborn things; And by the time a man is turned of fifty, His ruling passion grows so very haughty There is no clipping of its wings,— This truth will be best shewn, By a familiar instance of our own.

Dick Stripe, Was a dear friend and lover of his pipe; He used to say, one pipe of Kirkman's best Gave life a zest. To him 'twas meat, and drink and physic, To see the friendly vapor, Curl round his midnight taper, And the black fume Clothe all the room. In clouds as dark as science metaphysis.

So still he smok'd, and drank; and cracked his jokes; And had he single tarried, He might have smok'd, and still grown old in smoke, But Richard married,— His wife was one who carried The cleanly virtues almost to a vice; She was so nice;

And thrice a week, above, below, The house was scourd' from top to toe, And all the floors were rubb'd so bright, You dar'd not walk upright For fear of sliding; But that she took a pride in

Of all things else Rebecca Stripe Could least endure a pipe. She rail'd upon the filthy herb, tobacco, Protested that the noisome vapor Had spoil'd the best chintz curtains, and the paper, And cost her many a pound in stucco: And then she quoted old King James, who said, 'Tobacco is the Devil's breath.' When wives will govern, husband's must obey.

For many a day Dick mourn'd and miss'd his favorite tobacco, And curs'd Rebecca. At length the day approach'd his wife must die;

Imagine now the doleful cry Of female friends, old aunts and cousins, Who to the funeral came by dozens; The undertaker's men and mutes, Stood at the gates in sable suits, With doleful looks, Just like so many melancholy rooks.

Now cakes and wine are handed round. Folks sigh and drink, and drink and sigh. For grief makes people dry; But Dick is missing, no where to be found; Above, below, they search