

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IX.]

[No. 448.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1816.

## THE OLD MAN'S SONG.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

SHALL man of frail fruit boast!  
Shall life be counted dear!  
Oft 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 ascended 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.

Closely 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 these dungeon walls of clay,  
Enfranchis'd from the grave.

Life lies 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 Advisements  
on the subject of Hard Times.

BY ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Cautions against fallacious Hopes.

IT comes about not unfrequently 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 distract 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 a time! 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 say, "It is enough," yet even then we 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 land 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

## 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 Charlestown. If this property be not immediately disposed of, it will be rented for one year—apply to

GEO. REYNOLDS.

October 16. [3 w.

## FULTING AND DYING.

THE subscriber hereby informs his customers and the public, that he has his Machinery in complete order for Fulting, 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 Charlestown, and Mr. Strider's store in Smithfield, where the cloth will be 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 N. 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 deserved 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.

## NOTICE.

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

Sept. 18.

## THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL

WILL RECEIVE RAW CLOTH

AND

## Full, Dye and Dress

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

JOHN DAVENPORT.

Opequon Factory, Sept. 20.

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## THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL

Flour on Commission,

at two per cent, and remit the money to the consignee agreeably to his instructions.

Now if Mr. MILNE had commenced the distribution of "aid 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.

## 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, Va.

September 12. [5

## 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.

## 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.

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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 committed for a further hearing, his person was searched in the magistrate's 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 waist-coat.

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 heavier part 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 built, 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 Colling, captain Leech, in 22 days from the Island of Trinidad, we learn that just before he sailed (26th 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 Courier 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 for 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 45 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 iron 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 flour 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 5th of July they left the wreck. On the raft were 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 tow-cable was cut, and the boats abandoned by 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 rebels drew their sabres, and those who had none 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 flogging to be repaying, had already cut one of the ropes. The officers milled upon him. A soldier assured his defense. They were both thrown into the sea. The combat became general. The mast 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 shew 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 part after leaving the wreck, shewed 10 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 sonic 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 bore 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 25—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 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.

They had on the raft no means of giving it progress. It went as the winds and waves carried it.

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 a general property under sequestration, it ought to be restored to its owners.

At three o'clock yesterday morning, a great quantity of snow fell in the environs of London.

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. S. States had indemnities to claim for spoliations by Murat, they ought to address themselves to the allied powers.

NAPLES, August 24.

There were about 30 American vessels decoyed to Naples, while 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, and protracted to the seat of Mr. Croker, at Palermo, 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 22d of last month; and that the irresistible gallantry of his fleet soon brought the Sultan 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 of universal good.

MADRID, Aug. 29.

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

ST. CROIX, (Tenerife), AUG. 12.

The Spanish Insurgent cruisers desolate our coast, and take all the arms and munitions of war they find. They destroy and burn the objects belonging to the government that they cannot carry off. They are seconded by some Italians and Spaniards who are refugees in our Isles. The government have 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 antient buccaneers. 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 Capilla. Many merchants have offered to arm for the general defence, but nothing is decided.

EXMOUTH.

To John Wilson Croker, Esq. Secy.

Admiralty.

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 destroyed—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. 23.

SIR—For your acclivities at Bonn on defenseless 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 arsenals, with half your batteries.

As England does not war for the destruction of cities, I am unwilling to visit your personal cruelties upon the inoffensive inhabitants of the country, and I therefore offer you the same terms of peace which I conveyed to you yesterday in my Sovereign's name; without the acceptance of these terms, you can have no peace with England.

If you receive this offer as you ought, you will fire three guns; and I shall consider you not making this signal as a refusal, and shall renew my operations at my own convenience.

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 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.

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 piratical powers of the Mediterranean, and laid 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.

I have, &c. EXMOUTH.

To His Highness the Dey of Algiers.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE, Algiers Bay, Aug. 30.

GENERAL MEMORANDUM.

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 16th September, inclusive.

The official details of Lord Exmouth's expe-

dition to Algiers had reached England; a

number of interesting particulars are given in the latest London paper, which we have copied.

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To His Highness the Dey of Algiers.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE, Algiers Bay, Aug. 30.

GENERAL MEMORANDUM.

The commander in chief is happy to in-

form 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 Eng-

land:

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 Char-

lotte.

The commander in chief takes this oppor-

tunity 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 sup-

port 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 Al-

mighty 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

DICK STRIPE,  
OR THE FORCE OF HABIT.  
A TALE.

Habits are stubborn things;  
And by the time a man is turn'd of fifty,  
His ruling passion grows so very haughty  
There is no slipping of its wings;—  
This truth will be best shown,  
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 mataphysic.

So still he smok'd, and drank, and cracked  
his joke;

And he had 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 scord'd from top to toe,  
And all the floors were rubb'd so bright,  
You da'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,  
Protected 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  
saith,

"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 tobac-

co.

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, nowhere to be found;

Above, below, about,

They search'd the house throughout,

Each hole and secret pantry,

In every corner, cupboard, nook, and shelf;

The garret and the entry;

And all concluded he had hanged himself;

At last we found him—reader guess you

where?

'Twll make you stare—  
Perch'd on Rebecca's coffin, at his rest,  
Smoking a pipe of Kirkman's best!

FROM THE FORT FOLIO.

DERANGED OFFICERS.

Two trav'lers at a tavern stopt,  
One morn to break their fast;  
And yankee fashion ere they went.  
Their name and rank were ask'd.

Mine hostess scarce had whimper'd out;  
"I'm sure you'll like the coffee, sirs."  
When in her ear was whisper'd low,  
"They are deranged officers."

Unmov'd she sat, in trembling awe,  
And heard them crack their jokes;  
But gone, she said she never saw  
Such civil CRAZY folks.

AMUSEMENT.

Price current for Oct. 1816.

Honesty. Little in market.  
Patriotism, first quality. No Demand.

12d quality. Principally bought up  
by the speculators at par.

Prudence. All held by old stockholders.

Modesty. None but damaged parcels in

market.

Vice. Large quantities held—no sales.

Pride. Markets glutted.

Poiteness. Very cheap; but the owners

appear indifferent about the disposal of it.

Wit. All bought off for the southern market.

Love. None offered except for real estate.

Couetry. Very little offered in consequence

of the difficulty of managing the sales.

Talents. A cash article. No credit allowed.

Sincerity. Out of season.

(Phil. True American.)

A Fuller Wanted.

THE Proprietor wishes to employ a per-  
son who understands the Fulling and Dying  
Business, to whom good wages or a part of  
the mill will be given. A single man com-  
ing with good recommendations, would be  
preferred; otherwise one with a small fam-  
ily will answer.

BENJAMIN BEELER.

Mill's Grove, October 30.

FOR SALE,

A stout, healthy Negro Woman,  
and her two children. For further particu-  
lars inquire of the

PRINTER.

October 30.

Jefferson County to wit.

October Court, 1816.

ORDERED that Mathew Ranson, James  
Elle and Richard Williams, or any two of  
them be appointed commissioners for the pur-  
pose 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 Potowmack 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, Elk.

Charlestown, October 30.

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, Complts.

Against

Berriman B. Breedin, Townsend Beck-  
ham and Philip Hoffman, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

The Defendant Berriman B. Breedin not  
having entered his appearance and given se-  
curity according to the act of assembly and  
the rules of this court, and it appearing by  
satisfactory testimony that he is not an inhab-  
itant of this Commonwealth: On the motion of  
the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered  
that the said Dft. Breedin do appear on  
the fourth Monday in December next and  
answer the bill of the complainants; and that  
the Defendants Townsend Beckham and  
Philip Hoffman do pay, convey away or  
secrete any monies by them owing to, or goods or effects  
in their hands belonging to the absent Dfts.

Oct. 16.

1m.

HE HAS ON HAND A GENERAL ASSORT-  
MENT OF

Genuine Medicines and Drugs,

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

W. WEDDERBURN.

Fairfax Street, Alexandria, 5

September 12.

5

William N. Mills,

AT his old stand, corner of King and Pa-  
trick street, has just received and offers for  
sale, 300 tons of Plaster Paris,  
1000 bushels Gro. A. Salt,  
1000 do. Isle 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)

Complts.

Against

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

IN CHANCERY.

The Dfts. B. D. Mullenkin, Wilson, & Mu-  
llenkin 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 Dfts. B. D. Mullenkin, Wilson  
and Mullenkin and —Taylor do appear on  
the fourth Monday in December next and  
answer the bill of the complainants; and that  
the said Dfts. M. Wilson & Son, R. C. Lee,  
Wm. Little, John B. Henry, Abram Daven-  
port, Braxton Davenport and James L. Ran-  
son do not pay, convey away or secrete any  
monies by them owing to, or goods or effects  
in their hands belonging to the absent Dfts.

B. D. Mullenkin, Wilson and Mullenkin

—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 Charle-  
stown for two Months successively and post-  
ed at the door of the Court House of this  
County.

A Copy—test,

GEO. HITE, Elk.

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,

Complts.

Against

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

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