





lower. The first week of the six that decide as to the closing of the ports after the 13th Nov. ends the 1st inst.; but the average for it is taken from the returns of the week ending the 28th ult. so that in reality it is the six weeks preceding and ending on the 5th Nov. that determine the question, and there can be no doubt that the first average will be below 30s. but the second will, we think, be at least as much above it. There is, however, no dependence to be placed upon opinions as to the price of the next six weeks, though our own is, that the ports will continue open.

HUGHES, DUNCAN, & Co.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

### NAPOLÉON.

INTERESTING COMMUNICATION FROM ST. HELENA.

The following Memorandum of observations made by Bonaparte in a conversation with some English Gentleman lately at St. Helena, has been transmitted to us from that island.—We have the most positive assurance given to us of the narrative being accurate (though we have not all that passed at length) and it is worthy of the peculiar attention of the public. If it should turn out that any passages are in the slightest degree incorrect, we shall make it our business to point out and rectify the mistake.

"Memorandum of Observations made by Bonaparte in a conversation with some English Gentleman lately at St. Helena, in their way to England.

"After the usual salutations, Bonaparte alluded to Gardanne's missions, by observing, that he had slain the road from Constantinople to Persia—then rapidly adverted to India, he asked what the Russians were about on their Asiatic frontier? And, with little attention to the replies, proceeded to speak of the powers of the different Sovereigns, and of their views. The Russians he said were the most formidable people in Europe—England and France had not the same military advantages, although their troops had more moral power than any of the other nations. A Frenchman on becoming a soldier leaves a better country than he can be called to serve in—and the Englishman in general finds himself worse off abroad than at home—so that only the refuse of the population is inclined to enter the army. The Russian, on the contrary, ceases to be a miserable slave, and becomes literally a freeman when he quits Russia. He improves his condition; he finds comforts which he never could enjoy at home; and consequently Alexander might increase his army to any amount upon service out of his own dominions, and if he were organized as well, he would secure the command of Europe. Alexander's object had always been to take Constantinople, but he Napoleon, had distinctly told him that he never would permit the Greek Cross to be placed on the Crown of the Czar. Austria was willing to assist the views of Russia, if she herself was to be guaranteed in the possession of the provinces contiguous to the Turkish frontier—so that France and England would be left alone to defend Turkey. In speaking of the power of Russia for objects of conquest, he said the Cossacks were formidable, not so much from their numbers as their peculiar ability to endure privations in traversing unknown countries. They also resembled the Bedouin Arabs in the gift of vision—so great in this respect was the facility of the Bedouins, that when in Egypt upon an occasion when he wished by means of his telescope to observe a body of men that appeared on the horizon, he had scarcely levelled his glass when a Bedouin near him recognized with the naked eye another Bedouin, and described his dress, &c. so as to distinguish the tribe to which he belonged.

"England, he said, could never become a continental power. Forty-fifteen thousand men with all the bravery of the nation, could never give her authority on the continent. A naval and commercial system was alone adapted to her situation, and could alone preserve from the ruin with which she was threatened. Lord Wellesley was right in saying that the distress was permanent—Lord Castlereagh had made himself a center to the sovereigns, and had neglected the interests of England. England was like the dog looking at his shadow in the water, and who dropped the meat out of his mouth. If there had been an able minister in the British cabinet at the arrangement of the affairs of Europe, the terms of the peace would have been very different from those concluded on. The utmost possible extension of commercial and total relinquishment of continental military ambition, could alone rescue England from its present difficulties. The King of Portugal should have been made to grant five years exclusive privilege of trade with the Brazils, as the price of the Portuguese throne.

"In former times the English ministers had made peace like merchants, and had filled the pockets of their country. The present ministers had set up for gentlemen, and had ruined themselves.

"In the year 1783, England threatened to go to war against France did not agree to the Commercial Treaty, which she finally ruined her. The French ministers were obliged to accede to the demand, as they had no money, though the consequences were foreseen. The documents in the Bureau des Affaires Etrangères would prove this anecdote. England, in throwing away the advantage of her naval power, acted like Francis I. at Pavia, who having stationed a battery of 45 pieces of cannon (in those days a

numerous force of artillery,) and which battery would have assured him the victory, interposed himself and his Gens d'armes between the guns and the hostile lines so that they could not fire; and drawing his magnificent grand sabre, he lost the battle. The naval blockade was like rubbing the body with oil to prevent perspiration, and then suffering, as my face does at this moment, (said Bonaparte) an eruption, for the want of it. If England made use of her maritime superiority, she might send ambassadors to command foreign Courts. Now she was insulted with prohibitory decrees in every port again and again, England can never become a Continental power; besides, the attempt would be fatal to that free constitution in which the English so justly pride themselves, and which, in truth, has been the source of her extraordinary power, commensurate with her extent. What had been the result of her military efforts? She had put her son in her person, and an opportunity to show her want of generosity. She had disturbed the legitimacy of thrones, since she was the lawful sovereign of France. He wished for general peace, as it was his true interest, and the only way by which he could be relieved from the rack on which he was now confined.

"He then entered into a long personal tirade against General Lowe, on the treatment he had received, and of the many misrepresentations of his conduct which had been put forth. He spoke of Mr. Warden's publication as unfounded in almost every particular, and expressed himself in the severest terms of Lord Bathurst's speech. He was surprised, he said, at Lord Sidmouth's and Lord Liverpool's want of decent propriety towards him on the discussion, as he thought he had shown them civilities to assure him a more liberal treatment.—England, he concluded, was in a curious predicament—she has won all, and is ruined."

### OF RUSSIA.

From a Liverpool Paper of Sept. 22. A work has appeared in the last week, which has given rise to much speculation. It is "A view of the political and military strength of Russia in 1817," by Sir R. Wilson. It shows the vast increase of power which Russia has recently received by the impolicy of other states, by additions on the side of Sweden, Poland, Turkey, and Persia; notwithstanding which extension of territory, the frontier has become more unassailable. It adverts to the amount and character of the Russian military force, and insists that while France continues in her present state, incapable of taking an active part in the affairs of Europe, that no nation exists capable of offering any adequate resistance to the designs of Alexander.

"Painful as it is to reflect, says Sir Robert, that a war for the restoration of the balance of power should have ended in the overthrow of all balance; in the substitution of solid dominion for a momentary authority; in a national supremacy, instead of the supremacy of one extraordinary man, subject to all the vicissitudes of fortune, and the infirmities of humanity. It is nevertheless true, and so long as France is not permitted to Europe, so long as she cannot be rendered contributive to the general system of defence, every monarch and nation on the continent must owe their existence to the forbearance of Alexander."

"The population of Russia, according to the St. Petersburg Almanac for 1806, amounts to forty-two millions; but, since that period, Alexander has added 192,800 square miles to the empire, including the duchy of Warsaw, Finland, Georgia, &c. so that this estimate of 42 millions is probably several millions too low. Of this population, not above 5 millions are Asiatic; the rest is concentrated in European Russia. Notwithstanding a destructive inundation, and years of great waste and expenditure, out of an establishment of one million two hundred thousand men, exclusive of militia, Tartars, cavalry, &c. he can range in order of battle 690,000 men.

"Sir Robert distinctly states that an expedition against our East India possessions was, at one period, in contemplation. "Whether Alexander will profit by the position and present superiority of Russia, to accomplish other projects, long assigned to her system of policy, must interest all governments not excepting the government of the East Indies; whose attention may also be more excited by the information, that General Yermoloff, the Governor of the Caucasus line, who probably at this very moment has reached the capital of Persia, on an embassy, is an officer of the highest merit and capacity as an administrator as well as a soldier, and that he has gone, assisted not only by the French officers employed by Napoleon, under Gardanne, in Persia, and whom Alexander, with the exception of three, engaged in the Russian service, but with the reports and maps sent by that mission to Napoleon, and which, being carried into Russia at the time of the invasion, were found during the retreat, in two abandoned tumbrils. These reports and maps had convinced Napoleon, that the expedition to India was practicable; and it is a positive fact, that he had resolved on sending an united Russian and French force on that expedition, in case Russia had been compelled to make peace on his terms."

"Russia may be also a naval power—she has the means to be so, and ambition will prompt her to become so speedily. To our naval power we are indebted for our colonies and for wealth. When Russia becomes a naval power, we may tremble for our

colonies and our carrying trade, the one and the other the mainstays of our pre-eminence. Russia is becoming formidable—we have more to fear. Our government has given her Poland; the Turks must give her a passage through the Dardanelles. If she will aid the beleaguered Ferdinand, she is to obtain the Californias and Minorca; and can England look at these things, and not interfere?"

### From the Philadelphia Press.

BRITISH OFFICERS AND SPANISH PATRIOTS.

We have taken some pains to ascertain the precise state of the circumstances in the case of the British officers on Friday committed for trial, by the Judges of the Circuit Court now in Session; and after the following outline as one which we believe may be relied on as far as it goes. General John D. Holland, captain John D. Perkins, captain J. B. Holland, captain J. Perry, lieutenant Richard Stacey, James Stacy and Charles Webster, Surgeon Robert Fry, Sergeant Major Benjamin Parkes, and Frederick Bex, said to be a Cossack Nobleman, are the persons implicated in the alleged Meade murders. The substance of the charge was that they made arrangements last summer in Brussels to combine and create a Regiment of Cavalry with which to join the Patriots in South America. With this design they embarked at Antwerp on board the American ship *Tarnasco* and arrived at New London a few weeks ago. From there they came to Philadelphia and took their passage on board the *Beig Ellen*, of this port, which vessel cleared out last week for Surinam. They were accompanied by John Williams and Peter Hogan, who were to have served in the capacity of Sergeants or Commissaries, and by whose information to the Spanish Consul the intended expedition was discovered and interrupted. It appeared that each man was fully provided with cavalry equipments, and there was no doubt of their intention to take a part with the patriots in carrying on hostilities. They were regularly drilled every morning at the Colonel's quarters in Philadelphia, until arrested, and most, if not all of them, it was understood, had been in the British service. One of them wore the Waterloo badge in his button-hole.—After a very full examination of many witnesses on both sides, the Court remanded them all back to prison, where they are to remain till April, the time of their trial, unless they can give bail, each on the sum of three thousand dollars.

Adverting to the ostensible state of things in Europe, it is remarkable that British Officers should have been associated in the capital of the Netherlands for waging war against Spain. Either the authority or the disposition of the English and the Dutch governments, for repressing hostilities against that of Spain, would seem to be somewhat questionable. Since the above has been in type, we learn that a special Court will be held in December for the trial of the above named gentlemen.

### FROM THE SPANISH MAIN.

From the Curacao Contant of Oct. 4. Received at the Office of the New York Commercial Advertiser. The ship *Sarah*, Maria arrived here on Sunday last, 72 days from Amsterdam, having stopped some time at Madeira. By her we learn that a number of British officers and other adventurers, amounting in all to 98 persons, were at Madeira when the *Sarah* Maria arrived there, and left that Island before she sailed. A vessel from St. Croix on Wednesday, brings accounts of these persons having arrived at St. Thomas, and leaving her on the 24th of September. An extraordinary Gazette of the 11th contains an official despatch from Col. Pinales to General Morillo, dated Otrava, 28th August, 1817, and gives an account of his having marched from Carrapao on the 20th, with 700 men, to attack Guira. Having arrived there on the 27th, and the enemy not coming out to meet him, he made dispositions for storming the place, which was accordingly done, and taken at the point of the bayonet, amidst a tremendous fire from the patriots, but who were at length compelled to retreat on board their vessels. The fruits of the victory were four pieces of cannon, 6 colours, 6 ammunition boxes, and many muskets. The patriots agreed to have lost from 250 to 300 men, among them the Governor of the town of Guira, Josef Maria Hezmon, the Colonel of artillery, Sanchet Pancheit, and the Colonel of cavalry, Dominico Padano, with various other officers. The Spanish loss is stated at 13 killed and 37 wounded.

The Gazette of the 24th contains three official accounts of trilling actions that had taken place between the Spaniards and Patriots. The first is dated from the town of Apurito, Sept. 4, and mentions the taking of the villages of Payara, Guasimal, Achaguas, and Santa Lucia, by the commandant General Don Sebastian Galdize.

The second is from Capt. Martinez, dated San Rafael de Otrava, Sept. 6th, and describes a mere skirmish between 70 Spaniards and 150 of the Independents, in which the latter, as a matter of course, had the worst of it.

The last is from the commandant of Llanos (Plains) and gives an account of an action at Ozenrote, which lasted two days. The number of the Independents are stated to have amounted to 100, of which 200 were killed, and a great number wounded. The Spaniards suffered no other loss than a few horses wounded with the lance!!

The same Gazette contains a royal pardon and amnesty from Ferdinand VII. to all those comprehended in the past or present insurrections in South America, and invites them to return to their homes.

Extract of a letter from Caracas, dated the 20th of September, 1817. "Last Sunday the indulto for the insurgents was published here with a great deal of pomp. 3000 troops were under arms, and lined the streets from the house of the captain general to the Cathedral, the market, and other places where the general would throng. In the evening there were balls, concerts, and also a general rejoicing in Mexico the indulto has had the most happy effect, and completely terminated the civil war. Here I doubted a similar result, although of late the insurgents have been worsted in all directions, as you will see by the public papers I send you herewith. Yesterday accounts were received of a complete victory by Galzardo over Paez. The latter lost 400 men killed, and 500 prisoners, 9000 horses, a great number of cattle, and all his camp equipage. This battle was subsequent to that announced in the Gazette. A few battles more of this importance, will certainly reduce the insurgent forces to a mere skeleton. The loss of their horses will be most severely felt by them. Deserters are daily presenting themselves, who are sent to their respective homes. General Morillo has ordered all the prisoners to be set at liberty, they enjoying the benefits of the indulto. It is expected that general Paez will surrender and take the benefit of the indulto."

### THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12.

### BANK OF THE VALLEY.

The books for receiving subscriptions to the stock of this bank, will be closed this evening—the stock subscriber for in this place, at the time our paper went to press, amounted to the sum SIXTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. The stock taken in Shep herdstown, is probably of equal amount.

It is reported that the United States ship *Franklin*, now at Annapolis, will sail in a few days, with the Hon. Mr. Bush, minister to Great Britain. The *Franklin* will proceed directly from England to the Mediterranean, to relieve the *Washington*, Commodore Chauncey, which is to return to the United States.

We state with pleasure that the President of the United States has appointed Commodore J. B. BARNES, *Naval Officer of the Port of Baltimore*, in the place of Colonel Ramsay, deceased. This appointment will meet the wishes of our citizens generally, and is a proof that his services during the late war have not been forgotten.—*Adver.*

In reply to the many enquiries, which have been made, what has become of Mr. Wirt's *Life of Patrick Henry*?—we have now the pleasure to state, that it was published at Philadelphia on the 3d of this month. It is printed on a new type from the Foundry of Messrs. Reich, Starr & Co. of Philadelphia. Rich. Eng.

IMPORTANT MISSION. We are credibly & satisfactorily informed, that the Hon. CESAR A. ROBINSON, of Delaware, JOHN GRAHAM, Esq. of Washington, and the Hon. THEODORE B. BLAND, of Baltimore, have been appointed Commissioners to proceed to South America, on business, we believe, relative to the independence of that country, and that H. M. BRACKENRIDGE, Esq. of this city, will go out as secretary to the mission. It is expected they will proceed in a few days in the Congress frigate from Annapolis. We think it proper to remark, that our information is not derived from either of the gentlemen above named, or any one connected with them, yet it may be entirely relied on.—*Balt. Pat.*

CENTS. The public are informed that cents to any moderate amount, may be had at the *Mints of the U. States*, in exchange for specie, or any notes receivable in the Bank of the U. States.

The Editors of newspapers in the different States are requested to give the above an insertion in their respective papers.

Extract of a letter from New Orleans, dated Oct. 7, to a gentleman in New York. "Business has been in a measure suspended for the last two months owing to the prevalence of an epidemic which still continues with little abatement.—A vast number of persons are absent from the city in consequence of this calamity. The deaths since the beginning of August have been about seven hundred."

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS. THE FLORIDAS. Captain Ansel, of the ship *Lucy* from Bordeaux, has brought out despatches for government for the American Minister at the Court of Spain. It is presumed that these despatches relate to the negotiations carrying on between the United States and Spain as to the purchase of the Floridas. It is distinctly understood, that very good authority; that Great Britain has good authority; "If you choose to keep the Floridas it is well, but if you determine to sell them, we shall expect the first offer." This language has offended and embarrassed the Court of Madrid, although we do not believe it will influence its determination; indeed we feel confident that that determination is made, and is now in the United States. We come to this conclusion from a knowledge of the fact that the Spanish Minister, Don Onis, has at this moment in his possession sealed despatches from his Court, which despatches he is directed not to open until the meeting of Congress!!

From South America.—It is stated in the *Nantucket Gazette*, that Capt. Weeks, of the ship *Martha*, who left Valparaiso on the 11th of July, and arrived at Edgartown on the 20th ult. touched at Rio Grande on the 6th of September, where it was reported that a second revolt had taken place in Pernambuco, and that the city was in possession of the Patriots. The ship *Enterprise*, Capt. Colth, of Philadelphia, from Juan Fernandez, arrived at Valparaiso, 9th July, with the garrison from that place, who had given themselves up to the Patriots.

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### Important Improvement in the Manufac-ture of Paper.

We have lately visited the paper mills of T. Gilpin & Co. on the Brandywine, and witnessed the performance of their new machine for manufacturing paper on an extensive scale, which promises to be an important addition to the arts and manufactures of our country. This process of making paper, delivers a sheet of greater breadth than any made in America, and of any length—in one continued unbroken succession of fine or coarse materials, regulated at pleasure to a greater or lesser thickness. The paper, when made, is collected from the machine on reels, in succession as they are filled, and these are removed to the further progress of the manufacture. The paper in its texture is perfectly smooth and even, and is not excelled by any made by hand, in the usual manner of workmanship—as it possesses all the beauty, regularity, and strength of what is called well closed & well shut sheets. The mills and engines now repaired are calculated to do the daily work of ten paper cuts, and will employ a water power equal to about 12 or 15 pair of millstones of the usual size.

The apparatus and machine are on a principle and construction entirely new, and are patented by the inventors here. It has been very expensive, and has been brought to its present state of perfection with much labor, ingenuity and perseverance.

It is with much pleasure we announce the success of this machine, and we hope will tend to secure our country against the importations from abroad, which have so much interfered with our domestic arrangements, and we are also much gratified in believing that its establishment on our own stream, so immediately in the neighborhood of this place, will add to its improvement, and add to the valuable manufactures on the Brandywine. Delaware Watchman.

NORFOLK, Nov. 3. FROM CORK. The brig *George Washington*, Capt. Low, arrived here yesterday from Cork, which port she left Sept. 28, and the Cove, Oct. 1.—We have received a file of Cork papers by this arrival, though not so late as the day cap. Low left there. They furnish nothing new. The state of the harvest throughout Ireland was represented to be very promising, and all apprehensions of a failure was removed. The wheat was generally remarkably fine, but not considered above an average crop. Oats and potatoes were never more abundant. In almost every place, new corn of good quality, had been brought into the markets, and in a little time abundant supplies were anticipated.

Extract of a letter to the editor, dated "NATCHEZ, Oct. 13, 1817. "Of all the plagues I ever heard, we have one that exceeds them. The yellow fever has raged so in this place, three fourths, or at least two thirds of the inhabitants have left the place, and there are not enough to attend the sick and bury the dead. These poor wretches are found dead in their houses or lying on the ground, and it is difficult to get any one to lay them out, and put them in the ground. Almost all the stores are shut up, and the post office is only open two or three hours on mail days. It is such a fearful time, that not a dollar enters the town, except to get some necessary that cannot be dispensed with."—*Virginia Patriot.*

HARRISBURG, (PENN.) Oct. 25. SUICIDE.—On Thursday night, a young man by the name of JAMES WELLS, about 22 years of age, employed as a clerk in the store of Messrs. Espy and Lee, of the borough, from circumstances subsequently discovered, deliberately attempted to destroy himself by opening a vein in his arm, but finding probably this method too tedious, he walked to the river and drowned himself. Search was made the next morning and his body found, a short distance from where he entered the river. The deceased had always sustained the character of an amiable young man, and no circumstances had transpired which could have occasioned this rash alternative.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10. Affliction.—Last evening, as the steam boat *Surprise* was returning from Annapolis, Mr. RICHARD SEARS, a promising young man of this city, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. The boat was instantly stopped, and the utmost vigilance exercised by Captain Spencer and the passengers to rescue him but in vain. His body has not yet been found.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I will thank you to insert in the next number of your useful paper, the following article from the *Religious Remembrancer*, (a valuable periodical work, published in Philadelphia) on the subject of sabbath schools in that place. The great and increasing usefulness to society in general, from the establishment of schools of this nature, in many of our large towns, has become a subject of public observation, and it is devoutly to be wished, that schools of a similar kind may be established in all our small towns—where there are so many poor children who for want of proper

Blank Attachments FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

### BOARDING.

THE subscriber having taken a house in Winchester, convenient to the Academy, will have it in his power to accommodate fifteen or twenty boarders by the year. It would be desirable that those who may think proper to intrust their children to his care, would make early application, that he may avail himself of the approaching season to lay in the necessary provisions.

Terms. Boys of ordinary schooling the age of fifteen and sixteen, finding their own beds, washing and mending, one hundred dollars, or one hundred and twenty dollars, according to the age of the young ladies, which the age of sixteen, finding their own beds, washing and mending, one hundred and ten dollars, or one hundred and thirty dollars, and board furnished. Any boarders requiring fire and fuel in their bed rooms, will be subject to an additional charge. Washing and mending can be had in the family on the customary terms.—Payment will be expected quarterly.

WARNER WASHINGTON, Winchester, Nov. 12.

Fulling and Dying. THE subscribers hereby inform the public that they have commenced the FULLING AND DYING BUSINESS, at Mill Grove, where Cloth will be full'd, dyed and dressed in the neatest manner, and on the shortest notice. Those who may favor them with their custom, may rest assured that every exertion in their power will be made to give their satisfaction. They will constantly keep on hand a superior quality of DYE STUFFS, and will dye any colour that may be required. The current price will be given for SOFT and HARD SOAP, which will be taken in payment for Fulling, or Cash. B. B. BEELER, JOHN RATRIE, Nov. 12.

Prime Susquehanna HERRINGS. Just received a few barrels, and for sale very cheap. R. WORTHINGTON, November 12.

Runaways in Custody. WAS committed to the jail of Jefferson county Va. the following runaway slaves, viz. a bright mulatto, 6 feet one inch high, and about 25 years of age. Had on when committed, a brown great coat, a blue close buttoned coat, white waist coat, blue pantaloons, old wool hat and fine shoes. Committed on the 16th of October last—says he is the property of Aaron Hodges, living in Sumner county, West Tennessee. BILL. A bright mulatto, 5 feet 9 inches high, and about 17 years old. Had on a snuff colored cotton coat, dark colored pantaloons, yellow home made waist coat, fine shoes, and an old wool hat. Committed on the 22d of October,—says he belongs to William Bryan, of Nelson county, Va.

DICK. About 50 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, very black, with a scar on his forehead. Had on a dark cotton coat half worn, light blue jeans roundabout, old worn pantaloons, white dimity waist coat, fine hat, and coarse shoes. Committed on the 12th of October. Says he belongs to George Lane, of Stafford county, Va. JOHN SPANGLER, Jailor, Nov. 12.

The Editor of the Richmond Enquirer is requested to insert the above once a week for three months, and forward his account to this office for payment.

FALL GOODS. THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE RECEIVED A PART OF THEIR SUPPLY OF Fall and Winter Goods, and expect the remainder the present week, nearly all of which were purchased for cash, at a sale in Philadelphia. It is not thought necessary to use type or tongue, in order to endeavor to convince people that they now sell GOODS CHEAPER than any heretofore sold in this county.—This only request they will at the same time make is the favor of a call from purchasers—if the goods are unusually cheap the fact can be ascertained. HUMPHREYS & REYES, Charleston, Nov. 5.

I HAVE FOR SALE, From forty to fifty Negro Women and Children. PERONS residing in this, or the adjoining counties, disposed to purchase, will meet with a preference. WILLIAM LEE, November 5. Constable's Blanks FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.



INSCRIPTION ON THE MONUMENT OF A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.

By Lord Byron.

When some proud son of man returns to earth, Unknown to glory, but upheld by birth...

But the poor dog, in life the friend of man, The first to welcome, foremost to defend...

Whom some proud son of man returns to earth, Unknown to glory, but upheld by birth...

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going to Europe, he said to her, "What will poor Saunty do when Missy goes to England?"

AN ADDRESS TO A PROUD MAN.

You, sir, are proud of your rank, your person, your personal accomplishments, and the abilities of your mind.

You seem somewhat moved by these objects; step with me to the next room—Look into that coffin.

WHAT IS THAT SMILE? That o'er the cheek Of artless, blooming childhood strays;

'Tis the bright sun of April's morn, That rises with unclouded ray;

What is that soft, that languid Smile, That mingles with a tender sigh;

'Tis the bright dew drop on the rose, Sweet remnant of the early shower;

What is that Smile—whose rapturous glow Passion's impetuous breath inspires;

An Overseer Wanted.

WHEAT FANS.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

REMOVAL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

MICHAEL SHEPHERD.

GUNSMITH BUSINESS.

FOR SALE.

A NEGRO WOMAN.

FOR SALE.

CORN AND POTATOES.

Five Dollars Reward.

STOVES.

NOTICE.

LOOK OUT.

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CHEAP FALL GOODS.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, and Flax Seed.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

SOLOMON.

STOVES.

NOTICE.

LOOK OUT.

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LOOK OUT.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. X.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1817.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE PRICE OF THE FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year...

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks...

ALL communications to the Editor must be post paid.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

I have just finished opening my assortment of Goods for the present season...

BOARDING.

THE subscriber having taken a house in Winchester, convenient to the Academy...

LOOK OUT.

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LOOK OUT.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF HARD WARE.

From which the following are selected, all of which will be sold CHEAP.

Dressing Cases, with and without Glasses, Mahogany Framed Ditto, Tea Boards and Waiters, Plated Castors, Britannia Coffee and Tea Pots, Plated Sugar Bowls and Cream Jugs, Bell Mettle and Brass Kettles, Copper and Iron Ditto, Ivory, Buck and Bone Handled Knives and Forks, Ditto, ditto Carving Ditto, Tutania and Iron Table and Tea Spoons, Plated Candle Sticks, Brass and Iron Ditto, Agtable and Iron Lamps, Polished Steel Snufflers, Common Ditto, Snuff Trays, Brass and Iron Locks of every description, Brass and White Mettle Possets, with loose Keys, Ditto, ditto, ditto, confined Ditto, Plated and Polished Steel Bridle Bits, Iron Ditto, Dy- and Do- Strap-Irons, Iron Ditto, Elegant Brass Fenders, with and without Brass Feet, Brass Andirons, Brass Knobbed Shovels and Tongs, Iron Shovels and Tongs, Belows, Dye Shovels, with short handles, Ditto and Spades, with long handles, Mill and Cat Saws, Hand and Panel Ditto, Wood Ditto, with Frames, Key Hole Saws, and Saw Sets, Plane Irons, Turners' Chisels, Cast Steel, Crowley & Blistered Steel, Swedish Iron, of every description, Sheet and Strap Iron, &c. &c.

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SHORT HINTS FOR MEN OF BUSINESS.

In the course of my life, certain rules have occurred to me as useful to all men engaged in business.

1st. Pursue the business you are engaged in with zeal and avidity.

2nd. Mind your own concerns; for do not trust implicitly to agents or clerks.

3rd. It naturally flows from the last rule, that you must rise early, to see to the course of your business.

4th. In all cases, prefer your business to your pleasures.

5th. Let your credit always keep pace with your capital.

6th. Whenever you are under the necessity of appealing to your friends, to incur for you any serious responsibility, you ought never to ask it, unless you in your turn incur an equal responsibility for them.

7th. Make no important agreement, unless you reduce it to writing.

8th. Observe the utmost order in the prosecution of your business.

9th. Take a receipt for all monies you pay, or any debts in whatever way you discharge them.

10th. Beware of the foul fiend Envy, and mind the good maxim, to do every thing while you think of it.

11th. Have a place for every thing, and let every thing be in its place—more especially your papers.

12th. The plague continues its ravages in Constantinople, but a letter from Petersburg, of the 24th August, seems to threaten an aggravation of this misery.

13th. The execution of Czerny Generals, by order of one of the Turkish Governors, who it seems, did not think his character, as a rebel to the Porte, superceded by that of a Lieutenant General in the service of Russia, and Knight of St. Anne of the First Class.

14th. The intelligence of this event created a lively sensation in Petersburg, and a courier was immediately dispatched to the Russian Minister at Constantinople, commanding him to require categorically, and within 14 days, a public declaration from the Porte, disavowing this act, and exemplary punishment of the perpetrators.

15th. If this declaration is not given, and if this leaf of your paper is not published in the course of 14 days, he should immediately leave Constantinople.

16th. The same courier carried orders to suspend the building of the new palace for the Russian Embassy at Constantinople; and another courier was at the same time

17th. Your receipt book might be paged and indexed, and thus enable you in a moment to find any receipt which you had occasion to consult.

18th. Balance your day book at the end of every week—and your ledger at least once in every year.

19th. Settle your accounts, as far as possible, at least once in every year—Those who are unable to discharge their debts in cash, may be induced to give you their notes for the same.

20th. Keep a note book for this purpose, consisting of blank notes to be filled up—Your note and receipt books would be two of the most useful records in your whole establishment.

21st. And should any of you be so unfortunate, in spite of your care, industry and assiduity, to be bankrupt in your circumstances, then break like honest men. Lay your condition fairly before your creditors; give up all your effects, and trust to their generosity. You cannot help being bankrupt; but you may help being dishonest. The dishonest bankrupt is the greatest of fools as well as of knaves. Who will trust him hereafter, when he has attempted to cheat those who have trusted him? Who will not trust him again, who under the severest pinch of fortune has proved himself superior to temptation?

[No. 502.]

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17th. Many of these rules are truisms; but they are all worthy of being recollected—They are, all at your service.

Quorum Magna Pars Fuit.

FOREIGN NEWS.

New-York, Nov. 10.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the fast sailing ship Maria, Duplex, which arrived last evening in 30 days from Liverpool, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received London and Liverpool papers to the 7th of October inclusive.

The following extracts comprise all the political and commercial intelligence of interest they contain.

The election of Lord Mayor of London has resulted in the choice of Alderman Smith.

A further advance in the price of new wheat took place in the London corn market on the 6th of Oct. Old wheat remained at the same price as the week previous.

The average price of wheat for the week ending 29th September, was 7s.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

In the southern and forward counties the wheat crop is generally secured; it is locally abundant and of good quality, but a cold breeze will be sufficiently early to report more specifically on these points—The same may be said of the southern and best parts of Scotland. The northern and backward districts have been essentially benefited by the fineness of the current month; but, for the completion of their harvest, most depend entirely upon the succeeding sime, much of their corn is not even yet ripe. Beans will be never an average crop than was lately expected; barley, oats, and peas, the harvest, Hops have greatly improved. Fruit generally deficient, both in the quantity and upon the Continent. From the constant rains in August, the fallows are imperfect, and corn discoloured in places. Potatoes and turnips in great abundance. Great damage has been sustained, both in last and present year by the Lent corn being sown in the south to lie in the swathe. Long wool maintains its price, and is in demand. Cattle, both fat and store, considerably lower.

This morning we received German papers to the 20th ult. They confirm the former account of the death of her Imperial Highness, the consort of the Archduke Palatine, in giving birth to a son and daughter. The children are said to be in good health. The plague continues its ravages in Constantinople, but a letter from Petersburg, of the 24th August, seems to threaten an aggravation of this misery by superinducing the horrors of a war between Russia and Turkey—Our readers have been already apprized of the execution of Czerny Generals, by order of one of the Turkish Governors, who it seems, did not think his character, as a rebel to the Porte, superceded by that of a Lieutenant General in the service of Russia, and Knight of St. Anne of the First Class. The intelligence of this event created a lively sensation in Petersburg, and a courier was immediately dispatched to the Russian Minister at Constantinople, commanding him to require categorically, and within 14 days, a public declaration from the Porte, disavowing this act, and exemplary punishment of the perpetrators; and if this declaration is not given, and if this leaf of your paper is not published in the course of 14 days, he should immediately leave Constantinople.—The same courier carried orders to suspend the building of the new palace for the Russian Embassy at Constantinople; and another courier was at the same time