

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.]

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1812.

[No. 214.]

## THE COTTAGE CHILDREN.

GOD bless you, ye sweet little sons of the hut,  
Why startle and run from your play?  
Do the sound & the sight of a stranger affright?  
Then surely but few pass this way.

Yet sweet is your cottage that stands all alone,  
And smooth is the sward of your vale;  
And clear is each crook of the wimp-ling brook  
That murmurs each moment fare-well.

And high are the hills that enclose you around,  
Where your flocks ever peacefully feed!  
And blue is the sky that attracts your young eye,  
As it rests on the green mountain's head.

Here meek meditation might love to reside,  
To silence and solitude given:  
And calm as they glide might the moments divide  
Between her mild house and the heaven.

Dear children, but small in this valley of yours,  
Is this all the world that you know?  
Yet behind this high mound, lies a world without bound,  
But alas! tis a world full of woe.

From the top of the hill looking onward, afar,  
The landscape may charm by its smile;  
But approach it more near, it will rugged appear,  
And lost is each scene with the toil.

Then quit not your cottage, ye sons of the wood,  
And still of your cottage be fond,  
For what do you lose, but a myriad of woes  
By knowing not what is beyond.

Let the moss-covered seat, and the shade of the thorn,  
Which were dear to your fathers, be thine;  
And the hut that now rears your infantile years,  
Let its roof shade your hoary decline.

And sleep with your fathers—how soothing the thought!  
When the sun of life is gone by;  
Give your clay to the sod, and your souls to the God,  
Who dwells in yon bright azure sky.

[London Courier.]

## ON A SEGAR.

WHO can blame the generous leaf,  
Balmy antidote of grief?  
Why the mild Segar despise,  
In which such hidden virtue lies?

It soothes and aids us when we think,  
Gives a zest to wine we drink,  
Infuses pleasure; sends despair  
Serpenitizing into air.

It heightens converse; and it warms  
The heart to social pleasure's charms;  
Aids to the song; and every joke  
Shines brighter through a cloud of smoke.

With a Segar, in pensive mood,  
I moralize in solitude?  
In its decrease I read my end—  
Dread lecture of a dying friend.

Like thee at first, from earth I came,  
Received a form; was given a name—  
After a few short puffs, I must,  
Moulder like thee to native dust.

Admonition to the Ladies.  
MYRTILLA, rising with the dawn,  
Steals roses from the blushing morn;  
But when Myrtilla sleeps till TEN,  
Aurora steals them back again.

[U. S. Gaz.]

## BON MOT

Of the Vice-Chancellor of Trinity Church, Dublin.

The Vice-Chancellor was remarkably fond of Ham. He frequently asserted, that he thought men ought to adhere to the principles in which they were educated, and abide by the customs which belong to the creed of their fathers. His worship being once present at a table where a pork Ham was brought into the room, the flavour

seemed to delight him; but before he could make an incision, one of the company requested he would answer the following question: "If you, Sir, had been educated a Jew, how would you have acted, if when you were very hungry, such a ham as this had been placed before you?" "Sir," replied he, "I would have pulled off my hat, made a low bow, and said with Agrippa, ALMOST THOU PERSUADEST ME TO BE A CHRISTIAN."

The late Mr. Opie, the painter, was pleased at the difficulties which prevented so many idle and unfit admirers of it from making it a profession; and by way of elucidating their advantage, he, in one of his lectures, tells the following story:—Two Highwaymen were crossing a heath, who observed a gibbet, one said to his companion, "curse those gibbets! if it were not for them ours would be the best trade in the world." "You are a fool," cried the other, "there's nothing better for us than gibbets—come, I don't mean to be hanged upon one; but really if it were not for gibbets, every body would turn highwaymen, and we should be ruined."

The annals of hoaxing will not for a long time, receive a more splendid embellishment than in the record of what passed here last Monday week. It was quietly, yet industriously announced, that an English officer, for a bet of 500 guineas, was to walk across the Tagus, at a place about five miles from Lisbon. The credulity was so entire, that not a doubt arose upon the subject. If any one expressed astonishment at the boldness of the attempt, or ignorance of the possibility of the deed, he was referred to the adventurous character of the English; and shown, upon infallible principles, that it was quite easy. The morning came; the fineness of the day added to the attraction; Lisbon was emptied. Boats, carriages, horses, mules, asses, were all employed. Parties were formed for the day. The great were equally infatuated with the small. The British envoy, and his suite, Marshal Bessford and staff, General Peacock, Admiral Berkeley, the members of the regency, in short, the nobility and the populace, with a common resolution, were present, to see wonders. They enjoyed a most delightful suspense for many hours, and at last turned towards Lisbon, filled with anger, shame and resentment. So complete a thing, I suppose, was never known; the quart bottle man could not boast half so many illustrious dupes.—Lisbon pap.

## FOR RENT.

A valuable Mill, with about five acres of land, lying on the road from Charlestown to Shepherd's Town, Jefferson county, Va. and between one and two miles from the former place. The mill is situated on a never failing stream, with a saw mill and houses necessary for a family annexed to it. It will be rented for a term of years to a man of good character, with qualifications for the business. For terms apply to Col. Morrow, in Shepherd's Town, or Doctor Grayson, Winchester.

April 10. tf.

## Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed executed by James Conway and William Conway to the undersigned, and now of record in the office of the county court of Jefferson, conveying to him all the interest of the said James and William in a certain tract of land lying in the said county, near Charlestown, formerly held and occupied by Cornelius Conway, dec'd, in trust for the benefit of Jacob and Daniel Allstadt, he will, on Saturday the 13th of June next, before the door of Robert Fulton's tavern, in Charlestown, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the said premises (supposed to contain about 210 acres) when the undersigned will make such title to the purchaser as is vested in him by the deed above mentioned.

TH. GRIGGS, junr.

April 10.

## LIST OF LETTERS

In the Post-Office at Harpers Ferry, on the 31st March, 1812.

Philip Byrnes, Geo. A. Cram, John Downey, William Graham, John or David Grove, Julia Hinkle, Thomas King, Thomas Melvin, Edward L. Miles, Philip Strider, Able Smith, William Shuebridge, Nancy Stailey, Samuel Smith, Samuel Williams, Joseph Watkins, John Wilkins.

## FOR RENT.

The subscriber wishes to rent his store house on the main street in Charlestown, at present occupied by Mr. Joseph E. Lane. Possession may be had on the 20th of this month.

JOHN KENNEDY.

April 10. tf.

## LIST OF LETTERS

In the Post-Office, Charlestown, Va. on the 31st of March, 1812.

A. John Anderson, Mary Anderson.

B. Enoch B. Benson, Thos. Brown, John Bowen, Mintey Bowen, Sarah Bingley, James Barson, Benjamin Beeler, John Buckmaster.

C. Robert Christy, Edward Clark, Reuben Cooper, David Conklyn.

D. James Davis, Joseph Doddridge, Michael Duro, John Dust, William Davenport.

F. Lucy Fisher, W. P. Flood, Geo. Fetter, William Fattesterny.

H. Henry Garnhart, James Garrot, William Glen, Judith S. Graham, Samuel Griffith, Larkin Grubb, Robert Gwyn, Gabriel T. Greenfield.

H. James Heath, Thomas Hill, Geo. Hite, Frederick Harrison, John Hess, E. Harren, Samuel Hammon.

J. John Jiams, David Jester.

K. John H. Kassaday, Th. Keyes.

L. Alexander Latta, Ester Lashley, William Lemen, John N. Lane.

M. Jesse Moore, Hezekiah Maddox, John Miller, Francis M'Guirar, John M'Pherson, Presley M'Kallass.

N. Thomas Neil.

O. Nathan W. Osgood, John O'Donnell.

P. Jacob Parson, 2; William Paten, Charles M. Perry.

R. Betsy Ripple, George Rardalt, John Ripple, Joseph Robinson.

S. Mary B. Saunders, Jesse Stall, Nicholas Stary, Silly F. Sangster, William Shubridge, Stephen Simmons, Francis Smith, Seth Smith, John Swayne, 2; Henry G. Saunders, Patrick Sprint, Eliza Stokely, John Swearingame, sen.

T. Samuel Tillitt, Francis Tillitt, Samuel Taylor, Joshua Tracy.

V. Alanson Virde.

W. Thomas Wood, 2; Francis W. Washington, 2; Aquilla Willitt, Benjamin Wilson, Henry Watson, Martha Worthington, Samuel Washington, George War, James Wright, Mathew Whiting, Jacob Wedle, Lucy Wilford, Garrison Wiley.

Y. Daniel Young.

J. HUMPHREYS, P. M.

## IRISH GRAY,

WILL stand this season (public days excepted) on Mondays and Tuesdays at Henry Garnhart's, near Charlestown, on Wednesdays and Thursdays at Henry Barnhart's, two miles from Shepherdstown, and the remainder of the week at Leonard Davis's, and be let to mares at six dollars the season, payable the first of September next, but may be discharged with five if paid within the season, two dollars and a half the single leap, to be paid when the mare is covered, but if not then paid to be considered as engaged for the season, and eight dollars for insurance, to be paid when the mare proves with foal—removal or parting with the mare, or not attending regularly every eighth day, forfeits the insurance. The season is commenced and will end the last day of June. The greatest attention will be paid, but no responsibility for accidents.

IRISH GRAY is a beautiful dapple gray, full 17 hands high, 5 years old this spring, and well proportioned.

WILLIAM DAVIS.

April 10.

I do hereby certify that the Irish Gray Stud Colt, this day sold by John Sadder to William Davis, has been raised under my inspection, and that he has come from as good a stock of horses for the farmer's use as any in Loudoun county. He has never stood a season, but what few colts he has gotten in the neighborhood, promise equal to any in the county.

ABIEL JENNERS.

## Worthington, Cookus, and Co.

Have been for some time engaged in opening a Supply of Goods, consisting of almost every article that can now be obtained in the market. Every pains were taken by one of the concern to purchase them on the very lowest terms, and on like terms are they now offered to the public. They feel thankful for the liberal encouragement that the present concern has met with, and pledge themselves that every exertion will be made use of, to merit a continuance of the same, and to give general satisfaction to those who may be disposed to do business with them.

Purchasers coming from a distance will find it worth their attention to call on them.

Shepherdstown, April 10.

## Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber living in Jefferson county, near the White House, on the 2d inst. a brown Horse, about 15 hands high, six years old this spring, has some marks of the gears on him, his mane lies on the near side, has one hind foot white, and is a natural trotter, was shod before, if any shoes on behind they were old. Whoever takes up said horse and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward with all reasonable charges.

SAM'L MENDENHALL.

April 10.

## A Weaver Wanted.

Constant employ and liberal wages will be given to a good journeyman weaver, by applying to the subscriber at the Flowing Spring, two miles from Charlestown.

DAN. McLAUGHLIN.

April 10.

## Caution.

I hereby forbid all persons from throwing down my fences, or passing through my fields, drawing sand from my ponds, or removing wood from said islands, or trespassing, or from committing any species of mischief upon my property, being deterred all each off. ndvrs.

WILLIAM VESTAL.

Shenandoah, March 27, 1812.

## Caution.

Jefferson County, to wit, March Term, 1812.

Leonard Y. Davis, Thomas W. Davis, and William W. Davis, Complainants, vs. Mary Davis, Joseph W. Davis, Nancy Davis, Clementius Davis, and Aquila Davis, an Infant, by Joseph W. Davis, his next friend, and William Worthington, Defendants, In Chancery.

THE defendant William Worthington given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this county by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in May next, and answer the bill of the complainants, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the courthouse of said county: And it is further ordered that the defendant Joseph W. Davis be restrained from paying away or conveying any money, goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendant William Worthington, until the further order of this court.

A Copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, Clk.

## IRISH GRAY,

WILL stand this season (public days excepted) on Mondays and Tuesdays at Henry Garnhart's, near Charlestown, on Wednesdays and Thursdays at Henry Barnhart's, two miles from Shepherdstown, and the remainder of the week at Leonard Davis's, and be let to mares at six dollars the season, payable the first of September next, but may be discharged with five if paid within the season, two dollars and a half the single leap, to be paid when the mare is covered, but if not then paid to be considered as engaged for the season, and eight dollars for insurance, to be paid when the mare proves with foal—removal or parting with the mare, or not attending regularly every eighth day, forfeits the insurance. The season is commenced and will end the last day of June. The greatest attention will be paid, but no responsibility for accidents.

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ABIEL JENNERS.

## RICH SILKS,

Now opening, consisting of Rich Lutestrings, ditto Levantines, ditto Double fonce, ditto Taffes, ditto Sattin and Saracettes, Superb figured velvets & plaid silks, Ditto lace caps, handks and veils, Silk shawls, handks and silk velvets, B. beautiful selection of ribbands, Ladies' and gentlemen's silk hose and gloves, Silk gauze, Sewing silk and twist, Millinery—trimmings, &c. &c.

ALSO, Superfine linen cambric and cambrick handks, Black, white and coloured crapes, Long and short kid gloves, Fine white Russia Dawls, White and Brown Russia sheeting, Raven's duck and bedtrecking, First quality Irish lins, Ditto shirting and table diaper, Superfine cloths and cassimeres, &c. Old London particular Madeira & other wines, Old Cogniac 4th proof brandy and other spirits, Teas of a superior quality, First quality coffees, New Orleans sugar and spinning cotton, &c. &c.

He will be regularly receiving and opening goods of every description, for several weeks in succession, all which will be sold very cheap.

As usual, he constantly keeps Leather of all kinds for sale; and pays the highest price for all kinds of Hides and Skins, and Tanner's Bark.

JAMES S. LANE,

Corner Store by the Market house, in Shepherd's Town.

March 20.

## Blank Books

CONSISTING OF LEDGERS, JOURNALS, RECORD, DAY BOOKS, MEMORANDUM, &c.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## CONDUCTIONS 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. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted four weeks to non-subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

## THE BRITISH.

They make title to oppress all nations through usage of long antiquity. That they have long been the scourge of nations, is not questioned, but it is usage by which this nation is not bound. We [Americans] have fought for our freedom, and will again fight to maintain it. If there be any where such usage, it is time it should be abolished. It is surely a preposterous mode of argument to search in history for all the crimes that have been committed, and offer them as arguments for perpetrating more. They tell us of their protection. Impudent mockery! who have they ever protected but to ruin and desolation. For the last twenty years of their history, how many have been blotted out of the great community of nations, not by pestilence or famine, nor any convulsion, or calamity of nature, but by simple, and natural operation of their protection. Where are now the kings and princes of Europe whom they have protected. For centuries they warred against the Bourbons; they were not able to destroy them, though to that end, they pledged all future generations to an enormous debt. But from the fatal day, that they avowed themselves the protectors of that devoted race, then fell that race to rise no more. They protected the king of Sardinia till he was banished from the continent of Europe. And him of Naples, till he followed the example. At Naples their illustrious Nelson first offering amnesty, and then dealing death, gave to friend and foe, the measure of British atrocity, and perfidy.—They protected Spain, till her king became a captive, and lost at once his crown, in the old world, and his dominions in the new. Portugal they protected, till his miserable prince fled across the Atlantic; and the king of Prussia, till half his territory was seized to the profit of their enemy. Holland, till her territory was incorporated with that of the conquering foe, and till herstherholder was added, together with so many other potentates and princes, to the ever growing list of British paupers. The great sovereign of the German empire they protected, till he abdicated his imperial diadem, and ransomed the remnant of his dominions, his crown bound on his brows with chains of bigotry, at one and the same time, prescribing the catholic subjects of his own dominions, and protecting the pope, who shuts the gates of heaven against him, and would not turn the key to save his soul. And where is now his holiness? by virtue of that same desolating protection, like all other crowned men who have been affected with it, a captive or a wandering fugitive! We have seen the frantic Paul, siled "the magnanimous ally," protected and assassinated. The Indian nabobs, the rajahs, and bejums; and have they not been protected? Has not famine, slaughter, spoliation, and slavery been the bitter portion of the protecting Indians? And Oh! Ireland! with what a memorable protection hast thou been protected; all this reminds me of the saying of the boy Andes to Don Quixote, "For the love of God, though you see they are beating me to pieces, never succor me again, for my misfortune cannot be so great but a greater may follow from your worship's aid."

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

April 15, 1812.

## To His Excellency,

The Governor of the State of Virginia:

SIR,—I am instructed by the president of the United States, to call upon the Executives of the several States to take effectual measures to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, their respective portions of one hundred thousand militia, officers included, by virtue of an act of congress passed the 10th instant, entitled, "An act to authorise a detachment from the militia of the U. S."

This, therefore, is to require of your Excellency to take effectual measures, for having twelve thousand of the militia of Virginia, (being her quota) detached and duly organized in Companies, Battalions, Regiments, Brigades, and Divisions, within the shortest period that circumstances will permit, and as nearly as possible in the following proportions of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry, viz: One twentieth part of Artillery; one twentieth part of Cavalry; and the residue Infantry. There will, however, be no objection on the part of the President of the United States, to the admission of a proportion of Riflemen, duly organized in distinct corps, and not exceeding one tenth part of the whole quota of the states respectively. Each corps should be properly armed and equipped for actual service.

When the detachment and organization shall have been effected, the respective corps will be exercised under the officers set over them; but will not remain embodied, or considered as in actual service, until by subsequent orders, they shall be directed to take the field.

Your excellency will please to direct, that correct Muster Rolls and Inspection Returns be made of the several corps; and that copies thereof be transmitted to this department as early as possible.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
WILLIAM EUSTIS.

## RICHMOND, April 20.

The following patriotic Letter has been addressed to the Commandants of Regiments within this Commonwealth, by Governor BARBOUR:

RICHMOND, March 31st, 1812.

SIR—I have thought proper by and with the advice of the Council of State, to direct the distribution of so many Arms as will be sufficient to arm completely (they being the most expended to danger) the following counties, to wit: Accomack, Charles City, Dinwiddie, Elizabeth City, Essex, Fairfax, Gloucester, Isle of Wight, James City, King William, King George, Lancaster, Middlesex, Nansemond, Northampton, Northumberland, Norfolk, Princess Ann, Prince George, Prince William, Richmond, Southampton, Stafford, Spotsylvania, Sussex, Warwick, Mathews and Westmoreland.

Instructions are given to forward the quota assigned each regiment to the most convenient place for distribution, which you will cause to be placed in the hands of the militia, without a moment's delay. The residue of the public Arms will take the direction prescribed by law, and be distributed equally amongst all the regiments in proportion to their numbers, unless directed from that channel by some emergency occasion. I must require of you, forthwith upon the receipt of this letter, to cause an inspection to take place of all the arms heretofore delivered to the Regiment under your command; and that you will, with the least possible delay, by post or otherwise, report their condition to this department.—You will also report the strength of the cavalry and artillery (if any) attached to your regiment. Whosoever a delinquency has occurred, either in the distribution or safe keeping of the public arms, you will take immediate and effectual steps to bring to notice such delinquents, that they may be exposed to such penalties as the law inflicts.—The preservation of the public arms is

an object of such primary importance, that the necessity of an unwearied attention and an unceasing vigilance to this subject, cannot be too strongly inculcated. Whilst, on the one hand, we cannot too highly applaud that wisdom, under the guidance of which Virginia procured arms to be placed in the hands of her citizens, who might thereby be prepared in any exigency to defend their birth-right: On the other, we cannot but deplore the negligence and listlessness (which all agree in saying) have marked the conduct of but too many of those to whose care has been confided their preservation. Let those who have been guilty of such unpardonable negligence recollect, that when the day of reckoning shall arrive (and come it will) the vengeance of an abused and injured people will fall heavily upon the heads of those who have betrayed the confidence of their country.

It is far from my intention to excite any premature or unnecessary alarm; and I wish you distinctly to understand that I am in possession of no other information than that which is common to every citizen.—Yet, under my present impressions, arising from the probable course of events, I should be wanting in my duty, were I not to call your serious attention to the threatening posture of our Foreign Relations. It is time we should be upon the alert; that we shake off the supineness which paralyzes every manly effort; that we should be sensibly alive to and prepared for, the approaching crisis.

It seems that no alternative is left, but an appeal to arms or an ignominious submission. America will not even deliberate which to choose. How long shall we sit with our arms folded together, and still hope for the continuance of peace—when by a long series of acts, such hope is proved to be illusory; There was indeed a time when such a hope might well have been indulged.— Separated as we are from the Old World by a mighty expanse of ocean; quietly pursuing our honest and legitimate avocations; impartial in our feelings and irreproachable in our conduct towards all nations; with justice for our guide and peace for our object, I repeat again, we might well have hoped to have been exempt from those calamities with which, as with the besom of desolation, an angry God has swept the face of Europe. But rational as that hope once was, it would be madness any longer to indulge in it. The measure of our sufferings is full; that of our patience is exhausted. The high seas, the common inheritance of all nations, have been usurped by our implacable enemy, the disturbers of the peace of mankind, who contemptuously disregards those laws which had justice for their basis, and the universal consent of all the nations of the earth for their authority. Our vessels have been seized and confiscated upon no other pretext than that which is common to every spoiler. Our lawful commerce, with the products of our labor, moistened with the sweat of our brow, has been exposed to continual spoliation—our native born citizens have been carried into captivity to endure hardships, at the enumeration of which humanity recoils; and to complete the black catalogue of wrongs, the nation that has done these things, in the very moment when she was professing ardent friendship and a desire for peace, with a perfidy peculiar to herself, audaciously laid her bloody and unwholesome hands upon the Ark of our political salvation—the union of these states—and, by means the most flagitious, sought its destruction. She who boasts, that she is fighting the battles of civilized man & form the only rampart against universal despotism—she who aspires to the proud and enviable character of feeding and keeping alive the holy lamp of Liberty—coolly and deliberately plots the subversion, through all the horrors of civil war, of that government which furnishes the only asylum, and constitutes the last hope of oppressed humanity. To all this we returned nothing but mild remonstrances.— These have been treated with silent neglect—or if answered, with undisguised contumely. What alternative have we left but (animated with one com-

mon sentiment,) to rally around our government; which, confiding in the justice of our cause and on the aid of Providence, will probably make the last solemn appeal of nations!

Remember, that the spirit which the approaching crisis demands, is widely different from that which evaporates in empty resolves. We must act! Let us place before our eyes the history of the revolution, and endeavor to emulate the bright example of our ancestors. Be not content with a cold compliance with the requisites of the law. Do more! Inculcate upon the mind of every man, that upon his own arm in part may devolve the protection of his fire-side from outrage; his property from pillage, and his country from invasion. Rouse a military ardor—Institute your regiment to volunteer musters—If practicable, attend them yourself—Impress upon their minds, that we know not the day nor the hour when they will be called upon to act.— Should such an occasion occur, let them be able to exhibit to the world the sublime spectacle of a free people, with arms in their hands, regularly disciplined, prepared to defend the invaluable inheritance which they received from their ancestors, and to transmit it unimpaired to posterity. Be what your country anticipates—a safe defence in every emergency—and receive, as your reward the solace of an approving conscience, and the tribute which always awaits the defenders of their country.

With sentiments of high respect,  
I am your fellow-citizen,  
JAS. BARBOUR.

## LATEST FROM LONDON.

New-York, April 21.

Late last evening arrived at this port the ship, General Hampton, Captain Gantly, in 29 days from Liverpool, which port he left on the 21st March.

The king remained as well as usual. Capt. Gantly favored the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser, with London papers and Lloyd's Lists of the 19th March, and a Liverpool paper of the 21st, from which we have made the following extracts:

Peterwaraden, February 12.

Letters from the Turkish frontiers, for the authenticity of which we do not pledge ourselves, state, that the Russians have abandoned Belgrade and descended the Danube. A report is likewise in circulation, that Czarni Georges has offered to submit to the Porte provided his demands were allowed, the principal of which was, his being named Pacha of Servia.

Hamburgh, February 28.

An order of government has been published here, by which all vessels proved to have had communication with Heligoland shall be seized and the commanders of such vessels punished with death.

Viena, February 24.

According to the latest intelligence from Hungary, the general in chief, Count Kutusov, is ordered to Peterburgh, and has given up the command of the army; we are ignorant of the reason for this. General Count Langeron has succeeded him as general in chief.

The Turkish plenipotentiaries were still at Bucharest, but quite prepared to set out; they only waited the arrival of a Courier from Constantinople to pass to the right of the Danube.

February 20.

The new general in chief of the Russian army, Count Langeron, has notified to the Servian Senate, that the armistice was at an end; and that, therefore, the Servians should place themselves in a situation to recommence the war, and act in concert with the Russian armies. This news has produced a dreadful sensation at Belgrade, the country being drained of provisions, men and money, and the Servians no longer evince the same ardor. It is added, that Czarni Georges, has been obliged to employ very severe measures.

LONDON, March 19.

FRENCH SQUADRON AT SEA.

Four sail of the line and a frigate, belonging to the enemy, have eluded the vigilance of our numerous fleet, and



escaped from L'Orient, but whether with troops on board or where destined, is at present a matter of conjecture. Some suppose they are bound for America, others, they have in view the capture of some of our West India fleets, which lately sailed from the Downs. As Sir Richard King, who commands the squadron of L'Orient, is gone in pursuit of the French fleet, it may perhaps reach a British port sooner than the enemy expects. The following is a letter on the subject, which we received this morning from our correspondent:

*Falmouth, March 16.*  
"His majesty's brig *Piercer*, of 14 guns, arrived here this day, with dispatches from Commodore Sir R. King, commanding a squadron off L'Orient, announcing the sailing of a French squadron from that port, of four sail of the line and one frigate. Sir R. King was gone in pursuit, and we may hope shortly to hear of these ships being captured."

Letters have been received from Holland to the latter end of February which state that the French government is rigorously enforcing the conscription.

Recent accounts from Surinam state, that great confusion had taken place there, in consequence of our government having called upon the merchants to render an account of all the French and Dutch property in their hands.

We are sorry to find that the price of bread continues to rise. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen, after inspecting the returns, this day ordered bread to rise two pence per peck.

#### COMMERCIAL LICENCES.

After long and repeated conferences between the Members of the Board of Trade and the Merchants interested in the commerce with France, the difficulties attending the interchange have at length been removed, and the last and most serious impediment has been disposed of under the subsequent arrangement. It is now admitted, that the parties may commence by the import from France, on the condition that the commodities so introduced are to be warehoused under the joint lock of the crown and the proprietor, as a security for the exportation by the same ship employed in the import.—To the value of five pound per ton on the admeasurement of the vessel, is to be the smallest amount imported, to entitle the parties to the benefit of this intercourse. The limits with which the trade under such circumstances is allowed, are from the harbor of Caen to the river Ems inclusively. The articles to be imported under these British licences, according to the understanding with the Court of France, comprehend almost every species of merchandise, British manufactures, in the restricted sense of the phrase, excepted. The ships employed in this commerce must be of the burthen of 100 tons and upwards. The French goods to be received, comprised in the catalogue now formed, are the following—

Seeds, cheese, fruits, bristles, Porcelain, rushes, clinkers, thread, tapes, perfumery, flax, linens, lawns, cambricks, silks, raw and thrown lace, quicksilver, flax and linen yarn, jewellery, Bronzes, books, drugs, medicinal (not dyeing).

Licences were on Tuesday granted for St. Petersburg, notwithstanding the hostile appearances in the north of Europe. It will no doubt be assumed, from this circumstance by ministers, that Alexander will continue favorable to British commerce, and that France, notwithstanding her immense host of preparation, will not, by conquest or influence, be able to disappoint the intercourse which these licences are intended to assist, before the returns to the merchants are completed.

An Anhalt mail arrived last night, by which we have accounts from the North to the 14th inst. The journals brought by this conveyance, are chiefly filled with details respecting the occupation of Stralsund by the French. An article in a Gottenburg paper mentions, that a courier, with dispatches, from the Portuguese minister at St. Petersburg, was on his way to London; but no notice is taken of the supposed misunderstanding said to subsist between France and Russia. A morning paper states that orders have been given by our government for the immediate equipment of a naval and military force, which is to be formed into an expedition on a very extensive scale, to proceed to the Baltic; the object of which is, the possession of Copenhagen and the island of Zealand, in which the British are to be assisted by the Swedes. If what regards our sending out an expedition be true, which,

from what we have already seen of the folly of ministers may be considered as no way improbable, the warlike demonstrations of Bonaparte towards the shores of the Baltic, will easily be accounted for, but we cannot believe that Sweden will take a part in the contest against the views of Napoleon.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

**DISTRESSED MANUFACTURES.**  
Mr. Whitbread presented a petition signed by several thousand of distressed manufacturers in York, praying that no fair opportunity might be lost of entering into negotiations for a general peace.—It was ordered to lie on the table.

#### CONGRESS.

##### IN SENATE.

*Monday, April 20, 1812.*

The President (Mr. Crawford) addressed the Senate as follows:

"GENTLEMEN,  
Upon me devolves the painful duty of announcing to the Senate the death of our venerable fellow-citizen George Clinton, Vice President of the United States. By this afflictive dispensation of Divine Providence the Senate is deprived of a President rendered dear to each of its members by the dignity and impartiality with which he has so long presided over their deliberations, and the nation bereaved of one of the brightest luminaries of its glorious revolution."

On motion of Mr. Smith, of (N. Y.) that the Senate come to the following resolution:

"The Senate being informed of the decease of their distinguished fellow-citizen George Clinton, Vice-President of the United States—  
"Do resolve, That a committee be appointed jointly, with such as may be appointed, on the part of the House of Representatives to consider and report measures proper to manifest the public respect for the memory of the deceased, and expressive of the deep regret of the Congress of the United States on the loss of a citizen so highly respected and revered."

The resolution was unanimously agreed to; and Messrs. Smith of N. Y. Smith of Md. German, Gilman and Bradley appointed a committee accordingly.  
And the Senate adjourned.

*Tuesday, April 21.*

On motion of Mr. Smith, of New-York.  
*Resolved, unanimously,* That from an unfeigned respect to the late George Clinton, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate, the chair of the President of the Senate be shrouded with black during the present session; and as a further testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, the members of the Senate will go into mourning and wear a black crape round the left arm for thirty days.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Monday, April 20.*

Sundry petitions were presented and referred.

Mr. Seybert presented a petition of sundry merchants, praying a suspension of the non-importation act.  
Mr. Mitchell presented a similar petition from sundry merchants of New York, a reference of which petition was moved to the committee of the whole to whom is referred the bill on that subject.

Mr. Lowides assented to the reference of the petition; but took this opportunity to state that he himself had no intention, and he believed his friends had not, of moving the order of the day; and added that whilst he thought the adoption of the measure would be wise and beneficial, the useless agitation of it (and he was convinced the agitation of it at this time would be useless and improper) could neither benefit the public nor those particularly concerned. He should therefore not call up the bill; and if its consideration should be moved by any other gentleman, he should vote against taking it up.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the Death of the Vice-President of the United States, and the resolution they had adopted.

The house agreed to consider the joint-resolution as above stated.  
Mr. Tallmadge said, it was assuredly not from any want of respect to the memory of the patriot deceased, that some member from the state of New-York did not on this occasion address the chair. At their request, and being himself a native citizen of the state of

New-York, and having served particularly and on honorable occasions in the Revolutionary War with the gentleman whose death was now announced; having long known his services and merits both as a soldier and statesman, he took the liberty, in behalf of the Delegation from New-York, to move a concurrence in the resolution of the Senate.

The House unanimously concurred; and Messrs. Tallmadge, Mitchell, Gold, Stow, and Macon, were appointed a committee on their part to act with the committee of the Senate.  
And the House adjourned to meet at nine o'clock to-morrow to receive the report of the joint committee on the subject.

*Tuesday, April 21.*

The house met at nine o'clock. Mr. Tallmadge on behalf of the committee of arrangement respecting the funeral of the late Vice-President of the United States stated their proceedings, and the arrangement agreed on—when,

On motion of Mr. Tallmadge,  
*Resolved, unanimously,* That from an unfeigned respect to the late George Clinton, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate, the Speaker's chair be shrouded with black during the present session; & as a further testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, the members will go into mourning, and wear black crape on the left arm.

On motion of Mr. Tallmadge,  
*Resolved, unanimously,* That the members of this house will attend the funeral of George Clinton, deceased, late Vice-President of the U. State, to day at 4 o'clock. And then the house adjourned.

*Wednesday, April 22.*

A message from the president, received on Monday, was read, recommending two assistant subordinate officers in the war department. Referred to a select committee.

The motion to strike out the seventh section of the bill making further provision for the army of the U. States (for two additional majors and four brigadier generals) was debated a short time and lost, by ayes and noes. Ayes 36, Noes 55. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed.

The bill for establishing a general Land Office in the treasury department was agreed to in the committee of the whole and ordered to be engrossed.

A debate of considerable length took place on the bill for a corps of engineers, involving principally the question of continuing the military Academy at West Point, or [fixing it here] leaving the site for it optional with the president. The discretion was given the president in committee of the whole, and then the house adjourned.

*Thursday, April 23.*

Mr. Quincy presented the petition of the owners of the *Gresham*, lately burnt under decrees of the French government, praying enquiry and indemnification.

Mr. Brigham presented a revolutionary claim. Referred as usual.

Mr. Gold presented the petition and memorial of ninety six millers, wheat merchants, &c. complaining of the loss and distress that will affect them unless the embargo law be shortly repealed, &c.

Mr. Livingston presented a similar petition from between five and six hundred persons in Troy.  
Mr. Shaffey had leave of absence for one month.

The engrossed bill making further provision for the army was read a third time. Much debate took place on the seventh section, (for 2 additional Majors and 4 additional Brigadier Generals) but the house adjourned without coming to any decision.

*Friday, April 24.*

Mr. Harper from the select committee to whom the message of the president was referred, recommending the appointment of two assistant secretaries in the War department, reported a bill for that purpose, which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole house.

The house took up the unfinished business of yesterday, the bill making further provision for the army of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Wright, it was recommended to a committee of the whole house.

*Saturday, April 25.*

After transacting some business of a local nature, the house proceeded to consider the resolution from the senate on the subject of an adjournment.—The resolution proposed an adjournment on the 29th inst. to the 8th June.  
After various propositions to alter

and amend &c. the resolution, and a debate of considerable length and warmth, a motion for indefinite postponement was made by Mr. Blackledge, and carried 62 to 55, and the House adjourned.

#### WASHINGTON, April 21.

It is with feelings of unfeigned veneration for the character of the Revolutionary Hero, the Patriot and Statesman combined in one, that we announce that the venerable GEORGE CLINTON IS NO MORE. He expired about nine o'clock yesterday morning, at his lodgings in this city, after an illness of about four weeks continuance.

Immediately after the announcement of the above melancholy event, both Houses of Congress adjourned.—They meet to-morrow morning earlier than usual to receive the report of their joint committee and authorize the necessary arrangements for the funeral obsequies.

#### ORDER OF PROCESSION FOR THE FUNERAL OF THE HON. GEORGE CLINTON, LATE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The committee of arrangement will attend at Mr. O'Neal's, the late residence of the deceased, this day at two o'clock P. M.

A detachment of cavalry from the district of Columbia, will assemble at the same time.

At half past 2 o'clock P. M. the corpse of the Vice President will be removed from Mr. O'Neal's to the Capitol, in charge of the committee of arrangement, escorted by the cavalry.

On their arrival at the Capitol, the corpse will be taken from the hearse and deposited in the Capitol until 4 o'clock.

At 4 o'clock the Procession will move in the following order:  
1. The Cavalry.  
2. The marine Corps.  
3. The Chaplains to both Houses of Congress.  
4. The Physicians who attended the deceased.

#### THE HEARSE.

##### PALL BEARERS.

- |               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| Mr. Tallmadge | Mr. Macon  |
| Mr. Sammons   | Mr. Brown  |
| Mr. Butler    | Mr. Sevier |
| Mr. M. Clay   | Mr. Wright |
6. The Family Mourners.
  7. The President of the U. States.
  8. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate of the United States.
  9. The Senate of the U. States as Chief Mourners, preceded by their President pro tem. and Secretary.
  10. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives.
  11. The House of Representatives of the U. States, preceded by their Speaker and Clerk.
  12. The heads of Departments.
  13. The officers of government.
  14. Citizens and Strangers.

#### CHARLESTON, April 6.

By the gentlemen passengers in the sloop *Abby-Ann*, Capt. Bigby, arrived this morning from Savannah, we are informed that a proclamation of the governor of St. Augustine had been received there, in which an offer of free pardon was made to all the revolutionists who would, within three days, return to their duty as subjects of the Spanish Monarch; with the exception however, of J. H. McIntosh, who is stated to have been their leader; and for whose head a reward was offered. By our last accounts from St. Augustine, it appeared that the garrison at that place had been summoned to surrender to the Spanish Patriots; which it appears they had not done, when the last advices reached Savannah, which are subsequent to those received in this city. We also learn, that orders had been extended to the troops at Savannah, to hold themselves ready for a march, which was caused, in some measure, it was thought, by information from East-Florida, of the intention of the Indians to assist the garrison at St. Augustine. These orders were from the Governor.

*April 7.*

We understand that a vessel has arrived at Georgetown, from Amelia Island, with a cargo of British goods, and that she has been seized by the Collector of that port, for a violation of the non-importation law. We also learn, that any vessels coming from the same port with goods, notwithstanding the capitulation, will be subject to the same proceeding in this port until instructed

on the subject shall have been received from Washington.

#### CHILLICOTHE, April 8.

Orders have been issued to major general M'Arthur, to take the requisite measures for detaching from his division, a due proportion of the twelve hundred militia required by our government, who are to proceed to Cincinnati, there to receive arms and ammunition, and thence march immediately to Detroit, to join, we hope, more detachments from other parts of our country, preparatory to some grand & decisive enterprise against the enemy of America and of equal rights!

#### CHARLES-TOWN, May 1.

The rev. Mr. Price will perform divine service in the church near Mr. John Brasco's, on Sunday the 3d inst.

The following is a statement of the votes given at the election held in this town, on Monday last, for delegates to the assembly.

Wm. Tate, (fed.)	221
Rawleigh Morgan, (fed.)	216
Dan. Morgan, (repub.)	170
W. P. Flood, (repub.)	167

The following gentlemen are elected members of the assembly for their respective counties:  
Messrs. M'Gill and Williams, (rep.) for Frederick—Messrs. White and King, (fed.) for Hampshire—Messrs. Colston and Porterfield, (fed.) for Berkeley.

On Wednesday last marched through this place on their way to Fredericktown, fifty four soldiers, under the command of Lieut. Jamison. They were recruited in and about Lynchburg, Va. and are fine looking men.

Not having heard any thing confirmatory of the report of the arrival of the *Hornet*, the account which we published some days ago, must be considered as unfounded.

*Yankee Doodle*.—By returns made to the War Office, we learn that in one week, three thousand men were enlisted.

The Florida revolutionists have taken possession of St. Augustine all but the citadel, to which the little Spanish garrison at that place had retired; the Spaniards have sent to Havana for reinforcements, but the affair will be settled before any succors would arrive.  
*Aurora.*

#### The New-York Evening Post of April 14 contains an article extracted from the Montreal Courant, purporting to be a copy of a letter from JOHN HENRY, (the Agent to whom we are indebted for a development of British Infernalism) to his friend in Canada, dated at New-York, March 6, 1812.

This article is so palpable and gross a forgery, a manoeuvre so contemptible, as not to be worth a remark, but awakens our vigilance, and put us on our guard against the incessant intrigues of the British government & its satellites, and their unremitting attempts to sow dissension throughout this country. Henry's disclosures had paralysed the British interest in this country so greatly, that a desperate remedy became necessary, and forgery is resorted to, to weaken their force—a fit resort for the purposes of those who had sacrilegiously dared to lay their profane hands on the holy ark of our Union. *Nat. Int.*

#### MORE INDIAN MURDERS.

The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. Jacob B. Varnum, dated Sandusky, April 9, 1812, to his father Gen. Varnum, now a Senator from Massachusetts:

"It is with regret, sir, that I have occasion to inform you of the recent murder of two of our fellow-citizens on the south side of Sandusky bay, about 25 miles from this place, which has been done by the Indians without probable cause or provocation. This unhappy transaction took place on the 3d inst. On the morning following, about 11 o'clock, the bodies of the murdered were discovered, cut and mangled in a most cruel and horrid manner. They were men who have lived a bachelor's life, and about a mile from any neighbors—in this situation they were attacked. One was found in the house with the impression of an axe in his skull, a spear precipitated into the back part of the head, the blade broken and left in the head about five inches in length, the cheek bone broken in, (it is supposed with the axe

as it had slipped out of the axe) and 20 or 30 stabs in various parts of the body with a knife. The other was found, as was supposed, on his retreat from the slaughter, 40 rods distant on the route to his nearest neighbor, with about the same number of wounds as the former. This barbarous inhuman act is ascribed to some Indians of the Chippewa tribe, one of whom had previously purchased the spear that was found in the head of one of the dead persons, of a blacksmith of the neighborhood, who will be qualified to testify being the same. The murderers are not yet discovered, although the persevering vigilance of a part of a militia-company strove their apprehension."

*Baltimore, April 20.*

#### MELANCHOLY.

By the arrival of the schooner *Independence*, Betts, this morning, from Laguayra, we learn that Caracas, Laguayra, and the adjacent villages were destroyed in a great measure by an Earthquake. Twenty five hundred in Laguayra and about ten thousand in Caracas are said to have perished in the ruins. One American alone fell a victim to the catastrophe, a Mr. William Cromwell, of New York. The first and severest shock at Laguayra, &c. was felt at 4 P. M. on the 26th day of March; four shocks were felt on the night following, but not sufficiently severe to do any damage. On the 27th all the survivors were employed in digging the dead from under the ruins, from whence they were put in lighters, carried outside of the shipping and thrown into the sea. On the 28th of March the sea was so rough, that they desisted, built a large fire near the wharf and burnt forty at a time in one fire. On the 29th the stench was so great that they had to desist from digging up any more from under the ruins. The survivors pitched their tents on the plains of Magetaro. On the 4th of April there was another very heavy shock that caused the vessels to tremble as if on a ridge of rocks, and from the schooner *Independence* the mountains were seen moving like ships in a heavy sea, and large pieces scaling off them. As the *Independence* sailed at half past five P. M. the damage by the last shock was not known. *Sun.*

On Wednesday last marched through this place on their way to Fredericktown, fifty four soldiers, under the command of Lieut. Jamison. They were recruited in and about Lynchburg, Va. and are fine looking men.

Not having heard any thing confirmatory of the report of the arrival of the *Hornet*, the account which we published some days ago, must be considered as unfounded.

#### AWFUL CALAMITY!

The following melancholy narration was addressed to a merchant of this city, who has favored us with a copy for our readers.

*Remains of Laguira, April 2, 1812.*

"DEAR SIR,  
"Many times in my life have I experienced the goodness of a Merciful God towards me, but never so conspicuously as in my preservation during the tremendous exertion of His Power, which has shaken the mountains to their foundation, and levelled the greatest part of this city, as also that of Caracas, with the ground—thousands and tens of thousands have been buried, and most of them now lie beneath the ruins! The stench arising from the dead bodies is intolerable—such of them as could be come at have been thrown in the sea, or collected into heaps & burned to ashes. It is imagined that seven eighths of the houses in this city are demolished; and of those which still stand, there are not perhaps 20 that will be found tenable. The Custom House, which was built very strong, is not much injured—the house which I occupied is three stories high and was likewise very strong—it stood the shock without falling, but it was so much injured that I do not intend to sleep in it, especially as we are constantly kept in a state of alarm by the frequent shocks which have daily taken place ever since the 26th ultimo. When the first great shock occurred I ran out of my house, in amazement, I turned round, beheld it rocking like a cradle, which, with the roaring of the earthquake, the screams of people, and the crashing, perhaps, of a thousand buildings, made the scene horrible beyond description."

*Winchester, April 25.*

FARMERS' BANK OF VIRGINIA.  
The books for the subscription of 1666 shares of the Capital Stock of this institution, were closed on the 15th inst. the whole number having been subscribed for. The gentleman highest on the subscription (Mr. Isaac Baker) who subscribed for 300 shares was scaled down a few shares to make way for other adventurers. Several applicants for stock appeared after the whole had been taken; but as they

could not, agreeably to law, be permitted to subscribe for more than two shares, they declined adventuring.—It may not be amiss here to remark, that if foreign gold and bank paper had been admissible, a number of shares more might, if necessary have been disposed of. More than three fourths of the stock is owned by citizens of Winchester. It is however a subject of regret, that notwithstanding the indefatigable zeal and earnest exertions of our friends in Staunton, their efforts have not been crowned with similar success.—Accounts from thence say, that not a single share has been subscribed for! This circumstance will not, however, we presume, retard the operations of the Bank; as the commissioners at Richmond, will no doubt, adopt such measures as they may deem proper to insure the completion of the subscription, elsewhere.

#### PICTURE OF ENGLAND.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in England, to his friend in Boston, dated Manchester, 17th March, 1812.*

"Of politics, I am by no means in a humour to say much—I will however give you a few particulars, relative to the Prince Regent. He has entirely disappointed his friends, without gaining the good will of his enemies, by selling himself to the man he 22 months since declared unfit for a minister of his Majesty's government. The starving manufacturers, have looked up to him as the saviour of the country, and have patiently waited until he should be elected with full power, confidently expecting, when that period should arrive, an immediate alleviation of their distresses. But contrary to the most sanguine expectations, their hopes are blighted, and no alternatives are now left but starvation or a precarious subsistence on plunder. The discontents are made known by general murmurs. Riots have already commenced at Nottingham, Stock Port, Huddersfield, Leeds, and other places, and it is daily expected they will become general throughout the manufacturing towns. Anonymous letters have been sent to several of the principal men in this town, threatening them with destruction, unless their wages are raised.—*Placards*, signed Ludd, a name they have adopted, are stuck up at the corners of the streets, offering a reward for the heads of those men, who have discharged their men, although no longer able to employ them. They have gone so far in Huddersfield, to as offer 100 Guineas for the head of the Prince Regent! An additional military force has been stationed in many of the most turbulent places.

"If government do not grant some relief, I fear the consequence in Manchester. A repeal of the orders in council would have the desired effect, but I see no prospect of that at present. Mr. Percival's reply to the merchants of Birmingham, authorizes the opinion that they will only be changed with a change of ministers. Mr. P. informed those gentlemen, that if their government was convinced that the Berlin and Milan decrees were revoked, the orders in council would not be rescinded, they being no longer considered as a condition for the removal of the orders, &c.

Married, on Monday last, Mr. John H. Cassidy, of this county, to Miss Mary M'Garth, of Loudoun county.

Died, on Thursday the 23d ult. Mrs. Mary Fulton, wife of Mr. James Fulton, of this county.

#### WOOL.

The Opequon Manufacturing Company will purchase fleece wool, and give from 30 to 40 cents per pound, in cash, (according to the quality) delivered in Winchester to either of the subscribers, or to Mr. David Humphreys. The wool to be washed before shearing, the hairy locks and tags taken off, and each fleece to be kept entire, rolled up and tied, with a label on each, describing the different kinds, viz. rams, suckling ewes, lambs of the first shearing, wedders, &c. Four or five days should elapse after washing the sheep before they are shorn.

JOHN DAVENPORT, jun.  
LEWIS HOFF.  
Winchester, April 27, 1812.

#### For Sale,

A quantity of Corn and Rye. Applied to the subscriber in Charlestown.  
J. W. DAVIS.

May 1.

#### NEW STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has just received and opened a handsome assortment of

#### Groceries & Dry Goods,

suitable for the present season, in the corner house formerly occupied by Davenport and Willett, which he will sell on very low terms for cash.

CHARLES GIBBS.

Charlestown, May 1.

#### Carding of Wool

WILL be executed in a superior style, on the first rate machinery at Beeler's mill, two and a half miles from Charlestown, where the utmost attention and dispatch will be observed to customers.—It is expected that the wool will be sent cleaned from any thing that may injure the cards, otherwise there will be an extra charge on the customary price.

JOHN HOGELAND.

May 1, 1812.

#### Tanner's Bark Wanted.

THE highest price in cash, will be given for any quantity of Tanner's Bark, delivered to the subscriber in Charlestown.

JACOB E. PARSON.

May 1.

The subscriber will sell

#### sixty barrels of corn,

on a credit to the first day of October next; he will also sell work horses, of which one is excellent for the cart; or mares and colts, and a stud colt uncommonly fine, now two years old, gotten on a fine mare by the horse North Star, which stood in Charles town three years ago, on a credit of eight months.

ALEX. STRAITH.

May 1.

#### Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber by John Wilkins, on the 13th day of February, 1812, to secure the payment of a sum of money due John Humphreys, I will sell for ready money, on Tuesday the 12th inst. at public auction, to the highest bidder, the House and Lot, in Charles Town, now occupied by the said Wilkins.—The sale will take place on the premises at 12 o'clock.

WILLIAM TATE, Trustee.

May 1, 1812.

#### Battalion Orders.

The first battalion of the 55th regiment Virginia militia, is ordered to attend muster on Saturday the 23d of May, at Shepherd's Town, and the second battalion on the 30th of the same month, at Charlestown.

JOSEPH CRANE, Lt. Col.

Com. 55th Regt. Va. militia.

April 30.

#### Pasture to Rent.

Stock will be received by John Boley, living on the Harewood estate, the former residence of the late Mrs. Washington, to pasture in a field containing between 250 and 300 acres, through which water runs—on the following terms:—One dollar and a half per month for horses, and one dollar for cattle. Persons wishing to put stock in said pasture must leave their names and the quantity with Mr. Boley, who will attend to receiving them. None will be received for a less time than one month, and the money for that paid in advance to said Boley.—Any stock left there more than one month will be considered as entered for two months, &c. and be paid for accordingly. The fences are in good order, but I will not be responsible in any way whatever for any property that may be put in said field.

Any person trespassing upon said estate by throwing down the fences, or in any other way, may expect to be punished according to law.

J. B. HENRY.

May 1.

#### CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against hunting or fowling on the subscriber's plantation, cutting down the timber, or trespassing in any manner upon his land, as he is determined to prosecute such offenders with the utmost rigor of the law.

DANIEL ALLSTADT.

May 1.



# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.]

FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1812.

[No. 215.]

More New Goods,  
West of the Market House, in Charles  
Town.

The subscribers have just received and  
now ready for sale,  
A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF  
**Spring & Summer Goods,**  
all of which have been purchased as  
good advantage as any in the market,  
& they hope will enable them to supply  
those who may please to call on them,  
on moderate terms—their assortment con-  
sists in part of the following articles:

A few pieces broad cloth,  
Cotton Casimeres assorted,  
Grandella ditto,  
A quantity of best Nankeens, short  
and long pieces,  
Cotton Jeans,  
Chambray muslins,  
Country stripe cotton and chambray,  
Ladies damask shawls,  
Ditto habit kid gloves,  
Ditto extra long ditto ditto,  
Ditto long silk ditto,  
Black silk hose,  
Silk for ladies dresses,  
Bandanna hdkfs.  
Vestings assorted,  
Carradaries and Seersuckers,  
Muslins assorted,  
Dimities assorted,  
Cotton shawls,  
Homemade linen,  
Best Spinning cotton,  
Fur and wool hats,  
Wrought and cut nails.

Also a good assortment of  
**Groceries and Potter's  
Ware.**

They again return their sincere ac-  
knowledgments to the public generally  
for the liberal encouragement they have  
received, and solicit a continuance of  
public patronage.

JOHN ANDERSON, & Co.  
April 24.

**Lime for Sale.**

The subscriber has a fresh kiln of  
lime burnt, and for sale.

JOHN HENKLE.  
April 24.

**NOTICE.**

A meeting of the Overseers of the  
Poor of Jefferson County will be held  
on Saturday the 16th of May next, at  
Thomas James's tavern, in Shepherd's  
Town. All persons concerned are de-  
sired to attend.

J. BROWN, C. O. P.  
April 24.

**DANCING.**

THE subscriber respectfully in-  
forms the ladies and gentlemen of  
Charlestown and its vicinity, that he  
purposes recommending his dancing  
school, as soon as a sufficient number is  
subscribed. He intends also to attend  
in Shepherd's-Town, as soon as six-  
teen scholars offer.

JAMES ROBARDET.  
April 24.

**One Cent Reward.**

RAN away on the 31st of March last,  
an apprentice to the tanning busi-  
ness, named Alexander Reiley. Who-  
ever brings home said apprentice shall  
have the above reward, but no thanks.  
All persons are cautioned against har-  
boring said apprentice, as we are de-  
termined to prosecute such to the ut-  
most of the law.

Wm. M'SHERRY & CLARK.  
Smithfield, April 24, 1812.

**FOR RENT.**

The subscriber wishes to rent his  
store house on the main street in  
Charlestown, at present occupied by  
Mr. Joseph E. Lane. Possession may  
be had on the 20th of this month.

JOHN KENNEDY, Jr.  
April 10.

**FOR RENT,**

A valuable Mill,  
with about five acres of land, lying on  
the road from Charlestown to Shep-  
herd's-Town, Jefferson county, Va.  
and between one and two miles from  
the former place. The mill is situ-  
ated on a never failing stream, with a saw  
mill and houses necessary for a family  
annexed to it. It will be rented for a  
term of years to a man of good char-  
acter, with qualifications for the business.  
For terms apply to Col. Morrow, in  
Shepherd's-Town, or Doctor Grayson,  
Winchester.

April 10. if.

**FOR SALE,**  
A small Farm,  
containing 100 acres. Of this land 40  
acres are cleared and under good fence-  
ing—the remainder is covered with  
fine timber as any in the county. This  
land has the convenience of a good  
farm house and excellent water.

Also, the place on which I now re-  
side, near Shepherd's-Town; and (in  
the town) one frame dwelling house  
and several brick tenements.

A liberal credit may be had (on good  
security) for any part of the above prop-  
erty.

DANIEL BEDINGER.  
April 10.

**POTTERY.**

THE subscribers respectfully in-  
form their friends and the public gen-  
erally that they have taken the shop  
lately occupied by Samuel Snavely, de-  
ceased, in Shepherd's-Town, where  
they intend carrying on the above busi-  
ness in the most extensive manner.  
Having served a regular apprenticeship  
to the business, they flatter themselves  
to be able to execute their work in the  
most complete and handsome manner.  
Store keepers and others can be sup-  
plied on the shortest notice, and on the  
most reasonable terms.

JOHN DALRUMPLE.  
GEO. CHRISSENGER.  
April 3.

**100 Dollars Reward.**

RAN AWAY from my plantation,  
near Charlestown, Jefferson coun-  
ty, Va. on the night of the 15th inst.,  
a negro boy named GEORGE, aged  
about 19 or 20 years, five feet 7 or 8  
inches high, square-built and somewhat  
bow legged, has had a part of one  
of his great toes and the toe ad-  
joining it chopped off with an axe, has  
lost two or three of his upper front  
teeth, which perceptibly affects his  
speech, and has a scar on his chin. He  
had on a new drab coloured homemade  
cloth coat, tow linen shirt, wool hat,  
yarn stockings, & coarse strong shoes;  
his other clothing not particularly re-  
collected. I will give the above re-  
ward to any person who will apprehend  
said negro and bring him to me, or se-  
cure him in any jail so that I get him  
again.

M. RANSON.  
January 31, 1812.

**Windsor Chairs.**

WILLIAM KAIN,  
RESPECTFULLY informs the  
inhabitants of Charlestown, and  
its vicinity, that for their accommo-  
dation he has left chairs with Mr. Gibbs,  
in Charlestown, for sale, of the newest  
fashion, and finished in the best man-  
ner, where they can at any time be  
supplied, or by applying to himself in  
Shepherd's-Town.

He will also do painting at the short-  
est notice.  
Shepherd's-Town, April 17.

**Ten Dollars Reward.**

Lost on Sunday the 12th inst., a  
red morocco pocket book, containing  
a twenty dollar bank note, one five dol-  
lar note, and a quarter of a dollar; al-  
so a receipt from John Anderson, and  
a note of hand given by the subscriber  
to John M'Daniel. Whoever has  
found the above pocket book, and will  
return it with its contents, shall receive  
the above reward, and no questions  
asked.

FRANCIS M'KINEY.  
April 17.

**Land for Sale.**

Lancelot B. Lee will sell his small  
tract of land, containing by survey 88  
acres, the nearest approximating point  
of which is as he supposes about three  
quarters of a mile from the main Bull-  
skin, and bounded on the south by the  
tract formerly leased by Capt. Green-  
field, and the west and north by the  
tract of Mr. Henry S. Turner, and on  
the east by said Turner and Lancelot  
Lee. For terms apply to him.

April 17.

**BLANK BOOKS**

CONSISTING OF  
LEDGERS, JOURNALS,  
RECORD, DAY BOOKS,  
MEMORANDUM, &c.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Worthington, Cooks,  
and Co.

Have been for some time engaged  
in opening a  
**Supply of Goods,**

consisting of almost every article  
that can now be obtained in the mar-  
ket. Every pains were taken by one  
of the concern to purchase them on  
the very lowest terms, and on like  
terms are they now offered to the  
public. They feel thankful for the  
liberal encouragement that the pre-  
sent concern has met with, and  
pledge themselves that every exertion  
will be made use of, to merit a  
continuance of the same, and to  
give general satisfaction to those  
who may be disposed to do busi-  
ness with them.

Purchasers coming from a dis-  
tance will find it worth their atten-  
tion to call on them.  
Shepherdstown, April 10.

**Trustee's Sale.**

BY virtue of a deed executed by  
James Conaway and William Con-  
way, to the undersigned, and now of  
record in the office of the county court  
of Jefferson, conveying to him all the  
interest of the said James and William  
in a certain tract of land lying in the  
said county, near Charlestown, former-  
ly held and occupied by Cornelius Con-  
way, dec'd., in trust for the benefit of  
Jacob and Daniel Allstadt, he will, on  
Saturday the 13th of June next, before  
the court of Robert Fulton's tavern, in  
Charlestown, proceed to sell to the  
highest bidder, for cash, the said pre-  
mises (supposed to contain about 210  
acres.) when the undersigned will make  
such title to the purchaser as is vested  
in him by the deed above mentioned.

TH. GRIGGS, junr.  
April 10.

**Five Dollars Reward.**

STRAYED from the subscriber liv-  
ing in Jefferson county, near the  
White House, on the 2d inst. a brown  
Horse, about 15 hands high, six years  
old this spring, has some marks of the  
gears on him, his mane lies on the near  
side, has one hind foot white, and is a  
natural trotter, was shod before, if any  
shoes on behind they were old. Who-  
ever takes up said horse and secures  
him so that I get him again, shall re-  
ceive the above reward with all reason-  
able charges.

SAM'L MENDENHALL.  
April 10.

**Beatty's new improved  
threshing machine.**

This machine is now complete, and  
answers the utmost expectations of the  
inventor, and those persons whom he  
has furnished with them. The inven-  
tor has returned to Charlestown, and  
will build them for any person who may  
think proper to employ him. This  
machine has the greatest character of  
any ever known, by a number of gen-  
tlemen of respectability. Two men  
with one horse can thrash and clean  
from 60 to 80 bushels per day. A  
complete model may be seen at Mr.  
Parson's, Charlestown.

The whole expense of the machine  
and fan will not exceed 230 dollars.

THOS. BEATTY.  
April 17.

**For Sale.**

ON Saturday the 2d of May next, will be  
offered for sale, at Mr. John Lyon's  
Mill, on Bullskin, cheap and handsome  
MARIAGANY FURNITURE, for cash.

JOHN GANTT, junr.  
April 16th, 1812.

**FARMERS ATTEND!**

**TANNER'S BARK  
WANTED.**

THE subscriber will give Five Dol-  
lar per Cord for Black Oak, Six Dol-  
lars for Spanish Oak, and Seven Dol-  
lars for Chesnut Oak BARK, for any  
quantity that shall be delivered to him  
in good order at Shepherd's-Town this  
year.

JOHN KEARSLEY.  
March 6.

**Apprentices Indentures**

For Sale at this Office.

Jefferson County, to wit:  
March Term, 1812.  
Leonard Y. Davis, Thomas W. Davis, and  
William W. Davis, Complainants,  
vs.  
Mary Davis, Joseph W. Davis, Nancy Da-  
vis, Clementine Davis, and Aquila Da-  
vis, an infant, by Joseph W. Davis, his  
next friend, and William Worthington,  
Defendants. In Chancery.

THE defendant William Worthington  
not having entered his appearance and  
given security according to the act of as-  
sembly and the rules of this court, and it  
appearing to the satisfaction of the court  
that he is not an inhabitant of this com-  
monwealth; On the motion of the com-  
plainants by their counsel, it is ordered  
that the said defendant do appear here on  
the fourth Monday in May next, and an-  
swer the bill of the complainants, and that  
a copy of this order be forthwith inserted  
in the Farmer's Repository for two months  
successively, and posted at the door of the  
court house of said county: And it is further  
ordered that the defendant Joseph W. Davis  
be restrained from paying away or secre-  
ting any money, goods or effects in his hands  
belonging to the absent defendant William  
Worthington, until the further order of this  
court.

A Copy. Teste,  
GEO. HITE, CLK.

**Caution.**

I hereby forbid all persons from throwing  
down my fences, or passing through my  
fields, driving wood from my lands, or re-  
moving wood from said lands, or my plan-  
tation, or from committing any species of  
trespass upon my property, being deter-  
mined to exercise the rigour of the law upon  
all such offenders.

WILLIAM VESTAL.  
Shenandoah, March 27, 1812.

**RICH SILKS,**

Now opening, consisting of  
Rich Lustrings,  
ditto Levantines,  
ditto Double floance,  
ditto Taffeta,  
ditto Satin and Sarcinets,  
Superb figured volantes & plaid silks,  
Ditto lace caps, handks and veils,  
Silk shawls, handks and silk velvets,  
Beautiful selection of ribbands,  
Laces and gentlemen's silk hose and  
gloves,  
Silk g-aze,  
Sewing silk and twist,  
Millinery-trimmings, &c. &c.

ALSO,  
Superfine linen cambric and cambric  
handks,  
Black, white and coloured crapes,  
Long and short kid gloves,  
Fine white Russia Down,  
White and Brown Russia sheeting,  
Raven's duck and bedtickings,  
First quality Irish linens,  
Ditto shirting and table diaper,  
Superfine cloths and cassimeres, &c.  
Old London particular Madeira & other  
wines,  
Old Cogniac 4th proof brandy and other  
spirits,  
Teas of a superior quality,  
First quality coffee, New Orleans sugar  
and spinning cotton, &c. &c.

He will be regularly receiving and open-  
ing goods of every description, for several  
weeks in succession, all which will be sold  
very cheap.

As usual he constantly keeps Leather of  
all kinds for sale; and pays the highest  
price for all kinds of Hides and Skins, and  
Tanner's Bark.

JAMES S. LANE,  
Corner Store by the Market house,  
in Shepherd's Town.  
March 20.

**A Weaver Wanted.**

Constant employ and liberal wages  
will be given to a good journeyman  
weaver, by applying to the subscriber  
at the Flowing Spring, two miles from  
Charlestown.

DAN. M'LAUGHLIN  
April 10.

**IRISH GRAY,**

WILL stand this season (public days ex-  
cepted) on Mondays and Tuesdays at  
Henry Garnhart's, near Charl stown; on  
Wednesdays and Thursdays at Henry  
Brenhart's, two miles from Shepherdstown,  
and the remainder of the week at Leonard  
Davis's, and be let to mares at six dollars  
the season, payable the first of September  
next, but may be discharged with five if  
paid within the season, two dollars and a  
half the single leap, to be paid when the  
mare is covered, but if not then paid to be  
considered as engaged for the season, and  
eight dollars for insurance, to be paid when  
the mare proves with foal—removal of  
parting with the mare, or not attending re-  
gularly every eighth day, forfeits the in-  
surance. The season has commenced, and  
will end the last day of June. The greatest  
attention will be paid, but no responsibility  
for accidents.

IRISH GRAY is a beautiful dapple gray,  
full 17 hands high, 5 years old this spring,  
and well proportioned.

WILLIAM DAVIS.  
April 10.

I do hereby certify that the Irish Gray  
Stud Colt, this day sold by John Sanders to  
William Davis, has been raised under my  
inspection, and that he has come from an  
good stock of horses for the farmer's use  
as any in Loudoun county. He has never  
stood a season, but what few colts he has  
gotten in the neighborhood, promise equal  
to any in the county.

ABRIEL JENNERS.

**CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.**

THE price of the FARMER'S REPO-  
SITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to  
be paid at the time of subscribing, and one  
dollar at the expiration of the year. No paper  
will be discontinued until arrearages are  
paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a  
square, will be inserted four weeks to non-  
subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for  
every subsequent insertion. Subscribers  
will receive a reduction of one fourth on  
their advertisements.

**NEW STORE.**

THE subscriber respectfully informs  
his friends and the public that he has  
just received and opened a handsome  
Groceries & Dry Goods,  
suitable for the present season, in the  
corner house formerly occupied by Dav-  
enport and Willitt, which he will sell  
on very low terms for cash.

CHARLES GIBBS.  
Charlestown, May 1.

**Tanner's Bark Wanted.**

THE highest price in cash, will be  
given for any quantity of Tanner's  
Bark, delivered to the subscriber in  
Charlestown.

JACOB E. PARSON.  
May 1.

**The subscriber will sell**

sixty barrels of corn,  
on a credit to the first day of October  
next; he will also sell work horses, of  
which one is excellent for the cart; or  
mares and colts, and a stud colt un-  
commonly fine, now two years old,  
got on a fine mare by the horse  
North Star, which stood in Char-  
lot two years ago, on a credit of  
eight months.

ALEX. STRAITH.  
May 1.

**Carding of Wool**

WILL be executed by a superior  
style, on the first rate machine-  
ry at B-ler's mill, two and a half miles  
from Charlestown, where the utmost  
attention and dispatch will be observed  
to customers.—It is expected that the  
wool will be sent cleaned from any  
thing that may injure the cards, other-  
wise there will be an extra charge on  
the customary price.

JOHN HOGELAND.  
May 1, 1812.

**Trustee's Sale.**

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed  
to the subscriber by John Wilkins,  
on the 13th day of February, 1812, to  
secure the payment of a sum of money  
due John Humphreys, I will sell for  
ready money, on Tuesday the 12th  
inst. at public auction, to the highest  
bidder, the House and Lot, in Char-  
lestown, now occupied by the said Wil-  
kins.—The sale will take place on the  
premises at 12 o'clock.

WILLIAM TATE, Trustee.  
May 1, 1812.

**Pasture to Rent.**

Stock will be received by John Bo-  
ley, living on the Harewood estate, the  
former residence of the late Mrs.  
Washington, to pasture in a field con-  
taining between 250 and 300 acres,  
through which water runs—on the fol-  
lowing terms:—One dollar add a half  
per month for horses, and one dollar  
for cattle. Persons wishing to put  
stock in said pasture must leave their  
names and the quantity with Mr. Bo-  
ley, who will attend to receiving them.  
None will be received for a less time  
than one month, and the money for  
that paid in advance to said Boley.—  
Any stock left there more than one  
month will be considered as entered for  
two months, &c. and be paid for ac-  
cordingly. The fences are in good or-  
der, but I will not be responsible in  
any way whatever for any property that  
may be put in said field.

Any person trespassing upon said  
estate by throwing down the fences, or  
in any other way, may expect to be pu-  
nished according to law.

J. B. HENRY.  
May 1.

**AN ACT,**

To authorise a Detachment from the  
Militia of the United States,

Be it enacted by the senate and house  
of representatives of the United States of  
America in congress assembled, That  
the president of the United States be,  
and he is hereby authorised to require  
of the executives of the several states  
and territories, to take effectual mea-  
sures to organise, arm and equip, ac-  
cording to law, and hold in readiness to  
march at a moment's warning, their  
respective proportions of one hundred  
thousand militia, officers included, to be  
apportioned by the president of the  
United States, from the latest militia  
returns in the department of war: and  
in case where such returns have not  
been made, by such other data as he  
shall judge equitable.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,  
That the detachment of militia afore-  
said shall be officered out of the present  
militia officers, or others, at the option  
and discretion of the constitutional au-  
thority in the respective states and ter-  
ritories; the president of the U. States  
apportioning the general officers among  
the respective states and territories, as  
he may deem proper, and the commis-  
sioned officers of the militia, when cal-  
led into actual service, shall be entitled  
to the same pay, rations and emolu-  
ments, as the officers of the army of  
the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,  
That the said detachment shall not be  
compelled to serve a longer time than  
six months after they arrive at the place  
of rendezvous: and during the time of  
their service the non-commissioned  
officers, musicians and privates, shall  
be entitled to the same pay and rations  
as is provided by law for the militia  
of the United States when called into ac-  
tual service.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted,  
That the president of the United States  
be and he is hereby authorised to call  
into actual service any part, or the  
whole of said detachment, in all the ex-  
igencies provided by the constitution,  
and the officers, non-commissioned  
officers, musicians and privates of the  
said detachment shall be subject to the  
penalties of the act, entitled "An act  
for calling forth the militia to execute  
the laws of the union, suppress insur-  
rections and repel invasions, and to re-  
peal the act now in force for those pur-  
poses, passed the twenty-eighth day of  
February, one thousand seven hun-  
dred and ninety-five," and if a part only  
of said detachment shall be called in-  
to actual service, they shall be taken  
from such part thereof, as the presi-  
dent of the United States shall deem  
proper.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted,  
That in lieu of whipping, as provided  
by several of the rules and articles of  
war, as now used and practiced, stop-  
page of pay, confinement and depriva-  
tion of part of the rations shall be sub-  
stituted in such manner as hereinafter  
provided.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted,  
That any non-commissioned officer or  
private belonging to the aforesaid de-  
tachment of militia, who shall, while  
in actual service, be convicted before  
any court martial of any offence, which  
before the passing of this act might or  
could have subjected such person to be  
whipped, shall for the offence, be put  
under such stoppages of pay as such  
court martial shall adjudge, not exceed-  
ing the one half of one month's pay for  
any one offence; but such offender  
may, moreover at the discretion of such  
court martial, be confined under  
guard, on allowance of half rations,  
any length of time, not exceeding ten  
days for any one offence, or may, at  
the discretion of such court martial,  
be publicly drummed out of the army.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted,  
That the sum of one million of dollars  
be, and the same is hereby appropri-  
ated, to be paid out of any monies in  
the treasury not otherwise appropri-  
ated, towards defraying any expences  
incurred by virtue of the provisions of  
this act.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted,  
That this act shall continue and be in  
force for the term of two years from  
the passing thereof and no longer.  
Passed April 10, 1812.

*From the Nat. Intelligencer.*

**INVASION OF CANADA IN 1775.**

To the Editor.  
Having seen in the National Intelligencer  
that some person wished to get  
information how Col. Arnold got thro'  
the wilderness to Quebec with his ar-  
my from Cambridge, in 1775, from  
some of that party, if any were alive, I  
will give a short account of our march.

On the 13th of September, our de-  
tachment consisted of (as near as I can  
remember) fourteen companies, up-  
wards of 60 men in each company, rank  
and file—Col. Arnold, Col. Green,  
Col. Enos, Major Bigelow, Major  
Meigs, Capt. Morgan, Smith & Hen-  
drick, Hanchet, Hubbard and Will-  
iams, Goodridge, Dearborn, Scott and  
McCobb, Thyer, Topham, Ward and  
Cobourne. On the same 13th Septem-  
ber we marched from Cambridge to  
Newburyport, and took water from  
thence to Kenebec river, where our  
bateaux were ready to load. We  
marched in three divisions, Arnold in  
front, Green in the centre, Enos in  
the rear. The water being low, our  
men were constantly in the water shov-  
ing up the boats. There were three  
carrying places before we came to the  
great carrying place, which is about  
120 miles from the mouth of the said  
river, fourteen miles across which  
brings us into Dead river. Arnold  
came up with us. There came on a  
great rain, which raised the water very  
high and swift—it began to snow very  
cold; we could not get more than ten  
miles in a day; the men's shoes were  
nearly all worn out. We had not yet  
got to the heights of land. Our spy  
whom we sent on had not returned to  
give any information whether the Can-  
adians would receive us or not. It  
now snowed and looked like winter;  
our men were sick, their shoes all worn  
out, and they discouraged with hard-  
ships, and at the same time we grew  
short of provisions. Col. Arnold or-  
dered our sick and worn out men to be  
sent back to Cambridge, under the  
command of a lieutenant; the rest to  
proceed on as fast as possible. The  
rear division becomes discouraged,  
commanded by Col. Enos, and return-  
ed back to Cambridge with four com-  
panies, bidding us farewell, not ex-  
pecting to see us any more. The weath-  
er still continuing cold and snowing  
often, very much fatigued we arrived  
at the height of land, it being on the  
28th October. Our men would carry  
the boats no further; we likewise left  
our tents, and our provision was near-  
ly gone. A carrying place of four  
miles brings us to Sanguany Creek.—  
This Creek leads into Chaudier Lake.  
Col. Arnold leaves orders to divide  
our provision, and we divided the hard  
money, each officer to carry part, it be-  
ing heavy and our men weak. Five  
pints of flour were allotted to each man  
and about two ounces of pork to a man.  
We received information by our spy  
that the Canadians would receive us.—  
We were likewise ordered to march  
back two miles and then steer a north-  
east course, which would clear us of  
some sunken land between us & Chau-  
dier Lake. Steering northeast carried  
us out of our course; we struck ano-  
ther lake and were obliged to go round  
it. We travelled in sunken land all  
that day till we encamp, when it snow-  
ed about two inches. Our men were  
now so weak that they left behind them  
all their clothes, except what they wore.  
We crossed the inlet by fording, travel-  
led all that day, and came to the trail  
at night, much fatigued. Two boats  
only were carried over into these wa-  
ters. Chaudier is very rapid & swift.  
Capt. Morgan turned over his boat and  
drowned one man. Our men were  
weak and sick, and some could not tra-  
vel, and were obliged to be left behind,  
where a number perished with hunger.  
We killed all our dogs and eat them,  
which gave us great relief. Nov. 5th,  
we met cattle, providentially sent up  
by Col. Arnold. Our men could not  
wait to have them dressed, but drank  
the blood, washed the intestines, broil-  
ed them and eat them all up. Destitute  
of shoes and stockings, and snow on  
the ground, in that situation we pro-  
ceeded as fast as possible to Quebec, a-  
bout 100 miles further. We arrived at

Point Levi, over against Quebec, on  
the 9th November.  
We collected all the boats we could  
in order to cross the river, two ships of  
war lying watching us. On the 15th  
we crossed in the night, and had like  
all to have been drowned by bad boats.  
We paraded our men on Abraham's  
Plain near day-light, the snow about 2  
inches deep on the ground; our men  
and guns being in such a situation that  
we dare not attack the town that night,  
we went into quarters on Abraham's  
Plain, keeping out guards to stop com-  
munication with the country. The  
garrison finding how weak we were,  
are coming out to give us battle. We  
examine our guns and ammunition—  
not four rounds to a man and but few  
guns that are fit for use; our retreat  
liable to be cut off in consequence of a  
river a little above us not being ford-  
able. We were obliged to retreat up  
the river to Point Trumbull, 25 miles  
above Quebec. On the 6th December  
General Montgomery came down with  
his army from Montreal; we marched  
to Quebec again, raised a battery on  
Abraham's Plain with two guns near the  
walls; threw a great many shot into  
the town, but when they brought their  
guns to bear upon it they stole our cannon  
pieces. The 25th December was cold  
—a council of war was held whether  
to storm Quebec or not