

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VI.]

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1813.

[No. 263.]

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the Farmer's Repository is Two Dollars a year; one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.

OFFICIAL.

Copy of a letter from Capt. James Lawrence, of the United States' Sloop of War Hornet, to the Secretary of the Navy: U. S. Ship Hornet, Holmes' Hole, March 19, 1813.

SIR, I have the honor to inform you of the arrival at this port, of the U. S. ship Hornet, under my command, from a cruise of 145 days, and to state to you that after Commodore Bainbridge left the coast of Brazil (Jan 6) I continued off the harbor of St. Salvador, blockading the Bonne Citoyenne, until the 24th, when the Montague 74 hove in sight, and chased me into the harbor; but, night coming on, I wore and stood out to the southward. Knowing that she had left Rio Janeiro for the express purpose of relieving the Bonne Citoyenne and the Packet (which I had also blockaded for 14 days, and obliged her to send her mail to Rio, in a Portuguese smack) I judged it most prudent to shift my cruising ground, and hauled by the wind to the westward, with the view of cruising off Pernambuco, and on the 4th February captured the English brig Resolution of 10 guns from Rio Janeiro, bound to Maranham, with coffee, jerked beef, flour, lard, and butter, and about 23,000 dollars in specie. As she sailed dull, and I could ill spare hands to man her, I took out the money and set her on fire. I then ran down the coast for Maranham, and cruized there a short time; from thence ran off Surinam. After cruising off that coast from the 15th until 23d of February, without meeting a vessel, I stood for Demerara with an intention, should I not be fortunate at that station, to run through the West Indies on my way to the U. States; but on the 24th, in the morning, I discovered a brig to leeward, to which I gave chase—run into quarterless four and not having a pilot, was obliged to haul off. The fort at the entrance of Demerara river at this time bearing S. W. distant about 2 1/2 leagues. Previous to giving up the chase I discovered a vessel at anchor, without the bar, with English colors flying, apparently a brig of war. In beating round Carabana bank, in order to get to her, at half past 3 P. M. I discovered another sail on my weather quarter, edging down for us—at 4 20 she hoisted English colors, at which time we discovered her to be a large man of war brig; beat to quarters, and cleared ship for action; and kept close by the wind, in order, if possible, to get the weather gauge. At 5 10, finding I could weather the enemy, I hoisted American colors and tacked. At 5 25 in passing each other, exchanged broadsides with-in half pistol shot. Observing the enemy in the act of wearing, I bore up, received his starboard broadside, ran him close on board on the starboard quarter, and kept up such a heavy and well directed fire, that in less than fifteen minutes she surrendered (being totally cut to pieces) and hoisted an ensign upon down from his fore rigging, as a sign of distress. Shortly after, her main-mast went by the board. Dispatched Lt. Shubrick on board, who soon returned with her first Lieutenant, who reported her to be his Britannic majesty's late brig Peacock, commanded by Capt. Wm. Peake, who fell in the latter part of the action; and a number of her crew were killed and wounded, and that she was sinking fast, she having then six feet water in her hold. Dispatched the boats immediately for the wounded, and brought both vessels to anchor. Such shot holes as could be got at were then plugged, guns thrown overboard, and every possible exertion used to keep her afloat until the prisoners could be removed, by pumping and balling, but without effect, as she unfortunately sunk in 5 1-2 fathoms water, carrying down thirteen of her crew, and three of my brave fellows, viz. John Hart, Joseph Williams and Hannibal Boyd. Lt. Connor, and Midshipman Cooper, and the remainder of my men employed in removing the prisoners, with difficulty saved themselves by jumping into a boat that was lying on the booms as she went down. Four men of the 13 mentioned were so fortunate as to gain the foretop, & were afterwards taken off by our boats. Previous to her going down, four of her men took to her stern boat that had been much damaged during the action, who I sincerely hope reached the shore; but from the heavy sea running at the time, the shattered state of the boat, and the difficulty of landing on the coast, I am fearful they were lost. I have not been able to ascertain from her officers the exact number of killed. Capt. Peake and four men were found dead on board.—The Master, one midshipman, Carpenter, and Captain's Clerk, and twenty-nine men wounded, most of them very severely, three of which died of their wounds after being removed, and nine drowned. Our loss was trifling in comparison. Joo. Place killed, Samuel Coulson and Joseph Dalrymple, slightly wounded; George Coffin and Lewis Todd severely burnt by the explosion of a cartridge. Todd survived only a few days. Our rigging and sails were much cut. One shot through the foremast and the bowsprit slightly injured. Our hull received little or no damage.

At the time I brought the Peacock to action, the Espiegle, (the brig mentioned as being at an anchor) mounting sixteen two and thirty pound carronades, and two long pines, lay about six miles in shore of me, and could plainly see the whole of the action. Apprehensive she would beat out to the assistance of her consort, such exertions were used by my officers and crew, in repairing damages, &c. that by nine o'clock our boats were stowed, a new set of sails bent, and the ship completely ready for action. At 2 A. M. got under way, and stood by the wind to the northward and westward, under easy sail. On mustering next morning, found we had two hundred and seventy-seven souls on board (including the crew of the American brig Hunter of Portland, taken a few days before by the Peacock) and, as we had been on two-thirds allowance of provisions—for some time, and had but 3,400 gallons of water on board, I reduced the allowance to three pints a man, and determined to make the best of my way to the United States.

The Peacock was deservedly styled one of the finest vessels of her class in the British Navy. I should judge her to be about the tonnage of the Hornet. Her beam was greater by five inches, but her extreme length not so great by foot feet. She mounted sixteen four and twenty pound carronades, two long pines, one twelve pound carronade on her top gallant forecastle as a shifting gun, and one four or six pounder, and two swivels mounted aft. I find by her quarter bill that her crew consisted of one hundred and thirty-four men, four of whom were absent in a prize.

The cool and determined conduct of my officers and crew during the action, and their almost unexampled exertions afterwards, entitle them to my warmest acknowledgements, and I beg leave most earnestly to recommend them to the notice of government. By the indisposition of Lieut. Stewart, I was deprived of the services of an excellent officer—had he been able to stand the deck, I am confident his exertions would not have been surpassed by any one on board. I should be doing injustice to the merits of Lieut. Shubrick, and acting Lieutenants Connor and Newton, were I not to recommend them particularly to your notice. Lieut. Shubrick was in the actions with the Guerriere and Java—Capt. Hull and Com. Bainbridge can bear testimony as to his coolness and good conduct on both occasions. With the greatest respect, I remain, sir, your obedient servant, JAMES LAWRENCE. Hon. William Jones, Secretary of the Navy.

P. S. At the commencement of the action my sailing master and seven men were absent in a prize, and Lieut. Stewart and six men on the sick list.

NEW YORK, March 22. Letter from Albany, March 15. On Saturday morning (the 13th inst.) I left the neighborhood of Sacket's Harbor, and arrived here on Sunday evening. I feel much satisfied with my visit to that place. To my great relief of mind, I found it well fortified in every direction, and strongly guarded, with at least 8000 regulars, volunteers, marines and sailors. Besides these, there are from one to two thousand volunteer militia from the counties of Jefferson, Lewis and Oneida, who are stationed at Watertown, Brownville, Sandy-Creek and other places within the distance of from eight to twelve miles of the main body, and within the hearing of the alarm-gun, which is their signal to march in case of an attack. Many of the volunteers are some of the most aged and respectable men in those counties, and soldiers of the revolution, and style themselves Silver-Grays, on account of their advanced age. Would it not be more proper to apply to them the scripture phrase, and say they are the salt of the earth, who come forth once more to save their country from ruin and disgrace, while many who are much younger and better able to bear the fatigues of war, and who are at this moment reaping the benefits of their former laurels, stand with their arms folded together and their hearts callous, and their ears deaf to the cries of their suffering brethren while under the tomahawk and scalping knife of British savage cruelty? One of those aged patriots, in conversation with me, mentioned his being with General Washington as a soldier through the whole revolution; that he and his four sons, men grown, had now entered as volunteers, and were both willing and ready to spend their last drop of blood in vindication of their country's much injured rights.—"We (said the old man) are good Washingtonians, who, like him have joined the standard of our country to put down its enemies: understand me, sir, we are not of that Society, or of that spurious breed among us, who still themselves his disciples, when, alas! they appear to be fostering, supporting and justifying the very enemies whom he conquered."

What a contrast! The British force at Kingston is said to be from 8 to 10 thousand strong, but I doubt it; they may have in all from 5 to 6 thousand; say 5000 regulars and militia, and 1000 of their dear and much beloved Indian brethren or allies. I believe they expect an attack from us, or they would not have taken the pains to have cut away the ice near the shore of Kingston for two or three miles in length. Some conjecture, that their intention is to attack the harbor to destroy our shipping. Should they be so presumptuous, they will pay dear for their folly. To a man, our officers, soldiers, marines and sailors, are constantly praying for their arrival; and I believe with the same cheerfulness they would go immediately over to Kingston, if their general would permit them. A braver set of fellows never appeared upon the theatre of war.—They thirst for victory and glory. It is the most lively place I ever beheld.—There is one constant scene of industry going on, to prepare for the ensuing campaign. The officers and soldiers appear at 4 o'clock in the morning, on the parade, which is on the ice, that forms a most extensive plain for drilling the men, there being but two inches of snow upon its surface. Col. Pike's regiment arrived from Plattsburgh on Friday morning.—The army is healthy, and well supplied with provisions and the munitions of war—and new recruits are coming in daily. [Columbian.]

From the Newark Centinel of March 23. OUR COUNTRY—Since the attainment of the liberties of America, there has not been a crisis more important, and likely to be productive of more solemn consequences, than that which now agitates our beloved country. We are at war with a most powerful nation; a nation that has in reality long made war on us, though not in name—and who now threatens the most awful destruction on our seaports, our merchantmen and our trade. Under these trying circumstances, what is the internal state of our country?—Alas for us, the demon of party spirit never raised its monstrous head higher—nor did disaffection and exaggeration

EVER MORE PREVAIL.

Do we attempt the attainment of our just rights by a long period of negotiation and restrictive measures? The opposition charge our government with insincerity in the negotiation, and cry down the restrictive measures. Do we resort to war as the only hope to hand down to posterity the rich legacies of our fathers? This is declared to be the effect of French influence? Do we attempt to raise men to fight our battles? Enlistments are discouraged; and the federalist that accepts an appointment is denounced. Do we attempt to loan money to pay our troops, and augment our navy? The poisoned dart of calumny is levelled at our government, and the capitalist hugs his money in his own vaults. In short, every measure and every act, which is adopted by the general government is condemned, ridiculed and opposed; and all the ignominy of the war is heaped, not on the government that has injured us, but on our own government, by the ambitious demagogues who are to be found in every part of our country.

We are indeed placed in solemn circumstances. The party which is aspiring to power, seem willing to sacrifice the country itself to accomplish their ends. To accomplish this is the prime cause of all their exertions. To disgrace the government, our land operations are paralyzed—our defeats exaggerated and rejoiced in—and their motives condemned. In Congress, in the federal prints, and the private circles, the dissolution of the union is threatened by the pretended disciples of Washington. Where is the honest patriot, that does not tremble for the fate of his country; least this only republic, this only free government in the world, should be numbered with the republics of Sparta, of Athens, of Carthage and of Rome! Away then with party spirit. The only safe and prudent course for the true Americans to take, is to support their government—support their measures, and, by energy and decision, to bring the war to an honorable and speedy termination. In England, since the destruction of their frigates by the American navy, they have reiterated the dying sentiment of Lord Nelson, that England expects every man to do his duty." Let this be the American motto, and our grievances will be redressed; our union perpetuated; our nation respected, and our liberties saved.

Extract of a letter from Dover, (England) January 22, 1813.

The declaration of this government made at the suggestion of Canning, and drawn up by Sir Wm. Scott, seems to have answered the purpose in this country. Before this paper appeared the manner in which Mr. Monroe had placed the great question to Mr. Warren, gave us the vantage ground here even in public opinion, but public opinion is so easily led by the prejudices, which, in the best of times are strong against us, is now wholly I may say, on the side of the ministers, and it is to be feared, that in the present feverish state of our relations with other countries, the government will succeed in involving us with Russia also. At this moment formidable preparations are making in the naval arsenals of this kingdom, to "bring us to our senses," this is the language of the day, and there is reason to believe we shall have a visit a la Copenhagen—as we know the character of our enemy, I trust we shall be prepared to receive him in a becoming manner—marines, artillery, artillerymen, and engineers, are gone and going out—you may therefore expect some hot work next spring. A golden opportunity has been lost in the last campaign—they now talk of sending 17 or 18000 men to Canada in April. This I suppose is predicated on the evacuation of the peninsula, by the French in the ensuing summer, an event by no means impossible, as matters are now going in the north. Napoleon will now have occasion for all his resources. British manufactures in great abundance are going daily to the peninsula, for the purpose of being smuggled or passed into the United States as Portuguese and Spanish goods. Great quantities are also shipping for Pensacola to be smuggled by the south, and many of our Yankees are at this moment in London engaged in making large purchases for this infamous traffic in favor of the public enemy.

FROM THE NEWARK CENTINEL OF MARCH 23.

OUR COUNTRY—Since the attainment of the liberties of America, there has not been a crisis more important, and likely to be productive of more solemn consequences, than that which now agitates our beloved country. We are at war with a most powerful nation; a nation that has in reality long made war on us, though not in name—and who now threatens the most awful destruction on our seaports, our merchantmen and our trade. Under these trying circumstances, what is the internal state of our country?—Alas for us, the demon of party spirit never raised its monstrous head higher—nor did disaffection and exaggeration

party cannot transfer us al-

ELECTION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Election will be held at the Court-House in Charles-Town, on the fourth Monday in April next, for the purpose of electing two fit persons to represent the County of Jefferson, in the next general Assembly of Virginia—Also, one member to represent the Counties of Jefferson, Berkeley, Hampshire and Hardy, in the next Congress of the United States. DANIEL COLLETT, Sheriff, March 26, 1813.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber is authorized to dispose of a tract of Land, in the County of Jefferson, supposed to contain 320 ACRES. It is situated between the lands of William and John M'Pherson, on one side, & the lands of William Castlemann, on the other side. It is believed that fully one half of the above tract of Land is in wood—the open land well enclosed.—For terms apply to the subscriber, living in Prince William, Va. GERARD ALEXANDER, Sen. Attorney in fact for Jane and Sidney Alexander. March 26, 1813.

THE NOTED STUB HORSE.

YOUNG LION, WILL stand this season, (public days excepted) on Mondays, Tuesdays and part of Wednesdays, at Jacob's Hill, near the Burnt Mill, Jefferson county; and on Thursdays, Fridays & Saturdays, at the Dry bridge near Shannon Hill, and be let to mares at the moderate price of four dollars the season, if paid within the season, or five dollars if out of the season, which will be due the 1st of October next; two dollars the single levy, to be paid at the time the leap is taken, and ten dollars to ensure a colt; to be paid when the mare proves with foal; removal, or parting with the mare forfeits the insurance.

Young Lion is a handsome dark bay, with four white feet and a star in his forehead, tall 16 hands high, with bone and body in proportion, possessing great strength and activity. The following certificates will serve to shew his pedigree, and the repute in which he was held in places where he formerly stood. The season will commence the first of April, and end the 20th of June next. Great attention will be paid to mares of Young Lion, but no responsibility for accidents. JOHN HARRISON. March 26, 1813.

I hereby certify that Young Lion was raised by me; he was got by Old Lion, out of Nancy Dawson. Old Lion was raised by Colonel Rogers, out of an imported horse and mare. Nancy Dawson was a full blooded mare.

THOMAS SPRIGG. I do hereby certify that Young Lion is allowed by the ablest judges, to be the best foal getter that ever stood in Washington County; his colts are superior to any other in said county. I have two of his colts, for one of them I was offered 200 dollars cash, which was a mare four years old.

JOHN SWINGLE. I do hereby certify that Young Lion has stood in this settlement five years, and is allowed by the ablest judges, to be the best foal getter that ever stood in Berkeley County; I have several of his colts, which are the best I ever raised.

JAMES MASON. I do hereby certify that Young Lion is as sure a foal getter as ever stood in this settlement. I put three mares to him last season, they are all full.

WILLIAM PORTERFIELD.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Co Partnership which existed at this place under the firm of THOMAS S. BENNETT & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to said concern are requested to make payment to Thomas S. Bennett, who is authorized to settle the business of said concern.

ROBERT WORTHINGTON, for the late concern of Robert Worthington, & Co. THOMAS S. BENNETT. Harper's Ferry, March 22, 1813.

THE business will be conducted in future by the subscriber, at the old stand, who has now on hand a very considerable supply of CHEAP GOODS.

He takes this opportunity of tendering his thanks to those who have favored the late firm of Thomas S. Bennett, & Co. with their custom, and pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to merit a continuance of the same.

THOMAS S. BENNETT. Harper's Ferry, March 12, 1813.

50 bushels fresh, nice CLOVER SEED just received and for sale by JAMES S. LANE. Shepherd's-Town, March 19.

FOR SALE, A Negro Girl, about 14 years of age, very healthy and promising, and is offered for sale for no fault. Inquire of the Printer. Feb. 19.

tile country upon earth, that sagacious, steady and energetic people produce wool in their poorest counties, and sell it as low as 7s. 6d. and 8s. sterling for a stone of 24 and 26 pounds. This is less than 7 cents per pound! Of this wool coarse hats and bonnets, carpets and stockings are made. Our poorest districts are all milder than Scotland and more fertile than one half its sheep districts.—They are also much drier, which favors the health, flesh and wool of sheep. With the extension of sheep, the extension of manufactures should and will go hand in hand.—Manufactures are one of the hand maids of agriculture. Our steepest lime stone lands are very favorable to sheep.—They are so healthy on that strong kind of soil, as to thrive well on it, without salt. Let us use our beef, veal and pork, and feed our poultry with our grain for our own table and spare our sheep for one or two years, and thus increase our stock of them. By girding in all our lightly wooded lands, we may open the surface of the earth to the air and sun, and make good sheep pastures. The brushscythe will cut up the brambles, briars and underwood; the brushscythe or brushcutter would be always better in our sheep-keepers hand, than the Shepherd's crook or pipe.

It is a fact, (which Sinclair's Statistics of Scotland prove, and which Mr. Arthur Young's English farming book confirms) that our oak barrens and underwood plains may be profitably applied to sheep. The brushscythe, or other cutting instruments, would rapidly bring them into a condition for range. The burnt lands of many neighborhoods could be employed advantageously for sheep walks. The streams, which fall from our hilly lands could be made, by little channels, to water their sides, and produce great quantities of grass in poor, and stony, & broken grounds; a good employment for the industrious shepherd.

Weekly Register.

EXECUTION, FOR HORSE AND NEGRO STEALING. BARNWELL COURT-HOUSE, S. C. February 9th, 1813. William Cluff, alias George Barnett, was executed this day, pursuant to his sentence, for Horse and Negro stealing, having been respited thirty-two days, by his Excellency JOSEPH ALSTON, the present Governor of this State. During confinement, after sentence, the prisoner was visited by Clergymen of different denominations, as well as professing Christians among the laity, and was supplied with very suitable books. He appeared very grateful for every favour shewn him, and desirous to clear up false reports circulated to the injury of others. When he was conducted up the ladder, Nature began to shriek; he wished to stay a little longer—Yet he at length summoned resolution, bade the world adieu, committed his soul to God, and was launched out of Time into Eternity!

He was strongly guarded by the Militia, both foot and horse, as it was rumored a rescue would be attempted, the sentence, by many, being thought too severe.—Executive clemency having been strenuously withheld, notwithstanding repeated strong applications in his favor. The day before the execution, the history of his life was written from an account given of himself, from the age of 18. It contains but few incidents—he was born in Kent County, Va. of wealthy parentage; was raised in the mercantile line, was unsuccessful; tho' never addicted to drunkenness, became a most unhappy and unfortunate GAMBLER, which led to those crimes which terminated his short career, and deprived him of the residue of his days in the prime of life.

N. B. Since writing the above, I have learnt that the criminal's name was Geo. Barnett.

At meetings of the Federalists held in Shepherd's-Town and Charles-Town, on the 6th March, inst. GEORGE W. HUMPHREYS and ROBERT WORTHINGTON, Esqrs. were nominated and recommended to the freeholders of Jefferson County, as suitable characters as candidates at the next Election for Delegates to the General Assembly.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of Geo. A. Muse, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons, to whom the estate is indebted, are solicited to produce their accounts to the subscriber, properly authenticated. BATAILLE MUSE, Adm'r. of the estate of Geo. A. Muse, dec'd. Jefferson County, Jan. 29. 3 m.

From the National Intelligencer. TO THE MEMORY OF THE CITIZEN SOLDIERS, Who were slain in the battle, or massacred by the Indians and British, at the River Raisin, January 22 and 23, 1813. IS there a heart so warp'd by party-zeal, A heart so harden'd that it cannot feel, When dire disaster, with overwhelming blow, Lays the fond hopes of frantic Mothers low? If such a being lives, in human frame, Both God and Nature must that Wretch disclaim.

Oh! shame to Britain, who with bribing gold, Enlists the Savage, scarce of 'human mould,' Works him to Fury, by unhallow'd means, Assistant Actors in death's bloody scenes: Loud yell the Ministers of bloody strife, And scalp the Victims quiv'ring still with life; Whilst Britons, once brave Britons, base-ly stand, And view the slaughter of our Spartan Band!

Ye gallant Spirits, numbered with the Dead! Ye valiant Soldiers, who your life-blood shed; Ye who so bravely fought, so nobly fell, For You the tear of gratitude shall weep; For You shall never-fading laurels bloom, And History's page laurent your early doom. Could the mute Dead return to realms of Light, And burst the banners of eternal night; Were it but granted, that the silent grave, Could, for a time, yield up the martyr'd Brave; Then, in their Country's grateful plaudits blest, With honest joy, they'd sink to endless rest.

But, ah! for those, who live their loss to mourn, No ray of joy or peace shall e'er return, Their hopes are buried in their Soldiers' Urns.— Ye under Mothers, who your all have lost, Ye weeping Widows, whose best hopes are cross'd, Ye hapless Orphans, ye heart-broken Sires, Oh! that your tears could quench War's Moloch fires?

But, if the motive sanctifies the deed, And duty bids the patriot Soldier bleed; If for his Country's rights he yields his breath, And falls a Victim on the battle-field; Then, then alone, does War's destructive flame, Cover with GLORY the brave Soldier's Name. Weep then, Columbians, duty bids you weep, For those brave-Heroes, who untimely sleep.

Spare, God of Battles! spare the valiant host, Who would revenge their Brethren basely lost; Nerve their strong arms, and give them hearts of steel; To cope with Enemies that cannot feel.— Yet, amidst the tide of battle, bid them spare, Nor e'er reject a yielding-Foeman's prayer! AMICUS.

ON RAISING SHEEP.

It will be found in Mr. Arthur Young's Report, (p. 367) on Lincolnshire in England, that the whole land in that country is 1,848,000 acres; having on them 2,400,000 sheep of two heavy fleeced breeds, producing 21,610,000 pounds of wool, selling at one fourth of a dollar (or 15 pence) per pound. The whole value of the unmanufactured wool is £810,000 sterling; equal to 3,600,000 dollars.—This at our prices for wool, would be equal in value to all the American cotton exported from the United States in a year, being 7 or 8 millions of dollars.—The weight of this wool is greater than the weight of all the sheep yet made in the U. States in a year.

It is wonderful that the profits of sheep and wool have remained so long unobserved in the United States. This branch of farming particularly suits our country, because we have so great a quantity of land, and so moderate a population in proportion to our extensive territory.—One man, boy or woman can take care of many sheep. In Scotland the least fer-

Prices of grain and flour are very high in Spain and Portugal, owing to the actual scarcity of money to pay for them, and enormous loss by exchange; this trade is near its close as to profit, and if our people can only know how to avoid an unprofitable trade it will be well. The license trade between this country and France is at an end—and under existing circumstances of peace between the U. States and this country is not to be calculated upon. The capture of two of their frigates is felt to be the remotest corner of this island."

NEW-YORK, March 27.

Capt. Waterman of the cartel ship U. States, March 25, on Soundings, spoke the brig Earl Percy, Wm. H. Mott, midshipman, prize master, prize to the United States frigate Chesapeake, 48 days from the frigate, she being left on the 6th of Feb. in lat. 1, 53, long. 24.—She had taken three prizes, one of which was burnt, and the others were ordered for the United States, which were said to be valuable. March 25, 60 miles S. E. by S. from Sandy Hook, spoke the privateer York-Town, Riker, from N. York, on a cruise. Capt. Waterman took from the Earl Percy her former master, and his wife, & brought them safe into port. The prize is now probably below.

A British Squadron off Newport.—A letter from Newport, R. I. states that four British armed vessels are cruising off that port. The Liverpool Packet, and the Curlew, formerly a Boston privateer are among the number. They have captured the brig Victory, captain Bradley, bound from Lisbon to Boston; and landed the prisoners within six or eight miles of Newport.

Long-Island Sound Blockaded.—The New-England Gazette of Wednesday states, that a ship of 22 guns, a brig of 18 guns, and a schooner of 5 guns were then cruising between Rhode Island and Montauk Point. On Saturday last the schooner chased two Rhode Island packets into Newport; and on Sunday she also chased a small coasting vessel on shore, at Narragansett Beach. The sch. had been out 17 days, and had captured 5 American vessels. She had only 35 men on board. She is probably the Curlew, mentioned in the paragraph above; and the brig in company, it is said, was formerly the privateer Thorn, of Marblehead.

The Spanish sch. Louisa, which arrived here yesterday morning, in 17 days from St. Jago de Cuba, was spoken, on the 20th inst. in lat. 35, long. 73, by a vessel belonging to a British fleet of eight 74's, and several frigates, which were all then in sight. The fleet was said to be direct from England, and bound to the American coast.

FROM EUROPE.

By the cartel ships Miverva, and U. States, arrived here on Saturday, the editors of the N. York Gazette have received London papers to the 27th of January. They contain the following articles.

Mr. Barry, a merchant in Devonshire square, had been detected in forging notes and bills on several houses in London, to the amount of 100,000 pounds sterling. He had made his escape.

An alarming and destructive fire broke out in London on the 23d of January. It destroyed Mr. Lewis's St. James's Coffee-House, Piccadilly, and several adjoining houses.

LONDON, Jan. 24. So many Gottenburgh mails and foreign papers have reached us in the course of the last week, and all so replete with an overflow of the same cheering intelligence, that it is a matter of difficulty to fix the attention upon any in particular, where all so equally demand it, and so equally deserve it.—The same conclusion is legible on the face of all; and the assent of the Russians, and of the foreign journals which favor them, are borne out by that circumstantial evidence that never deceives—the harmony and perfectly substantial concurrence of so many different narrators in so many different places. There cannot, therefore, be a moment's doubt, both as to the actual existence of the state of things as represented—and this not only in substance, but in degree. "Destruction has come in a moment, is written on every wreck and fragment of every French battalion; and Huzars your serene highness," is the language of Europe from Wilna to the Vistula.

The mission of gen. Alexander Hope, it is now understood, is not to be directed in the first instance to Denmark or Sweden, but to Eastern Prussia. The states of that country are about to assemble, with the avowed intention of rescuing themselves from the disgraceful yoke of Bonaparte. They will probably authorize general D'York to act in defence

of his king and country, his king, a state prisoner like Ferdinand VII. in the hands of a pretended ally—and his country, whose fortresses like those of Spain, have been treacherously occupied by French troops. Hence we learn from Paris, that Konigsberg, Dantzic, Thorn, &c. are already declared in a state of siege.

January 26.

A person of respectability has just arrived from Gravelines with the intelligence of an order having reached that place for an embargo on all the ports of France. He also states, that the English newspapers, which used to be received there regularly, have been directed to be burnt.

A gentleman has arrived in town from Paris, which capital he left a few days ago, who states, that much dissatisfaction prevailed in that city, and that the public clamor had become so great, that Bonaparte was under great alarm for his personal safety. The terror had been much increased, in consequence of a placard, which was posted about Paris, soon after his return from Russia, with these words, "Bonaparte is a murderer." The police had been very active on the occasion, but had hitherto failed in discovering the parties concerned in the circulation of this placard. For several days previous to the departure of the gentleman from Paris, Bonaparte had not ventured to appear in public. [Bait for gulls.]

The admiralty are sending out all the largest brigs to the West Indies that can be spared, to look after the American privateers which are annoying our trade very much there.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.

Blockading Squadron.—Yesterday arrived here, the fine ship Robert-Walk, Captain Page, in 44 days from Lisbon. The Robert-Walk was brought to in the Bay, and boarded from the Poitiers 74, Commodore Sir J. P. Bercford, who, on being informed that Capt. Page was in a low state of health, and his ship short of provisions, very humanely permitted him to pass on to Philadelphia. Captain Page speaks in handsome terms of Commodore Bercford's conduct, who told him that he was ignorant that it was high treason in the magistrates of Lewistown to supply him with provisions, as he had required, or he would not have made the requisition in the manner he did. The British squadron consists of the Poitiers, the Belvidera, and some smaller vessels.

March 29.

Arrived, last evening, ship Eagle, Barker, Lisbon—Sailed 10th Feb. On Wednesday was hailed from the Belvidera, then standing out of the Delaware with the Poitiers; being in ballast and a large ship in sight to leeward, the Eagle passed without detection. Capt. B. saw the British ships signal the strange sail, which not being answered, they crowded all sail after her—Since leaving the Delaware one of their tenders has detained a ship from Philadelphia for Havana, under Spanish colours.

The Spanish sch. Santa Maria, from St. Jago for Philadelphia is ashore on Cape Henlopen—cargo saved and taken to Lewistown. A person who left that place on Friday states that the British threw 2 rockets into the town from one of their launches, previous to quitting their anchorage—one fell in the creek, and the other near the house of capt. Davis, without damage. He also says that on Friday, four or five large vessels were off the Capes, believed to be the squadron with reinforcements.

NORFOLK, March 30.

The Enemy—Since our last the enemy's shipping in Hampton Roads, consisting of three sail of the line and two frigates, have removed from that anchorage and taken up their former position in Lynhaven Bay—This movement of the enemy from a position in which he could so effectually obstruct our navigation has very naturally given rise to a number of conjectures; we are however inclined to think that it is only a temporary measure, probably a feint to decoy our vessels into their power, which may in consequence attempt the navigation of James River. While the blockade continues we may calculate that a force will occasionally if not constantly be employed in Hampton Roads, sufficient to cut off all communication by water between this place and the upper country.

On Friday last five English Sailors belonging to the Dragon and who had been put as a prize crew under the command of a midshipman on board a captured vessel, took an opportunity while the officer was below, to make their escape in the boat and came ashore near Hampton.—On Sunday four others from the same ship made their escape under similar circumstances. We understand the inhabi-

tants of Hampton made a very liberal subscription for them, besides paying them the full value of the boats they came off in; they were then furnished with passports, and set off for the interior. One of these men had been thirteen years at sea, and during that time had never set a foot on land! He had never drawn a farthing of his prize money or wages, all of which amounting as may be supposed to a very handsome sum, he voluntarily abandoned for the blessings of liberty!!!

These men unanimously declare that the fleet was on short allowance of water; that they had made attempts to get a supply from James River, but had only partially succeeded, not caring to trust so great a number of men as the enterprise would require, at such a distance from the cannon of their shipping. All circumstances considered we think this story probable enough.

Reports says that thirty-nine men, who were employed on a watering expedition up James River, made their escape in a craft, and landed in Warwick county, a few days ago. Though this is pretty generally credited, it is not corroborated, and we therefore request our readers to receive it from us, as a "rumor of the day;" if true we may readily enough account for the precipitate retreat of the enemy from Hampton Roads.

The squadron now here will probably be relieved soon by the one lately sent out to Bermuda under Lord A. Bouverie.

We cannot state with certainty the number of the enemy's shipping at present employed in the blockade of the Chesapeake. Mr. Daws of Hampton, who crossed the roads yesterday, informs, that the Dragon, 74, was at anchor about seven miles below Old Point Comfort, and that three 74's and two frigates were in Lynhaven. These are all that he could see, but there is no doubt, that several frigates were higher up the bay.

Capt. Hummings and crew of the sloop Pemmy, of Edenton, came up from Willoughby's Point on Saturday, having been captured by one of the enemy's sch's, near Cape Charles on the 24th inst. Capt. H. relates that he left Alexandria the 18th, and was bound to Edenton, his vessel in ballast. The enemy after taking a quantity of rigging and other articles from the sloop, and 300 dollars in specie from capt. H. ordered him to proceed with his vessel to the admiral's ship for adjudication. Capt. H. however, thought proper to save the admiral any trouble on his account, by running the sloop aground on the spit of Willoughby's when he and his hands took to the boat and came ashore, leaving the sloop in possession of the militia on the beach.

BOSTON THREATENED.

FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.

Saturday Evening, March 27, 11 o'clock, P. M.

C. HOLT, Esq. DEAR SIR,—The post-master has kindly consented to wait till I finish this. The long expected attack is coming upon us. At 7 this evening the inhabitants were alarmed by a tremendous firing off the Castle. We soon learnt, that an English fleet was below. A lieutenant Goff came up to say, that his Britannic majesty's ship Valiant, capt. —, was below, and in distress—and that they were in company with L. Hogue, 74, Revolutionary, and some frigates, &c. They demanded of the select men a supply of fresh provisions, and that if not complied with by to-morrow, 12 o'clock, the town would be bombarded.

Had it not been for the tories, the brave tars of the President and Constitution would have pulled the messenger to pieces.

A town meeting is now assembled at Faneuil Hall, and will probably vote to feed them. They say they came out from England with a large force, which divided, and the other part is gone to New York. Mr. Otis thinks it best to send them provisions. Mr. Tilley, the pilot, says that their force is eleven vessels, four sail of the line.

The militia are out, and the drums beating—all confusion.

ADAMS AND RHOADES.

CHARLESTON, March 20.

VALUABLE PRIZES. It gives us great pleasure to state, that a passenger in the sloop Union, arrived here yesterday from New-Orleans, brings certain accounts of the arrival at that port of the privateer schooner Saucy Jack, of this port, with her prize, the ship Mentor, of London, with a cargo valued at 60,000 sterling. The Saucy Jack was preparing to continue her cruise.

Also, the ship Lord Nelson, (said to be the finest ship belonging to the port of

Liverpool) of 650 tons, had arrived at New-Orleans with a valuable cargo, prize to the privateer Saratoga, of New York.

Easton, (Md.) March 23.

About half past 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the rear of Mr. Henrich's Tavern, in the kitchen of Mrs. Sewell, and before the flames could be checked, upwards of twenty buildings were consumed, principally frame. John Bennet, Esq. is loser to a large amount—and many have lost their all; but as to amount, or particulars, we now have our time to collect.

CHARLES-TOWN, April 9.

77 We are authorised to state that John Dixon and Cato Moore, esqrs. will be the republican candidates at the ensuing election for delegates to represent this county in the next General Assembly.

Died, on Saturday last, at his residence in this county, Mr. Robert Shirley.

We understand that the secretary at war has called on the governor of Pennsylvania for 1000 militia to rendezvous at Philadelphia, and be under the orders of gen. Bloomfield.

MINISTER TO RUSSIA.

It is currently reported and generally credited that Mr. Gallatin is appointed minister extraordinary to the Court of St. Petersburg. We learn he left Washington yesterday morning for Philadelphia, for the purpose of negotiating the balance of the loan and expects to be absent about ten days—on his return it is said he will with all convenient expedition take his departure for Russia.

Alex. Gaz.

The loan.—We have the satisfaction to state on the best authority that the whole of the sixteen million loan has been subscribed. Such was the credit of the government that Mr. Gallatin would have found no difficulty in obtaining 50,000,000 had the public exigencies required it, so great was the disposition for the stock.—The town of Baltimore subscribed three millions. Pickering's fulminations have great effect upon the public credit.

Alex. Herald.

We understand that major general Wilkinson is ordered on to the city of Washington with a view of giving him a separate and important command to the north.

He is to be succeeded in the command on the Mississippi, by brigadier general Flournoy of Georgia—and general Wade Hampton is ordered to the command of the troops at Norfolk.

It is said that colonels Pike, Covington, Isard, Cass, Winder and M'Arthur, are to be the six brigadier generals, authorized to be appointed during the recess—by an act of the last session.

Adjutant general Cushing has been appointed brigadier general in the place of brigadier general Gansevoort, deceased and will shortly take the field.—16.

Singular circumstance.—A few weeks ago, a beautiful Peacock, the property of Johannes Taurus, Esq. in attempting to seize an American Hornet, was so severely stung by the furious insect, that he died of his wounds in the course of 15 minutes. [Spirit of '76.]

Liberalty of American Tars.

It is a fact worthy of note and in the highest degree honorable to our brave Tars, that on the day succeeding the destruction of His Britannic majesty's brig Peacock, the crew of the Hornet made a subscription and supplied the prisoners (who had lost almost every thing) with two shirts, a blue jacket and trousers each.

FROM THE MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

Impressed American Seamen.—Capt. Lawrence, of the United States sloop of war Hornet, has authorized us to state, that there were two impressed American seamen on board the late British sloop of war Peacock, one a native of this state (New York) & the other a native of Norfolk. One of them was pressed 2 years & a half ago, and the other about eighteen months since, neither of whom entered, and both were compelled to fight during the engagement with the Hornet.

Before the engagement commenced, the above mentioned American seamen left their station, went to the captain of the Peacock, and asked his permission to go below, with the crew of the brig Hunter, of Portland, as they could not fight against their country. This request was

preemptorily refused by the late captain Peake, and the two Americans were forced to their station, and compelled to fight.

Capt. Lawrence further states, that another impressed American, was reported to have been on board the Peacock, and that he was killed during the action. The two first mentioned seamen have arrived in the Hornet, and were not wounded.

Since we have brought this most important subject before our country, we cannot omit giving publicity to the fact, that two impressed American seamen were on board the Macedonian, during her engagement with the frigate United States, com. Decatur, and were compelled to fight. Neither of them had entered, and one of them was killed. The names of these men were, John Card, a native of the district of Maine, killed; and Peter Johnson, a native of this city, who is now on board the John Adams, or Alert. Johnson, after the action was about half over, left his station and refused to do duty any longer, telling captain Carden he would prefer death, by his order, rather than be compelled to fight against his countrymen. Commodore Decatur is our author.

An officer of the Hornet, informs us, that before they were driven from St. Salvador, by the Montague, of 74 guns, the sloop of war Bonne Citoyenne, of 24 guns, a British packet, (formerly the brig Fox of this port) amounting 12 guns; and a British schooner were all lying in the harbor of St. Salvador waiting for the Montague to convey them out.

The specie taken from the English brig Resolution, by capt. Lawrence, was 25,000 dollars, and not 34, as erroneously mentioned in a former paper.

Lieut. Shubrick, who boarded the Peacock, as mentioned in our paper of last evening, has assisted in capturing three of the five English ships which have been taken by our little navy. He was on board the Constitution until after the capture of the Java, when he went on board the Hornet, and assisted in taking the Peacock.

Aurora.

It is singular that in the action between the Hornet and Peacock, when the first broadsides were exchanged at half pistol shot, the pendant on the main mast of the Hornet was shot away, one man was killed in the top, and the upper rigging much injured, but no mark of a ball was seen below the main top. The Hornet's fire had a quite different effect on the Peacock; it was so well directed that several shot pierced the hull of the Peacock through and through, killed a number of men, and in a measure, decided the contest.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated February 10.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

"The Inquisition in Spain is forever abolished; on the 3d inst. the great & important question was decided, and deputations from all parts of Spain to the Cortes have in behalf of the people, manifested their approbation of the happy event. Cadiz is all joy on the occasion, and was illuminated three nights successively."

A London paper of the 5th of January, says, that "in consequence of an arrangement made under the direction of the alien office, no person, either native or foreigner, is to be permitted to embark for America in future without license."

New York, March 31.

A BRITISH FLEET OF SANDY HOOK.

A pilot boat came up from the Hook last evening, and the pilots informed us, that a British line of battleship and a frigate were off Sandy Hook. The pilots supposed the frigate was the Belvidera, captain Byron. [If the frigate is the Belvidera, it is probable, the ship of the line is the Poitiers, com. Bercford.]

Chicothee, March 23.

On Saturday last, General HARRISON left this place in order to proceed to Cincinnati. The organization of the different corps destined to reinforce the north-western army is, we understand, the object of the General's tour through this state.

State of Society in Ireland.—In June, 1809, at the races at Carlow, I saw a poor man's cheek laid open by the stroke of a whip. He was standing in the midst of a crowd near the winning post. The inhuman wretch who inflicted the wound was a gentleman of some rank in the county. The unhappy sufferer was standing in his way, and without requesting him to move, he struck him with less ceremony than an English country squire would

strike a dog. But what astonished me more than even the deed, and what shews the difference between English and Irish feeling, that not a murmur was heard nor a hand raised in disapprobation; but the surrounding spectators dispersed, running different ways, like slaves terrified at the rod of their despot. I observed to a gentleman with whom I was in company, how different a feeling would have actuated the populace of England. There, no man who lifts his hand unjustly is sheltered by his rank. The by-standers are always ready to espouse the cause of the injured, and would themselves inflict summary punishment, even on a nobleman, who should violate the laws of his country by such an aggression. "What," replied my friend, "would a man there dare to strike his superior?" "Yes," said I, "and on his own estate, and in the midst of his tenants?" "But twenty magistrates of the county of Carlow are present?" "Will they not interfere?" "Oh, no," said he, "they will get into no quarrel with —."

Wakefield's Ireland.

From the Enquirer.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.

A word to the wise.

If you should turn out your Republican Representatives, and put in the Opposition, what will you get by it?—What will the Federalists do for you, which we will not do? "Give you peace." We also will try to get it on Honorable terms. Will you take it on any other? Will you give up your seamen?

We will make peace on these terms—Drive British seamen from our ships, and naturalize no more of them, if G. Britain will not take any seamen out of our ships. What will the Federalists do?—Not only drive her seamen from our ships, but let her take as many as she pleases afterwards.

If you put in Federalists, the mediation of Peace will end in smoke—because Great Britain finding "her friends" in power, will not make peace until you give up every thing to her. Friends of America, think upon these things—and will you desert her rights now?

A REPUBLICAN.

By the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS matters highly interesting to the Commonwealth, make a meeting of the Legislature necessary before the time prescribed by law:—Therefore, I, James Barbour, Governor of Virginia, by and with the advice of the Council, and in pursuance of the power vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby require the Delegates and Senators elected by the people to represent them in their state Legislature, to convene in General Assembly, at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, on the third Monday in May next, for the purpose of taking the said matters into consideration.

Given under my hand as Governor, and under the seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, on the first day of April 1813, and of the Commonwealth the thirty seventh.

J. BARBOUR.

FOR THE REPOSITORY.

THE COSTS OF THE WAR.

The Federalists are now making a great clamor about the enormous expenses of the war (for electioneering purposes.) One of these indefatigable gentlemen, with great nicety of calculation, undertakes to shew what is the expense of the war, for one minute, and so on at regular stages of time, up to one year, which he discovers to be "Thirty eight millions of dollars; and thereby foretells a debt in 1815 of one hundred and fifty three millions of dollars upon the nation, which will make "Eight millions eight hundred and twenty three thousand five hundred and twenty nine pounds weight of silver, which will load four thousand five hundred waggon, and cover fifty seven acres, twenty five square rods, and seventy two square feet of ground," with dollars.—Some others have stretched still farther, and made the war to last twenty years—Now I think it is quite as probable that it will last an hundred years, and in that case our national debt with interest will be about twenty thousand millions of dollars in 1913—which will make a Silver Bridge across the Atlantic, and stop all dispute about the liberty of the seas, and Sailor's rights. But a Jack Ass who has been baying in the Martinsburg paper, for some time, more sagacious than the rest, discovers the expense and loss of the war to be precisely "fifty millions of dollars principal and three millions interest" a year—and "one territory & three

thousand men in eight months, which is one and one third of a territory, and four thousand men annually—which in due time will give to the British all our country west, &c. if Napoleon should not get us before hand, and what then shall we do?—Oh! We shall by the same rule get all the British Navy, and, so go to Sea?

Is it possible such stuff can be seriously credited by any man in his senses? Or can there be any so dull or so blinded by prejudice, as not to see through their disguise, what their object is—If there be any, I feel only pity for their weakness. We find them first striking at the prejudices of the people, and in the most hypocritical manner, assuming a name to which they have no more claim than Satan has to the appellation of a christian, endeavouring to blind their sober judgement by rousing their passions, with the most deceptive and glowing addresses on the horrors and immorality of the war—ruin, and disgrace, military despotism, and French slavery, have been represented in every form of which the imagination can conceive. But finding the people possessed of too much wisdom to be thus misled, they next strike the most delicate cord of the human heart—self interest—they paint poverty in its most distressing forms, whilst they hold out peace and wealth, with all their endearments.—Nothing for produce, and oppressive taxes: here again they predicted falsely—produce has seldom ever been higher—and taxes never were as light in time of war. They then turn again, and abuse the very government for not laying heavy taxes, which they have been threatening the people would ruin them with taxes, and reprobate the loan as the ground work of future bankruptcy and anticipate our misfortunes to the fourth generation—not because the loan is bad policy, but because it lightens the burthens of war, and the people never will feel its weight, therefore those in office will remain the favorites of the people, and these honest peace party men will lose their share of the loaves and fishes. The loan is a most admirable policy—for instance, admit the annual expenses of the war to be 38 millions of dollars, and let the war last as long as it may: is it not better that this expense should be paid in twenty years, more or less, as convenience may suit, by annual instalments, out of the revenue of the United States, than to be immediately raised from the people when emergency shall require it, and thereby crush them at once—to argue the reverse, is as absurd as to say that it is easier for a man whose yearly income is one hundred dollars, to discharge at once a debt of that amount, than to have ten years to pay it in at equal payments. And this single circumstance of opposing the loan ought to damn the opposition party in the estimation of every real American.

Power is their only object, and they would see every American, even the tame and deluded followers of their own party bowed to the earth with oppression, if they could again be raised to power. How did Washington (their pretended patron) lead us to freedom through a seven years war? Were we more able to support a ruinous war then, than we are now? Or was fighting cheaper? How have we discharged more than was annually required of a large national debt, contracted in the revolution, without national bankruptcy?—Yes, and increased daily in wealth? CENSOR.

At meetings of the Federalists held in Shepherd's-Town and Charles-Town, on the 6th March, inst. GEORGE W. HUMPHREYS and ROBERT WORTHINGTON, Esqrs. were nominated and recommended to the freeholders of Jefferson County, as suitable characters as candidates at the next Election for Delegates to the General Assembly.

LAND FOR SALE. I WILL sell the farm on which I reside on Bullskin, containing 350 acres—at least one third of the land is in wood, and the cleared land in a high state of cultivation, 80 acres of which is now in clover, and a sufficiency of meadow. This farm may be laid off in fields of 30 acres, and every field with very little trouble may have water. The improvements are a good dwelling house, barn, stables, and every necessary out building; a large garden, and a peach and apple orchard of choice fruit, just beginning to bear. If convenient to the purchaser 250 acres of this land with all the improvements will be sold separate from the other part; there will be on it about 18 acres of very valuable meadow land, and a sufficiency of wood. To a person wishing to purchase a valuable farm, it would be a very desirable one.

HENRY GANTT.

April 9.

A LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office, Shepherd's-Town, April 1, 1813.

- A. Marcus Alder.
- B. Moses Burr, John Baker, James Burr, Michael Blue, John Butt, sen. Elizabeth Borey, George Bishop, Jun. Van Beshears, Clement Banks, John Banks, Daniel Buckles.
- C. Isaac Chapline, Philip Craft, Henry Cooks, Philip Chopper, Jacob Coous, Robert Catlett.
- D. Volentine Dost, Able Dunham.
- E. Elizabeth Evans, Philip Entler.
- F. Christian Fouke, Frederick Folk.
- G. Vandal Glaze, 2.
- H. John Hyser, Michael Hensell, Thomas Haymaker, Christian Huston, Joseph Hums.
- J. John Jones.
- K. John Klein.
- L. Jacob Long, John Long, George Laflerty, Thomas Lee.
- M. Frederick Moler, Adam Moler, Thomas Melvin, Michael Moler, Elijah M'Brice, Francis P. M'Keon, 2; John Milson, George Miller, Jeptha Martin, John Metcalf, John M'Garry, Joseph Morgan, John M'Brade.
- N. James Neiden, Nathaniel B. Nicols.
- O. George Ox.
- P. John Pierce, 2; Charles Pascoe.
- R. George Riley, Lewis Ronemus.
- S. Anthony Strother, Geo. Shaper, 2; John Snider, Jacob Shepherd, Zadock Shenton, Lieut. H. Swearingin, John Shugert, George Strickland, Mary Shephard.
- T. Cornelious Thompson, E. Turner, Richard Taylor, Thomas Turner, Robert Tabb.
- U. John G. Unsel, John Unsel.
- W. Thomas Wood, Adria Winekoop.
- Y. John Yantz, 2; Lucy Young, Samuel Young.

JAMES BROWN, P. M.

SPRING GOODS.

W. & T. Brown

HAVE received their Spring Merchandise, among which are a good assortment of domestic and fancy goods, all of which they offer at a very small advance for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers.

Charles-Town, April 6. 6w.

FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will rent the house formerly occupied by John Haines, on the main street, west end of Charlestown.

PHILIP HAINES.

April 9.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment of a note of hand given by the subscriber to Adam Henkle, for the sum of six dollars, which is made payable on the first of August next, as I am determined not to pay the same until compelled by law.

GASPER MILLER.

April 9.

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he will erect (on or before the first of May next) a complete set of Carding Machines, at Mr. Benjamin Beeler's mill, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches. Further particulars will be made known, when the machines are completely erected, by the public's humble servant,

JAMES WALKER.

Mills Grove, April 9.

ELECTION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Election will be held at the Court-House in Charles-Town, on the fourth Monday in April next, for the purpose of electing two fit persons to represent the County of Jefferson, in the next general Assembly of Virginia.—Also, one member to represent the Counties of Jefferson, Berkeley, Hampshire and Hardy, in the next Congress of the United States.

DANIEL COLLETT, Sheriff.

March 26, 1813.

SPRING GOODS.

The subscriber is now opening at his store in Shepherd's-Town,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

bought at the late "Public Auction Sales," to the Eastward, for cash—All which are offered to the public at reduced prices.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-Town, April 2, 1813.

