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JOHN CARLILE

HAS FOR SALE AT HIS STORE IN CHARLES-TOWN,

A LARGE SUPPLY OF VERY

VALUABLE BOOKS;

CONSISTING OF

Elegant and Plain Family Bibles
School Bibles
Do. Testaments
Dilworth's Spelling Books
Webster's do.
Primers
Children's Books
Walker's Large and Small Dictionary
Johnson's Large do.
Looking Glass
Yorick's Journey
Watts' Hymns
Polite Learning
Principles of Politeness
Gulliver's Travels
Italian Nun
Elizabeth
O'Neal's Geography
Indian Wars
Testaments
Juvenile Anecdotes
Child's True Friend
Village Orphans
Portraits
Coleman's Poems
Confession of Faith
Arts and Sciences
Children of the Abbey
Fair Sex
Dodsley's Fables
Franklin's Works
Spectator—8vols.
Pigeon
Ready Reckoner
Universal Chronology
Simpon's Euclid
Curran's Speeches
Robertson's America
Do. Scotland
Do. Charles V.
Do. India
Scott's Poems
Roderick Random
Lady's Pocket Library
Constitutions
Taylor's Holy Dying
Baxter's Calls
Addison's Evidence
Campbell's Rhetoric
Bigland's Letters
Clark's Travels
Blair's Lectures
Mease's United States
Morse's Universal Geography
Atlas for do.
Thornton Abbey
Mac Kenzie's Voyages
Elements of Morality
Village Sermons
Do. Dialogues
Paul and Virginia
Mad. Lauren's Essays
Jay's Sermons
Do. Life of Winter
Halyburt's Sermons
Memoirs of Fox
Universal Gazetteer
Kitt's Elements
Bible Explained
Faber on the Prophecies
Campbell's Four Gospels
Gibson's Surveying
Lives of English Poets
Hervey's Works, 6 vols
Biographical Dictionary
Beauties of Sterne
Don Quixotte
Edgeworth's Tales
Greaves' Adventures
Goke on Little John
Jacob's Law Dictionary
Octavo Bible
Pocket Do.
Raydone's Tour
Belisarius
Watts' Poems
Young's Poems
Life of Bishop
Criminal Recorder
Trial of Antichrist
Wakefield's Botany
Rowe's Exercises
Young's Night Thoughts
Bennet's Letters
Beattie's Evidence
Brother & Sister
Vicar of Wakefield
Blair's Philosophy
Syren
Original Poems
Monument
Plurality of Worlds
Domestic Recreations
Force of Truth
Gunion on Prayer
Book of Games
Manners and Customs
Murray's Introduction
Vattell's Law of Nations
Mountifier's Compend.
Henning and Munford
Tidd's Practice
Gunnington on Ejectments
Peake's Evidence
East's Law
Newland on Contracts
Chitty on Pleading
Bacon's Abridgment
Baily's Anatomy
Lavoisier's Chemistry
Burns' Midwifery
Bell's Surgery
Medical Lexicon
Lawrence on Ruptures
Barton's Collen
Dessult's Surgery
Physician's Vade Mecum
Bard's Compend.
Brevett's Medical Repository
Grammar of Chemistry
Fife's Anatomy
Chitty's Law of Nations
Virgil Delphini.
Wilson's Lectures
Smythe's Infantry Regulations
Herrie's Cavalry
Minstrel
Mnemosikon
Goldsmith's Works—5 vols
Dilworth's Arithmetic
Pike's do.
Morse's Geog. abrid.
Goldsmith's do. & Atlas
Burns' Poems

ALSO,

A QUANTITY OF

STATIONERY;

SUCH AS

Slates, Wafers, Ink Powder, Blank Books of different sizes, with and without ruling, Fancy Paper, Post do.

All of which will be sold as low as they can be had in the city of Philadelphia or Baltimore.

May 28

NEGRO FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is authorised to sell, for a friend of his, a stout, healthy NEGRO GIRL between 17 and 18 years of age; said Negro has been brought up to house work, and is an excellent cook and washer. M. RANSON.

Charlestown, May 28.

STRAY COW.

STRAYED from the commons of Charles-town, about the 1st inst. a small RED COW, with a small white spot on her forehead, a white streak on her back, white feet, short tail, a hole in the right ear, and the left much torn by the dogs, was heavy with calf when she strayed, and has probably calved by this time.—A reward of TWO DOLLARS will be paid to any person on giving information of said cow, so that I get her again.

ADAM BROWN.

Charles-town, May 28.

Jefferson County, Sc't.

May Court, 1813.

Ann Frame, Plaintiff,
vs.
Cuthbert Briscoe, and John Briscoe, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendant, Cuthbert Briscoe, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the Act of Assembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth: On the motion of the Plaintiff by her council it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, 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.

A Copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, c. j. c.

May 28, 1813.

☞ *ELECTION NOTICE.*

AN Election will be held at the Court-House in Charles Town, on Monday the 7th June next, for the purpose of electing seven fit persons to act as Trustees of the said town. All persons entitled to vote are desired to attend.

DANIEL COLLETT, *Sheriff.*

May 28.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, and now opening and for sale, a handsome assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS;

Which the Subscribers will sell low for cash or country produce, but will be glad to furnish punctual customers on their usual credit.—Those in arrears with M. WILSON, sen. will do well to call and settle off their respective balances as soon as possible.

The Public's
Humble Servants,
M. WILSON & SON.

May 28.

CHEAP GOODS.

ANN FRAME

HAS just received, and now opening at her store in Charles-town,

AN ASSORTMENT OF FASHIONABLE

SUMMER GOODS,

Which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms for *Cash*, or on a short credit to punctual customers.

—ALSO,—

A Supply of GROCERIES,

OF THE BEST QUALITY,

Which will be sold as low as the present times will afford.

May 28.

REMOVAL.

JOHN CARLILE

respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Gibbs, and nearly opposite Mr. Russell's Saddler's shop, where he has received & finished opening, a very handsome assortment of

Summer Goods,

Consisting in part of the following Articles:

Superfine Black Cloth, do. Cassimere assorted, Silk for Ladies' Dresses, Elegant Silk Shawls, Ladies' Short & Long Silk Gloves, Do. Elegant Silk Parasols, Cotton Umbrellas, Nankeens, best quality, Carridaris, Gentlemen's Beaver Gloves, Pink and Twill'd Cambric, Dimitics, assorted, Calicoes, assorted, Furniture Calicoes, assorted, Shirting Cottons, Muslins by the piece, or less quantity, Superfine Cambric Muslins, Fur and Wool Hats, assorted, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes, Cradling and Grass Scythes.

ALSO,

A Good Assortment of

Knives & Forks of every quality, together with Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, &c. and many other articles, too tedious to enumerate.—All of which was purchased very low, and will be sold as cheap as any goods in this part of the country. Those living at a distance, will do well to call, also those immediately at hand, as the terms will be pleasing to the purchaser.

He returns his sincere thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of their favour.

Nothing will give him more pleasure than serving them with any kind of goods that he has, at all times they please to call.

Charles-town, May 21.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he has removed to the corner house, adjoining James Stephenson's store and opposite Mr. Lane's store, where he carries on the *BOOT AND SHOE MAKING* business in the most fashionable manner.

He returns his thanks to those who have pleased to favor him with their custom, and is in hopes from his strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JOSEPH WISONG.

Charlestown, May 21.

NEW GOODS.

WORTHINGTON, COOKUS & Co.

HAVE just received, and are now opening at their store in Shepherds-town, an elegant assortment of

Fashionable Goods;

which they will sell as cheap as any other goods, of the same quality, can be sold for this side of the Blue Ridge.

—ALSO,—

Bags and Bagging, and a general supply of Groceries; which they will sell on as reasonable terms as the present times will admit of.

Shepherds-town, May 21, 1813.

LAMPBLACK

OF THE BEST QUALITY, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Journeymen Taylors.

THREE or Four Journeymen Taylors will meet with employment and good wages by applying to

B. O'DOUGHERTY.

Shepherds-town, May 21, 1813.

Darkesville Factory.

THE Subscriber, near Buckles-Town, has purchased a complete

New Carding Machine,

and his old one is now repairing. He intends to use his best endeavours to make good work, and expects to commence carding the first week in June.—He will manufacture wool into cloth at the usual price.

JONA. WICKERSHAM.

May 21, 1813.

100 *Dollars Reward.*

ELOPED from Fairfield, Frederick county (Va.) on the 5th of April last, a negro man, named Anthony (commonly called Anthony Grimes) the property of Mrs. Wm. Byrd Page—he is of the middle size, and rather round shouldered—one side of his face is larger than the other, and he has one or two very distinguishable marks on his breast—he is a very bright mulatto with blue eyes and brown hair. His manner of speaking is mild, and his voice unusually effeminate: From his general appearance he might be taken for a white man.

ANTHONY is an excellent house-servant and gardener, can do rough carpenter's work, and has a peculiar turn for making wooden combs—he also plays upon the fiddle. Having a good address, and being capable of both reading and writing he will endeavor to pass as a free-man.—It is supposed he has gone to Ohio or Pennsylvania.

The subcribers will give One Hundred Dollars reward for apprehending said slave, if taken at the distance of one hundred miles from home, and Fifty if taken nearer home, and lodged in either Winchester or Charles-town jail.

Being both active and cunning, the person apprehending Anthony, will find it necessary to secure him well, lest he may effect his escape.

THOMAS SWANN,
EDMOND I. LEE,
Administrators of Wm. B. Page, dec'd.

NOTICE.

HAVING repeatedly sustained considerable inconvenience from a practice, of which I have been positively informed some of my negroes have been occasionally guilty for *several years* past, viz. *taking fruit and vegetables, but especially Asparagus* from my garden, and disposing of the same to *certain* persons in Charles-town (who cannot be ignorant of the great impropriety of the act) without any authority from me. I am therefore compelled to give this notice, that it is my intention to prosecute, as the law directs, any person or persons, who shall in future purchase any thing, whatever, from my negroes, without a written permission to sell the same.

Signed by me, WILLIAM LEE.

Jefferson county, May 21, 1813.

Estray Bull.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near Shepherds town, in December last, as an estray, a small brindle muley *BULL*, with a white face and some white under the belly, and without flesh marks—supposed to be 18 months old, and appraised to six dollars. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JAMES KERNEY.

May 21.

A General Meeting

of the Overseers of the Poor of Jefferson County, will be held at Henry Hanes' tavern, in Charles-Town, on the first Monday in June next. It is expected the members of said meeting, will be punctual in their attendance, as the poor rates will be laid at that time.—All persons concerned are desired to attend.

Teste,
T. SMALLWOOD, C. O. P.

May 21.

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.

A Mill to Rent.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the Rock's Mill, and Saw Mill. They are in complete order, with all the necessary machinery. The mills are turned by a never failing stream of water, and stands immediately on the bank of the Shenandoah river. Possession of the above property will be given on the 1st July next. If I should not rent, a good Miller will meet with encouragement.

JOHN H. LEWIS.

100 bbls. of Corn for Sale.

J. H. L.

Rock's Farm, May 7.

PIECE GOODS

AT PEACE PRICES.

THE undersigned have on hand and for sale at their store in Charlestown, a large stock and pretty general assortment of

Domestic & Foreign Goods,

most of which were purchased last fall, and will be sold at the *good old prices* for cash, or on a short credit to puntual customers. The articles necessarily added to the stock this spring to make the assortment more complete, will be disposed of at a very small advance, in order the better to enable purchasers to meet the difficulty of the times.

The citizens are invited and solicited to deal with us; particularly our old friends and customers in Charlestown and the circumjacent neighborhood.

HUMPHREYS & KEYES.

Charlestown, April 30.

Carding Machine.

THE subscribers inform the public that their Wool carding Machine at their mill, formerly owned by Henry Seibert, on Opeckon, one mile from Smithfield, is now in the most complete order for breaking and carding Wool. Having procured a new sett of Cards, and from the superior quality of their Machine, they have no doubt of giving general satisfaction; and when the wool is good, well picked & greased, they will warrant the work well done. Their price for carding and rolling will be eight cents per pound; for breaking only, four cents per pound. About 1lb. of grease to eight or ten pounds of wool must be sent when the wool is not greased at home, and a sheet to contain the rolls must be sent to every twenty pounds of wool. We will receive in payment all kinds of grain, at the market price.

CHRISTIAN SEIBERT
&
ROBERT C. PEEBLES.

May 14.

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 small farm, it would be a very desirable one.

HENRY GANTT.

April 9.

A CARD.

THE undersigned is about to remove from this county, and requests all those, indebted to him, to come fofward and pay their just debts. This is the first and will be the last newspaper request.

JOHN HUMPHREYS.

May 14.

Wool Carding.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has removed his Carding Machine from Mr. Griffin Taylor's Mill, to the late Joseph Bond's Mill, on Bullskin, 4 miles from the Rock's Ferry, and 4 from Charlestown, where he has commenced the above business.

One pound of grease must be sent to every ten pounds of wool. The wool must be cleanly picked before it is sent to the machine. Price of carding eight cents per pound.

JAMES MALOY.

May 14.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VI.] FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1813. [No. 272.

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.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted *three* weeks to non-subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent publication.—Subscribers will receive a deduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

FROM THE AURORA.

THE CAPTURE OF YORK, IN CANADA.

The following account of the enterprize against the capital of Upper Canada, has been communicated to one of those whom the hero who fell before that place had selected from the "crowd of the world," as worthy of his friendship while living, and of his remembrance even in the moment of victory and death. That remembrance is too precious not to excite, with the sorrow for the loss which his country has sustained, emotions too lively to be expressed in any form of words.—The account, as it will appear, was written on the special injunction of gen. Pike, by one of his companions in arms, and who fell by his side, and is communicated from the original for this paper. The following is the unaffected and interesting narrative of the officer to whom the general gave the injunction:

"Without the honor of a personal acquaintance, I address you at the particular order of the late general Pike, after he had been mortally wounded—his words were exactly these:—"..... "I am mortally wounded—my ribs and "back are stove in—write my friend "D.... and tell him what you know of "the battle—and to comfort my....." Some things else he said, on which I shall again write you; and many things he said for your ear, have escaped me, through the severity of my own bruises. As an order from general Pike, while living, was an obligation of duty on me to obey, I shall hardly disregard his injunctions, even though we have parted forever.

We embarked the 22d and 23d of April, but the weather being stormy we returned into port, and sailed again on the 25th, and arrived at York, in Upper Canada, the 27th, about 7 o'clock, A. M. and immediately prepared to land opposite the old scite of Fort Torento. A body of British grenadiers were paraded on the shore, and the Glengary fencibles, a corps which has been disciplined with great pains for six months past, appeared at another point. Bodies of Indians were perceived in large groups in different directions; and a considerable number in some woods and underwoods on our leeward flank.

About the scite of the old French fort of Torento, of which scarcely any vestiges at present remain, we could discern a few horsemen, whom we perceived afterwards moving into the town, where strong field works had been thrown up to oppose our landing.

As soon as the horsemen had entered the town we saw the Indians moving in gangs along the skirts of the woods; under the direction of British officers taking post at stations pointed out to them; apparently calculated with some skill as to the point at which the water and the weather must compel us to land.

After these Indians, acting as triallers, were thus disposed, we perceived very distinctly the regulars moving out of their works in open columns of platoons, and marching along the bank in that order; when they reached the plain of the old fort Torento, they were wheeled off by heads of platoons into the woods, and soon appeared in the same order below the plain just at the position at which our troops were under the necessity of landing.

Major Forsythe and his excellent and gallant rifle corps, who had been placed in two large *batteaux*, pulled undauntedly towards the clear ground where he had been ordered to land; but he was forced, by the strength of the wind, a considerable distance below his destined point.

The fire of musketry and rifles here commenced from the shore; the enemy being within a few feet of the water and in a considerable degree masked by the wood and copse.

Here Major Forsythe, ordered his men to rest for a few moments upon their oars and soon opened a galling fire upon the enemy. In the moment when Forsythe's rifle corps were lying upon their oars and priming, general Pike was standing on the deck, and impatient at the apparent pause of an instant, and seeing that the rifle corps had been driven by the wind beyond the point at which they were to have embarked; exclaimed—"By—— I can't stay here any longer!" and addressing himself to his staff, "come, jump into the boat," which we immediately did; the commodore having reserved a boat specially for him and his suite, the little cox-swain was ordered immediately to steer for the middle of the fray, and the balls whistled gloriously around; probably their number was owing to seeing so many officers in the same boat; but we laughed at their clumsy efforts as we pressed forward with well pulled oars.

The infantry had, according to orders, embarked at the same time, and formed in platoons as fast as they reached the shore. The general took command of the first platoon he reached, and formed it below and ordered the whole to *prepare for a charge* as soon as we reached the top of the bank; we proceeded in high spirits and mounted the bank under a volley of their musketry and rifle shot; but we had not time to form our platoon completely when the British grenadiers shewed us their backs—at the very moment of their turning tail upon us the sound of Forsythe's *bugles* was heard, with peculiar delight, as it was the indication of his success; the effect of the bugle upon the nerves of the British Indian allies was electric; for they no sooner heard it than they gave a most diabolical yell, and fled in all directions.

The Glengary corps skirmished with Forsythe's while the infantry were landing: and brigade major Hunter formed the troops for action as they landed and reached the plain.

The volunteer corps commanded by colonel Maclure flanked by the reserve, and the light artillery commanded by major Eustis, acting as infantry, covered the left.

It is proper to state in this place the gallant and masterly co-operation of Commodore Chauncey, and the naval squadron under his command; he sent his schooners mounting heavy metal to cover the landing, and kept up so well directed and incessant a fire of grape on the woods, as to effectually cover our right flank, and afforded us great facility in forming our platoons: besides producing the utmost consternation among the Indians. A shot from one of the schooners killed a horse under the aid of the British general; but owing to the shallowness of the water, neither the ship nor brig could be brought in to participate in the action; but the commodore himself was through the whole of the action, in his boat, encouraging and giving orders to the different schooners. The navy lost two gallant young midshipmen, and about 20 seamen were killed and wounded in the service of landing us.

The troops ordered to land by general Pike when he went on shore, were the three companies of capt. Hoppock, (who was mortally wounded in the boat) capt. Scott, and capt. Young, of the 15th regt. United States infantry, all under the command of Major King of the same regiment, (the same who gallantly distinguished himself at Queenstown,) their orders were to reinforce Major Forsythe, and *effect a landing*—and they were forbidden to load or use powder; the riflemen of Forsythe, as the infantry came up, opened a heavy and effective fire upon the enemy, and the three companies landed in the most complete style; the enemy gave way before our troops could come to the bayonet's point, and were pursued up the bank by our troops; at the top of the bank a fresh body of British grenadiers (said to be the 8th or king's grenadiers) made a formidable charge upon this column of ours, and compelled us for an instant to retire; but our troops instantly rallied and returned to the charge, and with the most complete success; not a man of the grenadiers escaped our fire or charge, and our troops just reinforced by the remainder of the 15th, remained undisputed masters of the bank. This reinforcement brought the colors of the 15th, which accompanied the platoon of capt. Steele. The enemy presenting a fresh front, the troops were instantly formed for the charge by major King, who gave them *Yankee Doodle;* but the enemy did not like our music, nor our pikes, any better than our rifles; they gave way and fled in the *utmost* disorder.

As soon as our force were all landed and collected, we were formed into platoons, and marched in that order towards the enemy's works, flanked by the rifle corps.

Our march was by the lake road in sections, but the route was so much intersected by streams and rivulets, the bridges over which had been destroyed by the enemy as they retreated, that we were considerably retarded in our progress; we collected logs and by severe efforts at length contrived to pass over one field piece and a howitzer, which were placed at the head of our column in charge of captain Fanning of the 3d artillery; and thus we proceeded through a spacious wood, as soon as we merged from which we were saluted by a battery of 24 pounders, but, excepting some pikes broken and some bayonets bent, these guns gave us no annoyance.

The general then ordered one of his aids (Fraser) and a serjeant to proceed to the right of the battery in order to discover how many men were in the works; we did so, and reported to him the number, and that they were spiking their own guns towards the shipping.

The general immediately ordered capt. Walworth of the 16th with his company of grenadiers to make the assault. Walworth gallantly ordered his men to trail arms, and advance at the accelerated pace, but at the moment when they were ordered to *recover and charge* the enemy, the enemy broke in the utmost confusion, leaving several men wounded on the ground which they abandoned.

We then proceeded in admirable order on a gradual ascent, when a fire was opened upon us of round and cannister from the quarters of the British governor; the general here ordered the troops to lie close, while the artillery battery under major Eustis was brought to the front; and silenced the enemy's battery. The firing very soon ceased altogether, and we were expecting a flag of surrender, at the very moment when a terrible explosion of the British magazine took place.—The explosion was stupendous and awful, and at the instant the common supposition was, that it was a subterraneous mine. The general had just aided in removing a wounded man with his own hands, and had sat down on a stump with a British serjeant we had taken prisoner, whom the general, with capt. Nicholson, and myself, were examining, when the explosion took place. The general, capt. Nicholson and the British serjeant, were all mortally wounded, and I was so much bruised in the general crash that it is surprising how I survived; probably I owe my escape to the corpulency of the British serjeant, whose body was thrown upon mine by the concussion.

Brigade Major Hunter, assisted by lieut. col. Mitchell of the 3d artillery, who acted a volunteer on the expedition, formed the troops, and we were ready to give or receive a charge in 5 minutes after this explosion.

The wounds of general Pike were of such a nature as to disable him from all further service, and the command devolved on col. Pearce, of the 16th infantry, as the senior officer, who sent a flag, demanding an immediate surrender at discretion—they made only one stipulation, which was granted without hesitation, that is, that private property should be respected.

The British general made his escape, and a body of the regular troops with him, in what direction I have not heard.

When the surgeons were carrying their wounded general and his aids from the field, our troops, which had just formed, gave a tremendous *huzza!* The general turned his head anxiously to enquire what that was for; a serjeant who accompanied him said:—"*The British union jack is coming down general—the stars are going up*"—he heaved a sigh of extacy and smiled even amidst the anguish which must have been inseparable from the state of his wounds. He was carried on board the PERT schooner, together with his aid-de-camp Fraser, and from thence on board the commodore's ship, commanded by the commodore, who came to attend him. On board the commodore's ship his gallant spirit fled, another Montgomery in fate; not indeed perishing by the valor of a gallant foe in noble combat, but falling even in the arms of victory, by the barbarian revenge of a baffled and defeated enemy.

General Dearborn, commodore Chauncey, and indeed every officer and soldier, sees in the loss of our friend, the loss of one of our country's proudest ornaments, and the military profession its brightest example and model."

Boston, May 22.

An English brig, prize to the privateer Governor Plumer, arrived at Portsmouth yesterday. The Governor Plumer took three other valuable prizes previous to her own capture.

"A letter from New London, dated yesterday, (28th May) states that the schr. Boscar, Boyson, 36 days from St. Barts had just arrived there informing, that he was boarded the 26th, off Montaug, from the British frigate Orpheus. The Lieutenant of the Orpheus informed him, that two frigates and a seventy-four were cruising close in with Montaug waiting for commodore Decatur's squadron, which was expected every moment from New York—That on the 27th, he (capt. Boyson) saw several sail about 6 p. m. 10 miles from New London light, standing down Sound, supposed to be commodore Decatur's squadron. The letter adds, that two schrs. have been cruising off New-London, for the last three days, supposed to be tenders to our fleet; the information from the Orpheus would make them English; and his object in stating them to be English, was probably that captain Boyson might not give information to commadore Decatur.

The privateer ship Invincible Napoleon, of 16 guns, arrived at Portland on Wednesday night last, prize to the privateer schr. Young Teazer, Johnson, of New-York, of 5 guns, captured off Halifax, without resistance. The fate of this ship is truly extraordinary. She was originally a French privateer from Bayonne, and after capturing 8 prizes, was taken by the British brig of war Mutine, after a warm action. A few days after she was fallen in with by the Alexander of this port, and the British prize crew surrendered her without resistance. She had arrived within sight of Salem, when she was chased ashore at Cape Ann by the Shannon and Tenedos frigates who succeeded in getting her off, and ordered her for Halifax, and again, within a short distance of her port of destination, she is compelled to change masters for the 5th time, and is at last safely moored in an American port. *Salem Register.*

AMERICAN PRISONERS IN CANADA.

On Saturday week arrived at Albany from Montreal, where he had been buried alive 33 days in a pestiferous dungeon, Dr. M'Keehan, of the Ohio militia, who was made prisoner in January last, *while bearing a flag of truce to the enemy!* The Doctor has obligingly furnished us with a narrative of his sufferings, which we subjoin. To account for the unprecedented and brutal conduct pursued towards him, it is necessary to bear in mind, that the motive of General Harrison for sending him with a flag of truce, was supposed to be to obtain permission to bury the dead killed at the River Raisin; a request which humanity could not refuse, but one which prudence forbade Proctor to grant. Hence the flag was treated in such a manner, as to prevent a repetition of the request.

DR. M'KEEHAN'S NARRATIVE.

On the 31st of January last, I was ordered by General Harrison to proceed to the River Raisin, with a flag of truce, and from thence to Malden, if not stopped by the Indians. We arrived at the foot of the Rapids of the Miami at dark, and not finding a company of Rangers as expected, we encamped in a cave, the horse and cariole before the door, and the flag standing by them. About midnight, the Indians fired in upon us, killed Mr. Lemont, wounded myself in the foot, and made us prisoners. After dispatching Mr. Lemont with the tomahawk, scalping and stripping him, they seized my horse, harness, great-coat, blankets, and other clothing, and one hundred dollars in gold,

which the General had sent to procure necessaries for the wounded of General Winchester's army.

That night I was made to walk more than 20 miles, to where Captain Elliot was stationed with a party of Indians.—The Captain treated me politely, and sent me to Colonel Proctor. I was scarcely seated before the Colonel began to exclaim against General Harrison, said he had been used to fight Indians and not British; found fault with my instructions, and said the flag was only a pretext to cover a bad design. I rebutted his insinuations with indignation, which I believe has been the cause of all my troubles since. I was not recognised in my official character until the 5th February, when I was informed by Proctor's aid, that I should attend on the wounded with Dr. Bower, and that I would be sent to the United States but by a different route from that which I came. Dr. Bower in a few days was sent home and I detained.

On 24 March I was arrested by order of colonel Proctor, and accused of carrying on a private correspondence. On the 8th, without having any trial, ordered to Montreal, and hurried on from Fort George, night and day, although thinly clothed, and the weather very cold.—From Kingston to Prescott, I was made to eat with the officers' servants. This course of torture being finished on the 28th, when I arrived in Montreal, and without being asked any questions, or suffered to ask any myself, I was put into the dungeon, eight or ten feet below the surface of the ground, where I had neither bed nor bedding, chair, bench or stool—denied pen, ink or paper, or even the use of a book, for two weeks. The only current of air that passed through my apartment, came through the bowels of the privy! Here I was kept 33 days, when I was to my great joy put up with the American prisoners, and with them permitted to remain till last Monday, when I was liberated by the intercession of lieut. Dudley, of the navy. Colonel Baynes, aid to the governor, told me the outrage which had been committed on my person was contrary to his orders.

I left 14 American prisoners in jail, viz. George H. Rodgers, U. S. Army; William Hollenback, Onis Hooker, Philaster Jones, Harry Jones, Lewis Minor, Zebina Conkey, Phiny Conkey, Canton; Seth Barnes, Camden; Jared Witherill, John Campbell, Schoharie; Major Watson, Ogdensburg; Alexander M'Gregor, Balston; who were kept in close confinement, notwithstanding col. Lethbridge and major Shackleton had pledged their words to capt. Conkey, before he left Montreal for Quebec, that they should have the liberty of the town during the day. But the captain was scarcely gone, when the pledge was either forgotten or disregarded. The prisoners now are not permitted to procure such things as their small stock of money would provide.—Sometimes they are half a day without water, and two or three days without wood; and if they complain they are cursed and abused by the jailer, and told they are only allowed a quart of water in the day. I am requested to represent their situation to general Dearborn, which I intend to do as soon as I arrive at Sacket's Habor.

This is a sketch of the indiguities I have had to put up with since the last of January.

I am yours, &c.

SAMUEL M'KEEHAN,

Surgeon's Mate, 2d Regt Ohio Militia.

Albany, May 24th, 1813.

Washington City, June 1.

THE NAVAL CELEBRATION.

At the hour appointed for the dinner on Saturday, in honor of our recent Naval Victories, upwards of two hundred persons had assembled to partake of it—amongst whom we recognized with pleasure the venerable Vice-President of the U. States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, many Members of both the Houses of Congress, all the gentlemen who fill the higher departments of the government—and many, very many of the oldest and ablest of American Patriots, men who distinguished themselves in the council and the field, in acquisition of independence, and who will strain every nerve to maintain it and hand it down unimpaired to posterity. We need not say that in such a company, assembled on such an occasion, the utmost unanimity and cordiality prevailed. Gen. Robt. Bowie, late Governor of Maryland, acted as President of the day, and Gen. Thompson Mason, of Virginia, as Vice-President, assisted by Saml. H. Smith of Washington, Dr. Chas. A. Beatty of Georgetown and Gen. Young of Alexandria. The Vice-President, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the French Minister, were the only invited guests who were present. The Russian Minister was invited but declined attending, for reasons perfectly satisfactory to the meeting. The subjoined toasts were drank with the greatest enthusiasm, accompanied by patriotic airs from a Band of Music, and echoed by the roar of artillery:

1. *The American People*—Self collected in prosperity, undaunted by adversity. In enduring the inevitable evils of War, may they imitate the fortitude of their revolutionary sires. 9 guns.

2. *The President of the United States*—The able advocate and intrepid asserter of neutral rights. 5 guns.

3. *Congress*—The enlightened interpreters of the national will. 5 guns.

4. *Washington*—His sword achieved our independence, his advice teaches us how to maintain it. 9 guns.

5. *Hull, Jones, Decatur, Bainbridge, and Lawrence, with our other naval heroes*—Brave, magnanimous and modest—their heroism unsurpassed and unsurpassable. 5 guns.

6. *The War*—May the same spirit that conducts it with vigor, adorn it with humanity. 5 guns.

7. *The Army of the United States*—Emerging with effulgence from the passing clouds that momentarily obscured its lustre. 3 guns.

1. *Our maritime rights*—Reciprocity their basis—the whole force of the nation their protection 3 guns.

9. *The gallant Pike, & other heroes who have recently fallen in battle*—Living, the shield—dead, the pride of their country. 5 guns.

10. *The Union*—Detested be the wretch who lifts his arm or voice against it. 9 guns,

11. *Our fellow citizens under arms*—May we, however divided in political opinion, embrace them as brothers. 3 guns.

12. *Roads and Canals*—In peace, the arteries of our wealth—in war, the sinews of our strength. 3. guns.

13. The incorruptible spirit of seventy-six, that disdained to barter principle for lucre. 3 guns.

14. *Our brave tars*—May a grateful country render comfortable those lives which are so gloriously hazarded in her defence. 3 guns.

15. *The genuine Republican*, he who is ever ready to defend his country against all her enemies. 3 guns.

16. "*Millions for defence, not a cent for tribute*;" true in 98, true at this time, eternally true in an independent state. 3 guns,

17. *The mission to Russia* As it is the pledge of pacific intentions, may it prove the precursor of an honorable peace. 3 guns.

18. *A navy commensurate with our resources*, that shall maintain undisturbed our maritime rights, or hurl destruction on their guilty violators. 9 guns.

VOLUNTEERS

By the Vice-President of the United States—The District of Columbia—may the ardour of its patriotism in this celebration be proclaimed by one naval cannon to the enemy, and our ports be again adorned with ships from his invincible navy.

By the Speaker of the House of Representatives. That peace which is achieved by the valor of our arms.

By the French Minister. The grand destinies of the United States—may they continue to develope themselves.

By the Secretary of State. The freemen of America have never drawn their swords but in defence of their rights—they will never sheathe them till their rights are secured.

By the Secretary at War. The Army and navy—May their only strife be that of glory.

By the Secretary of the Navy. The flag of Decatur—to the lightning of Heaven it bows—to British thunder, never.

By the Hon Wm H. Crawford. Neutral rights asserted and established by our naval victories.

By the President of the Day. The Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Heads of Departments. (Those gentlemen having previously retired.)

The President of the day having retired.—

By Dr. James H Blake. General Thompson Mason, distinguished for his virtues and patriotism.

By Dr. C. A. Beatty Our adopted brother, the hero of Havre-de-Grace, the brave John O'Neill.

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*Alluding to the Commodore's flag having recently been torn from the mast by lightning.

NEW LONDON THREATENED.

From our correspondent.

NEW-LONDON, June 2.

Yesterday commodore Decatur and squadron attempted to put to sea, but were prevented by the appearance of two sail of the line, one supposed to be a 74 and the other a razee, or 74 cut down. The enemy pursued, and drove them into our harbor, where they now lie at anchor opposite the town. The enemy's ships anchored a few miles below the light; although not in sight this afternoon, still it is presumed they are at no great distance. We are making preparations for a serious attack. Two regiments of militia, the 3d & 20th are in town. We are now placing a number of heavy cannon on Groton side (at Fort Griswold.) One of two things will be done by the enemy, viz. a sufficient number of ships stationed here to prevent ours going out, or a force sufficient to take them in the harbor. We calculate on the latter.

So important a part of our navy is an object with the enemy, and more so, from the consideration that it is chiefly formed of the Macedonian and the frigate by whom she was captured. The town is not only alarmed but apparently confused. Drums are beating, goods moving in almost every direction, and all expecting an attack hourly.

The force of the enemy on this station is not exactly ascertained, but supposed to be at least two seventy-fours, two frigates and a sloop of war.

Neither of the ships which chased ours was the Ramilies or the Orpheus.

I have just heard, that the legislature of Connecticut have passed a law to order out the militia.

From the Gazette of the same date.

(Put to press before, probably.)

New-London June 2.

Yesterday morning commodore Decatur, with his squadron, attempted to get to sea, but discovered the two 74 gun ships and a frigate near Montauk he returned to port, The Ramilies and Orpheus, followed our ships as far as Gull-Island, when they bore away, and came to anchor near Port-Pond Bay.

The militia are ordered out, and furnaces for heating shot are preparing both sides of the harbor, for an emergency.

ALBANY, June 1.

ATTACK UPON SACKET'S HARBOR, AND DEFEAT OF THE ENEMY.

We stop the press to insert the following which has come to hand by the Western mail. It is from the Utica Gazette extra of Sunday.

Extract of a letter, dated Sacket's Harbor, May 29.

"The British fleet, of five or six sail, were discovered off our harbor early yesterday morning. By 9 o'clock it was reduced to a certainty that it was their intention to land. Alarm guns were immediately fired, and every preparation made to give them a warm reception. A light wind & some other causes prevented their landing until 4 o'clock this morning, when they effected it, with considerable loss. The action continued warm and general until 6 o'clock, when it terminated in the retreat of the enemy to their fleet.

I am not able to give you the number of killed or wounded on either side, but it is considerable on both. Lieut Col. Mills, of the volunteers, is among the slain. Colonel Backus, 1st reg't light dragoons, is said to be mortally wounded. Two General Officers of the enemy were found dead on the field. It is understood that Governor Prevost commanded the enemy. Gen. Brown commanded our forces and fought bravely. The enemy are now making out of the Harbor. You must wait for particulars. In haste, &c."

By to-day's stage from the west, we learn that on the 25th inst. Fort George opened a fire upon some of our boats, when a general cannonading took place all along the frontier. In a short time not a block-house or a wooden building of any kind was standing in or near the British fort, while our side had suffered no loss or injury. An immediate movement was expected.

Com. Chauncey arrived off Niagara on Friday the 21st.

Extract of a letter from Brigadier general JACOB BROWN, *to his Excellency Gov. Tompkins, dated.*

"SACKET'S HARBOR, May 29.

"We were attacked at the dawn of this day, by a British regular force of at least 900 men, most probably 1200. They made good their landing at Horse Island. The enemy's fleet consisted of 2 ships and 4 schooners, and 30 large open boats.—We are completely victorious. The enemy lost a considerable number of killed and wounded on the field, among the number several officers of distinction.—After having re-embarked, they sent me a flag desiring to have their killed and wounded attended to. I made them satisfied on that subject. *Americans will be distinguished for their humanity and bravery.* Our loss is not numerous, but serious, from the great worth of those who have fallen. Colonel Mills was shot dead at the commencement of the action; and Colonel Backus, of the 1st regiment light dragoons, nobly fell at the head of his regiment, as victory was declaring for us. I will not presume to praise this regiment; their gallant conduct on this day merits much more than praise. The new ship and commodore Chauncey's prize the Duke of Gloucester, is yet safe in Sacket's Harbor. Sir George Prevost landed and commanded in person. Sir James Yeo commanded the enemy's fleet.

In haste, Yours, &c.

JACOB BROWN.

P. S. It is very possible that we shall be again attacked, as Sir George must feel very sore. We are, however, greatly reinforced from the country; and by the arrival of 450 regulars, under Colonel Tuttle, who arrived very shortly after the action was over; and I trust that you may rest satisfied we shall not be disgraced.

J. B.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Sacket's Harbor, dated 29th May, 1813.

I write you in the moment of victory. The enemy made a descent upon this place at sunrise this morning, and succeeded in landing the plain at the rear of the barrack, and to the west of Fort Tompkins, when they were met by our regulars and repulsed, with considerable loss in killed and wounded, particularly in officers. One Colonel, one or two majors we know to have been killed, several of their officers wounded. We have prisoners; I have sent those that are able to be moved into the country. The loss I cannot say, as no return has yet been made. From what I have seen I should say 50 killed and 100 wounded—perhaps more Col. Mills is killed—no other officer of note on our part. Gen. Brown commanded—Colonel Backus, I fear is mortally wounded—shot through the breast—Gen. Brown though in the thickest fire is untouched—a navy officer who had the command on shore of some guns, and had charge of the navy stores, unwarrantably set them on fire at an early time in the action. Those that were in the quarter-master's stores are safe, as are all the army stores on this station, I having given positive orders that they should not be destroyed without my orders. A great number of balls struck the store. The fleet with all their men that got away are at the Cove of our Bay—perhaps they will pay us another visit; if they do, we shall give them a warm reception, as we have a reinforcement of about 700 men, under the command of col. Tuttle, who arrived at the close of the action, but had no share in it.

BAD NEWS.

CHESAPEAKE CAPTURED.

FROM BOSTON.

Centinel Office, June 2, 7 A. M.

We have just received the following particulars of the engagement, &c. between the Chesapeake and Shannon from gentlemen of intelligence and veracity, who were in a packet-boat about two miles from the ships during the action:

JUNE 1. When the Chesapeake passed the Light-house, at half past one o'clock, the enemy bore E. S. East six leagues distant, standing on a wind to the southward.

At half past three the Shannon bore up and stood out to sea, the wind at WSW.

At 4 o'clock the Chesapeake hauled up, hoisted jib and staysails and fired a gun—the ships at this time about seven miles apart. The enemy immediately bore to, and reefed his topsails, and lay by on the starboard tack, the Chesapeake in chase.

At half past 4, the wind changed to S. S. W. a fresh breeze—and the Chesapeake took in top gallant sails and royals, and hoisted the American flag at the mizen-top-gallant-mast head.

At half past 5, the enemy hoisted jib and filled the mizen topsail, and steered close by the wind. The Chesapeake on his weather quarter standing towards him, about three miles distant.

At 45 minutes past 5, the Chesapeake hauled up the foresail, closing fast with the enemy.

At 5 minutes before 6, the enemy commenced the action within musket shot, by firing her after guns on the starboard side, which was returned by the Chesapeake, and the action became general.

At 5 minutes past 6, the Chesapeake being on the starboard bow of the enemy, bore down across his hawse and appeared to board him, both ships keeping away before the wind. The firing at this time ceased on both sides from the great guns.

At 10 minutes past 6, there appeared to be a great explosion from the quarter-deck of the Chesapeake. At 16 minutes past 6, the ships separated, the Chesapeake on the starboard tack. The English flag was then hoisted on board her, over the American!

The ships then hove to, to repair damages, which appeared to be trifling on both sides. There were not more than 100 guns fired from both ships. The action took place about 11 leagues from the Lighthouse. The jib-boom and fore and mizen royal masts and main-topsail tie of the enemy were shot away. No apparent damage on board the Chesapeake.

The Chesapeake was carried by boarding, and no boats were seen passing between the ships. It is supposed the colors were hauled down by the enemy after the conflict.

GOOD NEWS.

FROM NIAGARA.

Repository Office, Canandaigua, May 29, 1813—7 o'clock, P. M.

The carrier of the Western mail, Mr. Goodwin, just arrived, has obligingly handed the editor a handbill, printed at Batavia, 7 o'clock last evening which states, on the authority of gentlemen from fort Niagara, the following highly interesting intelligence:

"About sunrise, yesterday morning, our troops commanded by general Dearborn, embarked in boats, under the immediate command of general Lewis, and landed, under cover of the cannon of commodore Chauncey's squadron, on the opposite shore about two miles west of Newark; they were met on the margin of the lake by all the enemy's force at that post, a brisk engagement ensued which lasted about 30 minutes, when the British retreated in great disorder, being pursued by our troops in every direction. They immediately blew up their magazines in fort George and evacuated the place, leaving the British colors flying, which were soon supplanted by the American standard. Every battery below the heights of Queenstown was silenced; and our Light Dragoons and light artillery crossed at the five mile meadows about noon. When our informants left Niagara (5 o'clock P. M.) all was silent except the pursuing of straggling parties up the river towards Fort Erie; some prisoners had been brought over. Our loss is not known, but report states that we had only 12 men killed and one officer (major King) wounded.

By a gentleman from Buffaloe, we learn that early this morning the British blew up their batteries opposite Black Rock and fled to Fort Erie."

A letter from Buffaloe (received in the mail) to the editor of the Repository, states the number of men under major-general Lewis, to be 4000. Two British vessels had appeared on lake Erie, 10 miles from Buffaloe.

NORFOLK, May 28.

The schr. Estenia from Rochelle, bound to Baltimore, put into Beaufort, (N. C.) on Saturday last. Mr. *Molier*, supercargo of the Estenia, passed thro' this town on Wednesday on his way to Baltimore; left Rochelle on the 19th of April, and brings Paris papers to the 14th, which he took on with him to Baltimore—a friend who had a few minutes perusal of them, says they contain a manifesto of the king of Prussia, addressed to the Duc de Bassano, explaining his motives for withdrawing from his alliance with France, & regretting the necessity which impelled him to the step, &c. The grand army had commenced moving—The emperor was still in Paris, arranging his imperial guard, but was hourly expected to set off for the army. The British had landed a party of troops at Bremen, but were driven back to their shipping by the *Douaniers* (troops employed in the service of the custom house department. They left all their artillery, their wounded and several prisoners behind them—Mr. *Molier* declares that there was not the slightest indication of civil commotions, or any appearance of disaffection in any part of France or Holland—All Bonaparte's kings and princes except the king of *Naples* and the king of *Rome*, had taken commands in the army—The people of France looked forward to a glorious and successful termination of the campaign, and were cheerful under the heavy burdens imposed on them by the war.—*Herald.*

Two line of battle ships are in Lynhaven Bay; one supposed to be the Poictiers com. Berresford.—*Ledger*

It has been believed that all the enemy's ships had descended the Chesapeake, and were either in Lynhaven Bay, or gone out; we have information which induces us to believe, that two or more are above the Potomac. There has been no movement of the enemy's force in Lynhaven, for some days, which deserves notice.—*Ib.*

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES TOWN, JUNE 11.

☞ X. Y. is unavoidably postponed until our next.

PATRIOTIC.

It is reported, and generally believed, that the honorable T. Pickering has determined to serve his country GRATIS. No money being to be found in the public treasury for the payment of Congressional wages, except such as was obtained by means of usury and extortion. And, as Mr. Pickering in his 6th letter *rightly* observes "such usurious loans, in their nature, involve an "other crime—that of *bribery*. The extra interest "or premium operates as an ordinary bribe."—"That it will be the duty of *upright* men in the "national legislature to refuse to make any provision for the fulfilment of such usurious contracts: and thus, the present lenders may, and "probably will, incur the total loss of their loans." "Every man therefore, who has any tenderness "for his own reputation will avoid such loans."

Now—as it is well known that Mr. P. has great tenderness for his own reputation, the presumption is, that he will not suffer his fingers to be polluted by the unhallowed touch of *pelf* thus obtained by *bribery and corruption*: No—he cannot, in conscience, pocket a single cent, because of the well known adage, that *the receiver is as bad as the thief.* Without money the war cannot be continued, and therefore "those who loan their "money to the government are essentially and "principally chargeable with the prolongation of "this great national calamity: and this is an additional reason why the lenders ought never to "be reimbursed."

Whilst we admire and approve of these sentiments, we anticipate the snarlings of the Jacobins, who will no doubt say that, when Mr. P. was secretary of state, money was borrowed with his approbation, at *eight* per cent—that the late loans were obtained at only seven and a half—and that, consequently, the *usury* in the former case, must have been greater than the latter. To this we reply, that we know not how far Mr. P. may have participated in the benefits of the 6 per cent. loan, but we are firmly persuaded that he has long since amply attoned for his *juvenile* errors. We believe, that, in imitation of him who betrayed his master for 30 pieces of silver, he has cast from him with remorse and abhorrence the wages of iniquity, if ever he received any: and moreover, his present determination *to receive nothing*, purifies him, in our view, from the contamination of all former offences.

We learn with pleasure, that the new frigate now equipping at Sacket's Harbor is, by direction of the President of the United States, to bear the name of "GENERAL PIKE." This tribute of respect to the memory of that honored and lamented hero, is no less appropriate than grateful to the national feeling; and long may the flag of the "General Pike" wave triumphant o'er the waters that bore him to the theatre of his glory and his doom! *Nat. Intel.*

The Russian Minister and Legation, we have already stated, declined the invitation to attend the great dinner in honor of our naval triumphs. We did not state their reasons at the time, but shall state them now for the information of those who had not an opportunity of hearing them before.—The answer to the invitation expresses regret at being obliged to decline it, but, their government being friendly both to the United States and to Great Britain, they could not, they say, with propriety partake of rejoicings at the advantages of either party to the prejudice of the other, particularly at this moment, when it is the Emperor Alexander's wish to produce a reconciliation between his two friends. The terms and nature of this reply are decorus, and such as might have been expected.

A severe but merited rebuke is conveyed, tho' perhaps not intended, on those who are going to make merry at the severe frost which destroyed so many Frenchmen, in the close of the late campaign in Northern Europe, in the terms of the reply, and it cannot but be felt by the Russian party—the Legation could not with any sort of propriety, they say, rejoice at the advantages of *one* nation over *another*, to *both* of which *their government* or nation is friendly. We need not make the application; every reader will do it for himself. *ibid.*

"MORE LONG FACES.

We observed great chuckling on *Monday* among the *tory faction* respecting the probable fate of gen. Harrison. His army and Fort Meigs were taken beyond a doubt. The prospect of submission and peace was *brilliant*, the streets were thronged—the tories all out of their *holes*, basking in the sun and skipping about prophecying profoundly, some said that there would be two hundred, some five hundred, some a thousand *scalps*, with *Harrison's*, to decorate the speaker's chair of the new legislative council chamber. *Placid mariner, and plenty of handbills.*

On *Tuesday* the news comes of gen. Harrison's having driven off the British and Indians, the Indians fled from their allies in disgust—no prospect of *submission*, and peace—the tories all crept into their holes—streets deserted, no prophets to be seen or heard—no *scalps* for the speaker's chair—Harrison living—British cannon spiked—Malden in danger—terrible catalogue of facts for the tories, and prospect worse—*long faces and no hand bills.*—[BOST. PAT.

The death of General Pike was as heroic as that of General Wolf. Wolf died almost instantly. When Pike recovered enough to speak after the tremendous explosion, which defeated and amazed, for a minute, every one, he encouraged his men to push on. They gave three cheers, and advancing to the charge, overcame all before them, at the point of the bayonet. When they brought the British colors to Gen. Pike, they were folded up and placed under his head; upon which he said—"*I die contented*," then laid his hand upon his brave heart and expired. *ib.*

Captain Arthur Sinclair, passed through Richmond a few days ago on his way to Sacket's Harbour. He is to take command of the large ship of war, which has been launched at that harbour. This ship mounts twenty six twenty fours, besides other guns of a smaller calibre, and is in a state of equipment nearly ready for service.—Capt. S. is under orders to travel with the utmost expedition.

A letter from M. Woolsey, Esq. father of the gallant capt. Woolsey, of the Oneida brig, to the editor of the Weekly Register, gives the following statement of the naval forces on lake Ontario.

AMERICAN.

Ship Madison,	24 32lb. carronades.
Brig Oneida,	18 24lb. do.
9 Schooners,	long 32's and 24's and other waist guns.
Two vessels taken at York,	carrying 20 guns.
New ship,	32 guns, to be ready the 10th of June; to be called the General Pike.

BRITISH.

New frigate at Kingston,	36 32lb. carronades.
Ship Royal George,	21 32
Prince Regent,	16 24
Earl Moira,	12
3 Schooners,	6 or 8 guns.
4 ditto,	4

The letter also informs us of the arrival of Sir James L. Yeo at Kingston, with 5 other captains, and a body of seamen. Several frames for vessels, are transporting up the St. Lawrence to be built at Kingston.

A VIVID PICTURE.

The following extract of a letter from a respectable and amiable officer of the Army, lately or now in Boston, to one of his friends, presents a lively but a lamentable picture of the state of society in that town. Our readers will perceive with astonishment, what we have frequently before heard, but until now have been inclined to discredit, of the effect of violent party spirit. We are proud to say, that a very, very different state of things as yet exists in this district, notwithstanding the efforts made by a few factionists to disturb the harmony of social intercourse; [*Nat. Intel.*

"As for myself, I am most unpleasantly situated. The opposition to the war is such, that every military man comes in for a large share of odium. I might as well think of walking on the water, as of getting into society here. Indeed I have entirely given up the idea. A Russian bear would be caressed, but an American officer is a being whom it would be criminal to be civil to.—Here are one or two British officers, prisoners of war, who positively do not look like gentlemen, that are seen at all times walking with our ladies, and riding with the gentlemen. Oh, New-England! I am ashamed of you. The success of the British elate, whilst those of our own country depress. I have heard the burning of Havre-de-Grace and Frenchtown justified, and the destruction of Little York called a d——d rascally procedure!"

New-York, June 3.

Yesterday afternoon about 80 of our gallant seamen, destined to Sacket's Harbor, were taken from on board the sloop of war Alert on board the Steam Boat, which sailed last evening for Albany.

Captures off the Hook.—The ship Ontario, Campbell, which arrived here yesterday morning from Cadiz, was boarded on Tuesday afternoon off the Hook, by a lieutenant from the British line of battle ship Valiant, the Acasta in company.—The lieut informed, that the frigate Acasta had captured several merchant vessels, bound to this port, and sent them to Halifax.

On Sunday night, several boats from the Valiant made an attempt to land on Sandy Hook, but they were driven off by our troops, who fired several vollies of musketry at them.

By the Spanish brig Anna, capt. Martinus, in 20 days from Laguira, we learn that previous to the sailing of the Anna, a battle was fought between the Patriots and Royalists, at Guigire, between Barcelona and Cumana; in which the Royalists lost 300 killed and 500 prisoners; and after the battle was over, 1500 of the Royalists deserted, and went over to the Patriots.

BALTIMORE, June 3.

The sch. Little Jane, capt Mitchell, bound to Norfolk, returned this morning, having gone down as far as Rappahannock, where he fell in with the Comet, and was informed that a 74, a frigate, 3 schooners and a lugger were off New Point Comfort. The schooners were under way, standing off and on, in sight of the ships. Left there on Sunday afternoon. Capt. Gordon had gone down near enough to ascertain their force, and was watching their motions.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE—FRIDAY, MAY 22.

The secretary delivered a message from the governor, communicating a letter from the secretary at war of the United States, referred to in his excellency's speech.

"*War Department, March 15, 1813.*

"SIR—In answer to your excellency's letter of the 1st instant, (enclosing a resolution of the legislature of Massachusetts of February, 1813, addressed to the President of the United States, and "requesting such supply of muskets as may be conveniently furnished, and as may be considered the proportion to which the commonwealth may be entitled,") I have the honor to inform your excellency, that as the arms provided in virtue of the act of April 23, 1808, for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the U. S. have been inconsiderable, in proportion to the militia to be supplied, the President has deemed it most conducive to the general interest, to supply in the first place, the frontier states, *and the militia who have come forward in the service of the country.*

"When the state of the public arsenals will justify the measure, Massachusetts will receive her proportion of arms agreeably to the provisions of the law.—Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, your excellency's most obedient servant,

"JOHN ARMSTRONG.

"*His excellency Caleb Strong, Gov. of Massachusetts.*"

SHORT CRUISE & RICH PRIZES.

Portsmouth, May 25.

A letter was received in town last evening, from Capt. T. M. Shaw, of the privateer schr. Thomas, of this port, dated at Wiscasset, on Sunday last, informing of his arrival there on that day, after one week's cruise, with the Br. ship Dromo, from Liverpool bound to Halifax, with a cargo invoiced at Seventy Thousand Pounds sterling—and that he had also sent into Boothbay a brig (the name of which we cannot distinguish) cargo worth Four Thousand Pounds sterling. The captain observes, 'the above prizes are worth upwards of six hundred thousand dollars.'

Extract of a letter, dated,

"*Fort-Elizabeth, (N. J.) June 1, 1813.*

"These lines may inform you that we are all in alarm here again. The British ships of war have been off the mouth of Maurice River several days, and their Barges have been in the river these three days committing dreadful depredations on the vessels. They took three vessels out of our river on Saturday last, loaded with wood—one of them the Sally loaded with your wood—a sloop was taken yesterday in the river, part belonging to Brook and Lee, loaded with 1200 bushels of corn, I expect they have taken, from the best account which I have been able to get, 15 or 20 vessels within three days. A party landed on this river the day before yesterday, and took off some cattle from Mr. Coats before the people could collect; when they did, a small engagement ensued without any loss on either side. The whole bay shore from Bridgetown to Cape May it appears was ransacked by them on Saturday and Sabbath last."

Chilicothe, May 25.

We learn verbally that the citizens of Michigan have, with a liberality worthy of imitation, *purchased* about 60 of the Kentuckians taken by the Indians in the late action, and that they are now on their way home. If the report is, as we believe, correct, it will reduce the number of those actually killed or missing to somewhat less than an hundred.

VIRGINIA LAWS.

The following laws were passed during the late extra session of the general assembly.

An act to continue the act, entitled "an act giving further time for the redemption of lands forfeited for non-payment of taxes, and for entering lands on the commissioner's books.

BE it enacted by the general assembly, that a further time until the 1st day of March next, shall be, and the same is hereby allowed to all persons for the redemption of lands forfeited for the non-payment of taxes, and for entering, on the commissioners' books, lands not yet entered therein.

This act shall commence and be in force from and after the passing thereof.

"*An act to repeal the law exempting from military duty students of public seminaries of learning; and for other purposes.*

BE it enacted by the general assembly, that so much of the act passed the 22nd day of December, 1792, entitled, "an act for regulating the militia of the commonwealth;" and of the act passed the 28th day of January, 1804, entitled "an act to amend and reduce into one the several acts of the general assembly for regulating the militia of this commonwealth," as exempts the students of the college of William and Mary, and all other public seminaries of learning, from the performance of militia duty, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it further enacted, that so much of the above recited acts, as exempts millers actually and necessarily employed in the management of water grist mills legally established, shall be hereafter construed to exempt only one miller in each mill.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid that the judge advocate or clerk of any court martial, hereafter, shall receive a compensation for his services not exceeding ten dollars per diem, to be paid in the same manner as now prescribed by law.

BE it further enacted, that the executive of this commonwealth, be, and they are hereby authorised to purchase two thousand copies of the hand-book for infantry by William Duane, and to distribute them amongst the militia officers of this commonwealth, the expenses whereof shall be defrayed out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated by law.

This act shall commence & be in force from the passing thereof.

☞ The Funeral of Geo. A. Muse, dec'd will be preached at the House of Mr. Battaile Muse, on Sunday the 20th inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M.

20,000 feet Plank,

FOR SALE AT THE OLD FURNACE,

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

From 14, 16, 17, 18, to 20 feet in length, inch and inch & a fourth thick.—For further information inquire of Mr. Henry Strider, at the old furnace.

June 11.

---

30 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on Saturday the 5th inst. an apprentice to the *Shoe-Making* business named

Walter W. S. French,

about five feet six inches high, slender made, walks straight, rather of a brown complexion, about 19 years of age, had on and took with him the following clothing, to wit: one dark coloured cloth coat, two striped cotton summer do. one black waistcoat, one striped do. one pair of dark coloured pantaloons, two pair of striped do.—He generally wore a black handkerchief round his neck, also a pair of Cossack boots. I will give the above reward if secured in any jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

THOMAS LIKENS.

Charles-Town, May 8, 1813.

VACCINE MATTER.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the President of the United States, Agent for *VACCINATION*, hereby gives notice, that genuine Vaccine Matter will be furnished to any Physician or other Citizen of the United States, who may apply to him for it. The application must be made by post; and the requisite fee five dollars (in the current Bank Paper in any of the middle states) forwarded with it. When required, such directions, &c. how to use, will be furnished with the Matter, as will enable any discreet person, who can read writing to secure his own family from the *Small-Pox*, with certainty, without any trouble, danger, or expense.

All letters on this subject, to and from the undersigned, and not exceeding half an ounce in weight, are carried by the United States Mail free of any postage, in conformity to a late act of Congress, entitled, "An act to encourage Vaccination."

JAMES SMITH,

U. S. Agent for Vaccination, Baltimore.

June 11

SCYTHES AND SICKLES.

HUMPHREYS & KEYES

HAVE FOR SALE

GRASS AND GRAIN SCYTHES,
HUGH LONG'S CELEBRATED SICKLES.
—Also,—
MARYLAND DISTILLED WHISKEY,
Mill Saws, Steel, Patent Straw Knives, Wrought and Cut Nails, Sheet and Strap Iron, Castings,
and a Quantity of
COTTON YARN
for Chain and Filling—Calf Skins, Sole and Upper Leather, &c. &c. &c.

Highest price given for Hides and Skins.
Charles-town, June 4.

SCYTHES.

WALDRON's Best prime Corn Scythes,
WALDRON's Do. do Grass do.
GERMAN Steel Do. do. do.
WHET-STONES,
Hugh Long's *Best Warranted* Sickles, Horse Leather, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Queen's-ware, together with any other article necessary for Harvest, at a low price.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's town, June 4.
N. B. Cash paid for all kinds of Hides and Skins.

MRS. ANN FRAME

HAS JUST RECEIVED from Baltimore a fresh supply of MICHAEL LEE & Co's *FAMILY MEDICINES*, so justly celebrated in all parts of the United States for twelve years past. *Viz.*

Lee's Antibilious Pills for the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, &c.
Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs, &c.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops,
Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges,
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application, (without mercury.)
Lee's Grand Restorative, for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal,
Lee's Persian Lotion, for tetters and tiruptions,
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard for the Rheumatism, &c.
Lee's Eye Water,
Lee's Tooth-ache Drops,
Lee's Damask Lip-Salve,
Lee's Corn Plaister,
Lee's Anodyne Elixir for the cure of headaches.
Lee's Tooth Powder.
Where also may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing a great variety of cases of cures.
June 4

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between CONN & RIPPLE in the *Flour Boating Business* was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 18th of April last.

CONN & RIPPLE.

June 4, 1813.
*** All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment, and those having claims are desired to bring them in for settlement.
C. & R.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against trespassing on my farm, as I am determined to prosecute all such offenders to the utmost rigor of the law.

JOHN HELLER

June 4

ATTENTION!

THE COMPANY, lately commanded by Capt Lews, is ordered to attend muster, at Bond's Mill, on the SECOND SATURDAY in June.

By Order of
J. LISHER, *Lieut.*

WOOL CARDING MACHINE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is erecting a new and complete set of MACHINES for *Breaking & Carding Wool* into rolls, at Mr. Benjamin Beeler's Fulling Mill, and will have them ready for carding by the 12th of June. It will be necessary to have all wool, sent to the above machines, cleaned from burs, sticks and every kind of filth; the matted ends cut off, and greased with one pound of clean soft grease, to every nine or ten pounds of wool, and a cloth sent with the wool sufficiently large to contain the rolls. When the above directions are strictly observed, customers can depend upon having their work well done.

It will be advisable for those who want their wool carded directly after harvest to bring it in before hand as it can be done without delay.

The price for carding wool into rolls will be eight cents per pound.

JAMES WALKER.

Mill's-Grove, June 4.

STRAY HORSE.

STRAYED away from the Subscriber living at Harper's-Ferry, in the beginning of May, a *DUN HORSE*, with flax mane and tail, two saddle marks one on each side about the size of a dollar, with a small bit cut out of one of his eyelashes. He was seen near Charles Town.—Whoever takes up said horse and delivers him to Mr. Thomas Likens in Charles-Town, or to the subscriber at Harper's-Ferry, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

JOHN LINDSEY.

Harper's Ferry, June 4.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, and now opening and for sale, a handsome assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS;

Which the Suscribers will sell low for cash or country produce, but will be glad to furnish punctual customers on their usual credit.—Those in arrears with M. WILSON, sen. will do well to call and settle off their respective balances as soon as possible.

The Public's
Humble Servants,
M. WILSON & SON.

May 28.

LAMPBLACK

OF THE BEST QUALITY, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CHEAP GOODS.

ANN FRAME

Has just received, and now opening at her store in Charles-town,

AN ASSORTMENT OF FASHIONABLE

SUMMER GOODS,

Which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms for *Cash*, or on a short credit to punctual customers.

—ALSO,—
A Supply of GROCERIES,
OF THE BEST QUALITY,

Which will be sold as low as the present times will afford.
May 28.

JOHN CARLILE

HAS FOR SALE AT HIS STORE IN
CHARLES-TOWN,
A LARGE SUPPLY OF VERY

VALUABLE BOOKS;

CONSISTING OF

Elegant and Plain Family Bibles
School Bibles
Do. Testaments
Dilworth's Spelling Books
Webster's do.
Primers
Children's Books
Walker's Large and Small Dictionary
Johnson's Large do.
Looking Glass
Yorick's Journey
Watts' Hymns
Polite Learning
Principles of Politeness
Gulliver's Travels
Italian Nun
Elizabeth
O'Neal's Geography
Indian Wars
Testaments
Juvenile Anecdotes
Child's True Friend
Village Orphans
Portraits
Coleman's Poems
Confession of Faith
Arts and Sciences
Children of the Abbey
Fair Sex
Dodsley's Fables
Franklin's Works
Spectator—8vols.
Pigeon
Ready Reckoner
Universal Chronology
Simson's Euclid
Curran's Speeches
Robertson's America
Do. Scotland
Do. Charles V.
Do. India
Scott's Poems
Roderick Random
Lady's Pocket Library
Constitutions
Taylor's Holy Dying
Baxter's Calls
Addison's Evidence
Campbell's Rhetoric
Bigland's Letters
Clark's Travels
Blair's Lectures
Mease's United States
Morse's Universal Geography
Atlas for do.
Thornton Abbey
Mac Kenzie's Voyages
Elements of Morality
Village Sermons
Do Dialogues
Paul and Virginia
Mad. Laurent's Essays
Jay's Sermons
Do. Life of Winter
Halybert's Sermons
Memoirs of Fox
Universal Gazetteer
Kett's Elements
Bible Explained
Faber on the Prophecies
Campbell's Four Gospels
Gibson's Surveying
Lives of English Poets
Hervey's Works, 6 vols
Biographical Dictionary
Beauties of Sterne
Don Quixotte
Edgeworth's Tales
Greaves' Adventures
Jacob's Law Dictionary
Octavo Bible
Pocket Do.
Boydone's Tour
Belisarius
Watts' Poems
Young's Poems
Life of Bishop
Criminal Recorder
Trial of An Infidel
Wakefield's Botany
Rowe's Exercises
Young's Night Thoughts
Bennet's Letters
Beattie's Evidence
Brother & Sister
Vicar of Wakefield
Hair's Philosophy
Syren
Original Poems
Monument
Plurality of Worlds
Domestic Recreations
Force of Truth
Guinions Prayer
Book of Games
Manners and Customs
Murray's Introduction
Vattel's Law of Nations
Montifier's Compend.
Heming and Munford
Tidd's Practice
Gunnington on Ejectments
Peake's Evidence
East's Law
Newland on Contracts
Gilty on Pleading
Bacon's Abridgment
Baily's Anatomy
Lavoisier's Chemistry
Burns' Midwifery
Bell's Surgery
Medical Lexicon
Lawrence on Ruptures
Barton's Cullen
Desault's Surgery
Physician's Vade Mecum
Baird's Compend.
Brevet's Medical Repository
Grammar of Chemistry
Fife's Anatomy
Chitty's Law of Nations
Virgil Delphini.
Wilson's Lectures
Smythe's Infantry Regulations
Herrie's Cavalry
Minstrel
Mnemosikon
Goldsmith's Works—5 vols
Dilworth's Arithmetic
Pike's do.
Morse's Geog. abrid.
Goldsmith's do. & Atlas
Burns' Poems

ALSO,
A QUANTITY OF

STATIONERY;

SUCH AS

Slates, Wafers, Ink Powder, Blank Books of different sizes, with and without ruling, Fancy Paper, Post do.

All of which will be sold as low as they can be had in the city of Philadelphia or Baltimore.
May 28

NEGRO FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is authorised to sell, for a friend of his, a stout, healthy NEGRO GIRL, between 17 and 18 years of age; said Negro has been brought up to house work, and is an excellent cook and washer.

M. RANSON.

Charles-town, May 28.

Jefferson County, Sc't.

May Court, 1813.

Ann Frame, Plaintiff,
vs
Cuthbert Briscoe, and John Briscoe, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendant, Cuthbert Briscoe, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the Act of Assembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth: On the motion of the Plaintiff by her council it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, 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.

A Copy. Teste,
GEO. HITE, c. j. c.

May 28, 1813.

NEW GOODS.

WORTHINGTON, COOKUS & Co.

HAVE just received, and are now opening at their store in Shepherds-town, an elegant assortment of

Fashionable Goods;

which they will sell as cheap as any other goods, of the same quality, can be sold for this side of the Blue Ridge.

—ALSO,—

Bags and Bagging, and a general supply of Groceries; which they will sell on as reasonable terms as the present times will admit of.

Shepherds-town, May 21, 1813.

STRAY COW.

STRAYED from the commons of Charles-town, about the 1st inst. a small RED COW, with a small white spot on her forehead, a white streak on her back, white feet, short tail, a hole in the right ear, and the left much torn by the dogs, was heavy with calf when she strayed, and has probably calved by this time.——A reward of TWO DOLLARS will be paid to any person on giving information of said cow, so that I get her again.

ADAM BROWN.

Charles-town, May 28.

Journeymen Taylors.

THREE or Four Journeymen Taylors will meet with employment and good wages by applying to

B. O DOUGHERTY.

Shepherds-town, May 21, 1813.

REMOVAL.

JOHN CARLILE

respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Gibbs, and nearly opposite Mr. Russell's Saddler's shop, where he has received & finished opening, a very handsome assortment of

Summer Goods,
Consisting in part of the following Articles:

Superfine Black Cloth, do. Cassimere assorted, Silk for Ladies' Dresses, Elegant Silk Shawls, Ladies' Short & Long Silk Gloves, Do. Elegant Silk Parasols, Cotton Umbrellas, Nankeens, best quality, Carridaris, Gentlemen's Beaver Gloves, Pink and Twill'd Cambric, Dimities, assorted, Calicoes, assorted, Furniture Calicoes, assorted, Shirting Cottons, Muslins by the piece, or less quantity, Superfine Cambric Muslins, Fur and Wool Hats, assorted, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes, Cradling and Grass Scythes.

ALSO,
A Good Assortment of

Knives & Forks of every quality, together with Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, &c. and many other articles, too tedious to enumerate.—All of which was purchased very low, and will be sold as cheap as any goods in this part of the country. Those living at a distance, will do well to call, also those immediately at hand, as the terms will be pleasing to the purchaser.

He returns his sincere thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of their favour.

Nothing will give him more pleasure than serving them with any kind of goods that he has, at all times they please to call.

Charles-town, May 21.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he has removed to the corner house, adjoining James Stephenson's store and opposite Mr. Lane's store, where he carries on the *BOOT AND SHOE MAKING* business in the most fashionable manner.

He returns his thanks to those who have pleased to favor him with their custom, and is in hopes from his strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JOSEPH WISONG.

Charlestown, May 21.

Wool Carding.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has removed his Carding Machine from Mr. Griffin Taylor's Mill, to the late Joseph Bond's Mill, on Bullskin, 4 miles from the Rock's Ferry, and 4 from Charlestown, where he has commenced the above business.

One pound of grease must be sent to every ten pounds of wool. The wool must be cleanly picked before it is sent to the machine. Price of carding eight cents per pound.

JAMES MALOY.

May 14.

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.

100 *Dollars Reward.*

ELOPED from Fairfield, Frederick county (Va.) on the 5th of April last, a negro man, named Anthony (commonly called Anthony Grimes) the property of Mrs. Wm. Byrd Page—he is of the middle size, and rather round shouldered—one side of his face is larger than the other, and he has one or two very distinguishable marks on his breast—he is a very bright mulatto with blue eyes and brown hair. His manner of speaking is mild, and his voice unusually effeminate: From his general appearance he might be taken for a white man.

ANTHONY is an excellent house-servant and gardener, can do rough carpenter's work, and has a peculiar turn for making wooden combs—he also plays upon the fiddle. Having a good address, and being capable of both reading and writing he will endeavor to pass as a freeman.—It is supposed he has gone to Ohio or Pennsylvania.

The subcribers will give One Hundred Dollars reward for apprehending said slave, if taken at the distance of one hundred miles from home, and Fifty if taken nearer home, and lodged in either Winchester or Charles-town jail.

Being both active and cunning, the person apprehending Anthony, will find it necessary to secure him well, lest he may effect his escape.

THOMAS SWANN,
EDMOND I. LEE,
Administrators of Wm. B. Page, decd.

PIECE GOODS

AT PEACE PRICES.

THE undersigned have on hand and for sale at their store in Charlestown, a large stock and pretty general assortment of

Domestic & Foreign Goods,

most of which were purchased last fall, and will be sold at the *good old prices* for cash, or on a short credit to puntual customers. The articles necessarily added to the stock this spring to make the assortment more complete, will be disposed of at a very small advance, in order the better to enable purchasers to meet the difficulty of the times.

The citizens are invited and solicited to deal with us; particularly our *old* friends and customers in Charlestown and the circumjacent neighborhood.

HUMPHREYS & KEYES.

Charlestown, April 30.

Darkesville Factory.

THE Subscriber, near Buckles-Town, has purchased a complete

New Carding Machine,

and his old one is now repairing. He intends to use his best endeavours to make good work, and expects to commence carding the first week in June.—He will manufacture wool into cloth at the usual price.

JONA. WICKERSHAM.

May 21, 1813.

NOTICE.

HAVING repeatedly sustained considerable inconvenience from a practice, of which I have been positively informed some of my negroes have been occasionally guilty for *several years* past, viz. *taking fruit and vegetables, but especially Asparagus* from my garden, and disposing of the same to *certain* persons in Charles-town (who cannot be ignorant of the great impropriety of the act) without any authority from me. I am therefore compelled to give this notice, that it is my intention to prosecute, as the law directs, any person or persons, who shall in future purchase any thing, whatever, from my negroes, without a written permission to sell the same.

Signed by me, WILLIAM LEE.

Jefferson county, May 21, 1813.

A CARD.

THE undersigned is about to remove from this county, and requests all those, indebted to him, to come forward and pay their just debts. This is the first and will be the last newspaper request.

JOHN HUMPHREYS.

May 14.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VI.] FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1813. [No. 273.

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.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted *three* weeks to non-subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent publication.—Subscribers will receive a deduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

NEW-YORK, June 7.

[BY THE STEAM-BOAT.]

The editors of the New-York Gazette yesterday received from an intelligent correspondent, the following particulars of the attack on Sackett's Harbor by the enemy on the 29th ult.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, MAY 31.

On Thursday evening the British fleet, consisting of the Wolf, 24 guns, the Royal George, 24, each ships, the Earl Moira, 18 guns, a brig, and the Prince Regent, Simcoe and Seneca schooners, mounting from 10 to 12 guns each, and two gun-boats, with about 40 flat bottomed boats and barges, under the command of Sir, James Lucas Yeo, having on board 1200 men under Sir George Prevost, sailed from Kingston and on Friday the 28th appeared off this harbor. The day was fair and the wind light, and at noon became a leading breeze for the enemy's vessels: the fleet hove to at 5 miles distance, and transfered their men to the barges for disembarking; they then bore up about two o'clock with the barges in tow. They had stood their course but a short time when they discovered a fleet of our barges, with troops from Oswego, coming round Stony Point. The barges from the enemy's fleet were dispatched to cut them off, and succeeded in taking twelve barges; 7 escaped and arrived at the harbor; the troops in the captured barges had previously succeeded in landing and escaping into the woods, and came in that evening.

It is presumed that under the impression that more barges were expected, and in the event of cutting them off that night with troops on board, they would have less to oppose—the fleet hauled their wind, and stood into South Bay, and dispatched the armed barges in order to way lay them.

At 4. P. M. the fleet lay by, and the day being advanced, the intention to disembark, that evening was abandoned.

In the mean time, colonel Mills, with a part of his regt. withdrew from Horse Island, and with a detachment of infantry under col. Tuttle, and militia under general Brown, accupied the point of land opposite during the night. As the day broke the enemy appeared a small distance, approaching Horse Island, with upwards of 30 barges, boats, &c. filled with troops, and, under cover of two gunboats, effected a landing about the island in different parts, to the number of 800; they then advanced in columns and forced the neck, under the heavy fire from our troops, in which several of the enemy were killed, and in the attack col. Mills fell with two wounds in his body. A braver man never fell in battle.

The enemy having succeeded in gaining the main land, advanced towards the harbor, and our troops being forced by superior numbers, were compelled to retreat through thick woods, but, disputed the ground obstinately for nearly a mile. At this time reinforcements came up under Col. Backus of dragoons and some of the best of the militia, and as the enemy opened upon the rear of the village, were checked, but contending obstinately an hour and an half.—Shortly after the enemy opened upon the village, Col. Backus was mortally wounded through the side, and was taken off the field—previous to this, several valuable officers were wounded and obliged to retire.

The greatest number of the enemy fell at this place; they now began to retreat, taking off most of their wounded—Our troops did not pursue them immediately into the woods, and they were suffered quietly to embark their men; several were however made prisoners who were found straggling after the boats had put off—among them were two captains.

By noon all the enemy were embarked, and standing off in their barges for the fleet.

Gen. Sir George Prevost actually landed with the troops, whether he led or not is not ascertained.

At no time had we more than 600 men engaged, several men stated that all their men landed, they certainly landed at the first debarkation about 800, calculating 25 to 30 men to a boat.

Fortunately the morning was calm, and the fleet could not get up to the batteries; they attempted to tow, but failed; one or two small vessels did approach within reach of the guns.

At about 10 o'clock a truce came in off the batteries by a naval officer, demanding the surrender of Sackett's Harbor, in the name of the General & Commodore, which was refused.

Shortly after another flag came in requesting to send surgeons to the wounded of the British Soldiers, which were in our hands, which was denied, as the enemy had not yet appeared to abandon the expedition and were lying by in their barges, but shortly after put off to their fleet, which made sail and stood off towards Kingston.

Unfortunately the naval officers left in charge of this station, set fire to the naval store houses, hospital, and marine barracks, by which all the immensely valuable stores taken at York were destroyed, and all the stores for the use of the fleet and the new ship which were deposited here, were consumed.

The prize schooner Duke of Gloster, was preserved by lieut. Talman of the army, who boarded the prize, extinguished the fire; and brought her from under the flames of the store houses; this vessel contained a considerable quantity of gunpowder.

The schooners Fair American, lieut. Chauncey, (the commanding officer at this time) and the Pert, lieut. Adams, the only vessels here, cut their cables and retreated up the river; the invalid officers and seamen spiked what few guns they had upon Navy Point, and went off in boats after setting fire to the store houses.

The British loss must have amounted to 200 and upwards killed and wounded, as they took off the field in their barges killed men as well as wounded—our loss in all about 150.

Among the killed of the enemy, is an adjutant general, two majors and several captains, &c.

This place would certainly have been carried, had it not been for the timely arrival of 300 of the 41st regt. the evening before, at ten at night after a march of 40 miles in one day; and during the engagement 600 more regulars came in after forced marches.

The villages were left almost defenceless; our fleet had left here but a few days before, in detachments for Niagara, of three or four vessels at a time, and the Madison remained here alone a day or two before, and then she sailed, and two schrs. came in.

The Wolf is commanded by com. Yeo, and has on board three hundred picked men from the Kent 74, and Yeo says, his only wish is to meet our fleet, and it is expected they have gone to land their troops at Kingston; and his squadron will pursue ours thus divided.

SUNDAY—Two more British captains brought in to day, found wounded in the woods.

Tuesday, June 1.

Our fleet has just retured here after its operations at Niagara.

The British fleet is at Kingston and has not been off here since the attack.

Col. Mills was buried yesterday with the honors of war.

CAPTURE OF FORT GEORGE.

Copies of Letters from Com. Chauncey to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. Ship Madison,
Niagara River, 27th May, 1813.

SIR—I am happy to have it in my power to say, that the American flag is flying upon Fort George. We were in quiet possession of all the forts at 12 o'clock.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Sir, your most o'bt serv't.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. Wm Jones, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

U. S. SHIP MADISON,
Niagara River, 28th May, 1813.

SIR,

Agreeably to arrangemens which I have already had the honor of detailing to you, I left Sacket's Harbor with this ship on the 22d inst. with about 350 of colonel M'Comb's regiment on board—the winds being light from the westward, I did not arrive in the vicinity of Niagara before the 25th, the other parts of the squadron had arrived several days before, and landed their troops. The Fair American and Pert I had ordered to Sackett's Harbor, for the purpose of watching the enemy's movements at Kingston. I immediately had an interview with general Dearborn for the purpose of making arrangements to attack the enemy as soon as possible, and it was agreed between him and myself to make the attack the moment that the weather was such as to allow the vessels and boats to approach the shore with safety. On the 26th, I reconnoitred the position for landing the troops, and at night sounded the shore, and placed buoys to sound out the stations for the small vessels. It was agreed between the general and myself to make the attack the next morning (as the weather had moderated & had every appearance of being favorable.) I took on board of the Madison, Oneida and Lady of the Lake, all the heavy artillery and as many troops as could be stowed. The remainder were to embark in boats & follow the fleet—at 3 yesterday morning the signal was made for the fleet to weigh and the troops were all embarked on board of the boats before 4, and soon after generals Dearborn and Lewis came on board of this ship, with their suites. It being however nearly calm, the schooners were obliged to sweep into their positions.—Mr. Trant in the Julia and Mr. Mix in the Growler, I directed to take a position in the mouth of the river & silence a battery near the light house, which from its position commanded the shore where our troops were to land. Mr. Stevens in the Ontario, was directed to take a position to the north of the light house so near in shore as to enfilade the battery and cross the fire of the Julia and Growler. Lieutenant Brown in the Governor Tompkins, I directed to take a position near to Two Mile Creek, where the enemy had a battery, with a heavy gun. Lieutenant Pettigrew, in the Conquest, was directed to anchor to the S. E. of the same battery, so near in as to open on it in the rear, and cross the fire of the Governor Tompkins. Lieutenant M'Pherson in the Hamilton, Lieutenant Smith in the Asp, & Mr. Osgood in the Scourge were directed to anchor close to the shore, and cover the landing of the troops, and to scour the woods and plain whenever the enemy made his appearance. All these orders were most promptly and gallantly executed. All the vessels anchored within musket shot of the shore, and in ten minutes after they opened upon the batteries, they were completely silenced and abandoned. Our troops then advanced in three brigades, the advance led by col. Scott, and landed near the fort, which had been silenced by lieutenant Brown. The enemy, who had been concealed in a ravine, now advanced in great force to the edge of the bank to charge our troops. The schooners opened so well directed and tremendous a fire of grape and cannister, that the enemy soon retreated from the bank. Our troops formed as soon as they landed, and immediately ascended the bank and charged and routed the enemy in every direction, the schooners keeping up a constant well-directed fire upon him, in his retreat towards the town. Owing to the wind's having sprung up very fresh from the eastward, which caused a heavy sea directly on shore, I was not able to get the boats off to land the troops from the Madison and Oneida, before the first and second brigades advanced. Capt. Smith with the marines landed with col. M'Comb's regiment, and I had prepared 400 seamen, which I intended to land with myself, if the enemy had made a stand; but our troops pursued him so rapidly into the town and Fort George, that I found there was no necessity for more force; moreover the wind had increased so much and hove such a sea on shore, that the situation of the fleet had become dangerous and critical. I, therefore made the signal for the fleet to weigh, and ordered them into the river, where they anchored immediately after the enemy had abandoned Fort George. The town and forts were in quiet possession of our troops at 12 o'clock, and the enemy retreated in a direction towards Queenstown,

Where all behaved so well, it is Difficult to select any one for commendation, yet in doing justice to lieut. Macpherson I do not detract from the merits of others. He was fortunate in placing himself in a situation where he rendered very important service in covering the troops so completely, that their loss was trifling.

Captain Perry joined me from Erie on the evening of the 25th, and very gallantly volunteered his services, and I have much pleasure in acknowledging the great assistance which I received from him in arranging and superintending the debarkation of the troops; he was present at every point where he could be useful, under showers of musquetry, but fortunately escaped unhurt. We lost but one killed and two wounded, and no injury done to the vessels.

I have the honor to be &c.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. W. Jones,
Secretary of the Navy,
Washington City.

U. S. Ship Madison,
Niagara River, 28th, May, 1813.

SIR—Deeming the command of Lake Erie of primary importance, I dispatched Captain Perry yesterday with 55 seamen to Black Rock, to take the five vessels there to Erie as soon as possible, and to prepare the whole squadron for service by the 15th of June. Gen. Dearborn has promised me 200 soldiers to put on board of the vessels at Black Rock, to assist in protecting them to Erie. Mr. Eckford has with uncommon exertions prepared these vessels for service since the capture of York, and I think that captain Perry will be ready to proceed for Presque Isle about the 3d or 4th of June. The brigs building at Erie have been launched.

The Queen Charlotte and 3 others of the enemy's vessels came down to fort Erie on the 26th inst. but as soon as they heard of the capture of Fort George and its dependencies, they proceeded up the Lake, I presume for Malden.

I have the honor to be very respectfully, Sir, your most obedient serv't.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. Wm. Jones, Secretary of
Navy, Washington.

Copies of letters from Major General Dearborn to the Secretary of War.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Fort George, Upper Canada, May 27, 1813.

SIR—The light troops under the command of colonel Scott and major Forsyth, landed this morning at nine o'clock.—Major-general Lewis's division, with colonel Porter's command of light artillery, supported them. General Boyd's brigade landed immediately after the light troops, and generals Winder and Chandler followed in quick succession.—The landing was warmly and obstinately disputed by the British forces: but the coolness and intrepidity of our troops soon compelled them to give ground in every direction. Gen. Chandler, with the reserve, (composed of his brigade and colonel Macomb's artillery) covered the whole. Commodore Chauncey had made the most judicious arrangements for silencing the enemy's batteries, near the point of landing. The army is under the greatest obligations to that able naval commander for his co-operation in all its important movements, and especially in its operations this day. Our batteries succeeded in rendering Fort George untenable; and when the enemy had been beaten from his positions, and found it necessary to re-enter it, after firing a few guns and setting fire to the magazines, which soon exploded, he moved off rapidly by different routes. Our light troops pursued them several miles. The troops having been under arms from one o'clock in the morning, were too much exhausted for any further pursuit. We are now in possession of Fort George and its immediate dependencies—to-morrow we shall proceed further on. The behavior of our troops, both officers and men, entitles them to the highest praise; and the difference in our loss with that of the enemy, when we consider the advantages his positions afforded him, is astonishing. We had 17 killed and 45 wounded. The enemy had 90 killed and 160 wounded of the regular troops. We have taken 100 prisoners, exclusive of the wounded.—Colonel Meyers of the 49th was wounded and taken prisoner. Of ours only one commissioned officer was killed—lieutenant Hobart of the light artillery. Enclo-