

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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Vol. VI.]

FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1813.

[No. 274.]

TREASURY REPORT.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Wm. Jones, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the following report:

IN obedience to the Act supplementary to the Act entitled "An Act to establish the Treasury Department," the Acting Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following REPORT:

The receipts into the Treasury from the 1st of Oct. 1812, to the 31st March, 1813, have amounted to \$5,642,416 25

The balance in the treasury on the 30th of Sept. 1812, was \$2,563,632 00

Making together 17,775,063 94

The expenditures from the 1st of Oct. 1812, to the 31st of March, 1813, have amounted to \$15,919,334 41

Leaving a balance in the treasury on the 1st of April, 1813, of 1,855,729 53

\$17,775,063 94

The enclosed statement (A) shows in detail the several sources from which the receipts were derived, and the branches of expenditure to which the disbursements from the Treasury were applied.

Pursuant to the act of the 8th of February last, subscriptions for a loan of sixteen millions of dollars were opened on the 24th, and on the 25th of March last. But although a thirteen year's annuity of one per cent. was offered in addition to a six per cent. stock at par, for the money which might be subscribed, it being apparent from the result of the first subscription, that the whole amount could not be obtained on those terms, proposals in writing were invited. Offers, exceeding by about a million of dollars the amount wanted, were received, some demanding a thirteen year's annuity of one and a half per cent. in addition to six per cent. stock at par, but most of them requiring a six per cent. stock at the rate of 88 per cent. On these terms, leaving to the subscribers the option, the loan was effected. In conformity with the public notification the same terms were extended to those persons who had subscribed on the first opening of the subscription, and they have the same option, which, if the stock at the rate of 88 per cent. be taken, is equivalent to a premium of 13 dollars and 63 cents on 7-1/2 of a cent for each hundred dollars loaned to government.

The enclosed papers under the title (B) are copies of the several public notices given on the subject, and a statement of the monies respectively obtained by open subscriptions and by written proposals, and shewing also the same obtained and payable in each place where subscriptions were opened.

Of that sum of sixteen millions of dollars thus obtained on loan, there was paid into the Treasury prior to the 1st of April 1813, the sum of \$1,088,737 53 which makes a part of the monies received previously to that day as stated in the statement (A).

The resources for the residue of the year 1813 consist of the following items, viz:

1. The remainder of the loan advanced on the 24th of March, 1813, \$14,919,262 50
2. The sums payable on account of Customs and of the sales of Public Lands, estimated at 9,320,000
3. The five millions of dollars in Treasury Notes authorized by the act of Feb. 25, 1813, 5,000,000

Say Doll. 29,239,262 50

The expenses for the last nine months of the present year are calculated as follows, viz:

1. Civil list, and all expenses of a civil nature both foreign and domestic, 900,000
2. Payments on account of the Principal and Interest of the Public Debt, as per Estimate (C) herewith, 10,510,000
3. Expenses on account of the War and Navy Departments, 17,920,000

29,230,000

Of the sum of \$1,855,729 53, remaining in the Treasury on the 1st of April last, a small part may be considered as applicable to such extraordinary expenses as may be authorized, as may arise during the residue of the year; and for the same object, the sum of one million of dollars authorized by an act of the state of Pennsylvania to be loaned to the United States, but which was not offered in time to be accepted as a part of the loan of sixteen millions, may be considered as a resource.

In this estimate the whole sum of five millions of dollars authorized to be issued in Treasury Notes, is taken as a part of the resources of the present year. But as it is not deemed eligible to increase the amount of Treasury Notes in circulation, and as three millions only of those authorized by the act of 1812 were issued in that year and are reimbursable in the course of the present year, it is respectfully suggested that in lieu of issuing two millions of the five millions authorized by the act of February, 1813, Congress should authorize an additional loan for the same amount, terms should not be higher than those of the loan of sixteen millions already effected.

The provision already considered is for the service of the present year only; that which will be required for the year 1814, requires an early estimate. It is difficult to estimate with accuracy the sum which will be received into the Treasury from the revenue as now established. During a state of war, the customs, at the present rate of duties, have heretofore estimated to produce five millions of dollars. The additional tonnage duty imposed upon foreign vessels by the act of the 1st of July, 1812, producing about 200,000 dollars a year, is not included in that sum. It is believed that during the year 1814, a greater sum than five millions two hundred thousand dollars ought not to be relied upon as receivable into the Treasury from custom-house duties. The sum arising from sales of public lands may be estimated at six hundred thousand dollars, making together 5,800,000 dollars. The interest due on the public funded debt, on temporary loans, and on the Treasury Notes, which will become payable in that year, will amount to four millions four hundred thousand dollars. The other engagements, on account of the principal of the funded debt, of temporary loans, and of Treasury Notes, which will become reimbursable in that year, amount to 7,150,000 dollars, exceeding together, by more than five millions seven hundred thousand dollars, the estimated amount of the receipts into the Treasury derived from the revenue as now established.

This view of the subject is sufficient to evince the necessity of a speedy and effectual provision

for the service of that and the ensuing years.—The mode and the extent to which this provision should be carried, have heretofore suggested to this department to Congress, and have been the consideration of that body. The expenses of the peace establishment of the U. States, and the interest on the public debt, including that on the loans made for the prosecution of the war, are believed to be the least sum that ought, under any circumstances, to be raised within each year. These, if the expenses of the peace establishment are taken at the sum necessary for the ordinary expenditure of the United States previously to the additional armaments made in the year 1812, with a view to an approaching state of war, and including the interest on the loans of the years 1812 and 1813, and also of that which will probably be necessary in the year 1814, will amount, during that year, to eleven millions four hundred thousand dollars, viz:

The expense of the peace establishment, exclusive of the additional force authorized by the acts passed during the year 1812, may be estimated at \$7,000,000

The interest on the public debt during the year 1814, will be as follows: on old funded debt 2,100,000

On 6 per cent. stock of 1812 including temporary loans received in part of the loan of eleven millions, which will remain unpaid in 1814, 500,000

On 6 per cent. stock of 1813, 1,000,000

On Treasury Notes which will be reimbursable in 1814; say on 5,000,000 at 5 and 2-5 per cent. 270,000

On the loan for the year 1814, interest payable within that year 440,000

\$11,440,000

The revenue now established, being estimated to produce 5,800,000 would leave to be raised 5,640,000

To cover the above sum of 11,440,000 5,000,000

The internal taxes heretofore proposed, were estimated to produce 5,000,000 on salt imported, which though estimated heretofore at only \$300,000 a year, during a state of war; yet, as the consumption considerably exceeds 3,000,000 of bushels, may be estimated to produce 600,000

Making the sum wanted \$5,640,000

Although the taxes, if early laid, may be brought into operation in the commencement of the year 1814, yet, as they cannot be expected to have their full effect during that year, some auxiliary resource will be required. This may be found in the sinking fund for the present year, over the demands on that fund according to the existing engagements of the United States. This sum of 1,500,000 dollars may be carried to the Sinking Fund for the year 1814, and will be available in addition to the annual appropriation of 8,000,000 dollars, to meet the engagements on account of the public debt, which must be fulfilled during that year.

As reliance must be had upon a loan for the year 1814, the laying of the internal taxes may be considered, with a view to that object, as essentially necessary; in the first place, to facilitate the obtaining of the loan, and secondly, for procuring it on favorable terms. It is ascertained that the terms of the loan for the present year would have been more favorable if the taxes had been previously laid; and it is obvious enough, that by affording a security for the regular payment of the interest and the eventual reimbursement of the principal, more stable, and less liable to be weakened or cut off by the natural effects of war upon external commerce, than a revenue depending, as that of the U. S. now does, almost wholly upon such external commerce, capitalists will advance with the greater eagerness, and at a lower rate of interest the funds necessary for the prosecution of the war.

Public confidence will be ensured, and the means afforded of preserving the public credit unimpaired; a measure of the utmost importance in a country like ours, where, from the exigencies of the demands made upon the people during the continuance of peace, the extraordinary expenses of a state of war can be supplied only by a resort to that credit.

The resources of the country are ample, and if the means now proposed, and those heretofore recommended from this Department, are adopted, it is believed they may be fairly and fully brought into action.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. JONES,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury,
Treasury Department, June 2, 1813.

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.

SCYTHES.
WALDRON'S Best prime Corn Scythes,
GERMAN'S Do. do Grass do.
WHEAT RIFLES,
Hugh Long's Best Warranted Sickles, Prime 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.

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, can well do well to call and settle off their respective balances as soon as possible.
The Pallis's Humble Servants,
M. WILSON & SON.
May 28.

NOTICE.
THE PARTNERHIP heretofore existing between CONN & RIPLE in the Flour Boating Business was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 13th of April last.
CONN & RIPLE.
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.
G. & 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.

WOOL CARDING MACHINE.
THIS Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is erecting a new and complete set of Machines for Breaking & Carding Wool into Balls, at Mr. Benjamin Baier'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 burrs, sticks and every kind of filth; the wool must be cut off, and pressed with one pound 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.
Mills-Grove, June 4.
JAMES WALKER.

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, & whose owner 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.

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 Saw 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.
ADAM BROWN.

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 milk 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.

STATIONERY.
A QUANTITY OF
Slates, Wafers, Ink Powder, Blank Books of different sizes, with and without rulings, Fancy Paper, &c. &c.
All of which will be sold as low as they can be had in the city of Philadelphia or Baltimore.
MAY 28.

NEW GOODS.
WORTHINGTON, COOKS & Co.
HAVE just received, and are now opening at their store in Shepherd's-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.

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.

Apprentices Indentures
For sale at this Office.

NEGRO FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER is authorized 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 in a house work, and is an excellent cook and washer.
M. RANSON,
Charles-town, 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
D. Testaments
D. Bibles
Webster's do.
Primer's
Children's Books
Walker's Large and Small
Johnson's Large do.
Looking Glass
Wat's Journey
Wat's Hymns
Polly Learning
Principles of Piety
Gulliver's Travels
Italian Nun
Elizabeth
O'Neil's Geography
Indian Wars
Festivals
Juvenile Anecdotes
Child's True Friend
Village Orphan
Portraits
Coleman's Poems
Confession of Faith
Arts and Sciences
Children of the Abbey
Fair Sex
Dante's Fables
Franklin's Works
Murray's Introduction
Pigeon
Ready Reckoner
Universal Chronology
Smalley's Raciel
Cyrus's Speeches
Robertson's America
Do. Scotland
Do. Charles V.
Do. India
Scott's Poems
Roderick Random
Lally's Pocket Library
Fanny's Adventures
Fanny's Travels
Baxter's Calls
Addison's Evidence
Campbell's Historic
Bigland's Letters
Clark's Travels
Blair's Lectures
Mease's United States
Morse's Universal Geography
Atlas do.
Thornton Abbey
Mac Kenzie's Voyages
Elements of Morality
Village Sermons
Do. Dialogues
Par and Virginia
Mid. Lauren's Essays
Jay's Sermons
D. Life of Winter
Hayber's Sermons
Morse's Poems
Universal Gazetteer
Kid's Elements
Bible Explained
Faber on the Prophecies
Campbell's Four Gospels
Gibson's Surveying

STATE OF FRANCE.
Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Paris, to his friend in Philadelphia, April 17th. 1813.
"The campaign will open in ten days from this date in the north, for the hero of the age is by this time over the Rhine; he moved off in his usual style, without parade or retinue, two days or nights ago, and I calculate upon his speed by his mode of movement when he moved off to Ulm and Jena. The same inscrutable secrecy so immensely important in war, objects of the campaign are confined to the single head that guides it; our uncle Toby and corporal Trims, therefore, have room enough for their several systems."

"You will be astonished in the United States, to learn what the public spirit of this nation has effected in the course of only four months. Never, perhaps did the talents of this extraordinary man appear more transcendent than in what he has accomplished in this short space of time. He has embodied, organized and equipped, an army of 600,000 men—and without an additional sou of taxes. The horses which fell under the climate of Russia have been replaced by 100,000, the voluntary contribution of every city, town, village, every copartnery; civil and ecclesiastical; monks and ministers of state; the youth of both sexes, all appear to have been unanimous, from Rome to Frankfort on the Maine, in furnishing horses, and in nine out of ten cases, cavaliers, equip—and paid until they join the army upon the horses presented. Some cities, such as the manufacturing city of Lyons, have presented a complete squadron of horses and volunteers, mounted and perfectly equip; Orleans has presented a troop of 60 mounted men; the colleges have all presented a considerable number each—in short the mere register which has occupied the papers of Paris for two months past, tires from its sameness and never ending repetition of horses and cavaliers presented."

"The troops in Spain are to be maintained at 200,000 men; so it will be in the nature of a defensive rather than an offensive war. The British force cannot be far short of the same number; and the condition of Spain, as well as the disposition of the Spaniards, may be guessed under such circumstances."

"The spirit and ardor of the French troops were never higher than at this moment. They say 'if the Russians froze us last winter, we shall smother some of them this summer.' The reverses of the last campaign, are as well known here (contrary to your supposition) as where they happened; this man does not act like common people; he knew that the way to call forth their energy was to shew them the picture in its worst light—they have made it their interest to support him, because the country smiles in prosperity and improvement under his rule; and the consolidation and duration of his dynasty is considered as the best security for their domestic peace and prosperity. The account which you read in the English papers of distresses in France is all stuff—the naval mercantile class alone suffers—every other order of society enjoys a prosperity unknown to former times. The Expose is no exaggerated picture, the remoteness of the objects must necessarily render them difficult to be seen by any single eye; but whoever has travelled in any of the points finds the amelioration of the social condition and public improvements rapid and stupendous. The great body of the people are infinitely happier and less burthened than those of any of the nations on the continent; it is very little matter to these gay people who governs, when there is a national question; they do not wait to be invaded before they consider themselves

at war; but they do not say 'come to my House and I will fight you,' but they say, if you meet and cabal at a neighbor's house to pull my house down; I will take care that your neighbor shall suffer for encouraging you while he pretended friendship to me, and I will chastise you both." This kind of decision is much better adapted to my taste, than the conduct of some governors, whose canting and whining speeches are cast in our teeth here, with reproach to our country for its degeneracy: a man who will sit still and see his neighbor's house destroyed, and will not fight because the enemy does not yet attack his house, he is a bad citizen, and a worse christian. Such a man would sell his country and his family for what a Nautucket man would call a good voyage—and it is not at all uncharitable to accuse him who is capable of preaching such doctrine, of having already made his bargain.

"Our navy, however, redeems our national character from the infamy cast upon it at Boston—the naval worthies have immortalized themselves, and saved the reputation of their country; they have confounded England, and astonished and aggrandized the naval Frenchmen."

"I will not weary you with conjectures on the war or the course of the campaign in the north—every one knows, that military operations are governed by events which cannot always be foreseen; the object will doubtless be to force the Russians beyond the Dwina—rescue Lithuania and Poland at large from the calamities under which they had fallen in the winter; and form a strong power out of Prussia and Poland; augment the dominion of Prussia on the Baltic, and add part of Prussian Brandenburg to the kingdom of Russia; have been replaced by 100,000, the voluntary contribution of every city, town, village, every copartnery; civil and ecclesiastical; monks and ministers of state; the youth of both sexes, all appear to have been unanimous, from Rome to Frankfort on the Maine, in furnishing horses, and in nine out of ten cases, cavaliers, equip—and paid until they join the army upon the horses presented. Some cities, such as the manufacturing city of Lyons, have presented a complete squadron of horses and volunteers, mounted and perfectly equip; Orleans has presented a troop of 60 mounted men; the colleges have all presented a considerable number each—in short the mere register which has occupied the papers of Paris for two months past, tires from its sameness and never ending repetition of horses and cavaliers presented."

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"I will not weary you with conjectures on the war or the course of the campaign in the north—every one knows, that military operations are governed by events which cannot always be foreseen; the object will doubtless be to force the Russians beyond the Dwina—rescue Lithuania and Poland at large from the calamities under which they had fallen in the winter; and form a strong power out of Prussia and Poland; augment the dominion of Prussia on the Baltic, and add part of Prussian Brandenburg to the kingdom of Russia; have been replaced by 100,000, the voluntary contribution of every city, town, village, every copartnery; civil and ecclesiastical; monks and ministers of state; the youth of both sexes, all appear to have been unanimous, from Rome to Frankfort on the Maine, in furnishing horses, and in nine out of ten cases, cavaliers, equip—and paid until they join the army upon the horses presented. Some cities, such as the manufacturing city of Lyons, have presented a complete squadron of horses and volunteers, mounted and perfectly equip; Orleans has presented a troop of 60 mounted men; the colleges have all presented a considerable number each—in short the mere register which has occupied the papers of Paris for two months past, tires from its sameness and never ending repetition of horses and cavaliers presented."

"The spirit and ardor of the French troops were never higher than at this moment. They say 'if the Russians froze us last winter, we shall smother some of them this summer.' The reverses of the last campaign, are as well known here (contrary to your supposition) as where they happened; this man does not act like common people; he knew that the way to call forth their energy was to shew them the picture in its worst light—they have made it their interest to support him, because the country smiles in prosperity and improvement under his rule; and the consolidation and duration of his dynasty is considered as the best security for their domestic peace and prosperity. The account which you read in the English papers of distresses in France is all stuff—the naval mercantile class alone suffers—every other order of society enjoys a prosperity unknown to former times. The Expose is no exaggerated picture, the remoteness of the objects must necessarily render them difficult to be seen by any single eye; but whoever has travelled in any of the points finds the amelioration of the social condition and public improvements rapid and stupendous. The great body of the people are infinitely happier and less burthened than those of any of the nations on the continent; it is very little matter to these gay people who governs, when there is a national question; they do not wait to be invaded before they consider themselves

STATE OF FRANCE.
Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Paris, to his friend in Philadelphia, April 17th. 1813.
"The campaign will open in ten days from this date in the north, for the hero of the age is by this time over the Rhine; he moved off in his usual style, without parade or retinue, two days or nights ago, and I calculate upon his speed by his mode of movement when he moved off to Ulm and Jena. The same inscrutable secrecy so immensely important in war, objects of the campaign are confined to the single head that guides it; our uncle Toby and corporal Trims, therefore, have room enough for their several systems."

"You will be astonished in the United States, to learn what the public spirit of this nation has effected in the course of only four months. Never, perhaps did the talents of this extraordinary man appear more transcendent than in what he has accomplished in this short space of time. He has embodied, organized and equipped, an army of 600,000 men—and without an additional sou of taxes. The horses which fell under the climate of Russia have been replaced by 100,000, the voluntary contribution of every city, town, village, every copartnery; civil and ecclesiastical; monks and ministers of state; the youth of both sexes, all appear to have been unanimous, from Rome to Frankfort on the Maine, in furnishing horses, and in nine out of ten cases, cavaliers, equip—and paid until they join the army upon the horses presented. Some cities, such as the manufacturing city of Lyons, have presented a complete squadron of horses and volunteers, mounted and perfectly equip; Orleans has presented a troop of 60 mounted men; the colleges have all presented a considerable number each—in short the mere register which has occupied the papers of Paris for two months past, tires from its sameness and never ending repetition of horses and cavaliers presented."

"The troops in Spain are to be maintained at 200,000 men; so it will be in the nature of a defensive rather than an offensive war. The British force cannot be far short of the same number; and the condition of Spain, as well as the disposition of the Spaniards, may be guessed under such circumstances."

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FROM THE BALTIMORE WHIG.
Extract to the Editors, dated
"Camp near Fort George, June 3, 1813.

"Many persons have come in from distant parts since our arrival and been gratified—Several of them reside on the banks of Grand River, (of Lake Erie) to the middle and lower part of which most of the Indians have retreated, about 200 warriors were at last accounts, 14 miles beyond the English camp; having left their herds of cattle behind and placed their women and children in the woods."
"On the 1st of June, Gen. Winder marched with his brigade in pursuit of the English army, which instead of retreating so far as was originally expected, took up a strong (but to them a critical) position about 48 miles from hence, their front facing Lake Ontario, Little Lake in their rear and a swamp on their right; holding communication in front with the numerous country between that and Grand River. General Vincent cannot be out-fought, but his retreat may be easily cut off. As Gen. W. is enraged at the generalship displayed here, on the 27th ult. I am confident he will repair the error as far as possible. Strong bodies marched after to support him from Boyd's brigade; the principal part of Chandler's is gone also. I hope to be enabled to write cheering intelligence ere long—A cannonade was heard this morning in that direction and by a party returned in boats we learn that a skirmish had taken place between a part of our advanced corps and a small party of the enemy."

June 6.
"My anticipations of Gen. Winder's success are disappointed. He last night still red himself to be surprised by the enemy, and strange to relate both he and Chandler were taken prisoners. For Winder I am particularly grieved, as I knew his zeal. In the confused fight which followed, our army gained the victory: killing or taking 250 of the enemy. Among the killed is old Gen. Vincent. A party of Col. Burn's cavalry and the light troops distinguished themselves—Our army fell back a few miles. Gen. Boyd, &c. will set out to-night or tomorrow morning to take the command. He is greatly esteemed in the army, and very deservedly."
"Some expect that Proctor will join the other army to-night or to-morrow. I trust not, but our force is all sufficient."

June 8.
"I walked down to the beach yesterday morning, to see some English prisoners brought in by the night before, from a place called Perry's mill Creek. They are very clean, smart looking fellows."
"Gen. Chandler had taken the command before our army was surprised by Gen. Vincent. Our camp, they say, was badly and loosely laid out. The British advanced slowly with fixed bayonets, not a musket was allowed to be loaded, for fear of blowing their design. Some officers and men advanced at some distance ahead of them, who hailed, amused and stabbed some of our privates, pretending to give them the command. The advanced guard was first alarmed by hearing the dying groans of a sentry who had been run through. Five pieces of light artillery were seized and fired against our troops; and they say, that General Winder was made prisoner in making a desperate attack on the British to take them by surprise. The British had the command, and the regiments in the centre and rear never got to the assistance of the front. The 16th regiment, when formed was broken through by our cavalry that had cut their way through its 49th (British) regiment, and could not stop to re-form to fight their former return to Kingston—One of the officers who had charge of the boats, told the following anecdote at the beach. He says, that the English commodore Sir James Lucas Yeo, sent a flag on board the vessel to demand the unconditional surrender of the American Army to his Majesty's Majesty's arms; for that his Majesty's army was on one side; his Majesty's Indians on the other, and his Majesty's fleet on another, and that they could not escape. Our General laughed at the message."
"The inhabitants hereabouts are almost altogether very inimical to the Yankees—the men would scalp them, and the women of Newark are loyal enough to eat their hearts and drink their blood, if they dare. I wonder that the men are not deprived of all the arms in their houses, and prevented from going at large. Several of them are married into Indian families and are captains among the savages. I saw Norton, Dickson, Ferguson and other Scotchmen, are in this predicament. Instead of going into liberty, such wretches who have murdered many a Yankee, I think they ought to be hung up. But the three first are with the English army, or the Indians—Many cruelties committed on our friends by these and other white men in Indian dress, are falsely charged to real Indians. I hope these villains will be put to death, and their estates confiscated. We can never trust them."

"It is reported in camp that news has been received of a victory gained over the Indians by General Harrison. I can hardly tell how we let the enemy off so easy here. We had five men to their one. General Boyd, is as brave as Julius Caesar, and liked us all—but, they say, some of them were equal to general Pakenham. I suppose (as our officers say) has confirmed the old magazines in their appointment, who used to oppress and imprison and pillory our American adherents. This conduct amazes us; but, I suppose Gen. Dearborn has some reason for it."
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FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.
Monday paper, London, April 20.
Letters of which the following are copies and extracts, have been transmitted to the office by Lieut. Chalmers, late 1st Lieut. of H. M. Ship Java.

United States Frigate Constitution,
off St. Salvador, Dec. 31, 1813.
Sir—It is with the deepest regret that I write you, that his Majesty's ship Java is no more, after sustaining an action on the 29th inst. for several hours, with the American frigate Constitution, which resulted in the capture and ultimate destruction of H. M. Ship. Capt. Lambert being dangerously wounded in the height of the action the melancholy task of writing the details devolves on me.

On the 29th inst. at 8 A. M. off St. Salvador (coast of Brazil) the wind at N. E. we perceived a strange sail; made all sail in chase, and soon made her out to be a large frigate; at noon prepared for action, the chase not answering our private signals, and tacking towards us under easy sail; when about 4 miles distant she made a signal & immediately tacked and made all sail to the wind. We soon found we had the advantage of her in sailing; she then bore about three points on our lee bow. At 50 minutes past 1 P. M. the enemy shortened sail, upon which we bore down upon her; at ten minutes past 2 when about half a mile distant she opened her fire by giving us her larboard broadside, which was not returned till we was close on her weather bow. Both ships now manoeuvred to obtain advantageous positions, our opponent evidently avoided close action, and firing high to disable our masts, in which she succeeded too well, having shot away the head of our bowsprit with the jib boom, and running rigging so much cut as to prevent our reaching the weather gage.

At 5 minutes past 3, finding the enemy's raking fire extremely heavy, Capt. Lambert ordered the ship to be laid on board, in which we should have succeeded had not our fore-mast been shot away at this moment, the remains of our bowsprit passing over his taffrail; shortly afterwards the main-mast went, leaving the ship totally unmanageable, with most of our starboard guns rendered useless from the wreck lying over them.

At half past three our gallant captain received a dangerous wound in the breast, and was carried below; from this time we could not fire more than two or three guns until a quarter past 4, when our mizen-mast was shot away; and then fell off a little and brought many of our starboard guns to bear; the enemy's rigging was so much cut that he could not avoid shooting ahead, which brought us fairly broadside and broadside. Our main-yard now went in the slings, both ships continued engaged in this manner till 35 minutes past four, we frequently on fire in consequence of the wreck lying on the side engaged. Our opponent made all sail ahead of gun shot, where he remained an hour repairing his damages, leaving us an unmanageable wreck, with only the mainmast left, and that tottering. Every exertion was made by us during this interval, to place the ship in a state to renew the action.—We succeeded in clearing the wreck of our masts from our guns, a sail was set on the foremast and bowsprit, the weather half of the main-yard, remaining aloft, the main tack was got forward in the hope of getting the ship before the wind, our helm being still perfect; the effort unfortunately proved ineffectual, from the main mast falling over the side, from the heavy rolling of the ship, which nearly covered our starboard guns. We still waited the attack of the enemy, he now standing towards us for that purpose; on his coming nearly within hail of us, and from his manoeuvring we perceived he intended a position ahead where he could rake us without a possibility of our returning a shot; I then consulted the officers, who agreed with myself that our having a great part of our crew killed & wounded, our bowsprit and three masts gone, several guns useless, we should not be justified in wasting the lives of more of those remaining, who I hope their lordships and the country will think have bravely defended his Majesty's ship; under these circumstances, however reluctantly, at 50 minutes past 5, our colors were lowered from the stump of the mizen mast, and we were taken possession of a little before 6, by the American frigate Constitution, commanded by Com. Bainbridge, who immediately after ascertaining the state of the ship, resolved on burning her, which we had the satisfaction of seeing done as soon as the wounded men were moved. Annexed I send you a return of the killed and wounded, and it is with pain I perceive it so numerous; also the comparative force of the two ships, when I hope their lordships although success has not attended us. It would be presumptuous in me to speak of Captain Lambert's merits, who, though

still in danger from his wound, we still entertain the greatest hopes of his being restored to the service and his country. It is most gratifying to my feelings to notice the gallantry of every officer, sea-man, and marine on board; in justice to the officers, I beg leave to mention them individually. I can never speak too highly of the able exertions, of Lieutenants Havingham and Buchanan, and also Mr. Robison, master, who was severely wounded, and Lieutenants Mercey and Davis, of the royal marines, the latter of whom also was severely wounded. To Captain John Marshal, R. N. who was a passenger, I am particularly obliged for his exertions and advice throughout the action. To Lieutenant Philip, Navigator, who was on the main deck, and Lieut. Saunderson, who commanded on the fore-castle, I also return my thanks. I cannot but notice the good conduct of the mates and midshipmen, many of whom are killed, and the greater part wounded. To Mr. T. C. Jones, surgeon, and his assistants, every praise is due for their unwearied assiduity in the care of the wounded. Lieutenant general Hulop, major Walker and captain Wood, of his staff, the latter of whom was wounded, were solicitous to assist and remain on the quarter deck.

I cannot conclude this letter without expressing my grateful acknowledgements, thus publicly, for the generous treatment Captain Lambert and his officers have experienced from our gallant enemy, Commodore Bainbridge and his officers. I have the honor to be, &c.

HY. D. CHADDS.
P. S. The Constitution has also suffered severely both in her rigging and men, having her fore and mizen masts, main top sail yards, spanker boom, and trysailmast, badly shot, and the greatest part of the standing rigging very much damaged, with ten men killed; the commander, fifth lieutenant, and 46 men wounded, 4 of whom are since dead.

Force of the two ships.
JAVA—28 long 18 pounders, 16 carronades, 32 pounders—2 long 9 pounders—46 guns—Weight of metal, 102,416.—Ship's company and superercuries, 377.
CONSTITUTION—32 long twenty-four pounders; 22 carronades, 32 pounders—1 carronade, 18 pounder—55—Weight of metal, 149,010.—Crew 440 [Here follow the lists of the killed and wounded—22 killed and 102 wounded.]

(EXTRACT.)
St. Salvador, Brazil, Jan. 3, 1815.
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FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VI.]

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1813.

[No. 275.]

BRITISH ACCOUNT

Of the attack made on Sackett's Harbor, Canadian Country Extra, Wednesday June 2. From the Kingston Gazette Extra, Sunday, P. M. May 30, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Kingston, Adjutant General's Office, 23d May, 1813.

His excellency the commander of the Forces considers it an act of justice due to the detachment placed under the command of colonel Baynes, to express his entire approbation of their conduct in the recent attack made upon Sackett's Harbor, at day break on the morning of the 23d inst. The regularity & patient firmness exhibited by the troops under circumstances of peculiar privation and fatigue, have been exceeded only by their intrepid gallantry in action, forcing a passage at the point of the bayonet, through a thickly wooded country, not affording a single spot of cleared ground favorable for the operation of the troops. The wounds were filled with infantry, supported by field pieces, and incessant heavy and destructive fire from a numerous and almost invisible foe, did not arrest the determined advance of the troops; who, after taking three field pieces, 6 pounders from the enemy, drove him by a spirited charge to seek shelter within the block house of his enclosed forts, and induced him to set fire to his store houses. Unfortunately light and adverse winds prevented the co-operation of the larger vessels of the fleet; the gun boats under the direction of captain Mulcaster, rendered every assistance in their power, to support the landing and advance of the troops, but proved unequal to silence the guns of the enemy's batteries, or to have any effect on their block house, and as being found impracticable without assistance and the co-operation of the ships, to carry their post by assault; the troops were reluctantly ordered to leave a beaten enemy whom they had driven before them for upwards of 3 hours, and who did not venture to offer the slightest opposition to the re-embarkation of the troops, which was effected with perfect order.

The grenadier company of the 100th regiment commanded by captain Burke, to which was attached a subaltern's detachment of the Royal Scots, led the column with undaunted gallantry, supported by a detachment of the King's, under maj. Evans, which nobly upheld the high established character of that distinguished corps; the detachment of the 104th regiment under maj. Moodie, behaved with the utmost gallantry & spirit, and their example was followed by capt. M'Pherson's company of Glenagry light infantry.—The detachment of Canadian Voltigeurs, under major Harriot, behaved with a degree of spirit & steadiness so as to justify expectations of their becoming a highly useful and valuable corps.

The two divisions of the detachment were most ably commanded by colonel Young, of the King's, and major Drummond of the 104th regiment.

Commodore sir James Yeo, conducted the brigades of boats to the attack, and accompanying the troops on their advance, directed the co operation of the gun-boats. The enemy had a few days before received strong reinforcements of troops, by the report of the prisoners, and a corps of 300 men arrived the night preceding the attack; and from every source of information his force must have been quadruple in numbers to the detachments taken from the garrison of Kingston.

Captain Gray, acting Deputy Quarter Master General, was killed close to the enemy's block house. In him the army have lost an active and intelligent officer. Returns of the killed and wounded have not yet been received from the corps.

By his excellency's command,
EDWARD BAYNES,
Adjutant General.

The fleet have returned this morning, and landed the troops, with four American officers, and about 150 soldiers, prisoners of war.

By letters which we have seen, we learn that no more than 750 men of the British troops were engaged in the attack, of whom 130 were killed and wounded. Captain Gray of the quarter master general's department, Capt. Blackmore and Ensign Gregg, of the King's were killed. Major Evans, capt. Tyeth and lieutenant of the same regiment, majors Drummond and Moodie, and captain Shore and Leonard, of the 104th regiment and capt. M'Pherson of the Glenagry light infantry, are among the wounded.

Franklinton, Ohio, May 28.

A part of captain Vance's company of Franklin Dragoons, detached at Lower Sandusky, to accompany the governor

from that place to Cleveland, have returned. During their stay at Cleveland a British cartel arrived with 60 prisoners, 10 of Winchester's and 50 of Clay's men.—The prisoners stated that major Graves and captain Simpson of the Kentucky militia [supposed to have been killed at the River Raisin] were certainly still alive, but held in captivity by the Indians until a treaty should be made with the Americans. Col. Elliott, it is said offered to purchase major Graves for \$150, but was refused.

Captain Vance is appointed to the command of the garrison at Lower Sandusky.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

A French chemist has lately astonished our sugar bakers by the exhibition of a new and shortened process for refining sugar. He effects in two or three days what has usually been performed, by the ordinary process, only in as many months; and what is equally important, he produces the finest sugar from the present refuse of the sugar houses. The new process does not require the use of bullock's blood, and other offensive materials hitherto employed by the sugar bakers.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having sustained considerable injury from the licentious practices of persons cutting and carrying wood off his farm, adjoining of Smithfield; he hereby cautions all persons against such offences in future, or trespassing in any manner upon his land.—Those who disregard this notice, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.
BEN. BELL.

June 18, 1813.

NOTICE.

I will do any kind of clock and watch repairs. Call on George Lamont, Middletown, Berkeley county, or the Editor of this paper, or Mr. Russel, of said place for information.
GEO. LAMONT.

June 18.

RANAWAY

From the subscriber, living near Millwood on Spout Run, on the 23d of last month—a NEGRO MAN, NAMED TOM, who is a shoemaker by trade. No other description, it is presumed is necessary to give of a negro fellow than that he has a wooden leg, having had his leg cut off just below the knee. He is 35 years of age and is about 5 feet ten inches high, and has a white complexion. He has been reported since he left home that he has complained of a white swelling coming on his arm.

Whoever will take up said negro and bring him again, shall receive a reward of ten dollars if taken within the state, and fifty dollars if taken out of the state, from
SAML. M'COMB R.

June 12th, 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 Officer of the United States, who may apply to him for it. The application must be made by post; and the requester five dollars (on the current Bank Paper in any of the middle states) forwarded with it. When required, such directions, as how to use it will be furnished with the Matter, as will likewise 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, shall not exceeding half an ounce in weight, be carried by the United States Mail free of postage, in conformity to a late act of Congress, entitled, "An act to encourage Vaccination."

JAMES SMITH,

U. S. Agent for Vaccination, in Baltimore.

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.

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.

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. To wit: Dr. Lee's Anodyne Pills for the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, &c. Lee's Blood, for violent colic, coughs, &c. Lee's Infalible Ague and Fever Drops, Lee's Worm Destroying Legeria, Lee's Inch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application, (without mercury) Lee's Grand Restorative, for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c. Lee's Persian Elixer, for tetters and irruptions, Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard for the Rheumatism, Lee's Eye Water, Lee's Toothache Drops, Lee's Danish Lips-Salve, Lee's Gum Plaster, Lee's Anodyne Elixer for the cure of headache, Lee's Tooth Powder.

Where also may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing a great variety of cases of cures.
June 4.

JOHN CARLILE

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

CONSISTING OF

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Blegant and Plain Family Bibles | Lives of English Poets |
| School Bibles | Reverend Works, & other Biographical Dictionary |
| D. Testaments | B. Antiques of Sicily |
| D. World's Spelling Books | D. Quixote |
| Webster's Books | Edgewood's Tales |
| Primer's | Graveyard's Adventures |
| Walker's Large and Small Dictionary | Watts's Law Dictionary |
| Johnson's Large do. | Octavo Bible |
| Do King Glass | Watts's Hebrew |
| Watts's Dictionary | Young's Poems |
| Watts's Hymns | Life of Bishop |
| Public Learning | Criminal Recorder |
| Principles of Politeness | Principles of an Ichist |
| Guliver's Travels | Waukefield's Botany |
| Italian Nun | Baron's Exercises |
| Elizabeth | Young's Night Thoughts |
| O'Neal's Geography | Benoni's Letters |
| Indian Wars | Beattie's Evidence |
| Testaments | Brother & Sister |
| Juvenile Anecdotes | Heart of Wakefield |
| Child's True Friend | Baron's Philosophy |
| Village Topics | Syren |
| Portraits | Original Poems |
| Coleman's Poems | Monument |
| Devotion of Faith | Parity of Worlds |
| Arts and Sciences | Domestic Recreations |
| Children of the Abbey | Force of Truth |
| Far Sex | Gunition on Prayer |
| Dunster's Fables | Book of Games |
| Franklin's Works | Manners and Customs |
| Spectator—Svoles. | Murray's Introduction |
| Reverend Reckoner | Natural Law of Nations |
| Universal Chronology | Montier's Compend. |
| Simpson's Euclid | Herring and Munford |
| Garrison's Speeches | Rad's Practice |
| Robertson's America | Gunition on Expectations |
| Do Scotland | Peake's Evidence |
| Do Charles V. | East's Law |
| Do India | Newland on Contracts |
| Scott's Poems | City on Healing |
| Roderick Random | Bacon's Abridgment |
| Children of the Library | Baily's Anatomy |
| Co-situations | Lavoisier's Chemistry |
| Taylor's Holy Dying | Burns' Midwifery |
| Baxter's Galls | Bell's Surgery |
| Aladdin's Evidence | Grout's Rhetoric |
| Grout's Rhetoric | Lawrence on Ruptures |
| Bigland's Letters | Barton's Cullen |
| Clark's Travels | Desault's Surgery |
| Baird's Lectures | Physician's Value Medicine |
| Mearns's United States | Bird's Compend. |
| Morley's Universal Geography | Brevett's Medical Repository |
| Do | Grammar of Chemistry |
| Allen's Do. | Rife's Anatomy |
| Thornton Abbey | City's Law of Nations |
| Mae Kazie's Voyages | Do Virg Delphin. |
| Elements of Morality | Wilson's Lectures |
| Wage Sermons | Smyth's Infirmary Regulations |
| Do Dialogues | Hernie's Cavalry |
| Paul and Virginia | Minguel |
| Mad. Laurens's Essays | Golsmit's Works—5 vols |
| Jay's Sermons | Dilworth's Arithmetic |
| Life of Winter | P. K.'s do. |
| Hughes's Sermons | Morley's Geog. abrid. |
| Memoria of Fox | Golsmit's do. & Atlas |
| Universal Gazetteer | Burns' Poems |
| Kyle's Elements | |
| Bible Expanded | |
| Paper on the Prophesies | |
| Campbell's Four Gospels | |
| Gibson's Surveying | |

STATIONERY;

A QUANTITY OF SUCH AS Slates, Wafers, Ink Puddles, 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.

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, see 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.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against trespassing on my farm, as I am determined to prosecute all such offenders to the utmost rigour of the law.
JOHN MELLER.
June 4.

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.

SCYTHES.

WALDRON'S best prime Corn Scythes, WALDRON'S do. do Grass do. GERMAN Steel do. do. WHITE STONES.

Hugh Long's Best Warranted Siles, Fine Leather, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c. &c. &c. together with other articles necessary for the vest, at a low price.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherds-town, June 4.

N. B. Cash paid for all kinds of Hides and Skins.

WOOL CARDING MACHINE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is creating a new and complete set of Machines for Dressing & Carding Wools, at Mr. Benjamin Besset's Fulling Mill, and will have them ready for carding by the 1st of June. It will be necessary to have all wool, and to the above machines, cleaned from burrs, sticks and every kind of filth; the matted ends cut off, and pressed 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 desirable 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.

Mills Grove, June 4.

STRAY HORSE.

STRAYED away from the Subscriber living in Shepherds-town, on Thursday the 1st inst. a small red and white COW, the left ear marked with a crop, a slit and an under bit, and the right a crop and a slit—she is about three years old—no other marks recollected. Whoever will give information so that I get her again, shall be liberally rewarded.
BERD O'DOUGHERTY.

June 25.

NEGRO MAN FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a valuable Negro Man, about 25 or 26 years of age. He is an excellent Ostrer, and well acquainted with farming. Inquire of the printer—June 25.

FOR SALE,

A VERY STRONG CARriage, Made in Little York, with steel springs, never has been run but a few miles, calculated for two horses, but can be drove with four. Inquire of the Printer.
June 25.

SCYTHES AND SICKLES.

HUMPHREYS & KEYES

HAVE FOR SALE GRASS AND GRAIN SCYTHES, HUGH LONG'S CELEBRATED SICKLES.

MARYLAND DISTILLED WHISKY.

Mill Saws, Steel, Patent Straw Knives, Wrought and Cut Nails, Sheet and Strap Iron, Castings, &c. &c. &c.

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.

Jefferson County, Va. 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 the Commonwealth: On the motion of the Plaintiff, by her counsel it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday 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. Testes: GEO. HITE, c. l. c.

May 28, 1813.

CHEAP GOODS.

ANN FRAME HAS just received, and now opening at their 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.

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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 55 cents for every subsequent publication.—Subscribers will receive a deduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

Book Binding Business.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the above business will be commenced in a few days at the office of the Farmer's Repository, where all kinds of work in that line will be executed with neatness, and on moderate terms.
June 25.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, in Shepherds-town, on Saturday the third of July, a corner lot of ground, situated on the main street leading to Blackford's Ferry, and adjoining John Unwell, and others, in said Town—Also one share in the Potomac Company. The sale to commence at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon.

ROBERT LUCAS.

June 25.

STRAY COW.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living in Shepherds-town, on Thursday the 1st inst. a small red and white COW, the left ear marked with a crop, a slit and an under bit, and the right a crop and a slit—she is about three years old—no other marks recollected. Whoever will give information so that I get her again, shall be liberally rewarded.
BERD O'DOUGHERTY.

June 25.

NEGRO MAN FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a valuable Negro Man, about 25 or 26 years of age. He is an excellent Ostrer, and well acquainted with farming. Inquire of the printer—June 25.

FOR SALE,

A VERY STRONG CARriage, Made in Little York, with steel springs, never has been run but a few miles, calculated for two horses, but can be drove with four. Inquire of the Printer.
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