



respectable inhabitants of this territory, the Indian kept in pay by the British were much more numerous than has been generally supposed. In a letter to General De Rottenburg, of the 27th instant, General Proctor speaks of having prevailed upon most of the Indians to accompany him. Of these it is certain that fifty or sixty Wyandot warriors abandoned him.

The number of our troops was certainly greater than that of the enemy, but when it is recollect, that they had chosen a position that effectually secured their flanks, which it was impossible for us to turn, and that we could not present to them a line more extended than their own, it will not be considered arrogant to claim for my troops the palm of superior bravery.

In communicating to the President through you, Sir, my opinion of the conduct of the officers who served under my command, I am at a loss how to mention that of Gov. Shelby, being convinced that no eulogium of mine can reach his merits. The Governor of an independent state, greatly my superior in years, in experience and in military character, he placed himself under my command, and was not more remarkable for his zeal and activity, than for the promptitude & cheerfulness with which he obeyed my orders. The Major Generals Henry and Desha, and the Brigadiers Allen, Caldwell, King, Chiles and Trotter, all of the Kentucky volunteers, manifested great zeal and activity. Of Governor Shelby's Staff, his Adjutant General Col. McDowell, and his Quarter Master General Col. Walker, rendered great service, as did his Aide de Camp, Gen. Adair, and Majors Barry and Crittenden. The military skill of the former was of great service to us, and the activity of the two latter gentlemen could not be surpassed.

I have the pleasure to inform you that

Sir,

have the pleasure to inform you that I arrived here this morning, with five of the enemy's vessels, which I fell in with and captured last evening off the Ducks. These were part of a fleet of seven sail which left York on Sunday with 234 troops on board, bound to Kingston. Of this fleet five were captured, one burnt, and one escaped; the prisoners amounting to nearly 300, besides having upwards of 300 of our troops on board from Niagara, induced me to run into port for the purpose of landing both.

I have an additional pleasure in informing you, that amongst the captured vessels are the late U. S. schrs. Julia and Growler, the others are gun vessels.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. Wm. Jones,

Secy. of the Navy, Washington.

#### CHAUNCEY'S RUNNING FIGHT.

The following letter, though dated many days ago, did not, from some accidental and unaccountable delay, reach this city until yesterday, having been forwarded from Albany on the 15th, as appears by the post mark on the envelope of the letter.

Nat. Intel.

Copy of a letter from Com. Chauncey to the Secretary of the Navy, dated United States' Ship General Pike, Sackett's Harbor, 6th Oct. 1813.

United States' Ship General Pike, Off Niagara, 1st Oct. 1813.

Sir—On the 26th ult. it was reported to me, that the enemy's fleet was in York I immediately dispatched the Lady of the Lake to look into York and ascertain the fact—she returned in the evening with the information that the enemy was in York Bay. I immediately prepared to weigh, but owing to a strong wind from N. N. E. was not able to get out of the river before the evening of the 27th; and owing to the extreme darkness of the night, a part of the squadron got separated and did not join before next morning at 8 A. M.—On the 28th, the General Pike, Madison and Sylph, each took a schooner in tow and made all sail for York. Soon after discovered the enemy's fleet under way in York bay, shaped our course for him and prepared for action—he perceiving our intention of engaging him in his position, tacked and stood out of the bay, wind at east; I formed the line and run down for his centre. When we had approached within about 3 miles he made all sail to the southward—I was in succession and stood on the same tack with him, edging down gradually in order to close—at 10 minutes past meridian, the enemy, finding that we were closing fast with him, and that he must either risk an action or suffer his two rear vessels to be cut off, he tacked in succession, beginning at the van, hoisted his colors and commenced a well directed fire at this ship, for the purpose of covering his rear, and attacking our rear as he passed to leeward; perceiving his intention, I was determined to disappoint him; therefore, as soon as the Wolf (the leading ship) passed the centre of his line and abeam of us, I bore up in succession (preserving our line) for the enemy's centre; this manoeuvre not only covered our rear, but gave him in confusion; he immediately bore away, we had however closed so near as to bring our guns to bear with effect, and in 20 minutes the main and mizen top mast and main yard of the Wolf was shot away; he immediately put before the wind and set all sail upon his foremast; I made the signal for the fleet to make all sail; the enemy however, keeping dead before the wind, was enabled to cut sail most of our squadron. As it brought all the sail upon one mast, he did not feel the loss of his main and mizen mast—I continued the chase until near 3 o'clock, during which time I was enabled in this ship (with the Aep in tow) to keep within

the day of the action, six pieces of brass artillery were taken, and two iron twenty-four pounders the day before.—Several others were discovered in the river and can be easily procured. Of the brass pieces, three are the trophies of our revolutionary war, that were taken at Saratoga and York, and surrendered by General Hull.—The number of small arms taken by us and destroyed by the enemy must amount to upwards of five thousand; most of them had been ours and taken by the enemy at the surrender of Detroit, at the river Raisin and Colonel Dudley's defeat. I believe the enemy retain no other military trophy of their victories than the standard of the 4th regiment.—They were not magnanimous enough to bring that of the 4th regiment into the field, or it would have been taken.

On the day of the action, six pieces of brass artillery were taken, and two iron twenty-four pounders the day before.—Several others were discovered in the river and can be easily procured. Of the brass pieces, three are the trophies of our revolutionary war, that were taken at Saratoga and York, and surrendered by General Hull.—The number of small arms taken by us and destroyed by the enemy must amount to upwards of five thousand; most of them had been ours and taken by the enemy at the surrender of Detroit, at the river Raisin and Colonel Dudley's defeat. I believe the enemy retain no other military trophy of their victories than the standard of the 4th regiment.—They were not magnanimous enough to bring that of the 4th regiment into the field, or it would have been taken.

A British officer of high rank assured one of my Aids de Camp, that on the day of our landing, General Proctor had, at his disposal, upwards of three thousand Indian warriors, but asserted that the greatest part had left him previous to the action.

NEW-LONDON, October 16.

Our squadron have proceeded down the river about 3 miles, half the distance from where they have been lying to this place. In consequence of this movement

point blank shot of the enemy, and sustained the whole of his fire during the chase. Capt. Crane in the Madison, and Lieut. Brown in the Oneida used every exertion to close with the enemy, but the Madison having a heavy schooner in tow and the Oneida sailing very dull before the wind, prevented those officers from closing near enough to do any execution with their carronades. The Governor Tompkins kept in her station until her forecastle was so badly wounded as to oblige her to shorten sail. Lieut. Finch of the Madison who commanded her for this cruise (owing to the indisposition of Lieut. Pittigrew) behaved with great gallantry and is an officer of much promise. Capt. Woolsey in the Sylph was kept astern by the Ontario, which he had in tow, but did considerable execution with his heavy guns.

At 15 minutes before 3 P. M. I very reluctantly relinquished the pursuit of a beaten enemy—the reasons that led to this determination were such as I flatter myself that you will approve—they were these. At the time I gave up the chase, this ship was making so much water, that it required all our pumps to keep her free (owing to our receiving several shot so much below the water edge, that we could not plug the holes from the outside) the Governor Tompkins with her forecastle gone, and the squadron within about six miles of the head of the Lake, blowing a gale of wind from the East and increasing with a heavy sea on, and every appearance of the Equinox. I considered that if I chased the enemy to his anchorage at the head of the Lake, I should be obliged to anchor also, and although we might succeed in driving him on shore, the probability was that we should go on shore also—he amongst his friends, we amongst our enemies, and after the gale abated, if he could succeed in getting off one or two vessels out of the two fleets, it would give him as completely the command of the Lake as if he had 20 vessels. Moreover he was covered at his anchor by a part of his army, and several small batteries thrown up, for the purpose. Therefore, if we could have rode out the gale, we should have been cut up by their shot from the shore: under all these circumstances, and taking into view the consequences resulting from the loss of our superiority on the Lakes at this time, I without hesitation relinquished the opportunity then presenting itself of acquiring individual reputation, at the expence of my country.

BURLINGTON, (Vt.) Oct. 15.

On the evening of the 11th inst. a detachment of the rifle corps, consisting of about 130 men, under the command of colonel Isaac Clark, embarked on board of batteaux at Chazy, N. Y. and proceeded to Caldwell's Manor, in the province of Lower Canada, and landed at the house of Mr. Cook, where there was deposited about 3000 dollars worth of property, recently smuggled from the U. States, consisting of leather, shoes, &c.—after taking and putting on board of the batteaux the above mentioned property, they proceeded from thence and landed at Rock River, near Canada lines, about break of day. The troops immediately formed & proceeded towards St. Armand, the expedition was so conducted that the enemy were not apprised of their approach, until the riflemen were within 50 rods of the British encampment—on hearing alarm guns fired, and the British drums beat to arms, the riflemen advanced precipitately upon them, so that they had no time even to form their troops; they, however, attempted to make a stand. Major Powell, who commanded the British forces, was immediately taken prisoner.

The gale continued until last night, but the wind still blows from the eastward—I thought it important to communicate with General Wilkinson, to ascertain when he meant to move with the army. I therefore ran off this place for that purpose, and he thinks that the public service will be promoted by my watching Sir James at the head of the Lake, and it possible preventing his return to Kingston, while he proceeds with the army for Sackett's Harbor. I shall, therefore, proceed immediately in quest of the enemy.

I have great pleasure in acknowledging the assistance I received from Capt. Sinclair during our chase, in using his best exertions to bring his ship into close action. The other officers and men behaved to my perfect satisfaction, and were extremely anxious to close with the enemy even singly, and if he ever gives us an opportunity for close action, they will show that they are not inferior to any of their countrymen.

I have the honor to be very respectfully, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. Wm. Jones, Secy. of the Navy.

From the New York Columbian—Extra: of October 20.

#### ANOTHER GLORIOUS ACTION.

The privateer Saratoga, captain Adderton, of this port, of 14 guns, 10 of which she had thrown overboard in a chase, and whether they were replaced or not is not known, has captured the British sloop of war Morpiaua of 18 guns, built in 1812, David Scott, commander, (see Steele's list) and sent her into New York, where she arrived on Monday evening. This information is derived from New London, from which a gentleman arrived in this morning's stage.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 22.

Saratoga's Prize.—To the politeness of a gentleman passenger in the packet Adeline, ten hours from New Haven, we are indebted for the loan of the New London Gazette, of Wednesday, October the 20th, containing the following additional particulars, and in part confirming the capture of a British brig by the private armed schooner Saratoga of this port.—Ev. Post.

NEW-LONDON, Oct. 20.

We learn from Stonington Point, that on Monday forenoon, a brig of 20 guns, letter of marque, a prize to the privateer schooner Saratoga, capt. Adderton, of New York, came to an anchor to the eastward of Stonington Point, and fired a gun for a pilot, when several boats went out to their assistance. Immediately after the Atlanta got under way, and gave chase down the south side of Fisher's Island, and a ship bore up from Block Island—the brig in consequence, slipped her cable and put away for Newport where it is supposed she arrived last, as she was seen to have doubled Point Judith, when at some distance from the British ships. The captain of the letter of marque had his leg shot off, and was on board. Her name, where from, where bound, where captured, &c. we have in vain endeavored to ascertain. There is report, that the engagement lasted an hour and a half; that she had a mail on board; that she had been to the Peninsula with troops, &c. that it was the Morpiaua, and then the Castilian—but we believe our readers may be assured that the prize is a stout well armed vessel, and from appearance got safe into Newport.

POSTSCRIPT.

An officer arrived in town last evening from Providence, and informs that a British packet from England bound to the W. Indies, prize to the privateer Saratoga, of this port, had arrived at Newport.

The loss sustained by this ship was considerable, owing to her being so long exposed to the fire of the whole of the enemy's fleet, but our most serious loss was occasioned by the bursting of one of our guns, which killed and wounded 22 men and tore up the top gallant forecastle which rendered the gun upon that deck useless. We had four other guns cracked in the muzzle, which rendered their use extremely doubtful. Our main top gallant mast was shot away in the early part of the action, and the bowsprit, fore and main mast wounded, rigging and sails much cut up, and a number of shot in our hull, several of which were between wind and water, and 27 men killed and wounded, including those by the bursting of the gun. The Madison received a few shot, but no person hurt on board. The Gov. Tompkins lost her forecastle and the Oneida her main top mast badly wounded. We have, however, repaired nearly all our damages, and are ready to meet the enemy. During our chase, one, if not two, of the enemy's small vessels was completely in our power if I could have been satisfied with so many of the riflemen were within 50 rods of the British encampment—on hearing alarm guns fired, and the British drums beat to arms, the riflemen advanced precipitately upon them, so that they had no time even to form their troops; they, however, attempted to make a stand. Major Powell, who commanded the British forces, was immediately taken prisoner.

The force is designed, we presume, to repel, if attacked. If not, to march into the nation and make the attack. We have been "slow to anger," but having been forced into the field, the enemy will be made to feel the weight of our vengeance; and to repeat, when too late, of their temerity.

Whig.

FROM THE ARMIES.

From the Albany Argus, of Oct. 15.

Our news from the Northern Army and from Niagara frontier, is to the 7th and from Sackett's Harbor to the 9th inst.

The Northern Army continued at Chataquay and Malone—their ultimate destination still a secret.

We understand the troops at Sackett's Harbor were embarked on Saturday afternoon. The force from Fort George had passed the mouth of the harbor, and were at Gravelly Point, nearly opposite Kingston.

Gen. M'Clure's letter states, that the British fleet was at the head of the Lake, and that Fort George had been summoned to surrender.

The enemy commenced a fire upon our troops from behind houses, fences, &c. a column advanced in front, but they were soon compelled to lay down their arms. Several made their escape and retreated themselves in cellars, chambers, &c.

The loss on the side of the enemy is not known; three were killed and a considerable number wounded; two were wounded of the rifle corps. Col. Clark has made 93 prisoners, taken one hundred and twenty stand of arms, eight horses and seven oxen. The prisoners arrived at this post on the 13th inst.

Brigadier general Izard, from New York, passed through this town on Tuesday last, on his way to join general Hampton, at the Four Corners, Chataquay.

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NEW-LONDON, October 16.

Our squadron have proceeded down the river about 3 miles, half the distance from where they have been lying to this place. In consequence of this movement

the enemy's force, consisting of the Variant, Astoria, Atalanta, and some Indians, commenced a brisk fire on the whole of the enemy's line, and drove them half a mile; but perceiving by the movements of the enemy that they would outflank us, I ordered 200 men to reinforce him, and in two detachments to attack the enemy's flank.—We succeeded in driving the enemy into the woods, when night coming on put an end to the conflict. Our loss was trifling. I have not ascertained that of the enemy.—Col. Chapin is a brave man. Every officer and soldier did his duty."

#### UNPLEASANT NEWS.

Savannah, Oct. 12, 1813.

We have seen a gentleman just from Jones county, from whom we learn, that on the 5th inst. an express from Fort Hawke reached Gen. Floyd, who was with the troops, encamped this side of that place, giving the sad intelligence that a body of Indians had attacked the escort and taken the whole of the provisions on the way to the Creek Agency for the expedition destined against them. On receipt of the news, Gen. Floyd immediately dispatched 300 horse & three companies of infantry in pursuit of the Indians. Our informant further states, that on his way down to this place, it was reported that the detachment had overtaken the Indians and retaken the provisions. We hope this report is true.

NEW-LONDON, Oct. 15.

We had hoped that on the arrival of Capt. Gordon, the Constellation would soon get to sea; but we learn that on leaving her out, defects were found in her timbers and planking below, which has induced the navy department to order her to be entirely dismantled and laid up for the winter. Capt. Gordon, his officers and crew, it is expected, will proceed to the northward to take charge of one of the frigates now building.

Herald.

New York, October 16.

Nashville, Sept. 28.

TENNESSEE IN ARMS.

The people of this state, in every quarter, are under arms, marching to the frontiers, to meet and repel a threatened attack by the Creek Indians. In the course of the last week, several expresses have arrived here from Huntsville, M. T. bringing information of the approach of a large body of Indians.

OCTOBER 18.

From Sackett's Harbor, we have accounts direct, by a gentleman who left there last Monday morning. The troops from Fort George had landed at Gravelly Point about 20 miles below the harbor, and about 10 or 15 miles from Kingston.—Chauncey's squadron were at the harbor, and Yeo's (supposed, from the Lady of the Lake having been all round the lake looking for them in vain, to be) in Kingston. The troops amounted to about 8000 effective men, a force ample sufficient, if the reported strength of Kingston may be credited, for the reduction of that place. Gen. Hampton's army remained at the four corners, 40 miles from Plattsburgh, supposed for the purpose of preventing any communication between Kingston and Montreal, &c.

Columbian.

N. Y. Col.

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, OCTOBER 28.

DIED, at his residence at Harper's Ferry, on Friday the 22d inst. John Wagner, Esq. in the 42d year of his age.

The force is designed, we presume, to repel, if attacked. If not, to march into the nation and make the attack. We have been "slow to anger," but having been forced into the field, the enemy will be made to feel the weight of our vengeance; and to repeat, when too late, of their temerity.

THE ILLUMINATION OF SMITHFIELD.

The inhabitants of Smithfield and its vicinity, with that zeal and love of country, for which they have been so uniformly characterised, assembled on Monday night the 18th inst. for the purpose of expressing their joy at the success of Commodore Chauncey over the British fleet on lake Ontario, and the complete victory by gen. Harrison over the combined Indian and British forces under the command of gen. Proctor.

There was a general illumination of the Town; and in addition to the lights from the houses, there were stages erected at each cross street, 10 or 12 feet high, with torches of light wood stacked upon them, which added greatly to the brilliancy of the streets.

It was truly gratifying to the writer to behold so large a number of people (of different political sentiments) collected at so short a notice—no party distinction—no insinuations that a Federal or Republican commander gained this or that victory—but union of sentiment, harmony and glee prevailed universally—"whilst their loud huzzas announced the rejoicing of a band of freemen at the victories achieved by their brothers in arms."

Prov. Pat.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE DEY OF ALGERIA.

As related by the late gen. Wm. Eaton.

Consuls O'Brien, Cathcart and myself, Geddies, Smith, Penrose, and McVey, proceeded from the American house to the court yard of the palace, under cover'd our heads, entered the area of three flights of stairs, to a narrow dark entry leading to a contracted apartment of about 12 by 3 feet, the private audience room. Here we took off our shoes; and entering the cave (for so it seemed) with small ap

## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received and are just now opening,  
A LARGE QUANTITY OF FANCY GOODS; which have been lately purchased for cash in Philadelphia, and selected from the latest arrivals:

CONSISTING IN PART, OF ELEGANT damask silk SHAWLS,

Levantine Silks, Fancy Ribbons, Black and Changeable Lutestrings, White Satin and Mantua, Fine Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Fashionable Split Straw BONNETS, Knotted Counterpanes very large and handsome, Cheap Irish LINENS, Fancy Muslins of all kinds, Cheap Cambricks, Calicos, Chintzes, 10 Bales of India Muslin, a large assortment of Men's and Boy's Shoes, Ladies Mococco and Kid slippers, Looking Glasses, &c. &c. &c. all of which are now offered for sale on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

SEASONED PLANK.

THEY have also on hand a quantity of GOOD & WELL SEASONED PINE PLANK.

— ALSO —

Hog Skins, Bar-Iron and CASTINGS, Smith's Vices, Nails, Philadelphia finished Calf-Skins, Boot Legs and Fair Tops, Plated Stirrup Irons and Bridle Bits. Home-made Laden, Twill'd Bags, FLAX, &c. &c.

JOINER'S PLANES.

A quantity of Joiner's Planes, Rules Squares and Plane Bits.

The highest price in CASH is given for good clean FLAX SEED.

SELBY & SWEARINGEN.

Shepherd's Town, Sept. 3. 1813. [if

### Advertisement.

THE Subscriber having lately removed from the State of Maryland to Martinsburg, solicits the patronage of the owners of Mills and of those wishing to build Mills, in employing him in his line of a Mill-Wright—being versed in the building of Mills, and the late machinery belonging or appertaining thereto. He will engage to complete the work good and bearing inspection. Any person wishing to employ him may find him at his house opposite Mr. Bishop's Smith Shop, in Martinsburg, or by leaving word with Mr. John Shober. Persons from a distance wishing to have mills built or repaired may have a chance of getting him by sending a few lines to him by the post. He hopes by being supplied with experienced workmen, together with his own experience and attention to business to be enabled to give general satisfaction to all those who may please to employ him.

JOHN MYERS.

Martinsburg, Sept. 16. 3 m.

### THE SUBSCRIBERS

Return their sincere thanks for the encouragement they received in their line of business since their commencement. They have on hand now a general assortment of leather of the first quality—and for the further accommodation of their customers they have employed Mr. B. Gaines to carry on the boot and shoe making business in all its various branches. Those who may give us an opportunity of assuring of having their boots done in the neatest and best manner, and may rest assured, they will have no leather made up, but that of the finest quality—They will give 4d. per pound for all nice slaughtered hides and the highest price for calfskins.

Wm. M'SHERRY & CLARK\*

Smithfield, Sept. 23. 1813.

Jefferson County, to wit.

July 4<sup>th</sup>, 1813.  
Isaac Strider, Complainant,

vs. John Roberts, Wm. Roberts, Samuel Roberts, John Roberts and John Berry, Defendants.

THE Defendant John Roberts not having entered his appearance agreeable 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 complainant by his council, It is ordered that the said defendant John Roberts do appear here on the fourth Monday in October next, to answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of the said county.

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

Darkeville Factory.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has again commenced the Fulling Business, and employed James L. Morris, the young man who was with him the two last seasons, who is an excellent dyer, to attend the dying part of his business. Cloth left at R. Worthington's Store, in Shepherd's Town, and at William Kearey's, will be particularly attended to.

JONATHAN WICKERSHAM.

September 30.

An apprentice wanted.

A boy between 12 and 14 years will be taken as an apprentice to the Printing Business. Apply at this Office.

### LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Harper's Ferry, on the 30th September, 1813.

Joseph Bridgeman, Henry Crane, Simon Fairman, David George, Samuel Hubbard, John Jones, Marshal Johns, George Kelder, John Moore, Thomas Mackay, Henry Strider, John and Wm. Strider, John Tolbert, Miss Mary Williams, ROGER HUMPHREYS, F. M.

### JOHN CARLILE

HAS FOR SALE AT HIS STORE IN CHARLES-TOWN,

A LARGE SUPPLY OF VERY

### VALUABLE BOOKS;

CONSISTING OF

Elegant and Plain Familiars.

Bibles.

School Bibles.

Do. Testaments.

Do. Dilworth's Spelling Books.

Webster's do.

Children's Books.

Walker's Large and Small Dictionariess.

Johnson's Large do.

Looking Glass.

Walter's Journey.

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.

Kate's School.

Dodice's Fables.

Franklin's Works.

Spectator—Sylvia.

Pigeon.

Ready Reckoner.

Universal Chronology.

Simpson's Euclid.

Gurton's Speeches.

Robertson's America.

Do. Scotland.

Charles V.

Do. India.

South's Poems.

Bickering Random.

Lady's Pocket Library.

Constitutions.

Taylor's Holy Dying.

Baxter's Calls.

Adison's Evidence.

Capel's Rhetoric.

Bigland's Letters.

Clark's Travels.

Blair's Lectures.

Mease's United States Morse's Universal Ge-

ography.

Atkinson's do.

Thornton's Abbey.

MacKenzie's Voyages.

Elements of Morality.

Village Sermons.

Do. Dialogues.

Paul and Virginia.

Mad. Virginia's Essays.

Jay's Sermons.

Do. Life of Winter.

Halyber's Sermons.

Memoirs of Fox.

Universal Gazetteer.

Bible Elements.

Kitt's Explained.

Faber on the Proph-

ecies.

Campbell's Four Gos-

pels.

Gibson's Surveying

ALSO,

A QUANTITY OF

STATIONERY;

such as

Slates, Wafers, Ink Powder, Blank Books of differ-

ent 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

— ALSO —

Mill, & Cut and Hand Saws.

All kinds of

Carpenter's and Joiner's Tools.

Pine and Walnut Plank.

— ALSO —

Anvils and Vices,

Real Crowley and Blistered STEEL,

Bar-Iron, Castings, &c.

For Sale by

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-Town, Aug. 12.

Land for Sale.

I will sell thirty two acres, thirteen poles, ad-

joining William Hall's land, and ninety six acres

bounding on Shenandoah river, and extends to

the road leading from Keyes' Ferry to Harper's

Ferry, seventy acres of it in good timber. Also

my right in one hundred and eighteen acres,

well improved; whereon, I now live. I will sell

the place I have belonging to Sheeler's heirs for

six years from next April.

A good work horse for sale.

THOMAS KEYES.

October 7, 1813.

NOTICE.

For good clean Flax Seed, I will give a genera-

tion in cash;—receive it in payment of debts,

or in barter, for Good Leather and Iron.

JAMES S. LANE.

P. S. Cash given for all kinds of Hides and

Skins.

Shepherd's-Town, Aug. 12.

JACOB STATTEN.

Charles-Town, Oct. 7.

STOVES.

The Subscribers keeps constantly on hand for

sale, all descriptions of Stoves, with pipe, finished off in the completest manner.

We will take any boy, between the age of 14

and 16 years, of respectable parents, as apprentices— and will give constant employment to three or four good workmen, as journeymen.

JOHN G. UNSELD.

Shepherd's-Town, Sept. 23.

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this Office.

September 30.

BENJAMIN FOREMAN.

Shepherd's-Town.

September 30.

Blank Attachments

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.