

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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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. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid.

INTERNAL STATE OF FRANCE.

It is upwards of ten years since any correct account of the internal condition of France was submitted to the English nation. The works of Mr. Pinkerton and Miss Plumtree, are doubtless exceptions to this observation; but as their representations did not favor the prejudices which the inventors of the London newspapers had succeeded in raising, they have been counteracted by the greater activity and reiterated misstatements of these newspapers. During this absence of all genuine information, we have therefore conceived that we should perform an acceptable service to many of our readers, by collecting some facts from an English gentleman who has recently returned to London after a residence of nearly eleven years in Paris.

According to the testimony of our informant, "The forces brought together and raised by Napoleon, after his return from Russia, for opening of the northern campaign of 1813, consisted of The cohorts or militia who volunteer 120,000 Picked troops from Spain, chiefly dismounted cavalry, transported in waggon 60,000 The conscription of 1813 150,000 ditto for 1814 120,000 The reserve of seven former conscriptions 80,000 Veterans from Italy, under Bertrand 28,000

The half of which had crossed the Rhine before the first of May, forming, with the French troops then in Germany, about 300,000. The present French armies and forces in active service are estimated as follows: In Lusatia and Silesia 250,000 On the Lower-Rhine, under Eckmuhl, Ballono, and Van Lemere 50,000 Under Castiglione, at Wurzburg 50,000 Reserve at the grand depot at Metz, under Valmy 50,000 Under the Viceroy on the Adige 40,000 Under Suchet, and in Catalonia 38,000 Under Jourdan, in or near Navarre 35,000 Under Fois, &c. in Biscay 9,000 In Dantzic, Rome, Naples, and various garrisons 50,000 In reserve, training, and in different parts of France 150,000 Effective French army 700,000

FRENCH ALLIES. Contingents of the Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine, in Saxony and Bavaria 60,000 Danes on the Lower Rhine, &c. 20,000 Spaniards in Catalonia, &c. 5,000 85,000

The Neapolitans are not included, because a lukewarmness has arisen between Napoleon and Murat, owing to the desire of the former to make the latter King of Poland, and then to unite Naples to the kingdom of Italy. The best officers in the French service in the present estimation in France are, 1. Macdonald, Duke of Tarentum, formerly of the Irish brigade, and born of Irish parents, at Douay, a man of excellent character and generally beloved; 2. Ney, Prince of the Moskwa, a native of Alsace, an officer of the rarest qualities, and of great personal bravery, activity and coolness; 3. Beauharnois, Viceroy of Italy, son of the late empress, remarkable for his presence of mind, courage, and amiable character; 4. Oudinot, Duke of Reggio, esteemed one of the

bravest officers in the French service: 5. Suchet, Duke of Albufera, an active and skillful officer; 6. Soult, Duke of Dalmatia, chiefly eminent for his desperate personal courage; 7. Victor, Duke of Belluno, an officer of great activity and good moral character. "Berthier, Prince of Neufchatel and Wagram, eminent for his skill in managing the staff affairs of an army. D'Avoust, Prince of Eckmuhl, much attached to Napoleon, and confidentially employed by him on difficult services: Junot, Duke of Abrantes, a man of great bravery, but devoid of skill as a general, lately sent governor of Venice, owing to various military blunders with which he has been charged; Augereau, Duke of Castiglione, esteemed a valuable officer; Massena, Prince of Essling, lately retired from service owing to the loss of his sight and other infirmities, but immensely rich; Mortier, Duke of Treviso, and Marmont, Duke of Ragusa, owe their promotions chiefly to their personal attachment to Napoleon. Jourdan has always been deemed an unfortunate commander, and was induced to accompany Joseph into Spain, from a long subsisting friendship between them.

The famous Barrere is attached to the police, with a pension of 12,000 livres, and writes the political articles and strictures which appear in the *Moniteur*. Barras, the ex-director, lives on his estate in Burgundy; Carnot lives privately in Paris; Sieyes, created a count and senator, lives in much splendor in Paris. Political parties in France consist chiefly of the adherents of government, of a small party of republicans, and a still smaller party of ancient royalists. The marriage of Napoleon with the Austrian princess attached the whole Bourbon party to the present dynasty. "The Ex-King and Queen of Spain, with her Prince of Peace, and two of the junior children, reside at Rome. Ferdinand reposes himself at Valency, near Blois, a chateau belonging to the Prince of Benevente; he hunts in the forest, and is constantly attended by a gens d'arme, but is supposed to have no inclination to escape, or take on himself the cares of government, owing to the *faiblesse de son esprit*.

"No paper money is in circulation in France. Gold and silver coin exists in great abundance in Napoleons, and double Napoleons of gold; and in the cent sols, two francs, one franc and half and quarter franc of silver. "Butcher's meat in Paris is from 4d. 1.2 to 5d. per pound of 50 ounces, at the public markets; bread 2d.; cheese 7d.; butter 1s. 3d. (3d. April.) potatoes, the English bushel, 4d.; ordinary wine 5d. per bottle; good burgundy 6d.; ordinary carter 10d.; and good carter 1s. 6d. In the provinces, the whole are 50 per cent. cheaper. Colonial produce is very dear. Loaf sugar 6s. per pound; moist sugar 4s. 6d. Coffee 4d. per ounce. The beet-root sugar is at present as dear as West India, and is much mixed with the latter by the vendors.

"The direct taxes are but trifling, amounting altogether, to householders, to not more than 5 or 6 per cent. on the rental of their houses. The revenue is chiefly raised by duties on imports and exports, and imposts on staple manufactures, and a land tax of about 5d. in the pound.

"The roads are in fine condition. Of private buildings there are few new ones. Trade in general is dead, and agriculture is not flourishing. Travelling is secure, and robbers little heard of. There are no public executions, except for murder and coinage. The legal prisons are almost empty; but the state prisons are generally full.

"The Code NAPONOLON is acted upon in all the courts of law in France and its dependencies; and it is generally adopted in the principalities of the Confederation of the Rhine. It is much approved of by the people of France. "The rage for dress and luxury in general, is at the highest pitch in Paris.—The Napoleon nobility, now become very numerous, keep splendid equipages and great retinue of servants, exceeding any thing known in England, with very sumptuous tables. The Prince of Benevente; Clarke, Duke of Felire; Maret, Duke of Bassano; Cambaceres, Prince of Parma; Savary, Duke of Rovigo; the Prince of Eckmuhl; Fouchet, Duke of

Otranto; and Augereau, Duke of Castiglione, are supposed to enjoy from 50 to 100,000 sterling per annum; and keep splendid palaces, showy carriages drawn by four and six horses, retinues of 30 or 30 livery servants, there being in France neither assessed taxes nor property tax.

"The theatres are as much attended as ever: but the churches are neglected, though service is regularly performed in them, and their ministers well paid by the government. All sects are tolerated and protected; and the protestant and sectarian ministers having pensions from the government like those of the catholics. "Napoleon appears in public unprotected; he often walks and rides in and about Paris with only one or two attendants; and indicates no personal fear in his constant visits at the theatres and other public places. He sleeps but six hours; eats freely, and sits at dinner only half an hour, drinking but half a bottle of wine. Notwithstanding his incessant avocations of business, from five in the morning till ten at night, he is described as a man of great gallantry, and is reported to have a numerous progeny by various favorites. All petitioners have easy access to him at the reviews and at the hunts, and regularly receive his answers to their petitions through the ministers. The reserve and gravity of his character render him no particular favorite of the French people; yet his merit in restoring order out of the chaos of the revolution, his methods of conciliating all parties, and the splendor of his character and achievements, attach and reconcile all the considerate, ambitious and military part of the people to his government. No man speaks of the revolution and of the actors in it, without horror; and no one thinks of the Bourbon family. Bonaparte may not be generally beloved, yet he cannot be said to be hated, and he is never despised. The reigning empress is little esteemed, and in matters of religion is supposed to be very bigoted. She is much attached to her husband, whom she always calls "*mon amour*." The King of Rome is a healthy child, and very like his father. In the event of the death of Napoleon, it is generally supposed in France that the regency will be readily and quietly established.

"The people always speak with deep concern of the protracted duration of the English war, which they consider as an effect of those malignant coalitions that for 24 years have been raised against their revolution and government; and they pant for the return of peace, it may perhaps be said, as anxiously as do many sensible people in England. "Notwithstanding the extreme delicacy of describing the feelings of the people of hostile nations to each other, it may perhaps be usefully stated, that as the intelligent portion of the French people draw their inferences from the extraordinary message of March, 1803, from the documents connected with Lord Whitworth's negotiations about Malta, and from the failure of the numerous overtures for peace made by Napoleon, they consider the war as wholly UNAVOIDABLE, and as purely DEFENSIVE on the part of France. Besides, they generally speak of all the recent wars merely as continuations of the revolutionary war, and as excited and persevered in by the same jealous and acrimonious spirit against the prosperity and internal government of France which animated the combined despots from 1799 to 1800; and they number all the new leagues & coalitions against France in a series beginning from that of 1790 till that of 1812. They reckon that they are now contending against the sixth of these coalitions; every former one of which has terminated by discomfiture, and by the ruin of some of the parties; and as every coalition ends in diminished means of the coalesced powers, little anxiety is felt in France about the issue of any of them. Indeed, many French preachers maintain in the pulpits of Paris, that the Almighty, for purposes measured by his inscrutable wisdom, has hardened the hearts of the rulers of nations, as he hardened that of Pharaoh, and that France is but an instrument of Providence in the modern devastation of Europe.

There are eight newspapers in Paris: the *Moniteur*, the *Journal de l'Empire*, the *Journal de France*, the *Publiciste*, the

Gazette de France, the *Journal de Santer*, the *Journal de Paris*, and the *Gazette du Soir*. The two first have the greatest circulation; and the whole are the *avowed*, not as in some countries the *covered*, property of the government.

"English newspapers are not read or seen except by the government; so that their extravagant contents and opinions are wholly unknown to the People of Paris and France. Till our informant landed in England, he had no idea, except from the occasional replies to them in the *Moniteur*, of the tone and language of the English newspapers relative to the French government. The *Medical and Physical Journal*, *Nicholson's Philosophical Journal*, the monthly *Magazine*, *Tilloch's Philosophical Magazine*, and the *Repository of Arts and Sciences*, may be occasionally seen on the tables of the Imperial Institute.

"The English prisoners residing at large in Paris do not exceed fifty; but the numerous resident English housekeepers still reside there undisturbed.—Miss Williams has left Paris for the south of France. Lady Y. lives in retirement, engaged in the education of her children, and suffering much from the ill health of Dr. Watson, the author of the *Life of Fletcher*, is dead. Mr. John Perry, formerly of the *Courier*, lives in much domestic comfort near the Palais Royal. Count Rumford enjoys the favor and confidence of the French government.

"The grounds of military promotion in the French army are, previous education in the military school, and actual service; the gradations rising regularly from the common soldier to the marshal, according to bravery and merit. A lieutenant's pay is 40l. a captain's 80l. lieutenant-colonel's 125l. & a marshal's 3000l.: dukes have 8000l. per annum annexed to the dukedom, counts 1250l. barons 500l. and a chevalier 125l. per annum. In France 100l. goes in living generally as far as about 400l. in England.

"The imperial Institute is greatly respected, and all the literary establishments are much attended; science in general being much honored by the people and government. The French painters, sculptors and engravers have arrived at the highest perfection. The chief painters are David, Cross, and Garat. Canova resides at Rome, but the public buildings at Paris abound in his works. Boidieu and Deylerac are the favorite composers for the theatres. "The ornaments added to the old facade of the Louvre, have been finished in the first style of elegance; and the new wing, completing the quadrangle, is in great forwardness. The size of the whole building may be conceived, when it is stated that a hundred thousand men may be reviewed in the square! Versailles is undergoing a general repair, and is intended for the future country residence of the imperial court. The present country palaces are St. Cloud, Fontainebleau and Compeigne; the town palaces are the Thuilleries and the Elisees Bourbon."

LEBANON, (Ohio) Oct. 28. We are indebted for the following particulars of the engagement between the forces under general Harrison, and the British and Indians, on the 5th inst. to Mr. Chambers, Q. M. of col. Johnson's regiment, who was in the engagement, and left Detroit on Saturday last, and arrived here late last evening: "The battle at Moravian town, in Canada, on the river Thames, was fought on the 5th inst. It commenced about four o'clock, P. M. The British regulars were formed at right angles from the river—the Indians on their right flank, in a very thick swamp—Col. R. M. Johnson's mounted regiment which consisted of about one thousand men, was ordered to charge on the enemy's lines on horseback—Lieutenant colonel James Johnson with the first battalion, made a charge on the regulars and succeeded in breaking their lines; and taking 472 prisoners, all of which was performed in fifteen minutes, with the loss of one man killed. Col. R. M. Johnson attempted to make a charge at the same time on the Indians—but the thickness of the woods and a swamp rendered his attempt impracticable: he gave orders to dismount and fight them in their own way, after he had received four

NEW BOOKS.

"Books are the lights which guide the human mind. Just as the Boy in the Wood is indicated."

Just received, and for sale at this office, at the Philadelphia Prices, the following entertaining and instructive Publications:

GOD'S REVENGE AGAINST DRUNKENNESS. A Sermon, preached at the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Sunday, the 1st of August, 1813. By J. W. Alderson, Pastor.

ALGERNON SIDNEY ON GOVERNMENT. One of the ablest publications in America, says the *Edinburgh Review*, "is the most complete system of the principles of government, as founded on natural rights, that has ever been published in any language."

THE LIFE OF WASHINGTON, by Chief Justice Marshall. ANQUEVILLE'S UNIVERSAL HISTORY, exhibiting the rise, decline, and revolutions of all the nations of the world, from the creation to the present day. This work, though written by a French gentleman, is pronounced by the British Critics to be the most complete system of Universal History that has ever published.

FAMILY BIBLES. DOCTOR BELIEF'S SERMONS, prefaced with **ESSENTIALS OF THEOLOGICAL DOCTRINE**, containing the Christian Religion. 12 sermons were never better calculated to allure young persons to the love of religion, than those of Dr. Blair.

HAWES'S CHURCH HISTORY. PAINES'S THEOLOGICAL WORKS, containing his *Lectures on the Christian Sense, Crisis, Rights of Man,* &c. &c.

BARCLAY'S APOLOGY FOR THE QUAKERS. NO CROSS NO CROWN, by Penn.

WELLS'S LIVES OF WASHINGTON, 11th edition, with new dates of his life.

HISTORY OF THE GREAT REVIVAL OF RELIGION among the B. Princes of South Carolina.

THE BACHELOR'S BEST COMPANION, showing the superior happiness of the married state.

THE THREE AMERICANS, or the blessings of a Republic among a people that is wise and virtuous.

BRITISH CIPHER, or a Selection of the most admired Speeches in the English Language.

L. D. Y. PRECEPTOR, 10 P.

MORAL MENTOR. SACRED EXTRACTS, BURTON'S LECTURES, MURPHY'S MONTHLY.

CONSTITUTIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN, by Mr. Jones, in four volumes.

ADRIANNE MONTBRAY, THE REPUISAL, by Mrs. West.

WHAT HAS BEEN, by Mrs. Matthews.

DEATH OF BELSHAZZAR, HISTORY OF THE BIBLE, RASSELL'S, MURRAY'S SEQUEL, CHIMINAL REGISTER.

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PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, on Thursday the 18th of November next, (if fair, if not the next fair day) at the farm where the subscriber now lives, at the Union School House, Jefferson county, a number of horses, cattle, sheep, and forty or fifty fattened hogs, household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils of almost every description. A credit of 12 months will be given on all sums over five dollars, and the purchasers giving bond with approved security. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock. Also will be sold at the same time and place, for cash, between two and three hundred barrels of corn.

ANN ROCHESTER, TH'S. McLANAHAN.

October 28.

Fulling and Dying.

The subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public that he intends carrying on the above business at Mr. Benjamin Beeler's Pulling Mill, 3 miles from Charlestown. Persons wishing to favour him with their custom may depend on having their cloth done in the best manner, and with the greatest dispatch. He will also carry on the Blue Dying Business.

ELIJAH JAMES.

October 28.

Darksville 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 last seasons, who is an excellent dyer, to attend the dying part of his business. Cloth left at K. Worthington's Store, in Shepherd's Town, and at William Kearney's, will be particularly attended to.

JONATHAN WICKERSHAM.

September 30.

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 Mantuas, Fine Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Fashionable Split Straw BONNETS, Knotted Counterpanes very large and handsome, Cheap Irish LINENS, Fancy Muslins of all kinds, Cheap Cambricks, Calicoes, Chintzes, 10 Bales of India Muslin, a large assortment of Men's and Boy's Shoes, Ladies Morocco and Kid slippers, Looking Glasses, &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 Linen, Twilled 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

Wrought and cut Nails, Brads, Springs and Tacks, of all sizes, &c.

—ALSO— Mill, \times 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 SLEEL, Bar-Iron, Castings, &c.

For Sale by JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's Town, Aug. 12.

Flax Seed Wanted.

For good clean Flax Seed, I will give a generous price in cash—receiving it in payment of debts, or in barter for Good Leather and Iron.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's Town, Aug. 12.

StOVES.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand for sale, all descriptions of Stoves, with pipes, finished off in the completest manner.

He will take two boys, 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.

J. JOHN G. UNSLED.

Shepherd's Town, Sept. 23.

Gate, and St. Lewis Gate, besides the gate leading to the Lower Town—these streets constitute the Upper Town. Outside the St. John's and Palace Gates, there are extensive suburbs, which are increasing in size daily. The population of Quebec and its suburbs, may be reckoned about ten thousand souls.

There is nothing in the appearance of Quebec itself, which strikes one as being different from any place ever known, but when it is considered in an English town, except perhaps, the roofs of the houses; they are generally covered with boards or shingles, and you always see on the roofs, several ladders, for the sake of easy access in case of fire.

A single roof so much resembles a slate one, that when they are painted a slate color, you cannot know the one from the other; the only evil attending them is, that they are liable to catch fire; from this circumstance, Quebec has formerly suffered greatly from fire. A law has been passed, encouraging the covering houses with boards in place of shingles, and indeed, prohibiting the latter altogether.

The dread of fire in Quebec is greater than in any place ever known, but when it is considered how much they formerly have suffered from it, one ceases to be surprised.

The Roman Catholic religion is that of the great majority of the people—and, by the Quebec bill of 1774, the clergy are authorized to receive tithes from people of their own persuasion, but not Protestants, or of lands held by Protestants, though formerly such lands might have been subject to tithes.—The dues and tithes of these lands, are still reserved to the clergy, in persons appointed by government; and the amount is reserved in the hands of the receiver-general, for the support of Protestant clergy actually residing in the province. The governor may erect parsonages and rectories, and endow them out of these appropriations. The clergy of the church of England, in both provinces, amount at present to twelve only, excluding the bishop of Quebec—of the Church of Scotland there are only three—of the church of Rome there are about two hundred.

Quebec on the north, northeast, and south sides, is so strongly fortified by the nature of the ground, that little has been left for the engineer to do; what was necessary, however, has been done, and as the great river, and the river St. Charles surround, in a manner, the fortifications in these directions, and in some places come very near the bottom of the rocks, no enemy, if a common degree of vigilance is observed, can hope to succeed in an attack on these quarters.

The least defensible part of Quebec is towards the southwest, where the line of fortifications extends from one side of the peninsula to the other, enclosing the city, and highest part of Cape Diamond. There a cavalier battery has lately been erected, which commands the ground to a considerable distance from the walls; at the extremity of the range of this battery, martelet towers are about to be erected, which will sweep the Plains of Abraham, and prevent, in some measure, an enemy from approaching near enough the walls to make a breach. There is no fossé, and the breach were once made, a daring enemy would have no difficulty in entering the city.

This ground for a considerable distance to the southwest of the city of Quebec, is called the Plains of Abraham, from the battle, in which General Wolfe beat the French. These plains are nearly on a level with the fortifications, and widen as you retire from them, to the extent of from one to two miles, preserving the level, nearly throughout, but rising a little towards the particularly towards the river St. Charles, on the north. On the side towards the St. Lawrence, the bank is of great height; almost perpendicular, and generally covered with wood where the slope will admit of it, which is not very extensive. Notwithstanding the difficulty of ascent, General Wolfe, with infinite labor, contrived to carry his light army, and took his stand on the Plains of Abraham.

The French were astonished, on looking out in the morning, to find him there; they came out of the city and gave him battle. He beat them, and followed them close up to the walls of the town.

The Upper town of Quebec, being on a very elevated situation, enjoys fine air, and a commanding view of the surrounding country, which affords the most sublime scenery in nature. I have seen most of the fine views in Europe; and I can safely say, they do not surpass, perhaps they do not equal, that from the flagstaff of Quebec, on Cape Diamond.

The majestic St. Lawrence, under your feet, receiving the waters of the river St. Charles, and forming the basin of Quebec, from three to four miles across; further on you see the river dividing itself into two branches, forming the beautiful island of Orleans;—on the opposite side of the great river, a finely wooded country, terminating at Point Levy, conceals the course and bed of one of the branches of the river—the island of Orleans, the falls of Montmorency, strikes the observer, and the villages of Beaufort, Charlebourg, and Lorette, appear at a distance, and render the view, in which they are encompassed, more interesting. The eye follows the narrow ridge of the St. Lawrence, till it is lost amongst the distant mountains. This extensive tract is still in a great measure in a state of nature; nothing to be seen but the stately forest in all its majesty.

Mr. Gray most certainly situated the population of Quebec. Modern Geography states it at between 15,000 and 16,000. The present population of New York, must amount to 100,000.

Young Ladies' Academy.

Mrs. and Mrs. PEBRE will open their school on Monday the 25th inst. at the house lately occupied by Mrs. Brown, where young ladies will be correctly instructed in all the useful branches of polite literature. Their school room is comfortable, and will be supplied with maps, globes, and a variety of mathematical and philosophical instruments. Needle work, and the art of writing, Mrs. Peerce, to which she will add, if required, painting in water, and body colours. A due attention will be paid to the morals of their pupils, and every endeavor used to merit the patronage of Charles-Town, and its vicinity. For farther particulars enquire of Dr. Cramer, or of Mr. Peerce at the Academy.

Charles-Town, October 21.

StOVES.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand for sale, all descriptions of Stoves, with pipes, finished off in the completest manner.

He will take two boys, 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.

J. JOHN G. UNSLED.

Shepherd's Town, Sept. 23.

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wounds, all tolerably severe. The action with the Indians lasted one hour and forty minutes; our loss sustained with them was ten killed and twenty-two wounded. The Indians sustained a loss of about one hundred and ten killed on the field of action. Tecumseh is certainly among the slain. The battle was fought 90 or 100 miles from Malden. On the 3d & 4th prisoners were made by Col. Johnson's advance guard. The whole of the prisoners amount to about 610. There were 500 British regulars and 1000 Indians in the action. There was the best part of two companies engaged, besides Col. Johnson's regiment. Col. Johnson killed Tecumseh with his pistol, after receiving his four wounds. Proctor, Elliot, Simon Gerty, and about 15 British light horse made their escape by taking refuge in the thicket after night.

"The battle on the 4th instant at the Forks we had 2 men killed and 5 wounded: the Indians lost 13 killed, they had 300 engaged.

B. S. CHAMBERS,
Q. M. Col. Johnson's Regt.
N. B. In addition to what we received above written by Mr. Chambers, he states that the party detached in pursuit of Proctor, Elliot, &c. came so near them, that Proctor left his carriage in which he was riding—cut loose one of the horses attached thereto and escaped to the woods under cover of the night, leaving even his sword in the carriage, which our men took possession of—the party had returned without succeeding in taking any of the sneaking officers. He also observes, flags were daily coming in to Gen. Harrison, sent by the Indians, soliciting a peace, and that Gen. Harrison had ultimately concluded to order a cessation of arms, upon condition they would give up their head chiefs and families until the pleasure of government should be ascertained on the subject.

FRANKLIN, (Ohio), OCTOBER 20.
Our town is at present crowded with the Kentucky troops under Gov. Shelby, who are on their return from Canada. His excellency arrived on Wednesday, and is still in town. Major Chambers and two other British officers have passed through here on their way to Chillicothe. The remainder of the prisoners are expected here in a few days.

The Kentuckians have experienced great hardships on their return, having had to traverse on foot, the wilderness & swamps between Detroit and Portage, a distance of about 130 miles, sometimes on less than half rations. Many, we believe the principal part of them, are much dissatisfied at the conduct of Gen. Harrison. They all speak in the highest terms of governor Shelby.

FROM THE NORTHERN ARMY.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the army, dated Grenadier Island, Oct. 26.

"Here we are, at the east end of Lake Ontario, pelted daily with the inexhaustible rains that seem to be collected and poured upon us from all the lakes and swamps from this to Lake Superior. We have indeed for nearly a month been exposed to such torrents, as you have no idea of in your part of the world. In consequence of bad weather our troops from Fort George and Sackett's Harbor have been scattered every where along the coast, many having staved their boats; but most of them have now arrived here. "Thus you see how the best laid plan may be frustrated or postponed, by the weather. Gen. Wilkinson had drawn most of the troops out of Kingston, up to the head of the lake, and intended to run down rapidly and attack that place, thus emptied; but the dispersion of our boats by storm baffled this fine scheme; I hope, however, it is not defeated. I pretend not to know what new measures new events may produce, but seeing that our commander arrived here after the fine season was gone, we ought not to expect that he can overcome nature, and bring back in winter the opportunities of summer. Had his predecessors performed their duties, our army would not now be shivering on a comfortless island. Yet I know the general feels the necessity of striking the blow, and he will strike when it is practicable.

"Considering the copious and uninterrupted rains, our troops are healthy and spirited."

P. S. "If we attack Kingston, after allowing the enemy so much time for preparation, I anticipate a tremendous contest. Fresh troops, coming out of warm, dry barracks have a great advantage over a weather beaten army; yet I doubt not we shall be victorious, meet them where or where we may."

Whig.
From the Albany Register, of Nov. 5.
A gentleman just arrived from Plattsburgh, which place he left on Saturday

morning last, has obligingly furnished the Editor of the Register with the following interesting intelligence:

That on Friday night last, an express arrived in Plattsburgh, bringing letters containing the information, that an engagement had taken place between the advance corps of Gen. Hampton's army and the enemy, consisting of 300 British, Canadian militia and Indians; that the enemy attacked our troops in ambuscade, and after firing three or four volleys were repulsed at the point of the bayonet, by the main body of our army. General Hampton maintained his position in the field of battle; that he is now retreating to the Four Corners, and abandoning the expedition against Montreal. The cause of it is ascribed to Gen. Wilkinson's not having formed a junction with him, agreeably to the contemplated plan of invasion.—That 14 or 15 wounded officers had arrived at the Four Corners, and that one of Gen. Hampton's aids was mortally wounded.

That on Thursday last, a British force of 400 men had invaded Champlain, and destroyed 20 tons hay; that 400 New York and Vermont militia, under Colonel Fasset, who were stationed at Chazy, near the Lake, marched with alacrity to meet the enemy, but were disappointed by their precipitate retreat, on hearing that our troops were advancing; that private property was respected by the enemy in every instance.

Since the above was in type, we have been informed that our troops under Gen. Hampton, in the contest, lost about 30 in killed and wounded, and that the enemy lost double that number.

We understand that letters were received in town on Saturday from Sackett's Harbor, dated the 29th ultimo, which state, that our fleet under Commodore Chauncey had just arrived off the Harbor—that general Wilkinson would leave Grenadier Island with his army, (consisting of about 8000 men) on the first of November.

Sir James Yeo had left Kingston, and had taken command of the flotilla on Lake Champlain.—Com. McDonough was within 16 miles of the British fleet, and a battle was daily expected.

BURLINGTON, (Vt.), Nov. 5.

The northern army has returned to the Four Corners, Chataugay. They have had a skirmish with the enemy at the river St. Lawrence, many reports are in circulation respecting this engagement, but the particulars are not known.

The account given in our last, respecting Gen. Wilkinson's being at Ogdensburg, although it was received from a source which warranted our statement, it now proves to be incorrect. The general opinion is that general Wilkinson is gone against Kingston, and that the late movement of general Hampton was to attract the attention of the enemy in this quarter, to enable general Wilkinson to accomplish the object of his expedition.

By the steam boat of Wednesday evening from Plattsburgh, we learn that on Wednesday morning the British fleet made their appearance in our waters on the lake. Their force is represented to be four sloops and eight row galleys, with an additional number of seamen, eight hundred from Quebec, and that a land force has landed at Little Chazy. Gen. Moore of the New-York militia, has ordered out every man able to bear arms. In Plattsburgh every person having the means to send off his family, furniture and effects, is improving it. Several families of women and children arrived here on Wednesday night in the steam boat, some have gone further south.

We are momentarily expecting to hear of a desperate engagement. Having the utmost confidence in Commodore McDonough, we fear not the result, that the American character will be tarnished by him or the brave crew under his command.

Since the above was in type, we have had information from our fleet, as late as last evening, all was safe, the six screws which have been dismantled and their guns taken on shore, are again mounted, and have joined the fleet, which gives us the superiority in number of guns.

A party of Col. Clark's rifle corps have sent in eight prisoners, among whom were the two noted Briabees who served as pilots on board the British sloops when out last summer.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9.

From the Northern Army, we have nothing since yesterday, and our accounts are as late as any received. The reports collected and published at Boston, are no more authentic than those obtained from Albany. We have conversed with a gentleman, who had his information from

the quarter master general. There was but one regiment, which crossed the Chataugay, and missed its way in the night; and was attacked by the British. The firing was heard in the main army, which marched to the relief of the regiment and repulsed the enemy, and the American loss did not amount to twenty killed.—The Boston folks seem to be as anxious to magnify any supposed disaster to the American arms, as to exaggerate the reported victories of the British allies in Europe.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have been favored by the editors of the Gazette with the following letter to the editors of the Boston Chronicle, received by them (in advance of the paper) by this morning's mail. We also find the same letter, nearly word for word, in the War of this morning, from the correspondent of that paper, dated

Plattsburgh, Oct. 31.

"General Hampton's army having penetrated about 25 miles into Canada, carried an entrenchment at the point of the bayonet, fought almost a general battle with the Indians and British; had 26 killed, and 33 wounded—15 or 20 missing—drove the enemy entirely from the scene of action—then tacked about and marched back to the Chataugay, whence it is supposed he will march to this place. It is said the whole object of the campaign is completely accomplished—sir George, with his army, having been kept down to Montreal, while Wilkinson had been undisturbed in his operations against Kingston."

Extract of a letter from an officer in the army to his friend in Boston, dated Grenadier Island, Oct. 22.

"We moved to this place from Sackett's Harbor on an intended expedition, which I am persuaded will end in the total discomfiture of our army, or its complete triumph and success. Never were troops in better spirits or health, and I am confident there never were generals more anxious for their success. For the particular objects or movements of the army, I refer you to the newspapers. No intelligence of this kind is permitted to be given to any person without the lines."

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9.

On Wednesday noon the schr. Sparrow, out 18 days from New Orleans, bound to this port, was driven ashore on Long Branch, 5 miles to the southward of Sandy Hook, by the British razez Plantagenet, and was taken possession of by one of her barges. About 150 men from the flotilla went down and retook her, after a smart skirmish with the British, in which it is supposed a number were killed. The Plantagenet stood in at sundown and gave a broadside without doing any injury. All hands were employed on Wednesday night in unloading the cargo of the Sparrow, and it was expected she would be got off the next day.—She had been three days off the Hook, and could not get in on account of the wind and weather.

Postscript.—The cargo of the Sparrow, consisting of sugar is saved. One of the seamen of the Sparrow was killed by a grape shot while swimming to the shore, and one of the gun-boat crew was killed on the bank by a shot from the Plantagenet. The Sparrow has gone to pieces.

NEW-ORLEANS, October 9.

From Mobile we learn that General Flourney, was about to take the field at the head of about 1800 men, consisting of the 3d, and part of the 7th regiment U. S. volunteers, a detachment of cavalry from Natchez, and the local militia.

Two Choctaw chiefs had visited Gen. Flourney, and offered their services against the Creeks; the Gen. accepted their offer, and they returned home to prepare their young men for the war.

NASHVILLE, October 20.

Jackson's Army.—Of the movements and precise situation of our frontier army, we are unable to give any certain information. All the intelligence of which we are possessed on the subject, is verbal.—A gentleman, who left Huntsville on last Friday states, that Gen. Jackson, with his army, crossed the Tennessee river, at Ditto's landing, on Wednesday last.—Col. Coffee's regiment had previously crossed the river without their horses. But on the arrival of Gen. Jackson, the Colonel was ordered back, and directed to proceed, by the way of Fort Hampton, to cross at the Muscle Shoals on towards the ten islands of Coose river; where, it is said, a large body of Indians had crossed, and were coming on to meet us.—We are likewise informed, that a party of spies belonging to Capt. Mason's company of Rangers, had discovered the trails of about 200 Indians, and had in consequence, come in to give information.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 4.

Petersburgh Volunteers.
A number of the members of the corps, have arrived at Pittsburgh on their way home. A friend has favored us with the subjoined copy of their discharge, which we present to our readers, fully persuaded that a grateful people will delight to cherish the remembrance of their patriotic deeds.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Detroit, 17th Oct. 1813.
Brigadier general Cass is appointed to command the troops in the territory of Michigan; and civil and military commander of the upper district of Upper Canada.

The regiment of militia from Pennsylvania are to be discharged as soon as they are transported to Erie. The general gives his thanks to Colonel Hill, lieutenant Royal and such of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates who accompanied the army to Malden, and grants them an honorable discharge.

The period of service for which the Petersburgh volunteers were engaged, having expired, they are permitted to commence their march to Virginia as soon as they can be transported to the south side of the lake.

In granting a discharge to this patriotic and gallant corps, the general feels at a loss for words adequately to convey his sense of their exalted merits. Almost exclusively composed of individuals, who had been nursed in the lap of ease, they have for 12 months borne the hardships and privations of a military life, in the midst of an inhospitable wilderness, with a cheerfulness and alacrity which has never been surpassed; their conduct in the field has been excelled by no other corps.

While in the camp they have set an example of subordination and respect for military authority, to the whole army.—The general requests captain M'Rae, his subalterns, non-commissioned officers and privates, to accept his warmest thanks, and bids them an affectionate farewell.

By command,
E. P. GAINES, Adj. Gen.

BOSTON, NOV. 5.

By the gentlemen, passengers in the ship Neptune, which arrived yesterday from England, we were favored with files of London papers to the 26th September, one day later than we were before in possession of. From the latest date we copy the following important Reports, and other information.—[Phil.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

Battles before Dresden—reported Defeat of Bonaparte—Occupation of Dresden by the Allies on the 13th.

We stop the press to acknowledge the arrival of the Heligoland Mail, with advices from Hamburg to the 20th, and from Altona to the 19th; these state, that Bonaparte having concentrated his force in the neighborhood of Dresden, a series of sanguinary engagements had taken place prior to the 13th, in which he was defeated with immense loss. That he had retreated in the direction of Leipzig, and that the Allies entered Dresden on the 13th. It is added that a part of the Crown Prince of Sweden's Army was on the left bank of the Elbe, and had been very successful. No military accounts were permitted to be published in Hamburg Papers, nor any foreign Gazettes circulated.

The rumors in England as to our Envoys in Russia, were very contradictory; but it is believed they remained at St. Petersburg. It was thought the British were willing to negotiate directly, but not through a third power.

Capt. BROKE, of the British frigate Shannon has been created a Baronet by the Prince Regent. Gen. HESLER, who was on board the Java, has also been created a Baronet.

The British have of Naval Officers, 220 Admirals, 824 Captains, 651 Commanders, 3257 Lieutenants.

Mr. Scott and Mr. Southey are the Poet Laureat Candidates in England.—It is expected the latter gentleman will be appointed.

A son of the late Touissant l'Ouverture, of St. Domingo, is in London, and understood to be a preacher of talents.

The 9 men detained of the crew of the Argus, were said to have belonged to the Macedonian; but the boatswain could not swear to them.

It was reported in England that Mr. KEMBLE, of the Theatre was coming to the United States.

A Paris paper of the 4th September says, "the emperor of Morocco has declared war against Sweden."

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, NOVEMBER 13.

Yesterday's mail brought no news from the northern army.

OUR "MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPLOITS."

1. And it came to pass, that when all the friends of our enemy that were, about us heard thereof, they were much cast down in their own eyes:
2. For they perceived that these things were not wrought of the peace-men.
3. Nevertheless the hypocrites that were among the Federalites, lest they should betray themselves to their followers, made much outward rejoicing, and feigned exceeding gladness.
4. But many of the Federalites that had not forgot their country, rejoiced with us in the glory of our nation.
5. And when the hypocrites saw that this worked for the joining together the Democrats and the faithful that were among the Federalites, against our enemy the Britishites, they were sore troubled.
6. Then they remembered the saying of Josiah the Scribe, that it was not good to rejoice at these things; and it seemed profitable unto them.
7. So when the enemy is beaten, there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth among the hypocrites: and when he is subdued, "They shall lick the dust like a serpent; they shall move out of their holes like worms of the earth."—AMEN.

Alexandria, Nov. 15.

Fire!—We are sorry to state, that on Friday night last, the draw house, belonging to the Washington Bridge, together with about two hundred feet of the bridge was consumed by fire. This will occasion a very serious interruption to the travellers and waggons, of which there are vast numbers daily passing north and south. The bridge we hope and expect will be speedily refitted; as it has, since the war, made a handsome interest to the stockholders, besides creating a large surplus fund, which the directors have prudently husbanded for exigences.

Successful privateering.—The American privateer Lovely Cordelia, arrived at Charleston on the 29th ult. from a cruise of four months, during which she destroyed fifteen sail of the enemy's vessels, and manned a brig which she ordered for St. Mary's, but which was afterwards wrecked on the Florida coast.

Col.
One of the Yankee's prizes arrived.—A British brig (Smith, prize master) from Banth, Scotland, for Newfoundland, cargo, salt and coal, taken in lat. 35, long. 37, by the Yankee privateer, arrived at Chatham on Saturday last.

The Boxer, British brig, having been adjudged by the president of the U. S. to the officers and crew of the Enterprise, as being a vessel of superior force, is advertised for sale at Portland, on Thursday next, for the benefit of the captors.—Thus are the "wooden walls of Old England" placed under the hammer.

We learn with high satisfaction, that the President of the U. S. has conferred the office of collector of the Revenue for the city and county of Baltimore on STEPHEN H. MOORE, Esq. who so gallantly distinguished himself in the battle at York.

CAPTAIN BROKE.
This officer has been created an English baronet for his merit in capturing the Chesapeake frigate. The importance which the enemy attaches to that event, and the policy of holding out the splendid lure of titles and estates to those of the British navy who may succeed in conquering American vessels, are manifest in this act of the British prince regent.—Proud indeed may our navy and country be of the high importance and reputation their naval deeds have acquired for them over the world.

FROM A LIVERPOOL PAPER.
Captain Broke.—This distinguished officer is a native of Devonshire, where his lady now resides. The Shannon sailed last from Plymouth. Capt. Broke has exercised his crew, for the last six months, in the use of the cannon and musket so often, that they are the best com-

mand and riflemen in the service. He has established the most extraordinary discipline by the most gentle means—is considered one of the most humane, as he certainly is one of the bravest and most skillful officers in the service. The captain, the officers and crew of the Shannon form one happy family. When the Chesapeake was coming out, Capt. Broke gave particular orders to fire at her rudder and wheel, because, said he, "She must not get away."

Mr. Croker, in his late panegyric in the British parliament, upon the British navy, mentions John Humble, boatswain of the late frigate Java. There is an anecdote of Humble which may never have come to Mr. Croker's ears. It is related by the officers of the Constitution who were present when the circumstance took place. It is this:

Two or three evenings after the crew of the Java were taken on board the Constitution, Humble was sitting in a corner of a ward room, in which there were a number of officers of both ships. A British lieutenant of Marines observed "He wished to Heaven that the crew of the Java were again on board of her in good condition, and that they might again fall in with the Constitution—he had no doubt they would give a very different account of her." Humble looked up, and said—"Sir, whenever in the Java, or any other British frigate, you may fall in with, as an enemy, such a ship and such a ship's company as I had rather be on yonder hills (pointing to the hills on the coast of South America) looking at ye, than to be on board of ye!"—Aurora.

From the Mississippi Republican.
Mount Vernon, September 29, 1813.

SIR—Agreeably to your orders of the 21st inst. we proceeded to Mim's Fort, to collect the bones of our countrymen that fell in the late attack on that place, and to bury their remains, the last human office that we could perform to the obsequies of our fellow citizens, and brother soldiers.

We collected and consigned to the earth TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY SEVEN, including men, WOMEN and CHILDREN.

The adjacent woods were strictly searched for our countrymen, and in that pursuit we discovered at least one hundred slaughtered Indians. They were covered with rails, brush, &c. We could not be mistaken as to their being Indians, as they were interred with their war-dress and implements—and although they have massacred a number of our helpless women and children, it is beyond doubt, to them a dear bought victory. The adjacent country we had strictly examined, and no sign of Indians could be discovered.

The object of our command being completed, we have returned to this post. We have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servants,

J. P. KENNEDY,
Capt. and Brig. Major, commanding the Detachment.

F. J. Claiborne,
Brig. Gen. commanding Mount Vernon and its Dependencies.

Washington City, Nov. 10.

The 36th regiment of infantry lately encamped near this city have marched.—Captain Joseph Hook's company to garrison Fort Washington, on the Potomac; Capt. Merrick and Captain Denzels's companies of 100 men each, to garrison Forts Madison and Severn; the residue of the 38th regiment, under command of Colonel Garberry, to winter quarters at Fredericktown barracks.

A detachment of the 38th regiment, of 400 men, under the command of major Frailley will strike their tents on Friday and embark for Forts Nelson and Norfolk. The residue of the 38th regiment, we understand, are to garrison fort M'Henry.

Near a thousand men of those regiments have been encamped within a mile of the capitol, since the first day of September, and in that time only four men have died.

NOVEMBER 12.

FROM BELOW.

From the week's Journal of the operations of the enemy in the Potomac which came to our hands yesterday it appears that his majesty's naval officers have recommenced the magnanimous warfare of stealing negroes to make them still greater slaves than they were before, and burning barns, hovels and wood-boats.—They might as well be employed in raking oysters or catching shrimps, for any service they do for their sovereign.—Though the community in general, however, suffers but little, from these petty depredations several individuals have en-

countered severe losses by the capture of their vessels, for not preventing—which we are sorry to say that blame attaches somewhere. For what purpose was an agent of the government stationed below, if he was not authorized and empowered to send dispatch boats, on the return of the enemy and warn the river navigators of their danger?

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in England, to a mercantile house in New York; received by the ship Neptune, arrived at Boston from Liverpool, dated Liverpool, 28th Sept.

"Accounts have been received from St. Petersburg, of the 10th inst. which state that Messrs. Bayard and Gallatin had addressed a note to the emperor of Russia, informing him of their arrival at his capitol, and of their readiness to proceed in the negotiation to which he had invited them. He is said to have replied, that the affairs of the army required his immediate presence and the whole of his attention; that his interference in the object of their mission, must necessarily be dispensed with for the present."

Auburn, October 27.
On Sunday last a body of troops, (about 300) arrived at Cayuga village, from Virginia, and embarked on board of boats for Sackett's Harbor.

Norfolk, Nov. 9.

Yesterday the Superior Court finished its session in Norfolk county; we have only at present an opportunity of giving a summary of its proceedings.—Cadet Larue, for the murder of his wife, on Saturday the 21st August last, was capitally convicted and sentenced to be hung on Friday the 10th of December next.—Mr. Tazewell, counsel for the prisoner, made a very able and ingenious defence.—The case of Lawrence, the centinel, who shot Mr. Ball at Fort Nelson in May last, was referred to another tribunal.—Hasty, for shooting William Shields, was sentenced to ten years confinement in the Penitentiary, as was also Peter Lynch, for committing a rape on Maria Dunn. Sarah Johnson, his accomplice, was acquitted.

A Bone for the Tories to gnaw.
How stands the prize account recently settled by John Bull and Brother Jonathan in the European and north seas?—

Why it stands thus:—
Number of vessels captured by the President, during the time three squadrons of frigates conveyed by 74's were dispatched to kidnap her 11

Captured by the brig Argus, who alarmed all the coast of Ireland and the west of England, 21
By the schooner Blockade, 6
By the True Blooded Yankee, 7
By the Scourge and Rattlesnake, 23
And another gross for John Bull—captured by the Lion, out off France, 12

Which makes, in round numbers, 80 sail. A good set-off for oyster and dung boats, captured by British seventy-four's and frigates.

Now I will bet the greatest pumpkin advertised by Mr. Thornburn against the largest cucumber ever raised in this or any other country, that the underwriters at Lloyd's are vastly of opinion, that our Yankee tars have done their very "essential injury," and that they do not consider them as belonging to the "strong bulwark of the religion they profess"—the question to be decided by two eminent editors; the one of a morning, the other of an evening print.

Yankee doodle, doodle doo,
Yankee doodle dandy;
Jonathan handles John Bull nation neat,
Which proves he's deuced handy.

[Columbian.]

From the Savannah Ledger.

On Lake Ontario, strange to tell, A Yeo and Wolfe together dwell; This Wolf and Yeo in friendship keep; Tho' Wolves by nature kill the sheep, The WOLF's so tame, it is a fact, The Yeo rides mounted on his back. As Wolves and Sheep were ne'er agreed; This Yeo must be of some bad breed. For Shepherds in the days of old, Ne'er let the Wolf the Weather hold. This British Yeo commands the flock; Canadian rams and all the stock, Yet on the Lake their distance keep, Least Chauncey come & fleece the sheep.

Private letters from the Northern army state that Gen. Wilkinson and the army under his command were at Grenadier Island, 80 miles this side of Prescott, on the 29th. Col. Coles with 250 men has arrived at Sackett's Harbor, and on the 30th Col. Scott with about 1000 from

Fort George, and Col. Randolph with about 800 were expected. These corps would increase general Wilkinson's army to 9000 men, and they will probably embark together.

Commodore Chauncey looked into Kingston on the 28th October. Sir James Yeo was there but did not dare to shew himself.

A meeting of the Overseers of the Poor of Jefferson County will be held on Saturday the 27th instant, at Thomas James' tavern, in Shepherdstown. All persons concerned are requested to attend.

TH. SMALLWOOD, c. o. r.
Nov. 18.

To Millers & Millwrights.

The subscriber has just received a complete assortment of

BOLTING CLOTHS,
warranted first quality, at his store by the Market House, in Shepherdstown.

JAMES S. LANE.
P. S. Cash given for HIDES, SKINS, and clean FLAX SEED.
November 18.

Conway & Swift, CABINET MAKERS,

INFORM their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the above business in the house lately occupied by Mr. Griffith, next door to Mr. Gibb's store,—having procured a good stock of materials, fatter themselves they will be able to supply any person with furniture of every kind, with strength and elegance not heretofore executed in this place, as one of the concern has lately visited Baltimore for a supply of materials and viewing the present fashions.

Charlestown, Nov. 18.

Stray Cols.

Strayed from the Flowing Spring farm near Charlestown, on the first of October last, two horse cols, one a dark bay, two years old last spring, the mane hanging on the near side—the other a dark grey, one year old last spring. Any person giving information of said cols, or bringing them home, will be generously rewarded.

Wm. STANHOPE.
Nov. 18.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber having lately removed from the State of Maryland to Martinsburgh, 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 pertaining 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 Martinsburgh, or by leaving word with Mr. John Shober. Persons from a distance wishing to have mills built or repairs done 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.

Martinsburgh, Sept. 13. 3m.

TWO VALUABLE

Young Slaves for Sale,

One of them a young man about 20 years of age; the other a boy about 9 or 10. Any person or persons wishing to buy such, may see them and be made acquainted with the terms by applying to WORTHINGTON, COOKUS, & Co. Merchants, in Shepherd's Town. September 9.

Negro Man for Sale.

Will be offered for Sale, before the door of Mr. Robert Fulton's Tavern, on the first day of November next, for cash,
A VALUABLE NEGRO SLAVE,
who is sober, honest and industrious, and understands plantation work.

THO'S BRECKENRIDGE.
Charles Town, Oct. 21.

THE above sale is postponed until the first day of December next.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VI.]

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1813.

[No. 296.

FROM THE STANDARD OF UNION.

IMPROMPTU,

On the Storm, October 27th, 1813.

NOW let the horrid tempest roar,
And surge in mountains throng,
Dash ev'ry crazy bark on shore,
That brays the tyrants' crown.

I love a gen'rous manly foe,
Whose breast true glory fires;
Whose arms no brutal terrors show,
When battle's rage expires.

But curses blast the miscreant crew,
That HAMPTON'S church despoil'd;
Who in cold blood pale KIRBY slew,
And weeping maids defiled.

No mercy such may Heav'n display,
But storms perpetual sweep;
Nor shine for them one halcyon day,
Upon the fearful deep.

Then whirlwinds rage—and teach the slaves,
In depths of Ocean chain'd—
That none may ride great Neptune's waves,
Who female charms profan'd. F.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his old customers and the public generally, that he has on hand and intends keeping for sale a general assortment of

Soal and Upper Leather,
either by the large or small quantity, at the lowest prices.

ALSO,
He will take in all kinds of HIDES and SKINS, for which Leather or the highest price in Cash will be given.

He as formerly carries on the
BOOT & SHOEMAKING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, and has now on hand a general assortment of shoes for sale, and intends keeping a variety of work ready made, in the best manner, at his old stand, and hopes to merit a share of the public patronage.

He wishes to employ one or two Journeymen to the above business.
HENRY SMITH,
Smithfield, Nov. 11.

Trustee's Sale.

I will sell at public sale on the 27th day of the present month, before the door of Fulton's Tavern, in Charlestown, to the highest bidder, for Cash, a lot of 5 acres of cleared land, and a lot of wood land containing sixty poles, the same lots which upon a division of the lands of John Ridgeway, dec'd, in the county of Jefferson, (which had been held as dower by Mary Ridgeway, dec'd, were assigned to Edward Ridgeway as one of the heirs of the said John Ridgeway, dec'd—This sale will take place under a deed of trust executed to the subscriber on the 12th Dec. 1802, for the benefit of John Grové. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock and the subscriber will convey to the purchaser in character of trustee.

WILLIAM TATE,
Nov. 11th, 1813.

Jefferson County, ss.

June Court, 1813.

Michael Bruner, Plaintiff,

vs.
John Stipp, & Walter B. Selby, Dfts.

IN CHANCERY.

The Defendant John Stipp 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 complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant John Stipp do appear here on the fourth Monday in January next, and answer the bill of the complainant, 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 Jefferson county.

A Copy—Teste
GEORGE HITE, C. C.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intends removing from this county to the state of Kentucky in about three weeks, he therefore requests all persons having claims against him, to bring them in for settlement, and those indebted to make payment as soon as possible.
GEORGE SMITHER,
October 21.

Jefferson County, ss.

October Court, 1813.

Michael Burket, Complainant,

vs.
John Stipp, jun. John Stipp, sen'r. and
Walter B. Selby, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

The defendants John Stipp, jun. and John Stipp, sen. not having entered their 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 they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants John Stipp, jun. and John Stipp, sen. do appear here on the fourth Monday in January next, and answer the bill of the complainant; 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 Jefferson county.

A Copy—Teste
GEORGE HITE, C. C.

N. 11.

NEW GOODS.

HUMPHREYS AND WARK,

At the new Brick House, nearly opposite Mr. Basil Williamson's Tavern,

Have received a large assortment of

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

GOODS,

FROM PHILADELPHIA,

Which they will sell on accommodating terms for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers.

Their assortment consists in part of

Superfine and common CLOTHS,

Bedford & Constitution CURDS & VELVETS,

Superfine and common VESTINGS,

FLANNELS, BOCKING, AND ROSE BLANKETS,

DOMESTIC CLOTHS and KERSEYS,

DITTO COUNTERPANES and PLAIDS,

LINSEY WOOLSEY and Machine COTTON,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE, QUEEN'S WARE & PEWTER,

GROCKERS of every description,

WROUGHT and CUT NAILS,

100 Bushels ground ALUM SALT,

Harper's Ferry, November 4.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is authorized to receive from each individual who was pleased to aid and assist in raising money to pay the expense that would arise of a Wagon, going down to Norfolk, to bring such militia men of our county as were diseased and unable to return home without such assistance. The Wagon has since returned, and it is sincerely hoped that all those that have so liberally subscribed and have not as yet paid, will call and pay their respective donations.

THO. SMALLWOOD,
Nov. 4.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 347 acres of first rate limestone land, lying on the Bullskin stream in the county of Jefferson, and State of Virginia, about four or five miles from Charles-Town, and 12 from Harper's Ferry—There are convenient dwelling and other useful houses on the premises. This farm possesses the peculiar advantage of an abundance of wood and water; there being 100 acres in wood, never failing springs of delightful water, and the Bullskin stream within its boundaries—the soil is excellent and a large proportion of it in red clover. My price is \$40 dollars per acre, one half in hand, and the balance in three equal annual instalments (without interest if punctually paid)—Possession to be given on the first day of December next, and the purchaser may have the benefit of the growing crop of small grain on reasonable terms—Application to be made to the Subscriber near the premises.

HENRY S. TURNER, 1m
Wheatland, November 4, 1813.

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the Subscriber either on his own account, or as administrator of Geo. A. Muse, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment—he does not wish to institute a suit against any person, but the money must be paid. Creditors are again solicited to produce their accounts duly authenticated.

BATAILLE MUSE,
November 4.

Horses for Sale.

THE Subscriber having just arrived from the Western country with nine head of horses, which he wishes to dispose of to them that may wish to purchase, he hereby invites to call at the farm of Richard Welsh, two miles west of Charles Town, Jefferson county, in order to furnish themselves with good horses, upon good terms.

ZACHARIAH WELSH,
November 4.

Fulling and Dying.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public that he intends carrying on the above business at Mr. Benjamin Beeler's Fulling Mill, 3 miles from Charlestown. Persons wishing to favour him with their custom may depend on having their cloth done in the best manner, and with the greatest dispatch. He will also carry on the Blue Dying Business.

ELIJAH JAMES,
October 28.

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 Mantuas, Fine Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Fashionable Split Stray BONNETS, Knotted Counterpanes very large and handsome, Cheap Irish LINENS, Fancy Muslins of all kinds, Cheap Cambricks, Calicoes, Chintzes, 10 Bales of India Muslin, a large assortment of Men's and Boy's Shoes, Ladies Morocco and Kid slippers, Looking Glasses, &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 Linen, 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. [1f

Wrought and cut Nails,
Brads, Sprigs and Tacks,
of all sizes, &c.

—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.

NEW FANCY STORE.

THE undersigned fall upon this expedition to inform the public that they have now opened, and ready for sale, at their Store (corner to the Globe Tavern) in Shepherd's Town, a large and elegant Assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Superfine and common cloths and Trimmings, and Gingham, Calicoes and English and India Nankeens, and Ladies' Long & Short Kid and Silk Gloves, Men's Silk and Leather ditto, Ladies' Silk and Cotton Stockings, Misses ditto, Men's do. do. Elegant Silk & Cotton Shawls, Handkerchiefs fully assorted, A complete assortment of Ribbons, Home made and imported Throats, Cotton Balls, White & Coloured, Sewing Silks & Twists, Ladies' Kid and Morocco Shoes, Misses and Children's ditto, Men's and Boy's Coats, and Fine Leather and Cotton Cards and Spinning Cotton, Banks and Stationery, Hard Ware, China, Queen's and Glass Ware, Groceries and Liquors, Best large twist Chewing Tobacco, Common ditto, Snuff and Spanish Cigars, &c. &c. &c.

The foregoing comprises but a very limited proportion of the present stock on hand; the whole of which has been purchased with the greatest care and attention, as well as on the best possible terms, and will be sold at reduced prices.

JAMES BROWN, & Co.
June 25, 1813.

Young Ladies' Academy.

MRS. PERCEE will open this school on Monday the 25th inst. in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Brown, where young ladies will be correctly instructed in all the useful branches of polite literature. Their school room is comfortable, and will be supplied with maps, globes, and a variety of mathematical and philosophical instruments. Needle work will be taught by Mrs. Percee, to which she will add, if required, painting in water, and body colours. A due attention will be paid to the morals of their pupils, and every endeavour used to merit the patronage of Charles-Town, and its vicinity. For further particulars enquire of Dr. Gramer, or of Mr. Percee at the Academy.
Charles-Town, October 21.

STOVES.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand for sale, all descriptions of Stoves, with pipe, fitted off in the most complete manner.
He will take two boys, between the age of 10 and 12 years, of respectable parents, as apprentices—and will give constant employment to three or four good workmen, as Journey-men.
JOHN G. UNSELD,
Shepherd's Town, Sept. 29.

NEW BOOKS.

"Books are the lights which guide the human mind."
"Just as the Boy is taught the Man's trade."

Just received, and for sale at this office, at the Philadelphia Prices, the following entertaining and instructive Publications:

GOD'S REVENGE AGAINST DRUNKENNESS.

God's revenge against Gambling. Parents concerned for the Morals of their Sons can hardly do them a nobler charity than the gift of these two very impressive pamphlets.

ALGERNON SIDNEY on Government. One of the ablest politicians in America, says of this work, that "it is the best elementary book on the principles of government, as founded in natural right, that has ever been published in any language."

THE LIFE OF WASHINGTON, by Chief Justice Marshall.

ANQUEIL'S UNIVERSAL HISTORY, exhibiting the rise, decline, and revolutions of all the nations of the world, from the creation to the present day. This work though written by a French gentleman, is pronounced by the British Critics to be the most complete system of Universal History that was ever published.

DOCTOR BLAIR'S SERMONS, prefaced with Samuel Johnson's Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion. No sermons were ever better calculated to allure young persons to the love of religion, than these of Dr. Blair.

HAWK'S CHURCH HISTORY.

PAINE'S POLITICAL WORKS, containing his famous "Common Sense, Crisis, Rights of Man," &c. &c.

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THE REPEALER, by Mrs. West.

WHAT HAS BEEN, by Mrs. Mathews.

DEATH OF ABEL, HISTORY OF THE BIBLE, HARRIS'S SEQUEL, CRIMINAL RECORDER, PARADISE LOST, elegant edition, JUNIUS'S POEMS, ELEMENTS OF MORALITY, BLOOD TESTAMENTS, PILGRIM'S PROGRESS, BURR'S TRIAL, for high treason, CHASE'S TRIAL, WILKINSON'S MEMOIRS, CONSTITUTION, AMERICAN ARISTOTLE, LESSONS IN BLOCUTION, PORTER'S EVIDENCE, READING EXERCISES, HYMN BOOKS.

JONES'S DICTIONARY, with Walker's pronunciation, GOUGH'S ARITHMETIC, FEDERAL CALCULATOR, SONG BOOKS.

SANDFORD AND MERTON, BALFOUR'S SPELLING BOOK, WEBSTER'S DITTO, UNIVERSAL DITTO, BEST OF ALL KINDS OF QUILLS, READY RECKONER.

A great variety of CHILDREN'S BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, LETTER PAPER, BEST OF ALL KINDS OF QUILLS, RED INK POWDER, BEST RED SEALING WAX, &c. &c.

October 7.

NOTICE.

IT is perhaps not recollected by sundry purchasers, who have passed their notes to me as checks of my dear friend's husband, that they are now due, and that my situation requires, and of course I must demand payment. I must beg their attention. I have their obligations, and will be thankful to those who will discharge them.

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

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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. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. 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, and when not particularly directed to the contrary, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.—Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

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