

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.

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 GEO. HITE, C. C.

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,
 Ditto do. KERSEYMERS,
 Bedford & Constitution CORDS & 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,
 GROCERIES of every description,
 WROUGHT and CUT NAILS,
 100 Bushels ground ALEM 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 Balkin stream in the county of Jefferson, and State of Virginia, about four or five miles from Charles-Town, and 12 from Harpers 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 Balkin embosomed 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) 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.
 ZECHARIAH 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 Lustrings, 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	Elegant Silk Buttons
Casimires, Bedford and Prince's Corals,	and Trimmings,
Stocknets & Manchester, and India Nan-Keens,	Silk & Straw Bonnets,
Marselles Quillings,	Ginghams, Calicoes and Cashmires,
White Jeans and Gords,	Ladies' Long & Short Kid and Silk Gloves,
together with a variety of other vestings,	Men's Silk and Leather Kid and Cotton Stockings, Misses ditto, Men's do. do. Elegant Silk & Cotton Shawls,
Irish, German, British and American Linens, Bagging, &c. &c.	Handkerchiefs fully assorted,
American Chambrays, Paisies, Stripes, counterpanes, Towelings and Table Cloths,	A complete assortment of Ribbons,
Muslins and Spun Cottons assorted,	Home made and imported Throats, Cotton Balls, White & Coloured,
White, Black, Dash, Yellow, Green, Twilled & Figured Cambricks, Figured, Striped, Sealed, Knotted & Leno Muslins	Sewing Silks & Twists
Cambrick, Long Lawns,	Ladies' Kid and Morocco Shoes, Misses and Children's ditto,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, and Ketting for Handkerchiefs,	Men's and Boy's Coats, and Fine Leather do. Cotton Cards and Spinning Cotton,
White, Black, Pink, Green, Orange and Levit counterpanes, Towelings and Table Cloths,	Blank and Stationery, Hard Ware,
together with a variety of other fancifully figured silk for dresses and bonnets,	China, Queen's and Glass Ware
Cambric and Common Dimities,	Greenies and Liquors,
French, Italian and Canton Crapes,	Best large twist Chewing Tobacco, Common ditto, Snuff and Spanish Cigars, &c. &c. &c.
Black and White Parasols and figured Gauze,	

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. PEECE 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. 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 endeavour used to merit the patronage of Charles-Town, and its vicinity. For further particulars enquire of Dr. Gramer, 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 pipe, fitted off in the completest manner.
 He will take two boys, between the age of 10 and 16 years, of respectable parents, as apprentices—and will give constant employment to three or four good workmen, as Journeyman.
 JOHN G. UNSELD,
 Shepherd's Town, Sept. 29. [1f

NEW BOOKS.

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

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.

FAMILY BIBLES.

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NOTICE.

IT is perhaps not recollected by sundry purchasers, who have passed their notes to me as checks of my dear 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.
 ELIZABETH WILLIS, Esq.
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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 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.
 ELIZABETH WILLIS, Esq.
 October 21

An apprentice wanted.

should unhappily refuse to abandon its design of taking away the lives of any of the soldiers who are at present, or who may hereafter be kept as hostages, for the causes mentioned in the letter of major general Dearborn.

His excellency the commander of the forces, in announcing to the troops the orders of his royal highness the prince regent, flatters himself that they will be sensible of the paternal solicitude which his royal highness has shown for the protection of the person and honor of the British soldier, which, in contempt of justice, of humanity, and the laws of nations, have been grossly outraged in the persons of twenty-three soldiers now closely confined as hostages for an equal number of traitors who have been guilty of the infamous and unnatural crime of raising their partricial arms against the country which gave them birth, and who will be tried according to the equitable laws of their offended country.

The British soldier will view this outrage, which is an abandonment of all principle, and an aggravation of the atrocious insults and cruel barbarities daily and maliciously practised on many of his unhappy comrades who have fallen into the hands of the enemy, as an additional incentive to confirm his resolution never to yield but with his life, his liberty to an enemy who is a stranger to every principle of honor, of justice and the laws of war.

EDWARD BAYNES,
Adj. Gen. British North America.

BOSTON, NOV. 11.
LATEST FROM HALIFAX.

Ship Baltic, Jamison from St. Ubes, via Halifax, 8 days (where she was sent in and cleared) arrived at Portland on Monday last. *Passengers*, capt's Dennis and Page of Salem; Joseph Skinner of New-York; Mr. Jeffrey of Norfolk; Lieut. Graham, of the 13th regiment U. S. Infantry; Mr. Dabney, and the first lieutenant of the privateer Portsmouth Packet.

By the Baltic, Halifax papers to the 1st inst. have been received, from which we make extracts:

About 1500 American prisoners remained at Halifax and were very sickly. From four to five died of a day.

Sailed the 1st inst. the brig Curlew with a convoy, came out in company for St. Johns, and spoke her the same day.

Admiral Warren, with his flag-ship, the St. Domingo 74, remained in port, as also the Victorious 74, La Hague 74, Poictiers 74, Marlborough 74, Tenedos 38, Endymion 40, (lately arrived from England) Chesapeake (nearly ready for sea) Maidstone 36, and several brigs of war.

Statura, Belvidera and Morgiana, sailed a few days before on a cruise.

OUR NAVAL VICTORIES.

A Halifax paper of the 30th ult. received yesterday, furnishes the following strictures on the events of the present war, extracted from a *Quebec* paper, and some observations of its own, in relation to our naval victories. The reader will judge of the spirit and temper in which they are written:—*Boston Gazette*.

"The victory gained by the Americans on Lake Erie, has excited an enthusiastic joy throughout the U. States. The two great political parties in that country are vying with each other for the honor of that victory, and all opposition to the war seems for a time to be forgotten, in the gratification of national pride which it has afforded.

"The contest, if it ought ever to have been so called, between Great Britain and the United States, on the water, has indeed been gratifying to the Americans, and mortifying to the British subjects, beyond any thing that could have been figured by the utmost stretch of imagination. Vessels of an inferior class, have been, as it were, thrown into the way of the enemy's vessels, fresh from port, fully prepared, and manned with picked seamen; so as to afford them, at least, a semblance of superiority, over British officers and seamen, beyond what was ever obtained by the most powerful and brave of the numerous nations with whom they have contended.

"How long this disgraceful state of things is to last, we cannot tell; but, if it is not quickly remedied, we are sure that it will not only prove ruinous to these provinces, but dangerous to the naval existence of British greatness, which has arisen from the superiority of her naval officers and seamen over those of every other nation; for though the Americans cannot for the present with their eight frigates, destroy the two hundred ships of the line of Great Britain, their successes will infuse fresh vigor into her enemies, which ought always to be counted as consisting, or likely to consist, of eve-

ry nation that navigates the ocean. The good citizens of London may triumph in their victories in Spain and Portugal; but the conquerors of Vittoria and the Pyrenees will no longer defend England, should she ever suffer the seizure of the ocean to slip out of her hands. Then in the insulting language of one who hates her, "she must take the rank among nations to which her population and territorial resources entitle her;" the rank from which her trade and seamen have raised her; we must receive governors from Rome and kings from Normandy."

From a Halifax paper of Oct. 30.

The extract we have given from the *Quebec Gazette*, has great merit, though alloyed by a mixture of fretfulness which, perhaps, local circumstances may excuse. So far from questioning the right "the good citizens of London" may have of triumphing for the battles of Vittoria and the Pyrenees, we hold them as suspicious to our national character, honor, and possibly salvation; the only thing to console us in the event of the sceptre of the ocean's slipping from our hands is the heroism of our army; posterity will do it justice, and its leader, in the future pages of history, will not have a less distinguished place than the immortal Nelson. We cannot imagine what power is to wrest from us the "sceptre of the ocean"—a handful of American frigates have evaded our cruisers, but without taking from their deserts, we may safely say they have been excessively favoured by fortune—to such celebrity have they arrived, that the destruction of them would cause more rejoicing than the battle of the Nile or Trafalgar. We have been conquered on Lake Erie, and so we shall be on every other Lake if we take as little care to protect them—their success is less owing to their prowess than to our neglect; still we have not a doubt that the citizens of Canada, should a contest take place on shore, will have cause to join chorus with those of London, for battles won by our army.

Zanesville, Ohio, Nov. 2.

By an officer direct from Detroit we learn, that General Lewis Cass had been appointed by General Harrison Governor of the Michigan territory protem, and it was expected it would be confirmed by the government.

The expedition to Mackinac and St. Josephs was given up for want of a sufficient supply of provisions, nine months' supply being required to ensure safety to the troops. It was believed the troops would all be deserted before our posts could arrive.

Copy of a letter from Maj. Thos. Rowland, of the 27th regt. U. S. Infantry, to his friend dated

Arnold's Mills, River Thames, Upper Canada, Oct. 9.

"An expedition, to consist of Gen. M'Arthur's brigade will start immediately for Mackinaw, with a number of vessels of war, the number I am not informed. [See above]

"The Indian force in the late action amounted to 1000. Tecumseh is certainly killed. I saw him with my eyes. It was the first time I had seen this celebrated chief. There was something so majestic, so dignified, and yet so mild in his countenance, as he lay stretched on his back on the ground where a few minutes before he had rallied his men to the fight, that while gazing on him with admiration and pity, I forgot he was a savage. He had received a wound in the arm and had it bound up before he received the mortal wound. He had such a countenance as I shall never forget. He did not appear to me so large a man as he was represented. I did not suppose his height to exceed 5 feet 10 or 11 inches, but extremely well proportioned.—The British says he compelled them to fight. Proctor and Elliott ran away at the commencement of the action. The British officers are cutting Proctor for a coward and a rascal.

Lexington, (K.) Nov. 6.

Governor Shelby, and a number of his brave patriots in arms, arrived in this place on Thursday last from their late brilliant campaign against the barbarians. The arrival of the Governor was announced by a federal salute, and every countenance beamed with joy for the safe return of the venerable chief to the bosom of his family. It gives us great pleasure to state that Gov. Shelby has enjoyed good health during the whole campaign; indeed, we never say him look better.

Extract of a letter from Major William Trigg, to the editors of the *Frankfort Argus*, dated

Chillicothe, Oct. 22, 1813.

"I this moment arrived at this place on my return from Detroit to Kentucky. On the 14th I left that place, and on the

evening of that day overtook the army with our governor: on the 15th we passed the river Raisin—over the field of battle of that place a scene was presented that will be long affecting to the sensibility of Kentuckians—the unburied bones of our countrymen were every where seen! By the direction of the governor, Colonel Simral undertook the melancholy duty of interring their remains! By him and some others of the army, the remains of 65 were collected and buried in the best manner our situation would permit, with the customary honors of war.—It is some consolation to think that they are buried by the hands that had first, in some degree, revenged their death."

FRANKFORT, (Ken.) Nov. 6.

Extract of a letter from General James Taylor to Robert Wickliffe, Esq. now in this place, dated

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 27th, 1813.

"Please inform the friends of Major Madison, that himself, Colonel Lewis and Gen. WINCHESTER are exchanged—I am myself exchanged, at last, I have just received my discharge from Colonel Barclay, Comr. General for Prisoners—Hull is exchanged."

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

Cincinnati, Nov. 6.

We regret to inform our readers of the loss of the Chippeway, her crew and baggage in a late gale on Lake Erie. The Chippeway was a schooner carrying 3 guns and taken by the gallant Perry from the British—she was sailing from Put-in-Bay to Detroit, having on board 60 souls among them 3 lieutenants, the baggage of 2 regiments, and a large sum of money for the 24th regiment, all drowned and lost by the staving of the vessel. This misfortune happened about three weeks since.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 18.

Copy of a letter from Lt. Gen. George Prevost, Lieut. General and Commander of the British forces in Canada, to Major General Wilkinson, Commander of the forces of the United States on the Northern frontier.

Head-Quarters, Montreal, 17th Oct. 1813.

Sir, Having transmitted to his majesty's government a letter from maj. gen. Dearborn, announcing that the American commissary for prisoners in London, had informed his government that twenty-three soldiers of the 1st, 6th, and 13th regiments U. States infantry, had been sent to England, & were detained in rigorous confinement, as British subjects; and that major general Dearborn, had received instructions from his government to place in close confinement twenty-three British soldiers to be kept as hostages for the safety and exchange of the aforesaid U. S. soldiers sent to England; and that in obedience to those instructions, he had caused twenty-three British soldiers to be closely confined and kept as hostages; I have now the honor of acquainting you, that I have received instructions of his majesty's government, distinctly to state to you, for the information of the government of the U. States, that I have received orders from his royal highness the prince regent, forthwith to closely imprison and detain forty-six American officers and non-commissioned officers as hostages for the safety of the twenty-three British soldiers who have been closely confined by order of the American government.

I have been at the same time directed to apprise you that if any of the said British soldiers should suffer death under the pretext that the soldiers, now prisoners in England, and whom not only the laws of Great Britain, but of every independent state placed under the same circumstances, would condemn, have been found guilty and in consequence executed, to select from among the American officers and non-commissioned officers, who are prisoners, double the number of British soldiers who shall have been so unjustly put to death, and to immediately execute the said officers and non-commissioned officers. I have been further instructed by his majesty's government to notify to you, for the information of the government of the U. S. that the commanders of the armies and the fleets of his majesty on the American coasts, have received orders to prosecute the war with unremitting rigor against all the towns, cities, or villages, belonging to the United States, and against the inhabitants thereof, if after this communication shall have been made to you and a reasonable time given for its being transmitted to the American government that government shall unhappily not be deterred from putting to death any of the soldiers who now are or who may hereafter be kept as hostages for the purposes

stated in the letter from major general Dearborn.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration and respect, your excellency's obedient humble servant,
(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST,
Lt. Gen. and commander of the forces,
His Excellency
Major-General WILKINSON.

We are not a little pleased to learn, from an official source, that, as soon as these measures of the enemy were made known to our government, the President gave orders to have forty-six of the principal officers of the enemy in our possession put in close confinement. We presume these officers will be selected from those who were taken by Commodore Perry and General Harrison, and are now in Ohio and Kentucky. This just measure of retaliation is not so severe as it might be; but it will teach the British government that republics possess every weapon when the times require it.—*Nat. Intell.*

Extract of a letter from Major General Wilkinson to Lieut. General Sir George Prevost, dated Head-Quarters, Grenadier Island, November 1st, 1813.

"I yesterday evening had the honor to receive your letter of the 17th inst. and shall immediately transmit a copy of it to the Executive of the United States.

I forbear to animadvert on the acts of our superiors, whatever may be their tendency; but you must pardon me, for taking exception to an expression in your letter. The government of the United States cannot be "DETERRED" by any considerations of Life or Death, of Depredation, or Confiscation, from the faithful discharge of its duty to the American Nation."

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLESTOWN, NOVEMBER 25.

MARRIED,
On Thursday evening last, by the rev. W. Mead, Mr. Fayette Washington to Miss Maria Frame, daughter of Mr. M. Frame, of this place.

On Wednesday evening, Nov. 10, by the rev. Dr. Harris, his Excellency Major-General Dearborn, of the U. S. Army, to Mrs. Sarah Bowdoin, widow of the late Hon. James Bowdoin, Esq.

DIED, on Friday last, Mr. Giles Cook, an old and respectable citizen of this county.

We learn from respectable authority, that accounts were received at the War Department on Saturday, that a body of Tennessee Volunteers had had an engagement with the Creek Indians, and had totally defeated them, with a very trifling loss on the part of the volunteers. The particulars as to time, place, &c. we have not been able to learn.—*Alex. Herald.*

Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant in Liverpool, to his correspondent in New-York, dated Sept. 24th.

"Since our respects of the 24th inst. the most intelligent merchants of this place have changed their opinion in relation to peace: and strange as it may appear, after what we have written you, our opinion is now that peace will result from the mediation of Russia. Our friend Wainwright, who is now at St. Petersburg, writes that Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard are in expectation of the arrival of Messrs. Walpole and Morier to negotiate with them; from which there cannot be a doubt but that the American ministers had been notified of the appointment of Messrs. Walpole and Morier. This information has put an end to the opinion which has for a long time prevailed, that the British government had rejected the Russian mediation; and peace is so manifestly for the interest of both countries, that we think, if a negotiation commences, the war will be forth with ended."

MILITARY EXECUTION.

On the 13th inst. the whole army, (except those detailed on duty), and the marines from the Navy Yard, and private Constabulary, were drawn up in the rear of Fort Norfolk, to attend the execution of William Proctor, of the 25th United States Regiment, *Williamly Meigs*, and Joseph Post's of the 5th U. States' Regiment, and Lemuel Jackson, of Morgan's Rifles Regiment. These men had severally been sentenced to death by Courts Martial, for the crime of desertion. The first named only was executed. After the execution of this unhappy man was over, and while every eye was directed to the three survivors whose fate was considered as fixed, the Aids of the General arrived, with an order which suspended the execution of their sentence.

The Scourge Privateer of N. York.

A letter from Lisbon, dated September 30, 1813, says, "A vessel arrived the day before yesterday from Archangel,

which spoke the Scourge privateer of the North Cape. She had taken two more prizes, and was left in chase of another, making eighteen and probably nineteen, valuable prizes in about three weeks. Not a vessel from Archangel can escape her. Every thing taken is sure to be saved, as three hours sail will send them in behind a chain of islands, and on the one at the entrance, the privateer has erected, or rather repaired and supplied an old battery, strong enough to keep off small cruizers. The Dances take possession of them immediately, and conduct them to Dronthiem, so that the crew of the Scourge remains complete, as Dances are hired to man the fortress they have erected. All the eighteen prizes are very valuable. Should the privateer be taken, they will well pay for her, and save 2 or 300,000 dollars.—*Chronicle.*

BERNADOTTE.—MOREAU.

It is surprising with what facility the Ministerial prints in England, and the Factious prints in America, turn from abuse to praise, and from eulogium to scurrility, on whatever characters they choose to laud or vilify!—By a sort of magical sympathy, although 3000 miles asunder, they exactly hit on the same subjects, and coalesce in the same opinions!

In England, before the late famous treaty with Sweden, Bernadotte (Bonaparte's old serjeant) was held up as a low-begotten fellow, an upstart, an usurper; in short he was every thing but a gentleman—Now, he is quite another sort of a man, a great soldier, a good Prince, and they gravely thank God "that his Royal Highness is in good health!"

In America, until lately, Moreau was stigmatised by the Factionists as Republican, a Regicide, and a French spy—in short, it was feared, that, in some dark night or other, he would set fire to the North River—Now, he is held up by this same set of men, as an amiable gentleman, a decided Royalist, the friend of England, and an enemy to Bonaparte!

Of Gen. Moreau we must speak with all the feeling due to an unfortunate man. From the history of the latter part of his life, we believe him to have been a loyalist—but, loyalty is not of itself a crime provided the man does not infringe on the opinions of his neighbors, while he respects the laws, and obeys the government which gives him protection. When Gen. Moreau resided in the U. States, he conducted himself with strict propriety in all these points.—The only people who endeavored to asperse his character, as a Frenchman and to raise against him unjust suspicions, were those men who now bedaub his memory with every fulsome epithet.

By correct information we had occasion to relate in our paper of the 21st ult. the sufferings of the unfortunate Americans, prisoners at Halifax, and the ruffian severity of the enemy towards them.—It is now in our power to say, that the narrative then given is declared by an officer, who has witnessed the same conduct, to be substantially correct—and we are favored by this gentleman with some painful additions—horrid in the extreme—and which call loudly upon our government for retributive justice. Though retaliation may in the general acceptance of the term be considered as deviating from the principles of humanity—yet a resort of this kind in relation to the situation of our friends in the hands of the enemy, could be in no wise detrimental, but, on the contrary, would teach an inhuman foe, that as the war was waged for the protection and freedom of our citizens, we have a spirit and sufficient firmness to resent those abuses. Where one of our brethren is thus a victim, let two of the enemy suffer for the offence.—Let our government adopt a course of this nature and we should soon find the principle of starvation cease—black hole imprisonment no more heard of—oppression and the shackles of tyranny never more administered to the degradation of the sons of independence—let them know that we are jealous of our rights and are determined to support them."

In relating the disgusting particulars it is well that the public should have an idea of the place where our Americans are confined. To give a full description is not in our power; but agreeably to information received, *Melville Island*, where TWELVE HUNDRED Americans are confined, is but little above the surface of the water and from its low situation is generally very unhealthy—its circumference, about 1600 feet—on this nauseous spot is situated a building of two stories—180 feet in length and 40 feet broad—and of the upper room 30 feet is taken up by the sick—the remainder of this apartment now contains 180 Ameri-

cans prisoners. In the lower room are 770 more cooped up to breathe the same breath and generate disease by this narrow confinement—350 more are near this island on board a prison ship. In this situation on the most rigorous treatment our brethren remain—the brave tars of our navy and many of the soldiers of our country are here doomed to breathe their last from a pestilence which carries off 3 or 4 of a day—and to heighten the poignancy of their reflections, they are told by the British Agent Miller, "to die and be damned.—The King has 150 acres of land to bury them on."

Among the numerous instances of their sufferings, this in particular is worthy of record—A boy, an apprentice to an American merchant, being among the number of prisoners, the British officers endeavored to inveigle him away, and, by promises, to induce him to enter the navy—during this procedure, Lieutenant Black, 3d of the Yorktown Privateer, a friend to the boy, observed, "Joe don't go," for which he was immediately seized, and forced into the *Black hole* or *Dungeon*, where he remained 10 days on three quarters allowance!—*East. Argus.*

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

MESSRS. EDITORS.

I send enclosed a piece taken out of the *London Gentleman's Magazine* for the year 1797. I think it is very appropriate to the present times, and shows the wisdom of our countrymen in the different parties in the United States then—and of the same character they surely are now. Invert it, if you shall think proper.

Political Character of the Americans.

The people of America, with respect to their political characters, may be divided into the five following classes:—1. Rank Tories—2. Moderate men—3. Timid whigs—4. Furious whigs—5. Staunch whigs.

1. The rank Tories are advocates for unconditional submission to Great Britain. They rejoice in every measure which betrays the U. States. They fabricate lies to deceive and intimidate the people of America. They prefer money stamped with the mark of the beast, and at the same time they employ their utmost ingenuity to depreciate the money issued by the congress and the conventions. They sicken at the names of the Congress and of Gen. Washington. They esteem no arts too base to injure or betray the friends of America.

2. The moderate men are advocates for the situation of the colonies in the year 1763—they are influenced either, 1. by a connection with the British hold offices under the old government, or 2dly, by an attachment to the pomp and hierarchy of the church of England; or 3dly, by a fondness for those luxuries which were introduced among us by a connection with Great Britain. In this respect they resemble the children of Israel, who say of themselves, "We remember the fish which we did eat in Egypt freely; the cucumbers, and the melons, and the leeks, and the onions, and the garlic."—Now our souls are dried up, and we have nothing at all besides this to eat before our eyes."—Numbers xi. 5. 6. They think freedom too dear when purchased with the temporary loss of tea, coffee, sugar, wine, and rum. God! mutton, beef, bread, milk, and the fruits of our country, which are the produce of our country, appear "as nothing at all in their eyes."—Lastly, it is characteristic of a moderate man to hate the people of New-England, and to love all rank Tories.

3. The timid whigs speak of the power of Britain as if the Supreme Being had delegated his omnipotence to that island. They entertain a false idea of the power and resources of America. The loss of a few riflemen in a skirmish, or of a fort, or a village, induce them to conclude that the contest is over, and that America is subdued. They have no objection to independence, provided they are able to maintain it. They are perpetually harping upon the expense of the war. After the loss of a village, or a fort, they refuse to take a cent of money, and fly into some obscure corner of the country for safety; but upon the news of a victory, they come forth, appear stout, and wonder that any man should ever be afraid of the power of Britain. One timid whig admitted into the councils of America, does more mischief than ten rank Tories. Avarice is generally the source of his timidity.

4. The furious whigs injure the cause of liberty as much by their violence as the timid whigs do by their fears. They think the destruction of Howe's army of less consequence than the detection and punishment of the most insignificant Tory. They think the common forms of justice should be suspended towards a Tory criminal; and that a man who only speaks against our common defence, should be tomahawked, scalped and roasted alive. Lastly, they are all cowards and skulk under cover of an office, or a sickly family, when they are called to oppose our enemy in the field. We to that state or community that is governed by this class of men.

5. The staunch whigs are attached to liberty from principle. They are indignant with misfortunes, and are not usually elated with trifling advantages over our enemies. They are implacable in their hatred to the court of Britain. They prefer the annihilation of the court to reconciliation, and they had rather renounce their existence than their beloved independence. They have an unshaken faith in the divine justice, and they esteem it a mark of equal folly and impety to believe that Great Britain can ever subdue America. They are ready to obey and to support government, and are both just and merciful in the exercise of power. Lastly, they esteem the loss of property, of friends, and even of life itself, as nothing, when compared with the loss of liberty. Let America look to this class of men alone for her salvation in the cabinet and in the field.

How has this portion of our country, notwithstanding her former faith, and abandoned her former fame!

The German Prisoners.—A gentleman who has conversed with a number of the German prisoners taken by com. Chauncey on Lake Ontario, informs us that they composed two flank companies.

of Watteville's regiment; that they say they are subjects of the confederation of the Ithine, from Menz to the Palatinate, &c. and were sent by their sovereign Bonaparte into Spain and Portugal—that they were taken prisoners in the Peninsula, where they met with the most barbarous usage from the natives (many of them, they declare, being burnt to death) and were compelled to relieve themselves from their ill treatment and suffering, to enter into the British service, which they did for a term of years; that the term of their enlistment had expired, but instead of being sent home and discharged, they were ordered and transported to America, to fight for their deceivers and oppressors; and the best of them want any thing but an opportunity to leave a service into which they have been so treacherously kidnapped and forced. Such is their story; and they are very anxious to remain in this country, and are about petitioning government to refuse to exchange them, as owing to allegiance or obligation to Great Britain, and unjustly considered as prisoners of war, belonging to their enemy.—They appear to be an uncommonly well looking set of men, a considerable portion of them regular mechanics; and their case will undoubtedly receive the attention of the proper authority.—And we hope our list of prisoners will soon balance the British account against us, so that we can forego the exchange of a few hundred useful men without preventing the release of so many of our own citizens. *Columbian.*

COMMODORE PERRY.

The "Hero of Erie" has arrived at Newport, (R. I.) where he was received by his fellow townsmen, in the most cordial and flattering manner. The drums beat, the cannon roared, and the citizens cheered. It is to command at that post, until a frigate is fitted up for him.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 18.

LATEST AND MOST AUTHENTIC.

We feel perfectly warranted in thus styling the following information from the frontiers, received by yesterday morning's steam boat from Albany.—From the means of information possessed by the writer, there can be no doubt of the correctness and conclusive nature of the intelligence. It supercedes all the other accounts from that quarter.—*Col.*

From Albany, Nov. 16.

The public eye is turned with great anxiety towards Montreal. Gen. Wilkinson passed Prescott on the 6th inst. with the loss of only two killed and three wounded. On the 8th he was at Hamilton, 20 miles in advance of Ogdensburg. He there took the dragoons in scows and boats, and landed on the Canada side 500 horse and about 1500 foot, with a view to cover the descent of his boats by the narrow defiles of blockhouses, &c. the enemy had erected on that side. On the 9th a heavy cannonading was heard at, and near Cornwall; in Canada, 5 miles south of St. Regis. He was there to embark his foot and pass down the lake St. Francois, and send his dragoons round the west side of the lake. It is fully expected he was at the Island of Montreal by the 14th, and may possibly have full possession of the town by this day.

Should Sir George Prevost, meet him at the confluence of the Grand River, and dispute his landing, he will have a hard fight; but his numerical force is supposed equal to any opposition. If Sir George should choose to remain on the main land, between the St. Lawrence and the outlet of Lake Champlain, to meet Hampton, he will inevitably be taken with all his force. Hampton has made a sudden movement to his old position at Champlain, and will make rapid marches to give Sir George battle by the middle route or what is called the *La Tortue* road. Should he wait to receive Hampton, General Wilkinson will be in his rear and land on the east side. The movement of Hampton is well calculated to draw the enemy near to the outlet of Lake Champlain, and at a distance from Wilkinson's right.

The two generals agree as to all those movements. W. is to do the fighting part, and H. is to open the road from the magazines at Plattsburgh, to feed the whole. He has 400 waggons and 1000 oxen to follow. Wilkinson must beat Sir George, or Hampton must be swamped in the Lacadie woods; and if Hampton does not push on, Wilkinson must starve, or obtain the keys to his majesty's stores at Montreal.

It will all do well. The Canadians have fled from the river; they never saw such a sight—for 5 miles the river is covered with boats; and it is said, they believe that our army consists of 15,000 at least, whereas it is only about 10,000.

The combined movements is worthy of the head which planned it. May its execution be as brilliant and successful, as it is judicious in its conception! It will astonish and confound the Europeans.—They will say we have slept by the side of the lion, and in an unexpected moment awake to seize him by the throat; and behold the king of beasts, expires at our feet.

A dispatch was received yesterday, and one to-day, confirming what I have thus related. Harrison was to attack Burlington Heights on the 10th inst. with about 2000 men.

I could not disclose so much as I have,

but John Bull cannot take advantage of the information?

Gen. writes, "we take Montreal or a d—d." Another says, "we conquer or find honorable graves." The third "we are in Montreal in ten days, or in Heaven."—Thus you see all is at stake, God send success!

ORPHANS' COURT.

Alexandria County, Nov. Term, 1813.

ORDERED, That the administrators of Joseph H. Mandeville, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times a week for eight weeks in the Alexandria newspapers—

A Copy—Test.
A. MOORE, Register of Wills.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers of Alexandria County in the district of Columbia have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph H. Mandeville, late of the county aforesaid, deceased: all persons having claims against the said decedent are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated and passed by the Orphans' Court to the subscribers on or before the tenth day of May next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 10th day of November, 1813.

ROBERT MANDEVILLE,
JAMES MANDEVILLE,
Administrators of Joseph H. Mandeville.
Nov. 11.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the county court of Jefferson, rendered on the 23th day of October 1813, in a suit then depending in the said court, in which Isaac Evans and Jane his wife were complainants, and Richard Barnhouse and others, heirs of Richard Barnhouse, dec'd, were defendants, the subscribers appointed for the purpose of carrying the said decree into effect, will sell, on the premises, for cash, to the highest bidder, on the first Monday in December next, a Lot of Land in Smithfield, known by Lot No. the same lot as present in the occupancy of Harvey M'Knight, and which was conveyed to said Richard Barnhouse by Fickett and Tapscott. There are on said Lot a log dwelling house, kitchen, stable, &c.

JOHN BIXON,
JOHN BAKER,
THOMAS GRIGGS, junr.,
WILLIAM TATE,
November 15, 1813.

NOTICE.

SOMETIME about the year 1810, a certain John A. Harrison came to my house in my absence and prevailed upon my wife to sign a note in my name, drawn in favor of John Matthews, for Ten Dollars, which note was assigned to John Anderson, of Charlestown, and put into the hands of Richard I. W. Conny for collection. The subscribers being disposed to pay said note, has since paid the amount thereof to said Anderson, but not being able to find said note from Conny or Anderson, I hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of said note, as I am determined not to pay it again.

THOMAS EVANS.
Nov. 25.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the estate of Joseph Bond, dec'd, either by bond or book account, are requested to come forward and make payment, or they will be put into the hands of an officer for collection.—And those having claims against said estate are desired to exhibit them legally authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL ALPHEMSON, Adm'rs.
THOMAS PHILLIPS, }
November 25.

Trustee's Sale.

I will sell public sale on the 11th day of December next, before the door of Follon's Tavern, in Charlestown, to the highest bidder, for Cash, a lot of 5 acres two roads and sixteen poles, 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 Grove. 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.

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[From Gray's Letters.]

BRITISH AMERICA.

MONTREAL is situated on an island; but the island is so large in proportion to the water which surrounds it, that you are not sensible of its insularity. A branch of the river Ottawa, which falls into the St. Lawrence above Montreal, takes a northerly direction, and forms the Island. This branch joins the St. Lawrence at Repentigny, where the public road from Quebec is continued by a ferry of about a mile in breadth. A little above the ferry there is an island; on each side of which the channel narrows much, and an attempt has lately been made to build a bridge across—it failed. The masses of ice which came down the river when the winter broke up, carried the bridge away. The attempt however will be renewed upon a different plan, and it is to be hoped, will prove successful, as it would be of great utility to the inhabitants of the surrounding country, besides very accommodating to travellers.

The island is about thirty miles in length, by about ten in breadth. The city of Montreal is situated near the upper end of it, on the south side of the island, at the distance of about one hundred and eighty miles from Quebec. It lies in latitude 45, 30, being about 70 miles to the southward of Quebec.—They pretend to say, that the spring is always earlier than at Quebec, by nearly a month, and I believe it is allowed to be so. One would scarcely think that so small a difference of latitude, should produce such an effect; it would not be so in Europe; there must be some aiding cause with which we are not acquainted.

Montreal was once surrounded by a wall, which served to defend it against any sudden attack from the Indians; but as this is now no longer dreaded, the wall is about to be removed, that the town may be enlarged with the greater facility. The St. Lawrence comes close to the town on the south side, where there is a great depth of water, but vessels have much difficulty to get at it; for immediately below the town there is a current, to stem which a strong breeze is necessary; vessels lie sometimes for weeks (waiting for a wind) within a couple of miles of the town, without being able to reach it. It is a pity the site of the town had not been chosen at the bottom instead of the top of the current. This certainly would have been the case, had the original founders reflected for a moment what might be the future destiny of the place. But they were monks, whose minds were directed to the propagation of their religion, more than the advancement of commerce.

Montreal may be said to be a handsome town. Its streets are regular and airy, and contain many handsome and commodious houses. It is fully as large and populous as Quebec, containing about 10,000 people, the great mass of whom are Canadians. Its suburbs, too, are extensive. It has suffered greatly from fire at different times, and the precautions taken to prevent the spreading of conflagration, exceed even those of Quebec; for, in addition to the roofs being generally covered with tinued plates, the windows have outside shutters, covered with plate iron.

The island of Montreal is wholly in a state of civilization; and it is surrounded by a country generally cultivated. What adds much to its consequence is its being situated near the embouchure of several rivers, which bring down from the countries through which they flow, a great deal of very valuable produce.

The river Chambly opens a communication with Lake Champlain whence are received large quantities of wood, potashes, salted provisions, wheat, &c.—From the river L'Assomption much valuable produce is brought. The river of the Ottawas, which form the northern boundary of the island, opens a communication with an immense extent of country. It is through this river that the traders to the northwest territories proceed. They go in birch canoes, many miles up this river, till they meet with rivers which discharge in Lake Huron, from thence they get into Lake Superior, and so on to the Grand Portage, where they discharge the goods they have taken up, and are again loaded with the furs that have been got in exchange for the preceding year's investment. They do not return by the same course, but by way of Detroit, and through Lakes Erie and Ontario. Montreal is at the head of the ship navigation from the ocean, and the bateaux and canoe navigation from and to Upper Canada, must commence and terminate at La Chine, near Montreal. From these circumstances, Montreal bids fair to rival Quebec in commerce: it is more convenient as a depot for produce. But as Quebec must ever be the great shipping place, there general mer-

chants will find many inducements to settle.

Although the St. Lawrence is navigable for large vessels as high up as Montreal, yet the navigation above Quebec is attended with so many inconveniences, that in general it is found more advantageous for the vessels to stop at Quebec, and for such of their cargoes as come from Montreal, to be brought down in river craft.

The influence of the tide is not felt at Montreal, nor indeed for many miles below it. I understand that it has been observed that the water at the town of Trois rivières, rises from the pressure of the tide; it is about half way between Quebec and Montreal. At any rate it cannot be supposed to have any effect above Lake St. Peter's, which commences about 2 leagues above Trois rivières.

This Lake is about twenty miles in length, and about fifteen miles in breadth. It is formed by the waters of the St. Lawrence expanding over a level country aided by several considerable rivers which terminate their courses here; such as the Masquinonge, De Loup, St. Francis, &c. The Lake is in general, very shallow, and in the ship channel there is not usually found more than from eleven to twelve feet water, as I have already mentioned; so that loaded vessels sometimes take the ground, and are under the necessity of being lightened of part of their cargo, which is put into river craft, and taken in again, in deep water. Vessels of a considerable draught of water, instead of taking in their whole cargo at Montreal, take in only part of it as they can carry across the lake, and take the remainder below the lake, from river craft, which accompany them.

The country in the neighborhood of Montreal is very fine. About two miles from the town there is a very beautiful hill commonly called the Mountain; it is about 700 feet in height from the level of the river. A part of this hill is covered with wood, but much of it is in a state of cultivation. I rode to the top of it, whence you have a noble view of the surrounding country, bounded by the mountains in the state of New-York to the south.

Between the Mountain and town of Montreal, there are a great many very fine gardens and orchards, abounding with a variety of fruit of the very first quality, and no place can be better supplied with vegetables than Montreal.—Quebec, too, is extremely well supplied with vegetables, and a regular succession of fruit; but cannot vie with Montreal, where both soil and climate combine to produce the finest fruit I have ever seen. The apples are particularly good. The *Pomme de Neige*, so called from its being extremely white, and from its having the granulated appearance of snow, when broken; it also dissolves almost entirely in the mouth, like snow: the *Fameuse Bourrasse* and *Pomme Gria*, are very fine apples. Peaches, apricots & plumbs, are found in great perfection; and with the protection of glass, you have grapes as good for the table as any I ever saw in Portugal. Currants, raspberries, gooseberries, and every sort of small fruit are found in great abundance. The markets of Montreal are extremely well supplied with all the necessaries and most of the luxuries of the table; provisions are particularly plentiful in winter, for then their industrious neighbors, the Yankees, bring in great quantities, such as *fresh fish*, bacon, cheese, &c. The greater distance of Quebec prevents them from receiving this sort of supply from the U. States; but their own resources are copious.

The orchards in the neighborhood of Montreal, produce apples which yield as fine cider as ever was drank. La Chine is situated about nine miles from Montreal. It is a place of considerable consequence from the circumstance mentioned before, of its being the place where the bateaux (flat bottomed boats) and canal navigation commences for Upper Canada, and for the country in the northwest. The first go by way of Lake Ontario and Niagara; the second go up the Ottawa river, towards Lake Superior. They are under the necessity of commencing their voyage from La Chine instead of Montreal, because the river St. Lawrence is so very rapid between Montreal and La Chine, that loaded canoes cannot be forced up.

From Montreal, Upper Canada is supplied with a great variety of merchandize, which is conveyed up the river St. Lawrence in bateaux, or flat bottomed boats, carrying from four to five tons. They are about forty feet in length, by six feet in breadth. The return cargo is flour, potash, wheat, peltries, &c. They commence their voyage at La Chine, go as high as Kingston, situated near the commencement of Lake Ontario; where the goods are put into large vessels, to be carried up to Niagara. The bateaux take in a return cargo, and get into La

Chine after 10 or 12 days absence. The distance from La Chine to Kingston is about 200 miles.

The government have stores at La Chine for the reception of a variety of different sorts of goods, of which they think proper to make presents to the Indians.

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

Sole 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 is formerly carried 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.

Jefferson County, ss. June Court, 1813.

Michael Bruner, Plaintiff, vs. John Stipp, & Walter B. Selby, Dfs.

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
GEO. HITE, C. C.

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
GEO. HITE, C. C.

N. 11.

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.

Negro Man for Sale.

WILL be offered for Sale, to wit, the door of Mr. Robert Fulton's tavern, on the first day of November next, for cash.

A VALUABLE NEGRO MAN, who is sober, honest and industrious, and understands plantation work.

THO'S BRECKENRIDGE, Charles-Town, October 21.

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

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 247 acres of first rate limestone land, lying on the Balkin stream in the county of Jefferson, and State of Virginia, about four or five miles from Charles-Town, and 13 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 excellent water, and the Balkin embraced within its limits. The soil is excellent and a large proportion of it is red loam. My price is 40 dollars per acre, one half in hand, and the balance in three equal annual instalments (without interest) to be paid by 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, Wheatland, November 4, 1813.

STOVES.

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

JOHN G. UNSELD, Shepherd's-Town, Sept. 23.

NEW BOOKS.

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

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.

ALGELON 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.

ANQUELUS 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.

FAMILY BIBLES.

DOCTOR BLAIR'S SERMONS, prefaced with Soame Jenyns's *Lectures* on the 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.

HAWES'S CHURCH HISTORY.

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

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

WELLES'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON, 11th edition, with many plates of battles.

HISTORY OF THE LATE GREAT REVIVAL OF RELIGION among the Baptists in South Carolina.

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

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

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

LADY'S RECEPTOR, JOSEPHUS,

IMMORTAL MENTOR, SACRED EXTRACTS, BURTON'S LECTURES, MOORE'S MONITOR,

CONYER'S GEOGRAPHY, TOM JONES, in four volumes, ADELAINE MOWBRAY, 'THE REFUSAL' by Mrs. West, 'WHAT HAS BEEN' by Mrs. Mathews, DEATH OF ABEL,

HISTORY OF THE BIBLE, RASSELLAS, MURRAY'S SEQUEL, CRIMINAL RECORDEE,

PARADISE LOST, elegant edition, HIGGINS'S ROMANS, ELEMENTS OF MORALITY, SCHOOL TESTAMENTS, PILGRIMS PROGRESS,

BURR'S TRIAL, for high treason, WILKINSON'S MEMOIRS, CONSTITUTIONS, AMERICAN ARISTOTLE, LESSONS IN ELOCUTION, HORNBY'S EVIDENCE, READING EXERCISES, HYMN BOOKS,

JONES'S DICTIONARY, with Walker's pronunciation, GOUGH'S ARITHMETIC, FEDERAL CALCULATOR, SOUTH-CORK, SANDFORD AND MERTON, BALTIMORE SPELLING BOOK, WEBSTER'S DITTO, UNIVERSAL DITTO, DELAWARES DITTO, BERRY'S RECORDEE,

A great variety of CHILDREN'S BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, LETTER PAPER, BEST CLARIFIED QUILLS, RED INK, BLUE INK, BEST RED SEALING WAX, &c. &c. October 7.

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, COOKS, & Co. Merchants, in Shepherd's-Town, September 9.

An apprentice wanted.

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

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 25 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.

GOOD NEWS.

Victory over the Creek Indians. NASHVILLE, Nov. 9. — Camp at Ten Islands, Nov. 4th, 1813.

Gov. BLOUNT, Sir—We have retaliated for the destruction of Fort Mimms. On the 2d, I detached Gen. Coffee with a part of his brigade of cavalry and mounted riflemen, to destroy Tallushatches, where a considerable force of the hostile Creeks were concentrated. The General executed this in style. A hundred and eighty-six of the enemy were found dead on the field, and about eighty taken prisoners; forty of whom have been brought here.—In the number left, there is a sufficiency but slightly wounded to take care of those who are badly.

I have to regret that five of my brave fellows have been killed, and about thirty wounded; some badly, but none, I hope, mortally.

Both officers and men behaved with the utmost bravery and deliberation.

Captains Smith, Brady, and Winston are wounded, all slightly. No officer is killed.

So soon as General Coffee makes his report I shall enclose it.

If we had sufficient supply of provisions, we should in a very short time, accomplish the object of the expedition.

I have the honor to be with great respect, yours, &c.

ANDREW JACKSON.

P. S. Seventeen Cherokeees under the command of Colonel Brown, acted with great bravery in the action. Two of Chennubys sons, and Jim Fife of the Natchez tribe, also distinguished themselves. One of the Creek prophets is killed.

A. J. Camp at Ten Islands, Nov. 4th, 1813.

Enclosed is General Coffee's report of the late engagement.

ANDREW JACKSON.

His Excellency Gov. Blount.

Camp at Ten Islands, Nov. 4th, 1813.

MAJOR GENERAL JACKSON, Sir—I had the honor, yesterday, of transmitting you a short account of an engagement that took place between a detachment of about nine hundred men from my brigade, with the enemy at Tallushatches town; the particulars whereof I beg leave herein to recite to you.—Pursuant to your order of the 2d, I detached from my brigade of cavalry and mounted riflemen, nine hundred men and officers, and proceeded directly to the Tallushatches town, crossed Coosy river at the Fish Dam ford, 3 or 4 miles above this place. I arrived within one and a half miles of the town (distant from this place south east 8 miles) on the morning of the 3d, at which place I divided my detachment into two columns, the right composed of the cavalry commanded by Col. Allcorn, to cross over a large creek that lay between us and the town, the left column was of the mounted riflemen under the command of Col. Cannon, with whom I marched myself. Colonel Allcorn was ordered to march up on the right and encircle one half of the town, and at the same time the left would form a half circle on the left, and unite the head of the columns in front of the town; all of which was performed as I could wish. When I arrived in half a mile of the town, the drums of the enemy began to beat, mingled with their savage yells, preparing for action. It was after sun-rise an hour, when the action was brought on by Capt. Hammond and Lieut. Patterson's companies, who had gone on within the circle of alignment for the purpose of drawing out the enemy from their buildings, which had the most

happy effects. As soon as Capt. Hammond exhibited his front in view of the town, (which stood in open woodland) and gave a few scattering shot, the enemy formed and made a violent charge on him; he gave way as they advanced, until they met our right column; which gave them a general fire and then charged; this changed the direction of charge completely; the enemy retreated firing, until they got around and in their buildings, where they made all the resistance that an overpowered soldier could do; they fought as long as one existed, but their destruction was very soon completed; our men rushed up to the doors of the houses, and in a few minutes killed the last warrior of them; the enemy fought with savage fury, and met death with all its horrors, without shrinking or complaining, not one asked to be spared, but fought so long as they could stand or sit. In consequence of their flying to their houses and mixing with the families, our men in killing the males, without intention killed and wounded a few of the squaws and children, which was regretted by every officer and soldier of the detachment, but which could not be avoided.

The number of the enemy killed was one hundred and eighty six that were counted, and a number of others that were killed in the weeds not found. I think the calculation a reasonable one, to say two hundred of them were killed, and eighty-four prisoners of women and children were taken; not one of the warriors escaped, to carry the news, a circumstance unknown heretofore.

I lost five men killed, and forty one wounded, none mortally, the greater part slightly, a number with arrows; two of the men killed with arrows; this appears to form a very principal part of the enemy's arms for warfare, every man having a bow with a bundle of arrows, which is used after the first fire with the gun, until a leisure time for loading offers.

It is with pleasure I say that our men acted with deliberation & firmness—notwithstanding our numbers were far superior to that of the enemy, it was a circumstance to us unknown, and from the parade of the enemy we had every reason to suppose them our equals in number, but there appeared no visible traces of alarm in any, but on the contrary all appeared cool and determined, and no doubt when they face a foe of their own or of superior number they will show the same courage as on this occasion.

I have the honor to be, Very respectfully, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN COFFEE,

Brig. General of Cavalry and R. H. Major Gen. Andrew Jackson.

Killed, 5 privates.

Wounded, 4 captains—2 lieutenants—2 cornets—3 sergeants—5 corporals—1 officer—2 privates. Total killed and wounded 46.

FROM THE STANDARD OF UNION.

Peace—We all delight in the name of peace; why? because we associate with it the delightful ideas of tranquility, comfort and security. But, when the rights of a nation are violated, its mariners imprisoned, vessels captured, its flag insulted, its property plundered, its honor prostrated, and its government treated with contempt, every attribute which can render peace valuable ceases to exist, or rather, there is no peace. It would be difficult to point to any period since the war of the revolution, in which, correctly and strictly speaking, Great Britain can be said to have been in peace with AMERICA.

War, is always considered odious. We unite with it the idea of cruelty, slaughter, desolation, and suffering. But let us remember, that war for the sake of war, is one thing, and war for the sake of peace, another thing. Twenty years exemplary patience on the part of our government, shows that it did not commence a war to gratify its own wishes; for, surely, it had sufficient reason long before. It has entered into war for self preservation and defence, and as the only chance to obtain an honorable peace. In this view of the subject the war is a blessing.

The mother country.—Much has been said and written of the gratitude which America owes to her parent state. If a series of the most aggravated injury and oppression for more than two centuries

entitles Great Britain to the claim of gratitude, then, it must be acknowledged that we are the most ungrateful people upon earth.—Could the spirits of our venerable ancestors—could the shades of the suffering martyrs of our revolution return to the world from which they have departed, they could explain the nature of this debt of gratitude, but we require no explanation.

Protestant Party.—When men change their names it is generally for acts of roguery which they wish the people to forget, unless it is upon some special occasion, and then, an act of the legislature is obtained for the purpose. The opposition party has changed its name as often as Proteus his shapes, or a camelion its colors.—First they were "federalists," then "federal republicans," then the "friends of peace, liberty, and commerce"—Now they are the "peace party"—and what they will be to-morrow, will puzzle all the necromancers and astrologers in the world to tell. The RE-PUBLICANS have never changed their name, because it marks their principles, and they are not ashamed of it.

Peace Party.—All profession and no substance. It is the loaves and fishes, and not peace, which these men want.—The "king George men" wish the "king would be satisfied if "all the talents" had all the offices. We could judge better of their merits if they would consent to publish the plan of such a treaty of peace, as they would advise.

America and France.—Why do we at present wish success to the French arms? Answer, because it weakens our enemy. But does not that suppose a French alliance? Answer, no; because we are engaged in a separate war for separate purposes, and stand ready to make a separate peace whenever a just and honorable one can be obtained. The return of peace would produce neutrality, and neutrality would produce indifference.

Land of Liberty.—What is my country? "Where liberty dwells there is my country." America, destined by Heaven to the seat of happiness and freedom, receives into her bosom and adopts as her children, the voluntary citizen who retires from foreign persecution. Is the son of adoption the son of right?—Would he desire that the American government should abandon the principles of naturalization, and sacrifice the universal law of nature and of nations, to the pitiful remnant of feudal vassalage, retained by the bigots of the English common-law? England respects not the laws of nature and of nations. With all her boasted genius, she has never produced an able, original, or luminous writer on those subjects. This however we will say, in a short article, that if the act of naturalization is valid, it creates the duty of allegiance on the one part, and the duty of protection on the other. On both sides the obligation is too sacred to be trifled with.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

From Cobett's Political Register, Extra, September 27.

All the last week, the news from America has made an impression that, in any other period, or with any other men in power, would lead to a change in a system of measures. For my own part, I acknowledge, that I have derived some hopes from the temper of the public mind within a few days. The success of those Yankees who have been so much the objects of our denision, has thrown our statements into disorder, and called forth a spirit of inquiry, in parliament and in private, that could not have been looked for under circumstances more flattering. But my intention is not now to go into a review of American affairs; every thing that I have said on that head, has been said, and by the most able and experienced, if not the capture of our flotilla on the lakes, the loss, at least, of Upper Canada. What pleases me most, is the sending abroad those foreign troops; and I am more satisfied, because those foreign troops are going to America, who cost me two years imprisonment, and for only a few more, when they were called in to enforce the flogging of British soldiers. I was compelled to pay, besides the imprisonment, one thousand pounds into his majesty's treasury. I say I am gratified to learn, that they are all to go to America, because they will no longer be employed upon such services as they have been employed in this country; and because I believe, that if not all, the major part of them will become peaceable and orderly people in America, and, like their predecessors the Hessians and Witembergers, who were carried to that country, to drag the Americans into subjection to the former, they will become useful and industrious farmers and tradesmen. During my residence in Pennsylvania, I knew many of these Hessians, to whom his majesty paid by the head thirty or forty pounds sterling, to the princess of Hesse and Witemburgh, whose sovereigns are now fighting

on the side of France, and against his majesty's allies of Russia, Prussia, and Austria and his highness Charles Jean, crown prince of Sweden—I knew many of them become rich and respectable householders. Many, if not all, the German and Swiss troops will, I entertain no doubt what- ever, become peaceable and obedient citizens of the American states. I shall in my first number of the Register for October, take up this subject, to which I have only adverted on this occasion, because, this number, being in addition, to the usual weekly number, I mean to preserve the connection between what I have said in the Register of the 25th with the continuation of the same subject in the ensuing month.

I cannot however, but observe, that the American authorities have been too powerful in their effect to be repressed or concealed by the clouds of despatches, official letters, and bulletins official and semi-official, which appeared to have been thrown out; it would seem to diminish the force of the American news and to confound and puzzle a thinking people, to glut them with so many details of battles, and affairs on the continent, as would render men of common minds incapable of understanding any thing to which those papers official, and semi-official, relate, if the thinking people had no other means of obtaining information; or if the quantity was not too much for the purpose for which it was provided.

SUBMISSION OF THE NORTHERN INDIANS.

PROCLAMATION.

By Wm. H. Harrison, Major General in the Army of the U. States, and commanding the Eighth Military District.

An armistice having been concluded between the United States and the tribes of Indians called Miamies, Patawatimias, Eel River Miamies, Weas, Ottoways, Chippeways and Wyandots, and the pleasure of the government of continuing until the present month, and thereafter the former shall be known as I do hereby make known the same to all whom it may concern.—This Armistice is preparatory to a general council to be held with these different tribes; and until its termination they have been permitted to retire to their hunting grounds, and there to reside unmolested, if they behave themselves peaceably. They have surrendered into our hands hostages from each tribe, and have agreed immediately to restore all our prisoners in their possession, and to unite with us in the chastisement of any Indians, who may commit any aggression upon our frontiers. Under these circumstances, I exhort all citizens living upon the frontiers to respect the terms of said armistice, and neither to engage in nor countenance any expedition against the persons or property, leaving to the government, with whom the constitution has left it, to pursue such course with respect to the Indians as they may think most compatible with sound policy and the best interests of the country.

Done at Detroit, this 16th Oct 1813. (Signed) WM. H. HARRISON.

Montpelier, (Vt.) Nov. 11.

By His Excellency MARTIN CHITTENDEN, Esq. Governor, Captain-General, and Commander in Chief, in and over the state of Vermont.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it appears that the third brigade of the third division of the militia of this state has been ordered from the frontiers for the defence of a neighboring state;—And whereas it further appears, to the extreme regret of the Captain General, that a part of the militia of said brigade have been placed under the command and at the disposal of an officer of the U. States, out of the jurisdiction or control of the executive of this state, and have been actually marched to the defence of a sister state, fully competent to all the purposes of self-defence, whereby an extensive section of our own frontier is left, in a measure, unprotected, and exposed to the retaliatory incursions and ravages of an exasperated enemy: And, whereas, disturbances of a very serious nature are believed to exist, in consequence of a portion of the militia having been thus ordered out of the state:

Therefore, to the end, that these great evils may be provided against, and, as far as may be, prevented for the future: