

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VI.]

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1813.

[No. 300.]

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

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 7.

Extract of a letter from Captain M'Donnough, commanding the U. S. naval force on Lake Champlain, dated Plattsburgh Bay, 23d Nov. 1813, to the Secretary of the Navy.

"Accompanying this is the voluntary statement of Abraham Walter, who was pilot of one of the sloops taken last summer. He made his escape from Quebec; and, after a severe journey of ten days, reported himself to me yesterday."

A Copy—Teste
GEORGE 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.

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 non-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
HENRY DELERY,
One of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Clinton.

BARBARY OF THE BRITISH.
FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The document referred to in the extract from Commodore M'Donnough's letter to the Secretary of the Navy, in the preceding column displays a degree of enormity on the part of the enemy without a parallel in the annals of civilized warfare, and a character so malignant in heart, cruel in practice and diabolical in principle, that just indignation is almost superseded by a spirit of revenge, than which there is no passion of the human heart more abhorrent to the American people.

It may be perceived that this is only an amplification of the original sin of IMPRISONMENT, and the same mockery of civilization and selection is played off on board the prison ship, as on board the peaceful merchantman pursuing a lawful commerce in a state of profound peace and political amity with Great Britain.

Indeed a heart so callous to every feeling of humanity and justice as to drag into the worst of slavery thousands of the native citizens of a free and friendly country, may readily be supposed to discard all restraint when the same people have become a vigorous, active and chastening enemy, whose provoking humanity and benevolence whets the sting of reproach, and lacerates the pride which hypocrisy and national vanity had nurtured with fostering care.

The act of forcing (by that horrible engine a press gang) the American prisoners without discrimination to serve on board the fleet of the enemy from Que-

bec to Halifax and thence to England, while his own seamen of that fleet were employed fighting against us on the lakes, is ample proof of the utmost contempt of the British government and its superior officers for every moral, religious and political obligation.

The abominable doctrine of "British maritime rights," and plea of necessity for self-preservation against the tyrant of the continent—which translated, means nothing more than the monopoly or regulation of the commerce, navigation and manufactures of the world, at the expense of the rights, liberties and industry of every enterprising and prosperous nation; can only be sustained by means as monstrous as the end is transcendently wicked. This subject involves not only the rights and liberties of naturalized, but of native citizens, and though the constitution and laws of the U. States know no distinction, yet, if such distinction was at all admissible, it would be wholly inapplicable to the case.

The biggest authority in that nation has penned with blood a manifesto, declaring that the war in this part shall be carried on in the most savage and ferocious manner—a declaration which, like all others from that source, is preceded by the commission of the outrage of which it proclaims the intention. The generous chivalry and profuse liberality displayed by our victorious officers and seamen, who stripped themselves to clothe the captives, and sent them home laden with the gratuities of the bounteous captors, was a glorious example calculated to win the heart of a savage; but, alas, had the opposite effect upon our ruthless and obdurate foe.

It is now high time to prepare to meet him with fortitude and vigor, whatever of repugnance and horror we may have to encounter in the loathsome work of retaliation which he may force upon us. In this view of the subject it may be well to examine our means—those of the enemy he has employed to the extent of his capacity—we may repeat but cannot transcend in iniquity the acts of barbarity he has already committed. Suppose that all prisoners were victims—how would the account stand? We have taken at least 8000 prisoners on the ocean, at a very moderate computation from the number and description of captured vessels.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of November, 1813.

THE residue were still confined to their prison-ships, in a situation more disagreeable than can well be imagined.

Some time after, a number of British vessels were wishing to proceed to Halifax, the crews of which had mostly been pressed out of them to fight the American forces on the upper lakes, and seamen were wanted to supply their place. Gov. Prevost sent an order to Gen. Glasgow, who then commanded there, directing him to proceed on board the prison ship, and to induce the prisoners to volunteer to man their fleet for Halifax; and in case they refused to comply, to force them on board for that purpose. The application was made; but the American prisoners, considering the measure unjustifiable towards their own government, refused to volunteer, and were accordingly forced on board the vessels by a British press-gang, where this deponent understood they had quarters assigned them, and were compelled to assist in navigating British vessels to Halifax, and afterwards to England, as this deponent has since been informed; and further, that not one of the seamen who was a prisoner there was exempted from this proceeding.

And this deponent further saith, that in the beginning of the present month of November an order was received in conformity to the Prince Regent's order or proclamation to seize forty-six American officers and non-commissioned officers, who were then prisoners of war, and to imprison them, to be kept in close confinement, agreeably to the tenor of that proclamation. Prisoners to that number, most of whom were officers there on their parole, many of them in a delicate state of health, were immediately put under arrest, and marched guarded to the public prison, and immured for what fate is now unknown. Among those destined for close imprisonment, are lieut. Smith,

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It is now high time to prepare to meet him with fortitude and vigor, whatever of repugnance and horror we may have to encounter in the loathsome work of retaliation which he may force upon us. In this view of the subject it may be well to examine our means—those of the enemy he has employed to the extent of his capacity—we may repeat but cannot transcend in iniquity the acts of barbarity he has already committed. Suppose that all prisoners were victims—how would the account stand? We have taken at least 8000 prisoners on the ocean, at a very moderate computation from the number and description of captured vessels.

The greater part of these have been liberated or sent home in canteels which the enemy with his usual perfidy has refused to recognise. There is no nation on earth whose subjects are so much exposed to the just vengeance of an injured, unoffending, but brave and enterprising people, as are those of Great Britain, and over every sea without protection.

We have at least eight thousand alien enemies in our power. If fire and devastation is to supersede a generous civilized warfare, there are at least on hundred flourishing towns & villages on the coast of England, Ireland and Scotland, which may be destroyed by the crew of a single cruiser, and the immensely extensive and defenceless possessions of Britain are still more exposed.

It may be perceived that this is only an amplification of the original sin of IMPRISONMENT, and the same mockery of civilization and selection is played off on board the prison ship, as on board the peaceful merchantman pursuing a lawful commerce in a state of profound peace and political amity with Great Britain. Indeed a heart so callous to every feeling of humanity and justice as to drag into the worst of slavery thousands of the native citizens of a free and friendly country, may readily be supposed to discard all restraint when the same people have become a vigorous, active and chastening enemy, whose provoking humanity and benevolence whets the sting of reproach, and lacerates the pride which hypocrisy and national vanity had nurtured with fostering care.

perious duty, there will be no security for the liberty or life of any American citizen, whether native or naturalized, who may be exposed to the power of the enemy, in the field, on the ocean, or in the peaceful slumbers of the domestic bed.

Our enemy is no common foe—the ordinary motives to hostility are lost in his deadly hatred of our nation, our government, our institutions, and above all, our commercial enterprise and naval glory. The sharpest sword in our possession yet remains rusting in its scabbard—short drawn, and the contest will be of short duration. How many millions of dollars and thousands of precious lives will the conquest of the Canadas cost, while we continue to feed his armies and fleets, which with all his credit and resources he cannot feed from any other source? How is it that this plain case should have become so obscured and neglected?

The operation of the late embargo, was frustrated by the clamor of faction, the turpitude of avaricious knaves, and the incompetency of the powers of the general government in a state of peace to carry it into effect. The powers of the general government are ample in a state of war to enforce an embargo with complete effect.

Combine this potent weapon with our naval and military means; and the palm of victory with the olive of peace will soon bless our happy country.

RETALIATOR.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT
OF THE BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURG.

Copy of a Letter from Brig. Gen. John P. Boyd, who commanded in the battle of Williamsburg, to Major Gen. James Wilkinson, Commander in Chief.

Camp near Cornwall, Nov. 12, 1813.

SIR—I have the honor to report to you, that yesterday, while the rear division of the army, consisting of detachments from the 1st, 3d and 4th brigades, and placed under my command to protect the flotilla from the enemy that hung on our rear, was under arms in order to move, agreeably to your orders, down the bank of the St. Lawrence, a report was brought to me from the rear guard, that a body of about 2000 British and Indians had advanced into the woods that skirted our rear. Gen. Swartwout, with the 4th brigade, was immediately ordered to dislodge them; Gen. Covington, with the 3d brigade, being at the same time directed to be within supporting distance. Gen. Swartwout dashed into the woods, and with the 21st infantry (a part of his brigade) after a short skirmish, drove them back to the position of their main body. Here he was joined by Gen. Covington. The enemy had judiciously chosen his ground among the deep ravines which every where intersected the extensive plain, and discharged a heavy and galling fire upon our advancing columns. No opposition or obstacle, however, checked their ardor. The enemy retired for more than a mile before their resolute and repeated charges. During this time, the detachment of the 1st brigade, under Col. Coles, whose greater distance from the scene of action retarded its arrival, rapidly entered the field. Being directed to attack the enemy's left flank, this movement was promptly and bravely executed amid a shower of musketry and shrapnel shells. The fight now became more stationary, until the brigade first engaged having expended all their ammunition, were directed to retire to a more defensible position to wait for a re-supply. This movement so disconnected the line, as to render it expedient for the 1st brigade likewise to retire. It should be remarked, that the artillery, excepting two pieces under Capt. Irvine, attached to the rear division, which, from the nature of the ground, and the circuitous route they had to take, were likewise much retarded in their arrival, did not reach the ground until the line, for the want of ammunition, had already begun to fall back.—When they were arranged, in doing which I was assisted by the skill of Colonel Swift, of the Engineers, their fire was sure and destructive. When the artillery was finally directed to retire, having to cross a deep, and excepting in one place (to artillery,) impassable ravine, one piece was unfortunately lost. The fall of its gallant commander, Lieut. Smith, and

LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, DECEMBER 7, 1813.

The House of Delegates met a quorum yesterday, and proceeded to business. The same officers as were elected at the Spring Session, acted—viz. Mr. Stevenson as Speaker, Mr. Munford as clerk &c. &c. The Senate also formed a quorum on the same day. The following message was received from the Governor.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I HAD the honor to communicate to you at your extra session the most important events of the war in relation to this commonwealth which had occurred previous to that period. Among which the occupation of our waters by the enemy, was the most prominent. His squadron, after your adjournment, continued to receive large accessions; on board of which it was ascertained there were considerable land forces. The conduct seemed to be inevitable that he meditated serious designs against our safety, and had determined to make us bear the brunt of the war—Virginia did not regret that she had been thus honorably distinguished. Although sacrifices both private and public might be the consequence, they were not equal to the dust of the balance in the estimate of a brave and generous people, waging a war in defence of the unalienable rights of freemen. Notwithstanding the enemy's force was an imposing one, particularly in reference to the peculiar nature of our eastern frontier, and therefore called for our unwearied attention; yet no apprehension was indulged as to the final result, should even a small portion of our ample resources should be judiciously applied. The Executive adapted its course to the occasion, and in addition to the precautionary measures which had been adopted in the late session, he has called out considerable reinforcements of militia—a few days elapsed, after these steps had been taken, before the enemy commenced his operations by an attack, in great force by land and water, on Crany Island. The result of this attempt, so humiliating to him and so honorable to our brave countrymen who repelled it, is known to you. It would have been scarcely credible, but for the fact having really occurred, that three thousand disciplined troops could have been repulsed, with slaughter, by six hundred militia, recently called into service, with no other aid than a half finished redoubt, and the generous co-operation of a few brave volunteers from the navy. After undergoing this disastrous catastrophe, the enemy receded, and bent his course to Hampton.—A result to his arms, scarcely less dishonorable than at Crany Island, awaited him there. Here too his attack was made by land and water with a force variously represented; but without doubt in a ratio compared with ours of five to one. Although our little band was constrained to yield to a force so overwhelming, yet they acquitted themselves as became Virginians, and by the impression they made upon the enemy, gave him ample cause of regret for his attempt. Having obtained possession of this little Hamlet, a loose was given to violence and to rapine, and to lust, which leaves an indelible stain on its British character. Private houses were plundered; grey hairs were exposed to wanton outrage; a sick man in his bed was murdered, under circumstances of peculiar aggravation; our respectable females were publicly borne off to suffer the last degree of unutterable scorn and punishment of the offenders, or by some terrible measure of retributive justice. The subject, however, belonged to the General Government, to which it was referred. The correspondence relative thereto will be found in packet A.

The enemy having given this character to the war; having occupied a part of our territory, his force represented as very considerable; and it being difficult to conjecture what would be his next object, the Executive adopted such defensive measures, as, in their opinion, the exigency called for, transmitted to the President of the United States full information of our situation, and advised him of the measures called out, and of the detachments of militia—a measure which received the sanction of his approbation. I have caused the Adjutant General to prepare, for the information of the General Assembly, a detailed report, which is among the documents marked B. Of these measures, as well as of every other adopted by us, for the defence of the state, and also of the operations of the enemy which have been limited to predatory incursions along the banks of our navigable rivers, & every where marked with a character utterly unworthy a civilized nation. By reference to which report, will be seen the various calls which have been made upon the militia at different periods, with the causes leading thereto—the number now in the service of the United States, and their respective positions.—This report is intended for the legislature only, unless indeed in their estimation, its publication or particular parts thereof be deemed expedient. In that document will also be seen the incongruity with our state system of the regulations of the War Department, relative to the appointment of officers in detachments of militia called for by the General Government; my unflinching endeavors to obviate their effects on our requisition, and the consequent exclusion from service of some of the officers detached by my General Orders of the 19th April, 1812. In conformity with the request of the Secretary of War, I beg leave to present the subject to your consideration.

Notwithstanding the calls on our citizen soldiers have been numerous, and in the section of the commonwealth contiguous to the theatre of action particularly inconvenient, as whole regiments have been frequently placed in service, they have nevertheless displayed, generally, a degree of alacrity and cheerfulness which gives them lasting glory to the gratitude of their country.—Numerous were the examples of patriotic citizens who voluntarily abandoned their domestic enjoyments, and rallied around the standard of their country in the hour of her supposed danger.—It furnished a spectacle highly gratifying to the patriot, and an illustrious proof of the energy of freedom. Nor was this generous ardor confined to ourselves: it embraced also our fellow citizens of North Carolina, who, embodying under Major General Calvin Jones, made us a tender of their service. The documents transmitted (marked C) will disclose the very satisfactory reasons which prevented the consummation of their honorable intentions. Such a distinguished proof of friendship cannot but make an impression on our minds, the remembrance of which will be cherished with our fondest recollections.

In reviewing the events of the year, reflecting upon the great force of the enemy, and the extent of his designs, the length of time he resided in our waters, his proximity to by or distant places, and the result of his achievements every where covered with disgrace, there is ample ground for exultation, mingled with gratitude to that providence which has so graciously dispensed to us so many instances of its kindness.

The various measures of defence adopted by the Executive, as well as frequent calls upon their respective regiments by the Colonel Commandant under the militia law, have necessarily been productive of considerable expenditures. The amount will be seen by reference to the accompanying document marked D; and it is believed on investigation, they will have been warranted by a just regard to the protection of the State, and consequently, will found an irresistible claim upon the justice of the General Government.

Congress at their last session imposed a direct tax on the United States, with an alternative to the state governments of discharging their respective quotas; in which event a discount is to be made of fifteen per centum if he paid into the treasury of the United States before the tenth day of February next, or of ten per centum if paid before the first of May. The quota of Virginia is three hundred and sixty nine thousand, eight hundred and forty four cents. It is submitted to the Legislature whether the principle of the tax as the Legislature has not been dictated as well by considerations of economy as with a view to furnish to the world a solid proof of our determination heartily to co-operate with the General Government.

The painful duty devolves on me of announcing to you a vacancy in the Council of State by the death of General Wood. Thus has another hero of the revolution paid the great debt of nature to his distinguished country. He will still survive in the memory of a grateful country.

Nothing has transpired, since your last session, which indicates the least change in our foreign relations. The enemy can be made secure in the world as an inviolable and successful prosecution of the war. The distinguished success which, with scarcely an exception, has every where crowned our efforts, both by land and water, is therefore a peculiar source of gratification, and on which I beg leave to congratulate you.—The illustrious proofs of the valor and skill of our army and navy which the events of every day are evolving, united with perseverance on the part of the nation, and the firm and true spirit inspired by the justice of our cause, leaves us little to apprehend as to the issue of the war.

THE period, fellow-citizens, in which we are called to act, is the most eventful in the annals of the world. Both hemispheres are bleeding under the dreadful scourge of War. And, from the prodigious efforts which are made in the old, the present crisis seems to be in travail with the destinies of the human race. What will the result be? It will be its consequences to us, all trying time must decide. In any event, it behoves us to be sensibly alive to the magnitude of the occasion and to prepare for any result. Let us practice forbearance and moderation one to another, with a risk concert and brotherly love, draw close the cord of Union, and thereby give full and undivided scope to the energies of our country.—Which with vigilant vigilance the lamp of liberty may be kept alive and burning by practicing the public virtues; but, above all, let us humble ourselves before the throne of God, who, in the moment of his displeasure, seems to be emptying the cup of wrath upon a guilty world, and fervently conjure him to avert from our comparatively happy shores that waste of desolation which has overwhelmed the other hemisphere. The present crisis, fellow-citizens, is one of probation both to the nation and to individuals. Should America, animated by a just regard for her rights, perseveringly continue the contest in despite of the sacrifices inseparably incident to War, until she shall have conquered an honorable peace, the heroes and patriots of the present day will be deservedly ranked with those of the revolution.—Should a contrary course obtain, the consequences would be such as the mind of the patriot shrank from contemplating. Every individual is solemnly bound to discharge with fidelity the part assigned him; and, in proportion to the share of public confidence he enjoys, the sacredness of this obligation is increased. Suffer me to assure you that my anxious views on this duty have been invariably guided in performing the various acts of high responsibility, which have devolved on me, at a time so momentous as embarrassing; and should I have erred (as is highly probable, being directed by a very fallible judgment,) I shall, nevertheless, confidently throw myself on the liberality of an indulgent country, not doubting it will duly appreciate the difficulties of the occasion, and in any event, ample justice to the motives which have influenced my endeavors to discharge the solemn duties imposed on me by my station. I tender to the Representatives of the People convened in General Assembly, my best wishes for their personal happiness, and fervent prayer that their counsels may continue to be guided by energy, patriotism and wisdom, and that the result may be propitious to the safety, liberty and happiness of our country.

JAMES BARBOUR.

30 Dollars Reward.
RAN away from the subscriber, living near Charles-town, Jefferson county, Va. on Sunday the 5th instant, a Negro man named
JERRY,
formerly the property of John Wager, at Harper's Ferry. He is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, very black, can speak Dutch, and is very talkative. Had on when he went away, new pants, waistcoat, and round about neck, mixed black and white lasey, new shoes with double soles full of nails, yarn stockings—footed with a different colour from the leg, and a very small old wool hat. He is an excellent boatman, and may be wanted to get employment in that way.—All boatmen and others are cautioned against employing him, at their peril. Twelve Dollars will be given for apprehending and securing said negro in jail, so that I get him again, if 10 miles from home, 20 dollars, if 25 miles, and the above reward if any greater distance, and all reasonable expenses if brought home.

HENRY GARNHART.
December 9.

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, to
SAMUEL M'PHERSON, J. Admr.
THOMAS PHILLIPS, J. Admr.
November 25.

FOR SALE.

THAT much frequented and profitable establishment, known by the name of the **GLOBE TAVERN**, in Shepherd's Town. Also, several Brick tenements adjoining the same:—and a large two story dwelling house, at present occupied by Mr. Woltz. In this property a great bargain may be had.

Also, a small farm, within a mile and a half of town, containing 100 acres. Of this land 40 acres are cleared and under good fencing—the remainder is covered with as fine timber as any in the county. On this land there is a good farm house, and excellent limestone water.

A liberal credit may be had (on good security) for any part of the above property.

DAN. BEDINGER.
December 9, 1813.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that the several acts of Congress, passed at their last session, laying certain **Internal Duties**, will take effect from and after the 31st day of December, 1813, the provisions of which must be complied with, on pain of incurring the penalties attached to a violation thereof. These provisions require retailers of wines, spirituous liquors or foreign merchandise to make application in writing for and to obtain a licence; owners or superintendants of stills or boilers intended to be worked, to make application in writing for and to obtain a licence; auctioneers to enter into bonds and under certain circumstances to take out a licence; refiners of sugar to enter into bonds; owners or keepers of carriages to enter the same and obtain a certificate of the payment of the duty; and discounters of notes and bonds together with bills of exchange, to be stamped.

Persons interested herein may examine the said laws at my office, where the mode of making application and duties payable, and other circumstances proper for them to be acquainted with may be learned.

WILLIAM DAVISON,
Collector of the revenue for the ninth collection district of Virginia.
Collector's Office,
Winchester, Virginia,
December 4, 1813.

N. B. For the convenience of persons, interested in the above notice (except keepers or owners of carriages) I shall attend at Fulton's tavern, in Charles-Town, Jefferson county, Va. on Monday the 20th day of December, inst. from 1 o'clock in the forenoon until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

W. DAVISON, Collector.

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 Shepherd's town.

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

NOTICE.
To farmers wishing to grind their crops of wheat we will give twenty barrels superfine flour and two dollars in cash for every hundred bushels merchantable wheat delivered in the Falls Mills, on Shenandoah river, about 4 miles from Charles-Town, and one from Keyes' Ferry, and furnish the casks for the mill if requested, or furnish the casks on as low terms as they can be had from Cooper's, and deliver 1200 lbs. of flour per 100 bushels of wheat. Rye or corn will be taken for the casks at the market price or cash as coopers want their money as they deliver the casks. We will deliver the flour at Harper's Ferry, or at the Old Furnace if requested at the customary price and wait for the carriage until the flour is sold, if it is not convenient to pay at the time of the delivery. We will deliver flour on sight for wheat or manufacture it immediately. Farmers that will favor us with their grinding may rely on having it speedily done and particular attention paid. We will also buy wheat and give the fair market price in two weeks after the bargain may be made—cash will be paid as fast as the wheat is delivered.

JAMES WELDON,
JOHN WELDON
Falls Mills, December 2, 1813.

Swift & Conway,
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, flatter 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 a good of the concern has lately visited Baltimore for a supply of materials and viewing the present fashions.

CHARLESTOWN, Nov. 18.

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

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

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been a considerable sufferer by evil disposed persons throwing down his fences, and setting on fire the enclosure of his land, lying part in Jefferson & part in Clarke counties, and by fishing and hunting and destroying of wood through his land, and committing various other depredations thereon—this is therefore to notify all such that hereafter he is determined to prosecute every person who may be known to commit any trespass upon his property.

BENJAMIN FORMAN,
Dec. 2.
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 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.
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A Copy—Teste
GEORGE HITE, C. C.

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 Chaggeable Lutesstrings, White Satin and Mantuas, Fine Lineo 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. &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 CASINGS, 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.

most of his men, may account for this accident. In the death of this young man, the army has lost one of its most promising officers.

The squadron of the 2d regiment of dragoons, under Major Woodford, was early on the field, and much exposed to the enemy's fire; but the nature of the ground, and the position of his line, did not admit of those successful charges, which their discipline and ardor, under more favorable circumstances, are calculated to make. The reserve under Col. Upham and Major Malcolm, did not arrive from the boats in time to participate in but a small part of the action—but the activity and zeal they displayed while engaged, evinced the benefit that might have been derived from their earlier resistance.

The whole line was now re-formed on the borders of those woods from which the enemy had first been driven—when, night coming on and the storm returning, and conceiving that the object you had in view, which was to beat back the enemy that would retard our junction with the main body below, to have been accomplished, the troops were directed to return to the ground near the flotilla; which movement was executed in good order, and without any molestation from the enemy.

I cannot close my representation of this battle, without indulging in a few remarks upon those officers, whose conduct will give a character to the conflict of this day. General Covington, whose readiness to enter the field was an earnest of his subsequent activity, received a mortal wound, while leading his men on to a successful charge. His troops, still seeing the effect of his gallant example, continued to advance long after their brave commander had fallen. His fate will perpetuate the memory of the plain which has been crimsoned by his blood. Col. Preston was severely wounded, while nobly fighting at the head of his regiment. The universal sympathy which is excited by the honorable misfortune of this amiable officer, attests the estimation which is entertained of his talents as a soldier, and his virtues as a man. Major Cummings, with whose military merits and exertions, I have long been acquainted, met with a similar fate while leading to a charge, and undiscouraged by the wound, continued to advance, until loss of blood obliged him to retire. Many platoon officers received disabling or slight wounds in the honorable discharge of their duty, a report of whose names and merits I have directed the several chiefs of brigades to make to me, in order that I may transmit it to you. It is with great satisfaction I acknowledge my warmest approbation of the gallantry and zeal which was constantly displayed throughout this eventful day, by Brig. General Swartwout and Col. Coles who commanded the detachment of the first brigade.

After the fall of Gen. Covington, Col. Pierce, on whom the command of the 3d brigade devolved, conducted with his characteristic coolness and valor. In speaking of the other numerous field officers who participated in this battle, Col. Gaines and Ripley, lieutenant-col. Aspinwall, and majors Morgan, Grafton and Gardner, their equal claim to applause forbids the invidious task of discrimination. I find a pleasure likewise in acknowledging the eminent service I derived from the experience and activity of adj. gen. Col. Walback; from the assistance of inspector general, col. Johnson, and assistant adj. gens. majors Beebe and Chambers; the latter was wounded in the honorable discharge of his duty. In addition to these acknowledgements, a sense of justice, as well as personal friendship, induces me to express my approbation of the conduct of lieutenant Henry Whiting, my aid-de-camp, who was in this instance, as he has been during the whole campaign, my zealous and brave assistant. Lieutenant Worth, aid-de-camp to major Gen. Lewis, led by a laudable ambition, led the flotilla, and volunteered his acceptable services to me on the field.

Permit me now to add, sir, that the result of this action was not so brilliant and decisive as I could have wished, and the first stages of it seemed to promise, yet when it is recollected that the troops had been long exposed to hard privations and fatigues, to inclement storms from which they could have no shelter—that the enemy were superior to us in numbers, and greatly superior in position, and supported by seven or eight heavy gun boats—that the action being unexpected, was necessarily commenced without much concert; that we were, by unavoidable circumstances long deprived of our artillery; and that the action was warmly and obstinately contested for more than three hours; during which there were but a few short cessations of

musketry and cannon; when all these circumstances are recollected, perhaps this day may be thought to have added some reputation to the American arms. And if, on this occasion, you shall believe me to have done my duty, and accomplished any one of your purposes, I shall be satisfied.

Allow me to adjoin my regret, which is felt in common with the army, that the severity of your indisposition deprived us of your presence on this occasion. The adjutant general has been directed to furnish a report of the killed, wounded, and the casualties:—and

I have the honor to be, sir,

With great consideration & respect,
Your most ob't humble serv't.
(Signed) JOHN P. BOYD,
Brig. General commanding.

THE ESSEX FRIGATE.

Copies of letters from Capt. David Porter, Commanding the United States Frigate Essex, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

United States Frigate Essex,
Pacific Ocean, July 2, 1813.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that on the 29th of April, in the latitude of 40, N. long. 91 15 W. about twenty miles to the northward of the island of Albemarle, one of the Gallapagos in the Pacific Ocean, I captured the British ship Montezuma; two others being in sight, close together, distant from us about seven miles, which we were informed were the British letters of marque ships Policy and Georgiana; the first mounting ten guns, 6 and 9 pounders; the other six 18 pounders, four swivels, and six long blunderbusses, mounted on swivels. The wind being light and variable, and confiding greatly in the bravery and enterprise of my officers and men, and apprehensive of their escape, from the prevalence of fogs in that climate, I directed the boats of this ship to be armed and manned, and divided into two divisions, placing the first under the command of Lt. Downes, 1st Lt. in a whale boat, accompanied by midshipman Farragut. The officers in command of boats under Lt. Downes, were, Lt. S. D. McKnight, in the 3d cutter, accompanied by midshipman W. H. Odenheimer, Sailing Master John P. Cowell, in the jolly boat, accompanied by midshipman H. W. Ogden, and Midshipman George Isaacs, in the 2d cutter. The second division under the command of Lt. Wilmer, 2d Lt. in the pinnace, accompanied by Midshipman Henry Gray, and Master's Mate James Terry; Lt. Wilson and Mr. Shaw, Purser, in the 1st cutter; and Lt. Gamble, of the marines, in the gig. Suitable signals were established, and each boat had her particular station pointed out for the attack, and every other previous arrangement was made to prevent confusion. The boats, 7 in number, rowed off in admirable order. Guns were fired from the enemy to terrify them; they rowed up under the muzzles of the guns and took their stations for attacking the first ship, and no sooner was the American flag displayed, by Lt. Downes, as the signal for boarding, and the intention was discovered by the enemy, than the colors were struck, without a shot being fired; so much were they daunted by the intrepidity of our brave officers and men. They then left a crew on board the prize and took their stations for attacking the other vessel, when her flag was also struck, on the first call to surrender. Thus were two fine British ships, each pierced for twenty guns, worth near half a million of dollars mounting between them 16 guns, and manned with 55 men, well supplied with ammunition and small arms, surrendered, without the slightest resistance, to seven small open boats, with fifty men, armed only with muskets, pistols, boarding axes and cutlasses! Be assured, sir, that Britons have either learned to respect the courage of Americans, or they would wish us to believe.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
D. PORTER.
The Secretary of the Navy,
Washington.
United States Frigate Essex, at Sea,
Pacific Ocean, July 2d, 1813.

SIR—On the 23d March last, I sailed from shaping my course to the northward, and on the 26th of the same month fell in with the Peruvian Corsair ship, Nereyda, mounting 15 guns; she had, a few days before, captured two American whale ships, the crews of which (amounting in number to 24 men) were then detained prisoners on board her; and they could assign no other motive for the capture, than that they were the allies of Great Britain, and as such, should capture all American vessels they

could fall in with; therefore, to prevent in future such vexatious proceedings, I threw all her armament into the sea, liberated the Americans, and dismissed the Nereyda.

I then proceeded with all possible dispatch for Lima, to intercept one of the detained vessels, which had parted with the Nereyda only three days before, and I was so fortunate as to arrive there and re-capture her on the 5th April, at the moment she was entering the port. This vessel (the ship Barclay, Captain Gideon Randall of New Bedford,) I took under my protection, and have had her with me ever since.

From Lima I proceeded for the Gallapagos Island, where I captured the following British ships, viz:
Letters of Marque.
Montezuma 270 tons 21 men 2 guns.
Policy 275 26 10
Georgiana 280 25 6
Atlantic 380 24 8
Greenwich 338 25 10

The Georgiana being reputed a very fast sailer, and apparently well calculated for a cruiser, I mounted 16 guns on her, and gave the command of her to the excellent officer, Lieutenant John Downes, with a complement of 42 men: appointing midshipman W. H. Haddaway acting lieutenant on board her, and sent her on a cruise.

Lieut. Downes joined me at Tumbex near Guiniquil on the coast of Peru, on the 24th June, after capturing three prizes, to wit:

Letters of Marque Ships.
Hector 270 tons 25 men 11 guns.
Catharine 270 29 8
Rose 220 31 8

The first had two men killed and six badly wounded in her rencounter with the Georgiana—and the Rose was discharged (after being deprived of her armament) with all the prisoners captured by the Georgiana, as they amounted to nearly double her crew; she was furnished with a passport to proceed to St. Helena.

My own prisoners I liberated on parole at Tumbex. I found by experience that the Georgiana did not deserve the character given of her for sailing I therefore shipped her officers and crew to the Atlantic, and mounted on her 20 guns, with a complement of 60 men, and appointed Midshipman Rich. Dashiell, acting sailing master, on board her; to this vessel I gave the name of the Essex Junior. I also fitted up the ship Greenwich as a store ship, and mounted on her 20 guns, placing her under the command of Lieut. Gamble, of the marines. On board her I have put all the provisions and stores of my other prizes, except a supply of three and a half months for each, and have by this means secured myself a full supply of every necessary article for seven months. I had hoped to dispose of my other prizes at Guiniquil; the Governors in Peru, however, are excessively alarmed at my appearance on the coast, as my fleet amounts now to nine sail of vessels, all formidable in their appearance, and they would if they dare, treat us with a hostility little short of declared enemies.

I have given to Mr. John G. Cowell, sailing master, an appointment to act 3d Lieut. Mids. John S. Cowan to act 4th Lieut. and Mids. Odenheimer, as sailing master. I beg, sir, that the appointment of those officers, as well as of Lieut. S. D. McKnight, who is acting Second Lieutenant, and those serving on board the Essex Junior, may be confirmed by the Department. I have given to Mr. M. W. Bostwick, my clerk, the appointment of Acting Midshipman; not that he is desirous of coming forward in the Navy in that line, but I hoped by this means to introduce him to the notice of the Department; as I shall take the liberty to recommend him strongly as a suitable person to hold the appointment of Purser. Drs. Richard R. Hoffman and Alexander M. Montgomery, two gentlemen of great merit, who volunteered their services with me at the commencement of hostilities, have received acting appointments from me, the first as Surgeon, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Miller; the other as Surgeon's Mate. To the great care and attention of those gentlemen, may, in a considerable degree, be attributed the extraordinary health of the crew; and as they are both desirous of joining the Navy, I hope their appointment may be confirmed.

I have also appointed my Marine officer and Chaplain to the command of prizes; they all enter with much cheerfulness, into their new duties; and if the expedition should prove successful, it will not be, I am persuaded, owing to our want of activity or vigilance; and of this you must be satisfied, as for the last eight months we have been constantly at sea, with the exception of twenty-three days,

and yet, sir, we have enjoyed extraordinary health and spirits; no symptom of the scurvy having yet appeared in the ship, nor have we, at this moment, more than two on the sick list; and their diseases are more owing to the infirmities of age than any other cause. Indeed, sir, when I compare my present situation with what it was when I doubled Cape Horn, I cannot but esteem myself fortunate in an extraordinary degree. There my ship was shattered by tempestuous weather, and destitute of every thing; my officers and crew half starved, naked, and worn out with fatigue. Now, sir, my ship is in prime order, abundantly supplied with every thing necessary for her. I have a noble ship for a consort of 20 guns and well manned, a store ship of 20 guns well supplied with the best of every thing that we may want, and prizes which would be worth in England two millions of dollars; and what renders the comparison more pleasing, the Enemy has furnished all. Excuse me, sir, for not making known my present intentions, as this letter may not reach you. It, however, may be satisfactory to you to know how I intend to dispose of my prizes: Let it suffice to say I shall endeavor to [cipher].

British letters of marque are numerous in these seas, and were it not for my arrival, our whale fishers would have been much harassed; but they now find it necessary to keep together for mutual protection. I expect to be [cipher], but shall be [cipher].

The times of my best men have expired; but their attachment to the ship and their zeal for the service we are engaged on, prevent all complaints on that account. It is not probable that you will hear of me for several months to come, unless some disaster happens; but I beg leave to assure you, sir, that I shall not be idle; and I hope before my return to make the services of the Essex as important as those of any other single ship. We may not be individually benefited but we shall do the enemy much injury, which will be a sufficient compensation to us for all the hardships and privations we must naturally experience, while cut off from all communication with the rest of the world, and are dependent on the precarious supplies the enemy may afford.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your obt's serv't,
D. PORTER.
Honorable WILLIAM JONES,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

LATE FROM SPAIN.
Boston, Dec. 11.
The Swedish ship Mercurius, Broudom, 33 days from Lisbon, arrived at Plymouth on Thursday afternoon last—Left at Lisbon ship Milo, King, for Boston ready for sea, the only American vessel there. Several vessels from the Brazils had lately arrived; but heard of no news by them.

The Mercurius brought no papers of any kind; but a gentleman, passenger in her, arrived in town this morning, with whom I have conversed, who states positively, that official accounts had been received in Lisbon, that Lord Wellington and his army had entered BAYONNE, and that it was his Lordship's intention to winter the other side of the Pyrenees.

Our latest news before received, was brought by the brig Tybee, arrived at Newport from Lisbon, whence she sailed on the morning of the 6th of October, and verbal reports by a passenger in her, were that Lord Wellington was before Bayonne, about 8th of October which place it was expected would shortly surrender—therefore, taking the report into consideration, and the Mercurius having sailed on the 31st Oct. it is very probable the statement given by a passenger in the Mercurius, will prove correct—this is certainly the latest intelligence from that quarter.

Our latest French dates are, Paris, Oct. 16th, Bordeaux, Oct. 19th, and Nantz, Oct. 25th—and from England, Oct. 14th—and from Cadiz, Oct. 13th; of course we could not have so late news from those quarters.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10.
From the Northern Army, we learn, that the exposed condition of a quantity of about 3000 barrels of provisions at the Four Corners, tempted the British to send a force of 500 regulars and 2 or 300 militia and Indians, to effect their destruction. General Wilkinson, however, receiving information of the intended push, dispatched the 11th regiment, a number of pieces of artillery, to the defence of the property; and they reached the Corners a little before the British, who discovered their arrival when within about 4 miles of the place, and returned into Canada.

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, DECEMBER 23.

JAMES BARBOUR, Esq. is elected Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia. The votes were for James Barbour, 133, for James Pleasants, jr. 65, scattering 2.

ARTHUR SMITH, Esq. is elected a Councilor to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of General James Wood.

Major General HARRISON and suite arrived at the city Washington, on Wednesday the 15th instant.

L. SWYTH, of the artillery, reported to have been killed at the battle of Williamsburgh, we are happy to learn, was only wounded and made prisoner.

No business of importance has yet been publicly acted on in either House of Congress. The injunction of secrecy has not yet been removed from the late confidential proceedings of the two houses of Congress. The Senate sat the whole of yesterday with closed doors and adjourned to Monday. The other House sat a part of the day in private, and also adjourned to Monday; so that the important act which it was the general belief would have been promulgated this morning, cannot be made public for two or three days.

National Intelligencer of December 18.

FRIGATE CONGRESS ARRIVED.
The U. States frigate CONGRESS, Captain SMITH, from a cruise of 224 days anchored below Portsmouth, N. H. on Monday afternoon. She has on board a considerable quantity of specie, and between 3 and 400 prisoners, and has taken several merchantmen; their number and value was not known when the stage left Portsmouth yesterday morning, 7 o'clock. We shall soon have the particulars.

A letter to the Editor of the Weekly Register, from Chillicothe, dated Nov. 30, says—"Colonel Evans, with 3 or 4 other British officers, and about 80 privates, taken by Harrison, have arrived here from Detroit. They will proceed in a day or two for Newport, Ken. where the officers are to be placed in close confinement, by order of the President of the United States. In pursuance of like orders, the marshal of the district of Ohio last week took charge of the prisoners captured by Perry, and put them into close confinement, in the common jail; which is surrounded by a strong guard. The British officers do not relish this measure, but are candid enough to acknowledge its justice, and are not sparing of imprecations on their own government as the cause."

The letter mentions that certain documents are said to have been found among Proctor's papers, of high importance—being the correspondence between an officer of the U. States and Gen. Brock; of which, as a trial is about to take place, it would be improper to speak more particularly at present.—American.

STAMP DUTIES.
Timely Caution.—The following Stamp Duties on all promissory notes to be discounted at the Bank, and on all bills of exchange, are to be paid after the 31st December, 1813. So let all concerned look out.
On any promissory note or bill of exchange \$100 00 5
not exceeding 200 00 10
Above 200 and not exceeding 300 00 15
300 00 20
1000 00 75
1500 2000 1 00
2000 3000 1 50
3000 4000 2 00
4000 5000 2 50
5000 7000 3 50
7000 8000 4 00
Above 8000 5 00

After the 31st of December next, no promissory note will be discounted at any of the Banks, unless the notes be written on stamped paper.

A letter from Baltimore states, that the privateer schooner Lion, commanded by Thomas Lewis, Esq. principal owner, had returned into L'Orient, in France, having on board about four hundred thousand dollars, taken from the enemy; besides having burnt from 15 to 20 sail of British vessels.—Nat. Adv.

Burlington, Dec. 3.
Major-General Lewis, Brig. Generals Boyd, Porter, and Parker have passed through town, during the course of the past and present week to visit their families. Major-General Wilkinson is returned to Canada.

moved to Madrid and is in a good way to regain his health. Brig. General Izard is confined to his room in Plattsburgh, by sickness. He is considered to be dangerously ill.

Georgetown, (Ken.) Dec. 1.

On Sunday the 28th November, the Capitol in Frankfort was consumed by fire, which made its appearance in the upper part of the house about 9 o'clock, A. M. when the raging thereof was so violent as to buffet all hopes of extinguishing the flames! We are not in possession of the particulars, but are happy to learn that the greater part of the most important papers were saved by the industry (and at the great risk) of the citizens.

PLATTSBURGH, Dec. 4.
At 2 o'clock this afternoon, a British flotilla of 6 row gallees and a tender, strongly manned, came to Cumberland Head and burned the large board store or hovel constructed by General Hampton and his then acting commissaries, &c.—The store was entirely empty, and we understand the enemy has returned without attempting any other injury; and we believe without being seen by any part of our naval or military force.

Major Pinkey, aid to Gen. Wilkinson, arrived at this post a few days since, with orders from gen. W. we understand, to arrest Major Gen. Hampton. The General had, however, left this for the Southward, and Major P. has gone on to execute his orders.

Richmond, December 14.
A HEROINE.
The following singular achievement occurred in this neighborhood a few nights since. We record it as an example of that happy presence of mind and resolution in the weaker sex, which are worthy of imitation.

The heroine of the story is the wife of a militia man, who is now serving his tour of duty at Norfolk. They are poor but respectable persons, who live in the county of Hanover, about 10 or 12 miles from this city. Their house is near the farm of a Mr. Bootwright; it is small, and has but a single room to it.—The woman is a mother, with an infant about four months old. A few nights since she had retired to bed, lonely and unprotected, with no one but her sleeping infant beside her.—The night was dark and rainy—the feeble light of the fire alone glimmered in the room. Amidst such a scene, so cheerless and full of gloom; so well calculated to excite the fears of women, she was disturbed by a sudden rap at the door.—She asked who was there? A gruff and authoritative voice demanded an entrance. She again enquired the name of the intruder. The person without replied, that if she did not open the door immediately, he would break it open? She begged him to wait for a moment and she would let him in. Having huddled on a few clothes and thrown some lightwood upon the fire, she opened the door, and was surprised to find a negro man, a slave of her neighbor, Mr. Bootwright's! She demanded of him what he wanted.—He informed her, with an authoritative air, that he had come to sleep with her. Being acquainted with the fellow, she replied with more confidence than she could otherwise have assumed, that he must be drunk and out of his senses. "None of your airs, (replied the ruffian) my mind is made up, I will sleep in that bed to-night, or take your life." Terrified by his manner, made desperate by her situation, yet determined to yield her life rather than submit to his wishes, she yet had courage enough to devise a scheme for her escape which she carried into instant execution. Looking down at his feet, she discovered that they were muddy—"Why (says she) you cannot think to sleep in my bed with such-soot feet as these—you must wash them."—The fellow thinking himself on the eve of accomplishing his wishes, very readily assented to the terms.—And she poured some water into a noggin, seated him in a chair, on the hearth, with his back towards the rest of the room. Stepping back she seized an axe which lay on a table near the door, and ere the splashing of the water over his feet permitted him to suspect her intentions, she whirled the axe with such tremendous effect upon his skull, that he fell dead from his seat. She caught up her child, rushed out of the house, and made the best of her way through the rain and gloom of the night to her neighbor Mr. Bootwright. To him she disclosed the terrific events which had just transpired; when he replied, in a manner that does him credit, "that he was sorry to lose such a fellow; but that so far from blaming her, he commended the spirit which she had exhibited in the defence of her virtue."—Persons were immediately sent to the

scene of these transactions, when the evidence of her heroism were placed before them. So effectual was the blow, which he had received, so powerfully had her arm, nerved by desperation and terror, fallen upon his skull, that in the act of tumbling into the hearth from his stooping posture, his brains had fallen from their cavity into the noggin between his feet.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 15.
We learn with deep regret and indignation, that a majority of the Senate did yesterday really consent to go into an election with usurping delegates for Governor, and that General Winter has this been saddled on the state for another year!

ELECTION OF GOVERNOR.
Yesterday about 12 o'clock, a motion was made in the House of Delegates of this State, to send the usual message to the Senate, notifying them that the House were ready to proceed to the election of a Governor for the ensuing year, by joint ballot. The question being taken on this motion, the votes were—Affirmative FIFTY ONE, Negative TWENTY TWO. The members from Anne Arundel county, who are Democracy, and one Democratic member from Maryland, voting in the affirmative. Two of the members from Washington county did not vote.

The Senate held the message under consideration until 6 o'clock in the afternoon; when they returned an answer assenting to the proposal and putting in nomination Robert Bowie, Esq. the House having nominated Levin Winder, Esq.—The two Houses immediately proceeded to ballot, and on counting the ballots it appeared that his excellency Levin Winder had 43 votes, which being a majority of the whole number of Senators and Delegates, he was declared duly elected Governor of the State of Maryland for the ensuing year. Robert Bowie, Esq. had 23 votes. Fed. Gas.

Boston, December 9.

LATEST FROM BERMUDA.
A passenger in the Leander from Bermuda, has arrived in town. She sailed from Bermuda 18th of Nov.—Brig Leopard of Portland, taken off Charleston, arrived the day before; he does not recollect of any vessel having been sent in while he was there.

Admiral Cockburn was there with about ten sail of ships of war—destination unknown.

A convoy for England by the Goliath, razee, was to sail first fair wind; also a fleet of transports for Halifax, having on board the 98th regiment conveyed by a frigate.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.
A public dinner was given to General HARRISON in Philadelphia on Thursday week—the following among other toasts were drank:

The United States—United by common interest and a common compact: may they ever be one and indivisible. 6 cheers.
The People—Incorruptible in principle, neither elated by prosperity, nor depressed by adversity, they cling to their country with ardor and affection. 6 cheers.
The Tenth September, 1813—A sanguinary conflict ended in the capture of the whole British fleet, and justly entitles the captors to the admiration and gratitude of their country. 6 cheers.
The Fifth October, 1813—So they joined battle, and by the blessing of Providence, the Heathen (Proctor) being discomfited, fled into the plain. 9 cheers.

The Militia—We fight for our lives and our laws; our homes and our firesides, therefore be ye not afraid. 6 cheers.
Retaliation—Self-preservation, the first law of nature and of nature's God.
The memory of Pike and Lawrence, Covington and Allen, and all who have fallen in defence of our country's rights.
To their names our new-born land,
Shall many an ardent tribute pay,
While time with soft and soothing hand,
Shall wipe their kindred's tears away.

Frank standing and in silence.
Colonel Johnson and his Regiment—Veterans could not have manifested more firmness. 6 cheers.
Gen. Jackson and his brave Army.—The Southern fire is blazing among them—may it consume their enemies. 3 cheers.

The regular toasts having been drank, General HARRISON rose, and with much impressiveness of manner, said—
Gentlemen—Permit me to offer you a volunteer toast and very briefly to state the motive which prompts me to take one of the regular toasts of the day as a mean of communicating my opinion. Believing, as I do, that a sentiment is gaining ground unfriendly to republicanism and injurious to the nation; and knowing, from my own experience, that the sentiment is not well founded, I will give you.
The Militia of the United States; they possess the Roman spirit—when our government shall think proper to give them that organization and discipline of which they are susceptible, they will perform deeds that will emulate those of the legions led by Marcellus and Scipio.

Translated for the Chronicle.
The French privateer Reynard, of St. Malo, capt. Leroux, of 14 guns and 60 men, arrived on the 11th September, at Dielette, a small port about 6 leagues to the west of Cherbourg. The day before, the Reynard struck a British sloop of war of 22 guns, after a most desperate engagement. The following are the particulars of this event:
The privateer Reynard, on the 10th, at five in the morning, gave chase to a sail which she described off Starpoint. This vessel, judging the force of the privateer inferior, shortened sail, and the Reynard soon came up; but perceiving her to be an English sloop of war, she tacked about, and was in her turn chased by the English sloop, whose sailing was superior. Being thus compelled to fight or surrender, captain Leroux asked his crew which alternative they would choose; it was determined to fight to the last and conquer or die. The crew rushed to the tops and nailed the French flag to the mast; the combat began with great fury on both sides. Capt. Leroux had his right arm shot off, but he continued to animate and encourage his crew with his presence. After several broadsides, muzzles to muzzles, the sloop of war cried out for quarters; but the Reynard perceived that she was sinking, and in a few moments she went down with all her crew, of whom it was not possible to save a single man, the privateer being herself in a very shattered condition. The Reynard had 6 men killed and 40 wounded, including the captain. The sloop of war was supposed to have on board about 150 men.

MARRIED, 1813
At Woodville, near Winchester, (Va.) on the 14th inst. by the Rev. A. Balmain, Mr. JOSEPH GALES, Jun. (Editor of the National Intelligencer,) to Miss S. JULIANA M. DEE, daughter of Theodorick Lee, Esq.
On the 16th, at Mr. Henry Strider's, by the Rev. Francis Moore, Mr. JACOB KNIGHT, to Miss MARY M'GIRTH, both of this county.

PUBLIC SALE.
WILL be sold to the highest bidder on Wednesday the 23d of January, if fair, if not the next day (say, and continue until sold, the personal estate of John Clark dec'd in Frederick County, Va. consisting of a number of valuable Horses, Cows, Bees, Waggon, a quantity of Hay, farming Utensils, and a variety of articles too tedious to mention. A credit of nine months, will be given to all purchasers above five dollars; the purchaser giving bond with approved security.—The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, at the late dwelling of the said dec'd, and attendance given

JOHN DAVENPORT, Jun.
JAMES CURL,
Executors for the Estate of J. Clark, dec'd
December 20, 1813.

NOTICE.
ALL those indebted to the estate of Peter Clima, dec'd, are requested to make payment on or before the last day of January, 1814, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an officer for collection—and those having claims against the estate of said deceased, are desired to bring them in properly attested for settlement.
ALEXANDER REILLY, Adm'r.
Jefferson county, Dec. 23, 1813.

Negroes for Hire.
WILL be hired at the White House, on New Year's day, a number of Negroes, consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls.
ALEXANDER REILLY.
December 23.

Negroes to Hire.
WILL be hired, on the 29th inst. for the ensuing year, at Hare Wood, near Charles-Town, a number of valuable negroes.
JOHN B. HENRY.
Dec. 23.

An Apprentice Wanted.
A Boy between 12 and 14 years of age will be taken as an apprentice to the Printing Business. Apply at this office.

