From the Boston Gazette.

TO MY CIGAR.

Yes, social friend, I love thee well,
In learned doctor's spite;
I love thy fragrant, misty spell,
I love thy calm delight.

What if they tell, with phizzes long,
Our years are sooner past?
I would reply, with reason strong,
They're sweeter while they last.

And oft, mild tube, to me thou art,
A monitor, though still;
Thou speak'st a lesson to my heart,
Beyond the preacher's skill.

When, in the lonely evening hour,
Attended but by thee,
O'er hist'ry's varied page I pore,
Man's fate in thine I see.

Awhile like thee the hero burns,
And smokes and fumes around,
And then like thee to ashes turns,
And mingles with the ground.

Thou'rt like the man of worth, who gives
To goodness every day;
The fragrance of whose virtues lives,
When he has passed away.

Oft when thy snowy columns grows,
And breake and falls away,
I trace how mighty realms thus rose,
Then tumbled to decay.

From beggar's frieze to monarch's robe,
One common doom is pass'd:
Sweet nature's works, the mighty globe,
Must all burn out at last.

And what is he who smokes thee now?
A little moving heap:
That soon, like thee, to fate must bow,
Like thee in dust must sleep.

And when I see thy smoke roll high,
Thy ashes downward go,
Methinks 'tis thus my soul shall fly,
Thus leave my body too.

A huge Cigar are all mankind,
And time's the wasting breath,
That, late or early, we shall find,
Gives all to dusty death.

A CARICATURE ENGRAVING

Was published in *London* during our Revolutionary War, and had a pretty general circulation in this country, which represented a *Savage* feast. In the middle of a circle of *Savages*, was a striking likeness of George the III. with his garter, gnawing the leg of a child, while the Indians were eating some other parts of it, some the head, some the heart, and others the legs, &c. &c A dog was represented in the act of vomiting. The British flag was seen in the background with some sailors bearing bales and packages, on which was written *presents for the Indians—Tomahawks and Scalping Knives.* On the right was pictured an English Bishop, in his full robes, mitre and crosier, and the words—"*thy saving health among all nations*" from his mouth; and from the mouth of one of the sailors these words—"*D—n me Jack, but we are hellish good christians*" Over the whole was written *Quifacit per alium, facit per se.* He who does a thing by the hand of another, does it with him.—If any person has one of these English engravings, a second edition of it here might serve to shew the friends of the "*Bulwark of our Religion,*" what the English themselves thought of their King, Bishops and Savages, thirty years ago.

Bost. Pat.

GAMING.

Plato being informed that one of his disciples was fond of gaming, reprimanded him for it. The disciple excused himself by saying he only played for a trifle.—"But," said Plato, "do you reckon for nothing the habit of gaming, which playing for a trifle will make you contract?"

Lichtwehn, the German fabulist, has the following apologue. A man who had rambled about the world for some time at length returned to his native country. His friends flocked to see him; every one expressed their joy at his return, and each was desirous that he should recount to them some of his adventures. The budget of miracles was opened Among many other things, he said: "You will know, my friends the prodigious distance from this country to that inhabited by the Harons: well, two hundred leagues beyond that, I saw a species of men, that appeared very singular to me.

"They would often sit around a table till the night was near advanced, though there was no cloth laid, nor any thing for them to eat. Thunder might roll over their heads, two armies fight at their sides, the heavens might menace ruin, without making them quit their places or giving them the least disturbance; they appeared to be deaf and dumb. From time to time you might hear them utter some badly articulated sounds; these sounds had no connection with what they were about, nor were their signification of much consequence, notwithstanding they turned their eyes to some part of the company in a very strange manner. I often observed them with admiration, for they are generally surrounded by spectators, who seem to be attracted from a motive of curiosity; and believe me, my friends, I shall never forget the troubled countenances which I have seen on these occasions. Despair, rage, and sometimes a indignant joy, blended with inquietude, were by turns depicted. Sometimes it was the rage of the Eumenides, then the serious and sullen air of the infernal judges; and then the pangs of a malefactor going to receive his punishment."

'But,' said our traveller's friends, 'what had these unhappy creatures in view? Were they laboring for the public good?'—'O! no!, 'Were they searching for the philosopher's stone?'—'It was not for that.' 'Is was the squadrature of the circle, then?'—'Still less.' 'Ah! we have it; they were performing penance for their crimes?'—'You are mistaken again.'—'Why then you have been telling us of madmen—Without hearing, speaking or feeling, what could they be doing?'—'They were gambling.

An apprentice wanted.

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

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 one of the concern has lately visited Baltimore for a supply of materials and viewing the present fashions.

Charlestown, Nov. 18.

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.

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.

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'stown.

JAMES S. LANE.

P. S. Cash given for HIDES, SKINS, and clean FLAX SEED.

November 18.

Trustee's Sale.

I will sell at public sale on the 11th day of December next, before the door of Fulton's Tavern, in Charlestown, to the highest bidder, for *Cash*, a lot of 5 acres two roods 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.

NOTICE.

SOMETIME about the year 1810, a certain John A. Hamilton 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. Conn, for collection. The subscriber being disposed to pay said note, has since paid the amount thereof to said Anderson, but not being able to get said note from Conn 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,

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received and are just now opening,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

FANCY GOODS;

which have been lately purchased for cash in Philadelphia, and selected from the latest arrivals:—

CONSISTING IN PART, OF

ELEGANT damask silk SHAWLS, Levantine Silks, Fancy Ribbons, Black and Changeable Lutestrings, White Sattin and Mantuas, Fine Linen Cambrick 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 CASTINGS, Smiths' 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 Bitts.

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

SELBY & SWEARINGEN.

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

Advertisement.

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

JOHN MYERS.

Martinsburgh, Sept. 16. 3 m.

Stray Colts.

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

Wm. STANHOPE.

Nov. 18.

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.

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this Office.

STOVES.

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

He will take two boys, between the age of 14 and 16 years, of respectable parents, as apprentices—and will give constant employment to three or four good workmen, as Journeymen.

JOHN G. UNSELD.

Shepherd's-Town, Sept. 23. t.f.

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 25th 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 at present in the occupancy of Harman M'Knight, and which was conveyed to said Richard Barnhouse by Packett and Tapscott. There are on said Lot a log dwelling house, kitchen, stable, &c

JOHN DIXON,
JOHN BAKER,
THOMAS GRIGGS, junr. } *Comrs.*
WILLIAM TATE,

November 15, 1813

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,
THOMAS PHILLIPS, } *Adm'ors.*

November 25.

NEW FANCY STORE.

THE undersigned fall upon this expedient 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 & common cloths	Elegant Silk Buttons and Trimmings,
Cassimeres, Bedford and Prince's Cords,	Silk & Straw Bonnets,
Stockinets & Manchestry,	Ginghams, Calicoes and Cashmires,
English and India Nankeens,	Ladies' Long & Short Kid and Silk Gloves,
Marseilles Quiltings,	Men's Silk and Leather ditto,
White Jeans and Cords, together with a variety of other vestings,	Ladies' Silk and Cotton Stockings, Misses ditto, Men's do. do.
Irish, German, British and American Linens, Bagpipings, &c. &c.	Elegant Silk & Cotton Shawls,
American Chambrays,	Handkerchiefs fully assorted,
Plaids, Stripes, counterpanes, Towelings and Table Cloths,	A complete assortment of Ribbons,
Muslins and Spun Cottons assorted,	Home-made and imported Threads,
White, Black, Drab, Yellow, Green, Twilled & Figured Cambricks,	Cotton Balls, White & Coloured,
Figured, Striped, Seeded, Knotted & Leno Muslins	Sewing Silks & Twists
Linen Cambrick, Long Lawns,	Ladies' Kid and Morocco Shoes, Misses and Children's ditto,
Linen Cambrick Handkerchiefs, and Kenting for Handkerchiefs,	Men's and Boys' Coarse and Fine Leather do.
White, Black, Pink, Green, Orange, and Lead coloured, with a variety of other tastefully figured silk for dresses and bonnets,	Cotton Cards and Spinning Cotton,
Cambrick and Common Dimities,	Books and Stationery,
French, Italian and Canton Crapes,	Hard Ware,
Black and White Paraseotts and figured Gauze,	China, Queen's and Glass Ware.
	Groceries and Liquors,
	Best large twist Chewing Tobacco, Common ditto,
	Snuff and Spanish Cigars, &c. &c. &c.

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

JAMES BROWN, & Co.

Digitized by Harpers Ferry National Historical Park under grant from Harpers Ferry Historical Assoc.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VI.] THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1813. [No. 298.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is *Two Dollars* a year; one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted *three* weeks to non-subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent publication, and when not particularly directed to the contrary, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.—Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

New-York, Nov. 28.

The following important documents we yesterday received by the Car of Neptune steam-boat.

Gen. Harrison was a passenger in the steam-boat, having left his army in winter quarters at Sackett's Harbor. General Armstrong was a passenger in the steamboat as far as Red Hook.

Com. Chauncey, with his fleet, having brought over Gen. Harrison's army, will, it is said, lay up his vessels for the winter at Sackett's Harbor.

ALBANY ARGUS EXTRA.

Saturday morning, Nov. 27.

Official correspondence from Gen. Wilkinson to the Secretary of War.

Head-quarters, French Mills, adjoining the province of Lower Canada, Nov. 26, 1813.

SIR—I beg leave to refer you to the journal which accompanies this letter for the particulars of the movements of the corps under my command down the St. Lawrence, and will endeavor to exert my enfeebled mind to detail to you the more striking and important incidents which have ensued my departure from Grenadier Island, at the foot of Lake Ontario, on the 3d inst.

The corps of the enemy from Kingston, which followed me, hung to my rear, and in concert with a heavy galley and a few gun-boats, seemed determined to retard my progress, I was tempted to halt, turn about and put an end to his teazing; but alas! I was confined to my bed; Maj. Gen. Lewis was too ill for any active exertion; and above all, I did not dare suffer myself to be diverted a single day from the prosecution of the views of government. I had written Maj. Gen. Hampton on the 6th inst. by his Adjt. Gen. Col. King, and had ordered him to form a junction with me on the St. Lawrence, which I expected would take place on the 9th or 10th. It would have been unpardonable had I lost sight of this object a moment, as I deemed it of vital importance to the issue of the campaign.

The enemy deserve credit for their zeal and intelligence, which the active universal hostility of the male inhabitants of the country enabled them to employ to the greatest advantage. Thus while menaced by a respectable force in rear, the coast was lined by musquetry in front, at every critical pass of the river, which obliged me to march a detachment, and this impeded my progress.

On the evening of the 9th inst. the army halted a few miles from the head of the Longue Saut. In the morning of the 10th, the enclosed order was issued.—Gen. Brown marched agreeable to order and about noon we were apprized, by the report of his artillery, that he was engaged some distance below us. At the same time the enemy were observed in our rear, and their galley and gun-boats approached our flotilla, and opened a fire upon us, which obliged me to order a battery of 18 pounders to be planted, and a shot from it compelled the vessels of the enemy to retire, together with their troops, after some firing between the advanced parties. But by this time, in consequence of the disembarking and re-embarking the heavy guns, the day was so far spent, that our pilots did not dare enter the Saut, (eight miles a continued rapid) and therefore we fell down about two miles and came to for the night. Early the next morning every thing was in readiness for motion; but having received no intelligence from Gen. Brown, I was still delayed, as sound caution prescribed I should learn the result of his affair, before I committed the flotilla to the Saut.

At half past ten o'clock, A. M. an officer of dragoons arrived with a letter, in which the Gen. informed me he had forced the enemy, and would reach the foot of the Saut early in the day. Orders were immediately given for the flotilla to sail, at which inst. the enemy's gun-boats appeared, and began to throw shot among us. Information was brought me at the same time, from Brig. Gen. Boyd, that the enemy's troops were advancing in column, I immediately sent orders to him to attack them; this report was soon contradicted: Their gun-boats however continued to scratch us, and a variety of reports of their movements and counter movements were brought to me in succession; which convinced me of their determination to hazard an attack, when it could be done to the greatest advantage, and therefore I resolved to anticipate them. Directions were accordingly sent, by that distinguished officer Col. Swift of the engineers, to Brig. Gen. Boyd, to throw the detachments of his command, assigned to him in the order of the preceding day, and composed of men of his own, Covington's and Swartwout's brigades into three columns, to march upon the enemy, outflank them if possible, & take their artillery.—The action soon commenced with the advanced body of the enemy, and became extremely sharp and galling, and, with occasional pauses sustained with great vivacity, in open space and fair combat, for upwards of two and a half hours—the adverse lines alternately yielding and advancing. It is impossible to say with accuracy what was our number on the field, because it consisted of indefinite detachments taken from the boats to render safe the passage of the Saut. Gens. Covington & Swartwout voluntarily took part in the action, at the head of detachments from their respective brigades, and exhibited the same courage that was displayed by Brig. Gen. Boyd, who happened to be the senior officer on the ground.—Our force engaged might have reached sixteen or seventeen hundred men but actually did not exceed eighteen hundred;—that of the enemy was estimated from twelve hundred to two thousand, but did not probably amount to more than fifteen or sixteen hundred—consisting, as I am informed, of the detachments from the 40th, 84th and 104th regiments of the line—with the Voltigeur and Glengary corps, and the militia of the country, who are not included in the estimate.

It would be presumptious in me to attempt to give you a detailed account of this affair, which certainly reflects high honor on the valor of the American soldier, as no examples can be produced of undisciplined men, with inexperienced officers, braving a fire of two hours and a half, without quitting the field or yielding to their antagonists.—But, Sir, the information I now give you, is derived from officers of my confidence, who took active parts in this conflict; for though I was enabled to order the attack, it was my hard fortune not to be able to lead the troops I commanded. The disease with which I was assailed on the 2d of September, on my journey to Fort George, having with few short intervals of convalescence, preyed on me ever since, and at the moment of this action, I was confined to my bed and emaciated almost to a skeleton, unable to sit on my horse or to move ten paces without assistance.

I must, however, be pardoned for trespassing on your time a few remarks in relation to the affair. The objects of the British and American commanders were precisely opposed—the last being bound by the instructions of his government and the most solemn obligations of duty, to precipitate his descent of the St. Lawrence by every practicable means—because, this being effected, one of the greatest difficulties opposed to the American arms would be surmounted; and the first, by duties equally imperious, to retard and if possible to prevent such descent. He is to be accounted victorious who effected his purpose. The British commander having failed to gain either of his objects, can lay no claim to the honor of the day. The battle fluctuated and triumph seemed, at different times inclined to the contending corps. The front of the enemy were at first forced back more than a mile, and though they never regained the ground they lost, their stand was permanent and their charges resolute. Amidst these charges and near the close of the contest, we lost a field piece by the fall of the officer who was serving it with the same coolness as if he had been at parade or review. This was Lieut. Smith of the Light Artillery, who, in point of merit, stood at the head of his grade. The enemy having halted and our troops being again formed, in battalion front to front, and the firing having ceased on both sides, we resumed our position on the bank of the river, and the infantry being much fatigued the whole were re-embarked and proceeded down the river without further annoyance from the enemy or their gun-boats, while the dragoons with five pieces of light artillery, marched down the Canada shore without molestation.

It is due to his rank, to his worth and his services, that I should make particular mention of Brigadier General Covington, who received a mortal wound directly through the body, while animating his men and leading them to the charge.—He fell, where he fought, at the head of his men, and survived but two days.

The next morning the flotilla passed through the Saut and joined that excellent officer Brig. Gen. Brown, at Barnhart's near Cornwall, where he had been instructed to take post and wait my arrival, and where I confidently expected to hear of Major General Hampton's arrival on the opposite shore. But immediately after I halted, Colonel Atkinson, the inspector General of the division under Major General Hampton, waited on me with a letter from that officer, in which, to my unspeakable mortification and surprize, he declined the junction ordered, and informed me he was marching towards Lake Champlain by way of co-operating in the proposed attack on Montreal. This letter, together with a copy of that to which it is an answer, were immediately submitted to a council of war, composed of my general officers and Colonel commanding the Elite, the chief Engineer and the Adjutant General, who unanimously gave it as their opinion, that "the attack on Montreal should be abandoned for the present season and the army near Cornwall should be immediately crossed to the American shore for taking up winter quarters, and that this place afforded an eligible position for such quarters.'

I acquiesced in these opinions, not from the shortness of the stock of provisions (which had been reduced by the act of God) because that of our meat had been increased 5 days, and our bread had been reduced only two days, and because we could, in case of extremity, have lived on the enemy—but because the loss of the division under Major Gen. Hampton weakened my force too sensibly to justify the attempt. In all my measures and movements of moment, I have taken the opinion of my general officers, which have been in accord with my own.

I remained on the Canada shore until the next day, without seeing or hearing from the 'powerful force' of the enemy in our neighborhood, and the same day reached this position, with the artillery and infantry. The dragoons have been ordered to Utica and its vicinity, and I expect age 50 or 60 miles on the march.

You have under cover a summary abstract of the killed and wounded in the affair of the 11th inst. which shall soon be followed by a particular return, in which a just regard will be paid to individual merits. The dead rest in honor, and the wounded bled for their country and deserve its gratitude.

With perfect respect,
I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
(Signed) JAMES WILKINSON.

Extract of a Letter of the 15th Nov. from Gen. Wilkinson.

"It is a fact, for which I am authorized to pledge myself on the most confidential authority, that on the 4th of the present month, the British garrison of Montreal consisted solely of 400 marines and 200 sailors, which had been sent up from Quebec. We have, with the provision here and that left at Châteaugay, about 40 day's subsistence, to which I shall add 30 more."

Hon. Gen. John Armstrong,
Secretary at War.

Return of the killed and wounded of a detachment of the army of the U. S. descending the St. Lawrence river, under the command of Major General James Wilkinson, in an action fought at Williamsburg, in Upper Canada, on the 11th of Nov. 1813

KILLED.

Subalterns 3—Sergeants 7—corporals 3—musicians 1—privates 88—total 102.

WOUNDED.

Brigadier general 1—assistant adjutant general 1—aid de camp 1—colonel 1—captains 5—subalterns 6—sergeants 9—corporals 13—musicians 1—privates 198—total 227.

Total killed and wounded, 339.

Names of the Commissioned Officers killed and wounded

Lieut. Wm. W Smith, of the Light Artillery.
David Hunter, of the 13th regt. infantry.
Edward Olmstead, 16th do. do.

WOUNDED.

Brig. Gen. Leonard Covington, mortally, (since dead.)
Major Talbot Chambers, assistant adjt. general, slightly.
Major Darby Noon, aid de camp to brig. general Swartwout, slightly.
Col. James P. Preston, of the 23d regt. infantry severely, his right thigh fractured.
Major William Cummings, 8th regt. severely.
Capt. Edmund Foster, 9th do. slightly.
David S. Townsend, do. do. severely.
Mordecai Myers, 13th do. severely.
John Campbell, do. do. slightly.
John R. Murdock, 25th do severely.
Lieut. Wm. S. Heaton, 11th do. severely.
John Williams, 13th do slightly.
John Lynch,* 14th do. severely.
Peter Pelham,* 21st do. severely.
James D. Brown, 25th do. slightly.
Archd. C. Crary, do. do. severely, in the skirmish the day before the action.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters, Military District, No 9, French Mills, Nov. 1813.

(Signed) T. B. WALBACK,
Adjutant General.

N. B. Col. Preston commanded the 13th regt. of infantry during the action; and Major Cummings did duty with the 16th regt. infantry in the action.

* Taken prisoners.

FROM GENERAL WILKINSON TO GENERAL HAMPTON.

Head Quarters of the army, 7 miles above Ogdensburg, Nov. 6th, 1813, (in the evening.)

SIR—I address you at the special instance of the secretary at war, who by bad roads, worse weather and ill health, was diverted from meeting me near this place, and determined to tread back his steps to Washington from Antwerp, on the 29th ult.

I am destined to and determined on the attack of Montreal, if not prevented by some act of God; and to give security to the enterprize, the division under your command must co-operate with the corps under my immediate orders; the point of rendezvous is a circumstance of the greatest interest to the issue of this operation, and the distance which separates us, and my ignorance of the practicability of the direct or devious roads or routes by which you must march, make it necessary that your own judgment should determine that point; to assist you in making the soundest determination, and to take the most prompt and effectual measures, I can only inform you of my intentions and situation in some respects of first importance. I shall pass Prescott to-night, because the stage of the season will not allow me three days to take it, shall cross the cavalry at Hamilton, which will not require a day, I shall thence press forward and break down every obstruction to this river, there to cross the Isle Perrot, and with my scows to bridge the narrow inner channel and thus obtain foothold on Montreal Island at about twenty miles from the city; after which our artillery, bayonets and swords must secure our triumph or provide us honorable graves.

Inclosed you have a memorandum of field and battering train, pretty well found in fixed ammunition, which may enable you to dismiss your own—but we are deficient in loose powder and musket-cartridges, and therefore hope you may be abundantly found.

On the subject of provisions I wish I could give a favorable information; our whole stock of bread may be computed at about fifteen days, and our meat at twenty. In speaking on this subject to the secretary of war, he informed me ample magazines were laid up on Lake Champlain, and therefore I must request of you to order forward two or three months supply by the safest route, in a direction to the proposed scene of action. I have submitted the state of our provisions to my general officers, who unanimously agree that it should not prevent the progress of the expedition; and they also agree in opinion, if you are not in

force to face the enemy, you should meet us at St. Regis or its vicinity.

I shall expect to hear from if not see you at that place on the 9th.

And have the honor to be, respectfully,
Your obedient humble servant,
(Signed) JA. WILKINSON.
Major General Hampton.

FROM GEN. HAMPTON TO GEN. WILKINSON.

Head-Quarters, Four Corners, Nov. 8, 1813.

SIR—I had the honor to receive, at a late hour last evening, by colonel King, your communication of the 6th, and was deeply impressed with the sense of responsibility it imposed of deciding upon the means of our co-operation. The idea suggested as the opinion of your officers, of effecting the junction at St. Regis, was most pleasing, as being most immediate, until I came to the disclosure of the amount of your supplies of provisions.—Colonel Atkinson will explain the reasons that would have rendered it impossible for me to have brought more than each man could have carried on his back; and when I reflected that in throwing myself upon your scanty means, I should be weakening you in your most vulnerable point, I did not hesitate to adopt the opinion, after consulting the general and principal officers, that by throwing myself back on my main depot, when all the means of transportation had gone, and falling upon the enemy's flank, and straining every effort to open a communication from Plattsburgh to Coghnawaga, or any other point you may indicate on the St. Lawrence, I should more effectually contribute to your success, than by the junction at St. Regis. The way is in many places blockaded and abbatted, and the road impracticable for wheel carriages during winter—but by the employment of pack horses, if I am not overpowered, I hope to be able to prevent your starving. I have ascertained and witnessed that the plan of the enemy is to burn and consume every thing in our advance. My troops and other means will be described to you by colonel Atkinson. Besides the rawness and sickness, they have endured fatigues equal to a winter campaign, in the late snows and bad weather, and are sadly dispirited and fallen off; but upon this subject I must refer you to colonel Atkinson.

With these means—what can be accomplished by human exertion, I will attempt—with a mind devoted to the general objects of the campaign.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. HAMPTON.
His Ex. Maj. Gen James Wilkinson.

GEN. WILKINSON TO GEN. ARMSTRONG.

Head Quarters, French Mills, Nov. 18, 1813.

SIR—I beg this may be considered as an appendege to my official communication respecting the action of the 11th inst. I last evening received the enclosed information, the result of the examination of sundry prisoners taken on the field of battle, which justifies the opinion of the surviving general officers who were in the engagement. This goes to prove, that although the imperious obligations of duty did not allow me sufficient time to rout the enemy, they were beaten—the accidental loss of one field piece notwithstanding, after it had been discharged 15 or 20 times. I have also learned from what is considered good authority, but I will not vouch for the correctness of it, that the enemy's loss exceeded 500 killed and wounded. The enclosed report will correct an error in my former communication—as it appears it was the 89th, and not the 84th British regiment, which was engaged on the 11th. I beg leave to mention, relative to the action of the 11th, what from my extreme indisposition, I have omitted. Having received information late in the day, that the contest had become somewhat dubious, I ordered up a reserve of six hundred men, whom I had directed to stand by their arms under lieut. col. Upham, who gallantly led them into the action, which terminated a few minutes after their arrival on the ground.

With much consideration, &c.
JAMES WILKINSON.
The hon. John Armstrong, Sec'ry at War.

Statement of the strength of the enemy in the action of the 11th Nov. 1813, on Kesler's field in Williamsburgh, in Upper Canada, founded on the separate examination of a number of British prisoners taken on the field of battle.

Of the 89th regt.	700	
40th do.	450	
Voltiguers,	270	
Glengarry's,	80	one company.
Of the 100th,	40	a detachment from Prescot.
Canadian Fencibles,	220	
Indians,	40	
Incorporated militia,	300	
	2170	

Four pieces of mounted artillery; and seven gun boats—one mounting a 24 pounder.

I certify that the above statement is correct agreeably to the statement of the abovementioned prisoners.

(Signed) I. JOHNSON,
Inspector General 2d division.
Head Quarters, French Mills, Nov. 16, 1813.

GEN. WILKINSON'S ARMY.

JOURNAL.

Grenadier Island, Oct. 30.—This day the advance corps of the army, left this Island, under gen. Brown, on a most important expedition to Canada. The concentration of the expedition has been long delayed by events which none but He who holds the winds and waves in control, could have averted.

Nov. 2.—This day the rear division of the expedition sailed in a flotilla of boats, which have covered the river for nearly five miles. The dragoons have been sent down by land on the American side of the river. They amount to about 500—the infantry and other arms are estimated at from 7 to 10,000. From this island, which is situated at the east end of Lake Ontario, to Montreal, following the course of the river, is estimated at 180 miles.

St. Lawrence River, Nov. 2.—The van of the expedition has arrived at French Creek, about 18 miles from Grenadier Island. Here it was attacked yesterday and this day, by a flotilla from Kingston, which attacks were returned and repulsed. Our loss 10 killed and wounded. The flotilla returned to Kingston.

Nov. 3.—The whole expedition concentrates at French Creek.

Nov. 4.—The expedition is passing down the river—has cleared the Thousand Islands—and is approaching Augusta (or Prescott) where the British have a strong fort and garrison: but where the river is nearly two miles wide. The army can pass far out of point-blank shot.

Nov. 7.—Last night the expedition passed fort Prescott (Provost.) The general resorted to the expedient of sending some old boats forward, on which the British artillerists exhausted their long shot; and the army passed harmless, excepting from one shot which killed two men and wounded three others. The expedition this day reached Hamilton which is about 20 miles below Prescott and Ogdensburg, and about 95 miles from Montreal.

Nov. 9.—The expedition has halted at Hamilton. The dragoons which had marched down the river on the American side, were this day embarked on board scows and boats, and landed near Williamsburg. At the same time about 1,500 men of general Boyd's brigade were also landed, with a view to cover the descent of the boats through the rapids, where the defiles are narrow and where the enemy have erected block-houses. The dragoons could not conveniently be transported down the rapid part of the river in the boats. The expedition will move down, *pari passu*, with the troops and cavalry landed. A heavy cannonade was heard this day at and near Cornwall on the Canada side situated about 5 miles above the Indian village of St. Regis, on the boundary line between the U. States and Lower Canada.

Nov. 10.—The expedition passed to opposite St. Regis. It is stated to be the intention of general Wilkinson to re embark the infantry here, and take them down Lake St. Francois (a part where the river expands into an extensive lake;) and that the dragoons should pass round the head of the lake on the Canada side.

Extract from the General Order of Gen. Wilkinson, of the 13th November.

"The troops are to embark without loss of time, yet, are not to be hurried in leaving the Canadian shore, from whence the commander in chief is compelled to retire by the extraordinary, unexampled, and it appears unwarrantable conduct of Major General Hampton, in refusing to join this army with a division of 4000 men under his command, agreeable to positive orders from the commander in chief, and as he has been assured, by the Secretary at War, of explicit instructions from the War Department.

Thus deprived of a large portion of his promised force, the commander in chief feels himself bound by a sense of regard to this meritorious corps, and of sacred duty to the United States, to spare the lives of brave men, and not to hazard the character or interests of the nation, by an unequal conflict—He with lively regret, and the deepest mortification, suspends the destined attack upon Montreal. But he assures this army that it is not abandoned."" [*Dem. Press.*

BRITISH ACCOUNT
OF THE
LATE ACTION ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.
(COPY.)

Head-Quarters, La Chine, 13th Nov 1813.

The governor in chief and commander of the forces, has the satisfaction to announce to the troops that the corps of observation with the division of gun-boats which he had ordered from Kingston to follow the movements of the enemy's army under major general Wilkinson, to be placed under the command of lieut. col. Morrison of the 89th regiment, has completely defeated a large division of the American army consisting of cavalry, riflemen and infantry, exceeding 4000 men, which attacked it on the 11th inst. near Chrystlee's, about 20 miles above Cornwall, taking from the enemy 1 field piece (six pounder,) and 400 prisoners. As his excellency is not yet in possession of the particulars of this brilliant achievement, he cannot specify the loss sustained by either: that of the enemy, as represented by an eye witness to the action, has been very considerable. It has been further reported to his excellency that lieut. col. Morrison of the 89th regiment, and capt. Mulcaster, of the royal navy, with a division of gun-boats, has effected a landing at Hamilton, where they were put in possession of that place, and all the public stores left for the use of the United States army.

ANOTHER VICTORY OVER THE INDIANS.

Nashville, Nov. 17, 1813.

Mr. Thomas H. Fletcher, of this town, has just arrived from General Jackson's army and states, that on the evening of the 7th inst. General Jackson received intelligence that a large body of Indians were besieging a fort of friendly Indians, situated about 30 miles below the Ten Islands of Coose river. At 12 o'clock, that night, a detachment of the army, (2000 strong) took up the line of march, and arrived at the Fort about 7 o'clock, on the 9th.

The action was brought on by Captains Deadrick's, Caperton's and Bledsoe's companies. The advance was led on by Colonel Carroll, in handsome style. The Indians were totally routed—in half an hour the pursuit commenced, which continued an hour and a half longer. Of the enemy, 278 were found dead on the ground—though many more were certainly killed. The battle field was very large, and entirely covered with grass—of course many were killed, who could not be found. We had 15 killed and 84 wounded—generally slightly. The Indian force was 1100 at least. Gen. Jackson commanded in person.

Provisions are scarce in camp. It is thought, that if the army had had ten days provisions on hand after the battle of Talledega, the Creek war would have terminated in that time. The battle was fought only 30 miles from the Hickory Ground.

Mr. Fletcher was the bearer of a stand of colors taken from the enemy, bearing the Spanish cross.

Col. Lauderdale, of the cavalry, is wounded in the leg; Col. M'Crory's left arm is broke; Col. Pillow, shot through the body; Major Richard Boyd's right arm broke.

Col. Carroll led the advance, and displayed the utmost bravery and skill.—Among the killed are Lieuts. Moore and Barke, and Mr. Taylor, White County.

The Indians were drawn up behind a small swamp, and in good order. Col. Brown (an Indian) displayed his accustomed bravery. The men of this town (about 20) fought well—the fort was regularly picketted, and tolerably strong; was commanded by Laslie, a half breed.

Extract from a letter from Col. Wm. Carroll to his brother in Nashville, brought by the Express.

You have no doubt heard of our battle fought on the morning of the 9th; in a few words I can say that 300 Indians were killed. Our loss 15 killed and 85 wounded. The hardest of the battle was sustained by four companies under my command that brought on the attack; we fought 15 minutes before the balance were engaged. I had only 7 wounded and my horse shot down by an arrow.—Larkin Bradford was killed.

Extract of a letter from Mr. John P. Erwin to his friend in Nashville, dated Camp Strother on Coose river, Nov. 12.

It is now two hours before day light, and an express being about to start very early to Nashville, I give you a short account of our proceedings since I wrote last. On Sunday evening an Indian came in and told us that there was an army of Creeks, not more than 10 miles down the river, laying siege to a fort possessed by some of the peace party. General Jackson made immediate arrangements for marching to attack them, and on that night at 12 o'clock, 2400 men, including the life guards, crossed the Coose (here 1-2 mile wide) on our march. We went that day within 6 miles of the fort, and having started before day next morning, we arrived in sight of them at 7 o'clock. The army was formed with our company and two others some distance in front of the whole. We at the distance of one hundred yards were hailed, and received two heavy fires from the main force of the enemy without losing a man. We then advanced on them, and commenced a rapid fire, which drove them into a swamp, after which we retreated for the purpose of drawing them out. In this we succeeded, and after we had regained our former ground, we again turned on them, and after receiving their fire, rushed on them to the edge of the swamp, and by one or two heavy fires dispersed them on each side; but, finding that they were trying to surround us, and the other troops being at a great distance from us, we again retreated without loss, and we found it to be in good time. At the same time one half a mile on our left, the militia and cavalry were warmly engaged with the balance of their force, which they had nearly surrounded. In that part of the field the firing was for a short time tremendous, and a great number were killed, but some broke through the line and made their escape. We had then joined the brigade of volunteers in our rear, and all commenced the pursuit, which was continued three miles, until overcome with heat and fatigue, we returned to the main army, and thus made the battle of *Tallegada* (the English of which is The End.) On looking over the field and counting the killed and wounded, our loss was 15 killed and 85 wounded, two of whom are since dead. Of the Indians 300 were found dead on the field, and I suppose an equal number was wounded. Our muskets were loaded with shot and ball, and we certainly wounded a great number in proportion to the killed; so that their loss cannot be called less than 600.

On Tuesday morning the battle was fought, and on the next day we commenced our march back, (having started with only one days rations) and on last night we reached our camp, worn down with hunger and fatigue.

In our company only one man was wounded, James Allen of Huntsville, and we have borne the fatigue with more fortitude than any other part of the army. Our small loss is almost unaccountable, having been exposed in open ground to the most weighty fire of the enemy.—Cols. Pillow, M'Crory, Lauderdale and Major Boyd were wounded, and some other officers, whom I do not recollect; of the wounded not more than 5 will probably die. Colonel Pillow is very dangerous.

Among the killed is Larkin Bradford, brother in law to Col. Carroll. During the engagement we were commanded by Carroll, now a Col. he behaved with great bravery and coolness, and is a man of the greatest importance to this army. This victory is one of the most decisive nature: in the commencement of the action there were about 1000 warriors engaged, the best in the Creek nation, of whom not more than 300 are now able to bear arms against us. The fort now relieved was possessed by about 180 warriors, who are at any time willing to fight for us. Had it not been for want of provisions, and General White's army not coming on, we could have gone on, and finished the war, with the destruction of the whole nation in 20 days. But on our return here last night, after marching 25 miles we found not a single ration of any kind provided for us to eat. This morning the army has obtained half rations; but I know not whether or no the contractors will be able to furnish even that much at this distance. I now fear more than ever, that the want of provisions will be the principal impediments to a speedy termination of the war; and may possibly force this army to evacuate the Creek nation, sooner than good policy would suggest. Since the commencement of the campaign the loss of the enemy is upwards of 1000—the army is anxious to destroy the whole nation, and now fully confident of being able to do so—should we now be stopped in the full tide of victory, for want of provisions, it will be a most serious misfortune, not only in exposing a second time our frontier—but in preventing soldiers from turning out again with the same alacrity to serve a state which will not feed them. In the last battle, as in the first, not more than half our force was engaged with the enemy. The battle of Tallegeda was fought by the cavalry, a part of the militia, two companies of volunteers and the Life Guards: and from the ease with which our company defeated double their number, of the best warriors, I am confident that our army of 3000 men could destroy the whole remaining force of the Creeks, at one general battle, could such a one be fought.

GOSHEN, Oct. 20.

Important discovery.—We understand that a bed of Gypsum, or Plaister of Paris, has recently been discovered on the lands of Jacob Quick, Esq. in the town of Montague, in Sussex county, New-Jersey. This discovery promises to be of the greatest utility to the surrounding country. The bed, which appears inexhaustible, is found directly on the banks of the Delaware river, only 26 miles from this town, and is of the black oxyd of gypsum. Several persons have taken quantities of it away, for the purpose of trying its efficacy on land this season—and Mr. Quick, being desirous that numerous experiments should be made on its utility, generously rises it from the bed, & allows persons to take it away without any charge. From a conversation we have had with a well informed gentleman, who visited it and made some chemical experiments on it, we cannot but hope, that this gypsum may hereafter become useful and supercede, in some measure, the necessity of importing, at a vast expense, foreign Plaister of Paris.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.

We had a conversation with an intelligent officer who left General Wilkinson's army at French Mills on the 19th November. They were then hutting. The river Salmon up which our flotilla had proceeded about 12 miles was frozen over. General Wilkinson continued seriously indisposed and Gen. Lewis was unable to take command. Gen. Covington and Col. Dix, who died of an inflammation in his lungs, were buried with military honors at French Mills on the 15th.

Gen. Hampton was at Burlington on the 23d, understood to be on his way to the seat of the general government. The convalascent officers and soldiers of this army were at Burlington where Gen. Parker was left in command. The main body of the army had gone into winter quarters at Plattsburgh, where Gen. Izard was in command. [*D. Press.*

LATEST FROM HAMPTON'S ARMY.

Plattsburg, Nov. 21.

It is generally said here, and I have no doubt of the truth of it, that General Hampton received orders yesterday from General Wilkinson to march his army from this place, where it had already cut and drawn logs to build huts, to French Mills. It is also said and believed, that Gen. H. immediately ordered his troops to get ready to march in a moment's warning, but sent off an express to Gen W. to endeavor to obtain a countermand of the order on account of the lateness of the season. When the express returns, I suppose the army of course will march, or not, as shall be directed by General Wilkinson, unless the Secretary of War, to whom it is said an express has also been sent for his interference in the premises, should order him to stay here.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW BEDFORD, Nov. 23.

Arrived here this day, schooner Engineer, captain Dillingham, of Baltimore, 31 days from Bordeaux river.

I have hastily looked over Bordeaux papers of 1st to 5th October, received by this arrival. The most important articles which I have noticed, is an official statement of the situation of the French army in Germany, on the 26th Sept. a translation of which is annexed.

Captain Dillingham states verbally, that it was reported at Bordeaux, previous to his sailing, that Bonaparte had been defeated by the allies, had abandoned Dresden, and was retiring towards the Rhine.

Captain D. brings regular files of Bordeaux papers to the 15th October, and had a single paper of the 20th, which I have not seen.—Should it contain any thing of importance, translations will appear in the New Bedford Mercury of Friday.

Since writing the preceding, I have seen the Bordeaux "Indicateur," of the 19th October, it contains Paris dates to the 14th, but *nothing from the French armies.* Under the Augsburg head of 10th October, it is said, "The head quarters of the allies were still at Toplitz, (in Bohemia) on the 1st Oct."

The paper last referred to contains a senatus consultum of the 4th October, by which it is decreed, that peace shall never be concluded between France and Sweden, till the latter shall have renounced possession of the French island of Gaudaloupe, and all Frenchmen of that island are forbidden, under pain of *dishonor*, to take oath to the Swedish government, or to accept any employment under it.

A passenger in the Engineer, at New-Bedford from France, informs that the emperor Napoleon had lost much of his popularity. And that the recent military events were considered unfavorable to France. A new conscription of 280,000 men had been ordered. An additional army of 30,000 troops was marching for Spain.

The above gentleman favored us with Bordeaux papers of October 8, 13, and 19.

PARIS, Sept. 28.

Private letters from Dresden to the 22d September advise, that parties of Cossacks had intercepted the communication between Leipsic and Frankfort. All the Austrian and Russian army, are in a manner shut up in the valley of Toplitz. The dispositions made by the emperor keep them in check; whilst he is operating in another direction. Until the present time, continual rains have prevented the execution of many plans which will succeed hereafter. The army of the prince royal of Sweden is on the right of the Elbe; and he does not appear disposed to risk a passage.

OCTOBER 1.

His Majesty the empress queen and regent, has received the following news from the army to the 27th September.

"The emperor passed the 19th and 20th at Pirna, (which appears by the map to be near Dresden, and on the same side of the Elbe) and caused a bridge to be thrown over the right side of the river. The 21st the emperor slept at Dresden, and on the 22d went to Hartau; he immediately caused to be displayed beyond the forest of Bischoffwerda, the 11th corps, commanded by the duke of Tarentum, the 5th corps commanded by general Lauriston, and the 3d corps, commanded by general Sonham.

"The enemy's army at Silesia, which was stationed on the right, commanded by Saken, upon Camewz; the left commanded by Lauger, on Neustadt, upon the borders of Bohemia; and centre, commanded by Yorck, upon Bischoffwerda, immediately retreated upon all sides. Gen. Girard, commanding our advanced guard, spiritedly pushed the enemy and made some prisoners. They were pursued as far as the Spree. Gen. Lauriston entered Neustadt.

"The enemy refusing battle, the emperor returned on the 24th to Dresden, and ordered the duke of Tarentum to take a position upon the heights to Weissig. The 8th corps, commanded by the prince Poniatowski, has repassed to the left bank. The Comte de Lobau, with the 1st corps, continues to occupy Geisshubel. The marshal Saint Cyr, occupies Pirna, and the position of Borna. The duke of Belluno occupies the position of Freyberg. The duke of Ragusa, with the 6th corps, and the cavalry of gen. Latour Mabourg, was beyond Grossenhayn—he had repulsed the enemy upon the right back, beyond Torgau, in order to facilitate the passage of a convoy of 20,000 quintals of flour, which was conveyed up the Elbe in boats, and which has arrived at Dresden. The duke of Padua is at Leipsic—the prince of Moskwa at Torgau and Wittenberg.

The gen. comte Lefebvre Desnouettes was with 4000 horse, in pursuit of the deserter [*transfuge*] THIELMAN. This Thielman is a Saxon, and was loaded with favors by the king. At the head of 3000 couriers, part Prussians, part Cossacks and Austrians, he pillaged the stables [les haras] of the king, every where levied contributions. This deserter, decorated with the uniform of a Russian lieutenant general, entered Norborg, where there was neither commandant or garrison, but where he surprised 3 or 400 sick. Gen. Lefebvre Desnouettes encountered him at Freyberg the 19th, retook the 3 or 400 sick; took from him some hundreds of prisoners and some baggage; and retook some carriages which he had carried off. Thielman then fled toward Zeitz, where col. Vansdorf, an Austrian partizan who was traversing the country, joined him. The gen. Lefebvre Desnouettes attacked them the 24th, at Altenberg, and after killing many of their followers, and among others a prince of Hohenzollern, and a colonel, drove them into Bohemia.

OCTOBER 6.

Letters from Dresden announce, that on the 30th Sept. H. M. the emperor was in that city, and enjoyed the best health. It seems by news direct from Vienna, that disunion begins to show itself among the coalesced powers. The superior officers of the confederated armies, see with jealous repugnance the deserter Jomini, at the head of the military councils. The Bohemians, who since the war of 1757, had not seen any armies in their country, complain of the rapacity of the Russians and Prussians, and of the exorbitant contributions to which they are exposed.

OCTOBER 7.

Her majesty this day attended in person before the senate, and delivered a speech of ten minutes length, which made an impression profound and affecting.—She was followed in her discourse by the duke of Feltre, minister of war, and count Regnaud de St. Jean d'Angely, orator of the council of state. The first presented an imposing picture of the resources of the French empire. The second spoke of the great importance of the present contest to France.

CASSEL, Oct. 4.

The order and tranquility we have enjoyed in our city and neighborhood, since the departure of the Russians, is owing to the activity of our national guard. (It appears by this that the Russians have been at Cassel.)

DRESDEN, Sept. 27.

The Prince of Moskwa has forced the posts of the Swedish army at Wartenburg, and has obliged the enemy to repass the river, and withdraw his bridge. The division of Guillmot has entered Dessau. The Swedish guards attacked this city yesterday twice, and were repulsed with loss.

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, DECEMBER 9.

The Reverend Mr. *William Meade* will preach at the methodist meeting house in Charles-Town, on Sunday the 12th inst. at 12 o'clock.

Last Monday was the day fixed upon for the meeting of Congress. The President's Message will probably be received here to-morrow—Should its contents be very interesting, it will be laid before our readers in an extra sheet.

Extract of a letter from Col. Campbell to his friend in Winchester, dated French Mills, Nov. 14, 1813.

"In the action of the 11th inst near Williamsburgh, in Upper Canada, Lieut. Hunter, [of Martinsburg,] received a mortal wound in the body from a grape shot, which put a period to his life in about one hour afterwards. It will be a consolation to his friends to know that his conduct during his short military life, was most exemplary, and that he was believed by the officers with whom he was acquainted:—That he was advancing with great intrepidity upon a formidable column of one of the best appointed detachments of the British army, under a shower of musquetry and grape shot, hardly ever exampled, when he was struck with the fatal ball which terminated his life."

A letter to a lady in Baltimore dated Sackett's Harbor, Nov. 18, from her brother there, states a circumstance, which we do not remember to have been noticed in the other accounts, viz. that Gen. FRAZER fell on the part of the British, in the affair which lost us COVINGTON.

Baltimore Patriot.

The legislature of Vermont adjourned on Wednesday the 17th ult.

Thursday the 2d of December, is appointed by the governor of Vermont as a day of thanks-giving throughout that state.

Little cause as we have for congratulation in the general complexion of the recent news from the Northern frontier, it gave us no little satisfaction to be assured of the safe arrival of Commodore Chauncey's squadron at Sackett's Harbor, conveying General Harrison and his Army from the upper end of the Lake. Their dispersion by the tempestuous weather, as reported some days ago, must have been temporary only, since the whole of the vessels appear to have arrived, and no mention is made of any disaster. In obeying orders to proceed down the Lake with his force, we think it not at all unlikely that General Harrison lost a most favorable opportunity of again signalizing himself by the defeat of the combined British and Indian force on Burlington Heights, whom he certainly intended to have attacked within a day or two, for which object he had, in addition to his force, and that under Gen. M'Clure, received the accession of an number of Volunteers.—[*Nat. Intel.*

PROCLAMATION.

JAMES WILKINSON, *Major General and Commander in Chief of an expedition against the Canadas, to the inhabitants thereof:*

The army of the United States, which I have the honor to command, invades these provinces to conquer and not to destroy; to subdue the forces of his Britannic Majesty, not to war against his unoffending subjects.—Those, therefore, among you, who remain quiet at home, should victory incline to the American standard, shall be protected in their persons and property. But those who are found in arms, must necessarily be treated as avowed enemies.

To menace, is unjust—to seduce, dishonorable—Yet it is just and humane to place these alternatives before you.

Done at the Head Quarters of the army of the United States, this 6th day of Nov. 1813, near Ogdensburg, on the St. Lawrence.

(Signed) JAS. WILKINSON.
By the General's Command,
(Signed) N. PINKNEY,
Major and Aid de Camp.

A London paper of August 31, received by an arrival at Charleston, contains the following:

"The Pelican brig of 18 guns, which so nobly captured the Argus American sloop of war, was commanded by Capt. Serle, when *she beat the French frigate Medea, of 44 guns, into Guadaloupe, after an action of two hours, in the year* 1797."

The *right of expatriation* and *naturalization*, federal writers say, is not acknowledged by any foreign nation. They have even for once given weight to *French* authority, and asserted with much emphasis, that this principle is denied by the government of France. The following, being the 17th article of the Code Napoleon, will put this question to rest as respects the French government—*British practice*, has settled it long ago, as relates to that power. *Columbian.*

"The quality of a French subject shall be lost,

1. By naturalization acquired in a foreign country.

2. By the acceptance, not authorised by the emperor, of public functions conferred by a foreign government.

3. Finally, by every settlement made in a foreign country without the intention of returning."

DIED,

On Saturday morning the 4th inst. after a lingering illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation, Mrs. *Christiana Strider*, widow of the late Mr. Isaac Strider, of this county.

30 *Dollars Reward.*

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Charlestown, 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 pantaloons, waistcoat and roundabout of mixed black and white linsey, new shoes with double soals 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 endeavor to get employment in that way—All boatmen and others are cautioned against employing him, at their peril. Eight 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

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 merchandize 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 discounted 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.*

BULLSKIN LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell about 155 or 160 acres of land on both sides the Bullskin, near Bond's Mill. The main branch of the Bullskin runs through about the centre of it. My price is fifty dollars per acre, one half down, and the balance in two annual payments.

THOMAS W. LEE.

Locust Grove, Dec. 2.

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 offall if requested, or furnish the casks on as low terms as they can be had from Coopers, and deliver 1200 lbs. offall per 100 bushels 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.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been a considerable sufferer by evil disposed persons throwing down his fences, and letting cattle into the enclosures of his farm lying part in Jefferson & part in Berkeley counties, and by fishing and hunting and carrying off 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.

CAUTION.

THIS is to forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on a note, which I gave to Nehemiah Bond, for the sum of thirty-eight dollars and forty-two cents, (bearing date 3d Jan. 1810,) as I am determined not to pay the same until said Bond comes forward and settles with me or otherwise compelled by law.

SAMUEL SPENGER.

December 2, 1813.

STOVES.

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

He will take two boys, between the age of 14 and 16 years, of respectable parents, as apprentices—and will give constant employment to three or four good workmen, as Journeymen.

JOHN G. UNSELD.

Shepherd's-Town, Sept. 23. t. f.

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, } *Adm'ors.*
THOMAS PHILLIPS, }

November 25.

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.

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'stown.

JAMES S. LANE.

P. S. Cash given for HIDES, SKINS, and clean FLAX SEED.

November 18.

NEW FANCY STORE.

THE undersigned fall upon this expedient 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 & common cloths, Cassimeres, Bedford and Prince's Cords, Stockinets & Manchestery, English and India Nankeens, Marseilles Quiltings, White Jeans and Cords, together with a variety of other vestings, Irish, German, British and American Linens, Baggings, &c. &c.
American Chambrays, Plaids, Stripes, counterpanes, Towelings and Table Cloths, Muslins and Spun Cottons assorted, White, Black, Drab, Yellow, Green, Twilled & Figured Cambricks, Figured, Striped, Seeded, Knotted & Lemo Muslins, Linen Cambrick, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrick Handkerchiefs, and Kenting for Handkerchiefs, White, Black, Pink, Green, Orange, and Lead colloured, with a variety of other fancifully figured silk for dresses and bonnets, Cambrick and Common Dimities, French, Italian and Canton Crapes, Black and White Paraseols and figured Gauze, Elegant Silk Buttons and Trimmings, Silk & Straw Bonnets, Ginghams, Calicoes and Cashmires, Ladies' Long & Short Kid and Silk Gloves, Men's Silk and Leather ditto, Ladies' Silk and Cotton Stockings, Misses ditto, Men's do. do. Elegant Silk & Cotton Shawls, Handkerchiefs fully assorted, A complete assortment of Ribbons, Home made and imported Threads, Cotton Balls, White & Coloured, Sewing Silks & Twists, Ladies' Kid and Morocco Shoes, Misses and Children's ditto, Men's and Boys' Coarse and Fine Leather do. Cotton Cards and Spinning Cotton, Books and Stationery, Hard Ware, China, Queen's and Glass Ware. Groceries and Liquors, Best large twist Chewing Tobacco, Common ditto, Snuff and Spanish Cigars, &c. &c.

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.

NOTICE.

SOMETIME about the year 1810, a certain John A. Hamilton 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 T. W. Conn, for collection. The subscriber being disposed to pay said note, has since paid the amount thereof to said Anderson, but not being able to get said note from Conn 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.

Trustee's Sale.

I will sell at public sale on the 11th day of December next, before the door of Fulton's Tavern, in Charlestown, to the highest bidder, for *Cash*, a lot of 5 acres two roods 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.

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.

BLANK DEEDS
For sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received and are just now opening,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

FANCY GOODS;

which have been lately purchased for cash in Philadelphia, and selected from the latest arrivals:—

CONSISTING IN PART, OF

ELEGANT damask silk SHAWLS, Levantine Silks, Fancy Ribbons, Black and Changeable Lutestrings, White Satin and Mantuas, Fine Linen Cambrick 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 CASTINGS, Smiths' 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 Bitts.

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

SELBY & SWEARINGEN.

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

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.

Advertisement.

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

JOHN MYERS.

Martinsburgh, Sept. 16. 3 m.

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.

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 one of the concern has lately visited Baltimore for a supply of materials and viewing the present fashions.

Charlestown, Nov. 18.

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.

NEW BOOKS.

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

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.
ANQUETIL'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.
DOCTOR BLAIR'S SERMONS, prefaced with Soame Jenyn's Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion. No sermons were ever better calculated to allure young persons to the love of religion, than those of Dr. Blair.
HAWE'S CHURCH HISTORY,
PAINE'S POLITICAL WORKS, containing his famous "Common Sense, Crisis, Rights of Man," &c. &c.
BARCLAY'S APOLOGY FOR THE QUAKERS.
NO CROSS NO CROWN, by Penn.
WEEMS'S Life of Washington, 11th edition, with many plates of battles.
HISTORY of the late great REVIVAL of RELIGION among the Presbyterians in South Carolina.
THE BACHELOR'S BEST COMPANION, shewing 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 PRECEPTOR,
JOSEPHUS,
IMMORTAL MENTOR,
SACRED EXTRACTS,
BURTON'S LECTURES,
MOORE'S MONITOR,
ONEILE'S GEOGRAPHY,
TOM JONES, in four volumes,
ADELAINE MOWBRAY,
THE REFUSAL, by Mrs West,
WHAT HAS BEEN, by Mrs. Matthews,
DEATH OF ABEL,
HISTORY OF THE BIBLE,
RASSELAS,
MURRAY'S SEQUEL,
CRIMINAL RECORDER,
PARADISE LOST, elegant edition,
BURNS' POEMS,
ELEMENTS OF MORALITY,
SCHOOL TESTAMENTS,
PILGRIM'S PROGRESS,
BURR'S TRIAL, for high treason,
CHASE'S TRIAL,
WILKINSON'S MEMOIRS,
CONSTITUTIONS,
AMERICAN ARISTOTLE,
LESSONS IN ELOCUTION,
PORTEUS' EVIDENCE,
READING EXERCISES,
HYMN BOOKS,
JONES'S DICTIONARY, with Walker's pronunciation,
GOUGH'S ARITHMETIC,
FEDERAL CALCULATOR,
SONG BOOKS,
SANDFORD and MERTON,
BALTIMORE SPELLING BOOK,
WEBSTER'S DITTO,
UNIVERSAL DITTO,
DILWORTH'S DITTO,
READY RECKONER,
A great variety of CHILDREN'S BOOKS,
BLANK BOOKS,
LETTER PAPER,
BEST CLARIFIED QUILLS,
RED INK POWDER,
BEST RED SEALING WAX, &c. &c.

October 7.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VI.] THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1813. [No. 299.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is *Two Dollars* a year; one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted *three* weeks to non-subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent publication, and when not particularly directed to the contrary, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.—Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

President's Message.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 7.

This day at twelve o'clock, the President of the United States transmitted the following Message to both Houses of Congress, by Mr. Coles his Secretary:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate
and of the House of Representatives,

In meeting you at the present interesting conjuncture, it would have been highly satisfactory if I could have communicated a favorable result of the mission charged with negociations for restoring peace. It was a just expectation from the respect due to the distinguished Sovereign who had invited them by his offer of mediation, from the readiness with which the invitation was accepted on the part of the United States, and from the pledge to be found in an act of their Legislature for the liberality which their Plenipotentiaries would carry into the negociations, that no time would be lost by the British government in embracing the experiment for hastening a stop to the effusion of blood. A prompt and cordial acceptance of the Mediation on that side was the less to be doubted as it was of a nature not to submit rights or pretentions on either side to the decision of an umpire, but to afford merely an opportunity, honorable and desireable to both, for discussing, and if possible adjusting them, for the interest of both.

The British Cabinet either mistaking our desire of peace for a dread of British power, or misled by other falacious calculations, has disappointed this reasonable anticipation. No communications from our envoys having reached us, no information on the subject has been received from that source. But it is known that the mediation was declined in the first instance, and there is no evidence, notwithstanding the lapse of time, that a change of disposition in the British Councils has taken place, or is to be expected.

Under such circumstances, a nation proud of its rights, and conscious of its strength, has no choice but an exertion of the one in support of the other.

To this determination, the best encouragement, is derived from the success with which it has pleased the Almighty to bless our arms, both on the land and on the water.

Whilst proofs have been continued of the enterprise and skill of our cruizers, public and private, on the ocean, and a new trophy gained in the capture of a British by an American vessel of war, after an action giving celebrity to the name of the victorious commander; the great inland waters, on which the enemy were also to be encountered have presented achievements of our naval arms, as brilliant in their character as they have been important in their consequences.

On Lake Erie the squadron under command of capt. Perry, having met the British squadron, of superior force, a sanguinary conflict ended in the capture of the whole. The conduct of that officer, adroit as it was daring, and which was so well seconded by his comrades, justly entitles them to the admiration and gratitude of their country; and will fill an early page in its naval annals with a victory never surpassed in lustre, however much it may have been in magnitude.

On Lake Ontario, the caution of the British commander, favored by contingencies, frustrated the efforts of the American commander, to bring on a decisive action. Captain Chauncey was able, however, to establish an ascendency on that important theatre, and to prove, by the manner in which he effected every thing possible, that opportunities only were wanted, for a more shining display of his own talents and of the gallantry of those under his command.

The success on Lake Erie having opened a passage to the territory of the enemy, the officer commanding the north western army transferred the war thither; and rapidly pursuing the hostile troops fleeing with their savage associates, forced a general action, which quickly terminated in the capture of the British, and dispersion of the savage force.

This result is signally honorable to Major General Harrison, by whose military talents it was prepared, to col. Johnson and his mounted volunteers, whose impetuous onset gave a decisive blow to the ranks of the enemy; and to the spirit of the volunteer militia equally brave and patriotic, who bore an interesting part in the scene; more especially to the chief magistrate of Kentucky at the head of them, whose heroism, signalized in the war which established the Independence of his country, sought at an advanced age, a share in hardships and battles, for maintaining its rights and its safety.

The effect of these successes has been to rescue the inhabitants of Michigan from their oppressions, aggravated by gross infractions of the capitulation which subjected them to a foreign power—to alienate the savages of numerous tribes from the enemy by whom they were disappointed and abandoned—and to relieve an extensive region of country from a merciless warfare which desolated its frontiers and imposed on its citizens the most harrassing services.

In consequence of our naval superiority on Lake Ontario and the opportunity afforded by it for concentrating our forces by water, operations which had been previously planned, were set on foot against the possessions of the enemy on the St. Lawrence. Such, however, was the delay produced, in the first instance, by adverse weather of unusual violence and continuance, and such the circumstances attending the final movements of the army; that the prospect at one time so favorable, was not realised.

The cruelty of the enemy, in enlisting the savages into a war with a nation desirous of mutual emulation in mitigating its calamities, has not been confined to any one quarter. Wherever they could be turned against us, no exertions to effect it have been spared. On our South Western border, the Creek tribes, who yielding to our persevering endeavors, were gradually acquiring more civilised habits, became the unfortunate victims of seduction. A war in that quarter has been the consequence, infuriated by a bloody fanatacism, recently propagated among them.

It was necessary to crush such a war before it could spread among the contiguous tribes, and before it could favor enterprises of the enemy into that vicinity. With this view a force was called into the service of the United States from Georgia and Tennessee, which with the nearest regular troops, and other corps, from the Mississippi territory, might not only chastise the savages into present peace, but make a lasting impression on their fears.

The progress of the expedition, as far as is yet known, corresponds with the martial zeal with which it was espoused; and the best hopes of a satisfactory issue are authorised by the complete success with which a well planned enterprise was executed against a body of hostile savages, by a detachment of the volunteer militia of Tennessee, under the gallant command of Gen. Coffee; and by a still more important victory over a larger body of them, gained under the immediate command of Maj. Gen. Jackson; an officer equally distinguished for his patriotism and his military talents.

The systematic perseverance of the enemy in courting the aid of the savages in all quarters, had the natural effect of kindling their ordinary propensity to war into a passion, which, even among those best disposed towards the United States was ready, if not employed on our side, to be turned against us.—A departure from our protracted forbearance to accept the services tendered by them, has thus been forced upon us. But in yielding to it, the retaliation has been mitigated as much as possible, both in its extent and in its character, stopping far short of the example of the enemy, who owe the advantages they have occasionally gained in battle, chiefly to the number of their savage associates; and who have not controuled them either from their usual practice of indiscriminate massacre on defenceless inhabitants, or from scenes of carnage without a parallel, on prisoners to the British arms, guarded by all the laws of humanity and of honorable war.

For these enormities, the enemy are equally responsible; whether with the power to prevent them they want the will, or with the knowledge of a want of power they still avail themselves of such instruments.

In other respects the enemy are pursuing a course which threatens consequences most afflicting to humanity.

A standing law of G. B. naturalizes, as is well known, all aliens, complying with conditions limited to a shorter period than those required by the U. S. and naturalised subjects are, in war, employed by her government in common with native subjects. In a contiguous British province, regulations promulgated since the commencement of the war compel citizens of the United States, being there under certain circumstances to bear arms; whilst of the native emigrants from the United States who compose much of the population of the province, a number have actually borne arms against the United States within their limits; some of whom after having done so, have become prisoners of war, and are now in our possession.—The British commander in that province, nevertheless, with the sanction, as appears of his government thought proper to select from American prisoners of war, and send to G. B. for trial as criminals, a number of individuals, who had emigrated from the British dominions long prior to the state of war between the two nations, who had encorporated themselves into our political society, in the modes recognised by the law and practice of G. B. and who were made prisoners of war, under the banners of their adopted country fighting for its rights and its safety.

The protection due to these citizens requiring an effectual interposition in their behalf, a like number of British prisoners of war were put into confinement, with a notification that they would experience whatever violence might be committed on the American prisoners of war sent to G. Britain.

It was hoped that this necessary consequence of the step unadvisedly taken on the part of G. B. would have led her government to reflect on the inconsistencies of its conduct, and that a sympathy with the British, if not with the American sufferers, would have arrested the cruel career opened by its example.

This was unhappily not the case. In violation both of consistency and of humanity, American officers and non-commisioned officers, in double the number of the British soldiers confined here were ordered into close confinement with formal notice, that in the event of a retaliation for the death which might be inflicted on the prisoners of war sent to G. B. for trial, the officers so confined would be put to death also. It was notified at the same time that the commanders of the British fleets and armies on our coasts are instructed, in the same event, to proceed with a destructive severity against our towns and their inhabitants.

That no doubt might be left with the enemy of our adherence to the retaliating resort imposed on us, a correspondent number of British officers prisoners of war in our hands were immediately put into close confinement, to abide the fate of these confined by the enemy; and the British government has been apprized of the determination of this government, to retaliate any other proceeding against us, contrary to the legitimate modes of warfare.

It is as fortunate for the U. States that that they have it in their power to meet the enemy in this deplorable contest, as it is honorable to them, that they do not join in it but under the most imperious obligations, and with the humane purpose of effectuating a return to the established usages of war.

The views of the French government on the subjects which have been so long committed to negociation, have received no elucidation since the close of your late session. The Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris had not been enabled by proper opportunities, to press the objects of his mission, as prescribed by his instructions.

The militia being always to be regarded as the great bulwark of defence and security for free states, and the constitution having wisely committed to the national authority a use of that force, as the best provision against an unsafe military establishment, as well as a resource peculiarly adapted to a country having the extent and the exposure of the U. States, I recommend to Congress a revision of the militia laws for the purpose of securing, more effectually, the services of all detachments called into the employment and placed under the government of the U.S.

It will deserve the consideration of Congress also, whether among other improvements in the militia laws, justice does not require a regulation, under due precautions, for defraying the expence incident to the first assembling as well as to the subsequent movements of detachments called into the national service.

To give to our vessels of war, public and private, the requisite advantage in their cruises, it is of much importance that they should have, both for themselves and their prizes, the use of the ports of friendly powers. With this view, I recommend to Congress the expediency of such legal provisions as may supply the defects, or remove the doubts of the Executive authority to allow to the cruisers of other powers, at war with enemies of the United States such use of the American ports and markets as may correspond with the privileges allowed by such powers to American cruisers.

During the year ending on the 30th of September last, the receipts into the Treasury have exceeded thirty-seven millions and a half of dollars, of which near twenty-four millions were the produce of loans. After meeting all the demands for the public service, there remained in the Treasury on that day, near seven millions of dollars. Under the authority contained in the act of the 2d of August last, for borrowing seven millions and a half of dollars, that sum has been obtained on terms more favorable to the U. States than those of the preceding loan made during the present year. Further sums to a considerable amount will be necessary to be obtained in the same way during the ensuing year; and from the increased capital of the country, from the fidelity with which the public engagements have been kept, and the public credit maintained, it may be expected on good grounds that the necessary pecuniary supplies will not be wanting.

The expenses of the current year from the multiplied operations falling within it, have necessarily been extensive. But on a just estimate of the campaign, in which the mass of them has been incurred, the cost will not be found disproportionate to the advantages, which have been gained. The campaign has indeed, in its latter stages in one quarter, been less favorable than was expected, but in addition to the importance of our naval success, the progress of the campaign has been filled with incidents highly honorable to the American arms.

The attacks of the enemy on Craney Island, on Fort Meigs, on Sackett's Harbor, and on Sandusky, have been vigorously and successfully repulsed; nor have they in any case succeeded on either frontier, excepting when directed against the peaceable dwellings of individuals, or villages unprepared or undefended.

On the other hand the movements of the American army have been followed by the reduction of York, and of Forts George, Erie and Malden; by the recovery of Detroit and the extinction of the Indian war in the West; and by the occupancy or command of a large portion of Upper Canada. Battles have also been fought on the borders of the St. Lawrence, which though not accomplishing their entire objects, reflect honor on the discipline and prowess of our soldiery, the best auguries of eventual victory. In the same scale are to be placed the late successes in the south, over one of the most powerful, which had become one of the most hostile also, of the Indian tribes.

It would be improper to close this communication without expressing a thankfulness, in which all ought to unite, for the numerous blessings with which our beloved country continues to be favored; for the abundance which overspreads our land, and the prevailing health of its inhabitants; for the preservation of our internal tranquility, and the stability of our free institutions; and above all for