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(Concluded from the 1st page.)

States, shall be distributed according to the rules prescribed by the "act concerning letters of marque, prizes and prize goods" and the act in addition thereto: and if otherwise, shall be distributed and accounted for, in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled "an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the second day of March one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and may be mitigated or remitted in the manner prescribed by the act entitled "an act to provide for mitigating or remitting forfeitures, penalties and disabilities, accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, and made perpetual by an act passed the eleventh day of Feb. one thousand eight hundred; and any officer or other person entitled to a part or share of any of the fines, penalties or forfeitures aforesaid, may if necessary, be a witness on the trial therefor, but in such case he shall not receive any part or share of the said fine penalty or forfeiture, but the part or share to which he would otherwise be entitled shall belong to the U. States.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the time during which this act shall continue in force, shall not be computed as making part of the term of twelve calender months, during which goods, wares or merchandise imported into the United States, must be exported in order to be entitled to a drawback of the duties paid on the importation thereof.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained, shall prevent the sailing of any private armed vessel duly commissioned by any foreign power in amity with the United States nor any vessel of the United States duly commissioned by virtue of an act, entitled "an act concerning letters of marque, prizes, and prize goods," passed the 29th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve: *Provided always nevertheless*, That it shall be lawful for, and the duty of all officers of the customs and revenue officers of the United States, and they are hereby enjoined, to examine, search and effectually ascertain, the amount and kind of articles all such vessels about sailing may have on board, so as to prevent their taking any cargo or other lading than the stores, provisions, armament, furniture and equipment, generally proper and necessary for such vessels.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever it shall appear, on report made to any collector of the customs, by any officer of the customs, revenue officer or other person that any private armed vessel has on board any article or articles whatever, goods, wares, merchandize, or cargo of any description, intended for trade or trafic with the enemies of the United States, either directly or intermediately through any neutral or other person or persons, or for exportation, it shall be the duty of the said collector, and he is hereby authorised, to seize all such articles, goods, wares, merchandize, and cargo of every description, and to have the same landed forthwith, to be proceeded against as forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That in all such cases it shall be the duty of the district attorney of the United States, for the district within which the said proceedings shall take place, to proceed in due form of law for the condemnation and forfeiture of the said articles to the use of the U. States.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases of condemnation as aforesaid, the captain or other commanding officer, and each and every of the owners of such private armed vessels, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars each.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after the passing thereof until the first day of January in the year of our lord 1815, unless a cessation of hostilities between the United States and Great Britain and Ireland and their dependencies, shall take place before that day; in which event, or in any other event that shall, in the opinion of the President, render the termination of the embargo hereby imposed compatible with the public interest, the President of the United States is hereby authorised to declare by proclamation, that this act is to cease and have no effect. Passed Dec. 17, 1813.

Extract of a letter from Com. Stephen Decatur to the Secretary of the Navy dated.

New-London, Dec. 20th, 1813.

Some few nights since, the weather promised an opportunity for this squadron to get to sea, and it was said on shore that we intended to make the attempt. In the course of the evening two lights were burnt on both the points at the harbour's mouth as signals to the enemy, and there is not a doubt, but that they have, by signals and otherwise, instantaneous information of our movements. Great but unsuccessful exertions have been made to detect those who communicate with the enemy by signal. The Editor of the New London Gazette, to alarm them and in the hope to prevent the repetition of these signals, stated in that newspaper, that they had been observed, and ventured to denounce those who had made them in animated and indignant terms. The consequence is that he has incurred the express censure of his neighbors. Notwithstanding these signals have been repeated and have been seen by 20 persons at least in this squadron, there are men in N. London who have the hardihood to affect to disbelieve it, and the effrontery to avow their disbelief.

I am, sir, with the highest consideration and respect, your very obedient and humble servant.

(Signed) STEPHEN DECATUR.

Hon. Wm Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

Look Here Farmers.

12 *or* 15000 *bushels of Wheat wanted.*

THE Subscriber can grind the above quantity of wheat at the Rock's Mill, Jefferson County, Va. He will grind or exchange flour for wheat, he will give twenty-one bbls. for every hundred bushels delivered, or twenty bbls. and haul the wheat from one to five miles—he will purchase at the market price; he will also warrant all flour manufactured by him to pass the inspection at any port in the United States: he will also deliver flour in Baltimore, Alexandria or George-Town, upon the lowest terms. Farmers will do well to call on the Subscriber.

GEORGE W. BOND.

N. B. The Saw-Mill is also in good order, and can saw a large quantity of timber. G. W. B.

December 30. 5w.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between Neill and Tucker, was dissolved this day by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm by note, bond or book account, are requested to make payment in the course of January next, as longer indulgence cannot be given, and those having claims are requested to bring them in for payment.

NEILL & TUCKER.

December, 30. 1813.

Stamped Paper.

THE Subscribers have for sale at their Store, (adjoining the Globe Tavern, in Shepherd's-Town) Stamps necessary for *Bank* transactions.

JAMES BROWN, & Co.

December 30, 1813.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at public vendue on Friday the 7th day of next month (January) at the house occupied by Mrs. Catharine Wager at Harpers-Ferry, four head of Horses, three milch Cows, a handsome Gig and Harness, a Waggon, Cart and other Farming Utensils—also a number of Books with a Book Case—also sundry valuable Beds, Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, and a variety of other articles of Household and Kitchen furniture—also two good Flour Boats—a quantity of seasoned Plank, and some Brick—and a number of other articles—a credit of nine months will be given to purchasers on all sums above five dollars, on giving bond with approved security—The more particular terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale by the subscriber. The sale will commence at ten o'clock.—

JOHN BAKER, *Adm'r.*
of John Wager, dec'd.

December 28, 1813.

The subscriber will receive until the day of sale above mentioned, propositions from any persons who may be disposed to rent the Ferry, Ware-House, Tavern and other buildings at Harper's Ferry.

JOHN BAKER,
Guardian for the children of John Wager, dec'd.

Shepherd's-Town, Dec. 28, 1813.

10 Cents Reward.

RAN away from the Subscriber on Monday the 20th inst. an apprentice to the Weaving business, named JOHN M'KINEY, about 11 years of age—he is supposed to be at Mr. Davis', near the Old Furnace, in Jefferson County. All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring him. Any person taking up said apprentice and delivering him to me, shall receive the above reward.

DAN. M'LAUGHLIN.

Jefferson County, Dec. 30.

BLANK BONDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

To the citizens of Charles-Town and its vicinity.

THE subscriber takes this method, to return his sincere respects to his friends and the citizens of Charles-Town generally, for their kind patronage towards him in his line of business, and respectfully informs them that he has again commenced the Baking business, where he will carry it on in all its various branches, he hopes to the general satisfaction of all who may think proper to call on him.

SAMUEL O. OFFUTT.

December 30, 1813.

N. B. He has for sale between 13 and 14 acres of land in high cultivation, about a quarter of a mile from Charles-Town. S. O. O.

RIFLE POWDER,
OF A VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY,

For sale by the Subscriber at his store in Shepherd's-Town.

Any person purchasing has liberty to return it—if on trial they should not be pleased with the *quickness* and *strength* of the powder.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-Town, Dec. 23, 1813.

STRAY STEER.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber as a Stray, a *red mully Steer*, supposed to be two years old—no particular marks. Appraised to six dollars. The owner is requested to come, pay charges, and take him away.

GEORGE PULTS.

Jefferson County, Dec. 29, 1813.

CARD.

All those indebted to the subscriber are earnestly requested to discharge their respective balances "*before the first day of the New-Year.*"—He hopes there will be but few, if any, so forgetful of "*their own true interest.*" as not to comply with this just and reasonable request!—He tenders his grateful thanks to his punctual customers, and informs them that he has a very large stock of Seasonable PRIME GOODS on hands—bought before the late *immense rise*, and shall feel pleasure in serving them at all times, with such articles as they may want, on the best terms. At this time *most articles* are selling too *high* in the *Seaport Towns* to bring to the Country.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-Town, Dec. 9, 1813.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder on Wednesday the 12th of January, if fair, if not the next fair day, and continue until sold, the personal estate of John Clark dec'd. in Frederick County, Va. consisting of a number of valuable Horses, Cows, Beeves, Waggons, a quantity of Hay, farming Utensils, and a variety of articles too tedious to mention. A credit of nine months, will be given to all purchasers above five dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.—The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, at the late dwelling of the said dec'd, and attendence given

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

December 20, 1813.

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.

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.

Berryville Academy.

THE Trustees of Berryville Academy give notice that they have succeeded in their attempts to obtain a suitable person to preside over the Institution under their care. The Reverend Charles Henry Kennon, late Vice-President of Hampden Sydney College, Prince Edward County, Va. is to take charge of the Academy for the future, and will enter upon the duties of his office on Monday 22d instant.

The English, Latin and Greek languages, and the usual academical course of science will be taught by, and under the direction and superintendance of Mr. Kennon. The Latin and Greek languages and the higher branches of science will be taught by Mr. Kennon himself. English, Arithmetic, the Mathematics, &c. by a teacher of Mr. Kennon's selecting. The respectability of this Gentleman's character, the sacred office he sustains, his well known reputation as a teacher, and the high and important trust heretofore reposed in him, where he was best known, by the very respectable board of Trustees of Hampden Sydney College, are securities amply sufficient of his being well qualified for his present office. And the Trustees pledge themselves to the public to use every exertion in their power to assist in superintending the conduct and morals of the students, and in suppressing vice and impiety in the village in which the Academy is situated.

The price of tuition will continue till next new-year's day, as heretofore—when it is probable some alterations may take place, of which timely notice shall be given.

By order of the TRUSTEES.

November 20. 2m.

Prime Upper Leather.

THE Subscriber has for sale a quantity of *PRIME UPPER LEATHER*, of every description. The highest price in cash or leather will be given for Hides and Skins. JACOB E. PARSON.

Charles-Town, Dec. 16.

FOR SALE,

TWO FARMS,

well watered and wooded, containing upwards of *fourteen hundred acres*, either farm is susceptible of division into smaller farms, allotting wood and water to each. The above land is situated near the turnpike, leading from Snickers' ferry, on the Shenandoah, to Alexandria. Enquire of the Printer.

December 16, 1813.

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.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the estate of *Peter Cline*, dec'd, are requested to make payment on or before the last day of January, 1814, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an officer for collection—and those having claims against the estate of said deceased, are desired to bring them in properly attested for settlement.

ALEXANDER BRILEY, *Adm'r.*

Jefferson County, Dec. 23, 1813.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VI.] THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1814. [No. 303.

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.

FROM THE GOSPEL HERALD.

A few Societies in the Christian world, are altogether free from a superstitious reverence for some traditional error, it may not be improper to shew what enthusiasm can do—For this purpose we insert the following narrative.

THE SHAKERS.

A LETTER FROM A CITIZEN OF KENTUCKY TO HIS FRIEND AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Dear John,

THE enquiries in your favor of the 25th ult. have laid me under some obligations: you have pointed me to subjects which otherwise might have escaped my attention. To give you satisfactory information, touching your enquiry relative to the ministerial gifts among the Baptists in this state; the respective qualifications of the principal preachers, their manner of preaching, doctrines, &c. necessarily requires time. Having a very limited acquaintance in the society, the difficulty is increased; nevertheless, I shall make the best use of opportunities, and write you in due time.

You mention a curious sect in the Western country called *Shakers*, of whom you have heard many conflicting reports. You desire an account of them that may be relied on. To have written you earlier than this, I must have resorted to report only; for I assure you, I had never possessed curiosity enough to know any thing of them personally: But in obedience to your request (and contrary to a sense of propriety) I made a Sabbath day visit to one of their principal towns in this state. On no other day in the week could we have had the same view of their manners, mode of worship, &c. We arrived at the town about ten o'clock, A. M. and enquired of a negro for the meeting-house. He pointed us to a large two story brick house with two doors in front, finished apparently with much taste. The town is situate on each side of a public road, without any order or regularity, containing probably about twenty houses, and (as we were told) about 400 inhabitants, including men, women and children. As the doors of the church were not yet opened, we made free to approach their dwellings, and were kindly received. Although they are without ceremony and that agreeable etiquette, which distinguishes civilized life, they are nevertheless, hospitable and neat in their houses.

On entering the village, I was sensibly struck with the solemn stillness which pervaded it. A stranger might naturally have considered the place evacuated. Not a human voice was heard, and if a few were seen to move from house to house, it was in the most pensive attitude. It led me to this reflection, let the Shakers be as bad as they may, here is a prodigious contrast with those towns, where the Sabbath is prophaned by illicit traffic, beastly drunkenness, vulgar oaths, and horrid blasphemy. I confess I admired this signal mark of veneration for the Lord's day.

I embraced an early opportunity to disclose the object of my visit. Addressing myself to an intelligent old man, I remarked, that I had heard much about the Shakers, and had then determined to have a better testimony. He replied, that he was well apprized of the many false rumors in circulation against them; that true believers had in all ages been hated and persecuted by the world: and he knew (beyond the shadow of doubt) that their enemies would one day, have to do them justice, at their own cost. I then said, perhaps some of your enemies are every day *going off*: how will you get justice from them! He replied, death made no difference,—God had nothing to do with the tabernacle. He then proceeded to explain their notion about the state of the soul after death: that it might still hear the preaching of the Gospel, and repent, believe and be saved, although in a state of impenitence and unbelief at the time of dying. In proof of this, he cited the passage which speaks of Christ's preaching to the spirits in prison.

The hour of meeting was now announced, and our conversation ceased. We immediately repaired to church.—The little town which but a few minutes before appeared almost evacuated, was now alive. A small army in complete uniform, (male and female) were seen moving solemnly toward the meeting house. The sexes entered the church yard at different gates, and the house at different doors: they formed as they entered in solid column in each end of the room, leaving the front for spectators. We had females with us, and were very innocently going in at the same door with them, but were directed to separate. We entered a very spacious room, neatly finished, and furnished with seats in front for spectators. Their own part had no seats, the reason of which you will presently understand. The construction of this room was every way calculated to give the voice a very loud echo. As soon as they formed, the columns faced to each other and raised a song of praise. An old Shaker had already told me, there was no resemblance between them and any other people in the world. I was now prepared to admit it so far as related to singing. Having heard music of nearly every kind in different parts of the world, I expected nothing new in this particular; but I assure you there was something in it grand, awful and piercing almost inimitable, and beyond description. The mingled sound of two hundred fervent voices, shrill yet melodious, in a room like this, re-echoed a swelling, lofty symphony that rose like a divine peal to Heaven—The pious zeal manifested through the performance, tended to increase the solemn effects then visible on every countenance. We were next entertained about one hour and a half in the way of lecture from their minister; during which time the whole society sat flat on the floor. To detail the particulars of this discourse, could neither interest nor amuse you. It was completely the counterpart of the first scene, cold and phlegmatic in the extreme, though at times he would arrest the attention by a few pithy remarks.

Although his address was wholly to spectators (for he said nothing to his society) there was neither persuasion, intreaty, nor invitation in it: but occasionally something like threats. He dwelt chiefly on those features which characterise the order—such as these: *That men cannot be Christians, without first attaining to a state of sinless perfection: That no one can be a disciple until they forsake father and mother, husband and wife, house and land, &c. nay until they become haters, not only of those things, but of their own lives.* You very well know the passages of Scripture to which he would naturally advert to give a currency to notions of this cast. He insisted very strenuously on the necessity of self-denial in abstaining from matrimony and sexual intercourse; and this he considered a part of the cross of Christ.—He would frequently remind us of their having come out from the world, and of their claiming no relation with any other people in the world.—And when he would speak of other denominations, I could scarcely determine whether he was more influenced by the most infatuated spirit of superstition, and the wildest bigotry, or by gross imprudence. His assertions were round and dogmatical: his positions were so clear and self evident (in his own opinion) that they required no proof to a real believer, and unbelievers could not be expected to understand them, because they were spiritually discerned. And of this last description, he pronounced every order in the world. Shakers excepted. He laboured much to repel certain calumnies which he said were reported against them: in fact this must have been his inducement to preach, for I could see no other object in view.—The lecture being concluded, the society again stood up and sung. This was a desirable moment with us: we were again translated in a moment from a state of apathy and disgust, to that of rapture and surprise. The same was repeated at intervals during the day.

Although I found some things to admire among these people, I assure you I was greatly shocked with that spirit of impious egotism and self-consequence so prevalent among them. This practice I viewed as disgraceful to the religion of Christ, and so far from comporting with its genuine spirit, it is, and ever was, the never failing concomitant of the most intolerant, the most monkish, the most bigotted enthusiasm. The climax of folly was at length topped and concluded by a very fantastical exhibition. Six of the most nervous songsters were singled out, who struck a dancing tune, such as was played in the common ball-room, to which the whole society male and female, moved in general dance for the space of about fifteen minutes. This we were told, was a part of solemn worship, and therefore we were requested not to smile. I confess I felt no disposition to smile; but rather the reverse. The female uniform, (to wit, a long-eared white cap, pinned or tied neatly under the chin, with a large white handkerchief over the shoulders) together with their squalid complexion, added greatly to the ludicrous appearance of this dance. Nor yet could a spectator feel altogether indifferent. To view the warm, devout alacrity and extreme activity with which many pious old matrons (whose furrowed cheeks and withered limbs indicated a close alliance with the grave) would perform in the dance, had an effect almost irresistable. I can entertain no doubt about the religion of many amongst them.—The male dress was no other than large trowsers and long skirted waistcoats; they were generally without coats. This exercise they term labor.

Upon the whole, they are a very industrious frugal people: they live neat and plentiful; and it is worthy of remark, they are very attentive to the education of their children, of whom there are great numbers among them. They may also be esteemed a very orderly people in their devotion. There was much better decorum observed even in their dance, than we have often occasion to notice and to lament in our Baptist meetings.—Hence you perceive, that in the very midst of pious frenzy, and the most extravagant fanaticism, there may be much to be commended.

Their principles and tenets, may be the subject of a subsequent letter; at present adieu.

BRITISH ACCOUNTS
OF THE CONTINENTAL WAR.

Extracts from London papers to Nov. 6th. furnished by Mr. Rich of Baltimore, who landed at Annapolis 30th Dec. from on board the British flag ship Bramble.

First Battle.

After a hard and sanguinary action which continued for some hours, Ney was defeated with the loss of 12,000 men.

Second Battle.

This battle was fought on the same day as the first, was equally well contested and bloody, but at length Bonaparte succeeded in breaking the centre of the Prince of Schwartzenburgh's army, by bringing up the whole of his cavalry under Murat. The allies then brought up their reserve and drove Bonaparte back upon the point he had occupied, before he pierced the Prince of Schwartzenburg's centre. The battle terminated at night and both armies remained in sight of each other, without having gained any material advantage. On the 17th October they prepared for the more important battle which was to take place on the next day.

Third Battle.

On the 18th October, the allies having collected and concentrated all their forces under the Crown Prince, Blucher and Prince of Schwartzenburgh, attacked Bonaparte in all his positions; he fought with the determination and desperation that a man may be disposed to have, who feels that his crown depends on the issue of the conflict, but his obstinacy, his talents, his skill was unavailing—he was defeated with the loss of 40,000 men and nearly 200 cannon.

Leipsic Stormed.

Without giving the enemy a day's respite, the Allies advanced to Leipsic the day after their glorious victory, and after a most bloody resistance took it by storm with 30,000 prisoners, a great number of cannon, ammunition, &c.

Thus in four days Bonaparte's army was reduced one half, a more rapid enormous loss than he sustained in the same space of time even in the calamitous campaign in Russia.

Loss on 16th by Ney	12,000 men
do. 18th by Bonaparte	40,000
do. 19th storming Leipsic	30,000
	82,000

Driven from Leipsic, Bonaparte attempted to retreat by Erfurth, the direct road to the Rhine. He failed—the road was already occupied by his conquerors. His retreat to Erfurth was cut off. He then with the wreck and remnant of his army took the road towards Brunswick, thus removing further from his resources and reinforcements. The allies were in pursuit of him, and he is destined, we trust, to fresh disasters and defeats.

Extracts from London Papers of later dates.

Bavaria has declared in favor of Russia.

Papers on board of the Dragon to 14th Nov. mention the fall of Dresden.

There was a grand illumination throughout England between the 6th and 10th of Nov.

The last dispatch from Sir Charles Stewart is dated at Leipsic, October 19th, from which the following are extracts:

"My Lord—Europe at length approaches her deliverance; and England may triumphantly look forward to reap, in conjunction with her allies, that glory her unexampled and steady efforts in the common cause so justly entitles her to receive.

I wish it had fallen to the lot of some abler pen to detail to your lordship the splendid events of the two last days, but in endeavoring to relate the main facts to send them off without a moment's delay, I shall but do my duty, postponing more detailed accounts until a fresh opportunity.

The victory of Gen. Blucher upon the 16th has been followed, on the 18th, by that of the whole of the combined forces over the army of Bonaparte in the neighbood of Leipsic.

The collective loss of above one hundred pieces of cannon, sixty thousand men, an immense number of prisoners, the desertion of the whole of the Saxon army; also the Bavarian and Wurtemberg troops, consisting of artillery, cavalry and infantry; many Generals, among whom are Regnier, Vallory, Brune, Bertrand and Lauriston, are some of the first fruits of this glorious day.

The capture by asssult of the town of Leipsic this morning, the magazines, artillery, stores of the place, with the king of Saxony and all his court, the garrison and rear guard of the French army, all the enemy's wounded (the number of which exceed 30,000 men) the narrow escape of Bonaparte, who fled from Leipsic at 9 o'clock, the allies entering at 11 o'clock, the complete (deroute) of the French army who are endeavoring to escape in all directions, and who are still surrounded, are the next objects of exultation.

The further result your Lordship can but arrive at, from an account of our military positions.

[Here follows an account of the situation of the allied armies in a P. S. to the above dispatch.]

On the field of battle this day an officer arrived from Gen. Tottenboard, bringing the information of the surrender of Bremen to the corps under his orders, and keys of the town which were presented by the Prince Royal to the emperor of Russia.

(Signed) C. STEWART.

THE PRINCE REGENT'S SPEECH
TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is with the deepest regret that I am again obliged to announce to you the continuance of His Majesty's lamented indisposition.

The great and splendid success with which it has pleased Divine Providence to bless his Majesty's arms, and those of his allies in the course of the present campaign, has been productive of the most important consequences to Europe.

In Spain, the glorious and decisive victory, obtained near Vittoria, has been followed by the advance of the allied forces to the Pyrennees, by the repulse of the enemy in every attempt to regain the ground he had been compelled to abandon by the reduction of the fortress of St. Sebastians, and finally, by the establishment of the allied army on the frontier of France.

In this series of brilliant operations you will have observed, with the highest satisfaction, the consummate skill & ability of the great commander Field marshal Wellington and the steadiness and unconquerable spirit which have been equally displayed by the troops of three nations united under his command.

The termination of the armistice in the North of Europe, and the declaration of war by the emperor of Austria against France, have been most happily accompanied by a system of cordial union and concert amongst the allied powers.

The effects of this union have even surpassed those expectations, which it was calculated to excite.

By the signal victories obtained over the French armies in Silesia, at Culm and Denuevitz, the efforts of the enemy to penetrate into the heart of the Austrian and Prussian territories were completely frustrated.

These successes have been followed by a course of operations, combined with much judgment, and executed with such consummate prudence, vigor, and ability, as to have led in their result, not only to the discomfiture of all those projects which the ruler of France had so presumptuously announced on the renewal of the contest, but to the capture and destruction of the greater part of the army under his immediate command.

The annals of Europe afford no example of victories more splendid and decisive than those which have been recently achieved in Saxony.

Whilst the perseverance and gallantry displayed by the allied forces of every description engaged in this conflict, have exalted to the highest pitch of glory their military character, you will, I am persuaded, agree with me in rendering the full tribute of applause to those sovereigns and princes, who, in this sacred cause of national independence, have so eminently distinguished themselves as the leaders of the armies of their respective nations.

With such a prospect before you, I am satisfied that I may rely with the greatest confidence on your dispositions to enable me to afford the necessary assistance in support of a system of alliance, which originating chiefly in the magnanimous and disinterested views of the emperor of Russia, and followed up as it has been with corresponding energy by the other allied powers, has produced a change the most momentous in the affairs of the continent.

I shall direct copies of the several conventions which I have concluded with the northern powers, to be laid before you, as soon as the ratifications of them shall have been duly exchanged.

I have further to acquaint you, that I have concluded a treaty of alliance and concert with the emperor of Austria, and that the powerful league already formed, has received an important addition of force by the declaration of Bavaria against France.

I am confident you will view with particular satisfaction, the renewal of the ancient connection with the Austrian government; and that, justly appreciating all the value of the accession of that great power to the common cause, you will be prepared, as far as circumstances will

permit, to enable me to support his Imperial Majesty in the vigorous prosecution of the contest.

The war between this country and the United States of America still continues; but I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the measures adopted by the government of the United States for the conquest of Canada, have been frustrated by the valor of His Majesty's troops, and by the zeal and loyalty of his American subjects.

Whilst G. Britain, in conjunction with her allies, is exerting her utmost strength against the common enemy of independent nations, it must be matter of deep regret to find an additional enemy in the government of a country, whose real interest in the issue of this great contest must be the same as our own.

It is known to the world that this country was not the aggressor in this war.

I have hitherto not seen any disposition on the part of the government of the UNITED STATES to close it, of which I could avail myself consistently with a due attention to the interests of his Majesty's subjects.

I am at all times ready to enter into discussions with that government for a conciliatory adjustment of the differences between the two countries, upon principles of perfect reciprocity not inconsistent with the established maxims of public law, and with the maritime rights of the British Empire.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have directed the estimates for the services of the ensuing year to be laid before you.

I regret the necessity of so large an expenditure, which I am confident, however, you will judge to be unavoidable, when the extent and nature of our military exertions are considered.

I entertain no doubt of your readiness to furnish such supplies as the public service may require.

I congratulate you on the improved and flourishing state of our commerce; and I trust that the abundant harvest which we have received from the bountiful hand of Providence during the present year will afford material relief to his majesty's people, and produce a considerable augmentation in many branches of the revenue.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Friday, Dec. 24th, 1813.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Governor with a letter from Gen. Taylor therein referred to, which was read as follows:

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Dec. 24th, 1813.

THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Fellow Citizens,

I had the honor of communicating to you some days past a requisition from Gen. Taylor for a considerable detachment of militia. In his letter covering this requisition he suggested the propriety of continuing in service of a few officers of distinguished merit, zeal, and capacity. The subject was referred to the Legislature for an expression of their will, with a suggestion that if the public sentiment, the result of due deliberation acting upon a full view of all the bearings of so important a measure, (of which the Representatives of the people are wisely the legitimate organ) required it that the militia laws should be so amended as to deprive the Executive of all discretion in the selection of officers, and that by consequence no departure should be indulged from grade and seniority, nor should any officer, whatever might be his merit, continue in command a second tour. The enclosed communication from Gen. Taylor shews the necessity of calling immediately into service another Brigadier General. As the subject has been referred to the Legislature, the Executive will suspend their measures, until their will is known; hence, the necessity of a decision by the Legislature, as soon as their convenience will permit. I therefore take the liberty of again inviting their attention to this subject.

JAMES BARBOUR.

Head Quarters, NORFOLK, *20th Dec.* 1813.

SIR,

On the 5th February the year will expire, during which I shall have been in military service. At that time I perceive, the propriety of retiring from command.

It would be inconsistent with the principles which carried me into public service, were I to continue there to the exclusion of others who are supposed to have superior pretensions of rank; as I am sure they have, of merit. It would justify the imputation of my being too tenacious of command.—I own too, that I have lost all hope of being useful in an army, where the officers, as well as men, are constantly changed. To introduce skill, order, and economy into troops thus composed, will require more energy and intellect, than have fallen to my lot.

In announcing this intention, I beg leave, through you, to tender to his Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth, and to the Executive Council, my grateful acknowledgements for the generous confidence and support, with which they have uniformly sustained me, in a command, of no small trial and difficulty. The exclusion of the enemy from this place, and the consequent safety of Lower Virginia, are under providence, to be ascribed to the promptitude, and the decision with which the Executive of Virginia prepared to meet the attack. To have been an humble instrument in their hands; and to have deserved their confidence, will through life, be a source of satisfaction to me.

I have the honor to request that a Brigadier General may be sent down, to supply the vacancy which will be produced by my retiring on the 5th February.

I remain very respectfully,
You most obe't. servant,
ROBERT B. TAYLOR,
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

The Adjutant General of Virginia.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Dec. 22.

Brig. General Floyd, we are informed has written to Major General Pinkney that he is fast recovering from his late wound, and expects to be able shortly to resume the command of the army.

A letter from an officer of the United States' army at Camp Pinkney to a gentleman in this place, dated 7th inst. gives information, that the Patriots and Royalists of East Florida are about to compromise their quarrel as follows: The Royalists propose to give up to the Patriots the lands on the north of St. Johns; comprising about half the Province, and grant a general amnesty. The Legislative Council of the Patriots had been convened to deliberate on this proposal, and appointed Gen. Harris and Col. Dill to confer with the Spanish Agents at Point Peter, on the 11th instant. An armistice had been agreed on till the 15th inst. and it is supposed their differences will be finally settled.

A friend has favored us with the following extract of a letter from an officer in Gen. Floyd's army, dated

Fort Mitchell, 12th Dec.

"I with pleasure give you the occurrences in Camp since you left here; Riley and Mosely were despatched as spies to the Talapoosee—they returned three days ago and reported that the Indians of Tallassee and Auttosee have moved down to Ho,ith,le,waullee, 6 miles below our battle ground, where according to their statement, all the hostile towns are concentrating.

"The statement of the runners or spies relative to Oakfuskee are somewhat contradictory, but from what I can gather, a number of their warriors were in our battle, and more of them have since gone down the Talapoosee. There came into Cowotau last week, about 3000 Indians—the chiefs estimate them at about 3500 *friendly* warriors. The lower chiefs vouch for the friendly conduct of the Florida Indians—Runners are started with despatches to generals Flournoy, Jackson and Adams—those to the two former officers to return in about 20 days. Quarter master Tenille is fast recovering."

A gentleman from Fort Hawkins, informs us, that some of the friendly Indians who went to an expedition to plunder horses from the hostile party, bring in a report of their having heard a heavy cannonading near the junction of the Coosa and Talapoosee rivers, and about ten days after the battle of Autossee. They say the report of the artillery was heard by them from 12 o'clock till sunset. We think their story not improbable, as Gen. Flournoy, certainly contemplated an expedition against the Creeks; and if a battle has been fought in that direction, the troops of the U. States engaged in it, must have been marched from Fort Stoddert, or that neighborhood.

Copy of a letter from General Floyd, to his Excellency Governor Early, dated Camp Mitchell, 12th Dec. 1813.

SIR—I herewith forward to you, the *Pipe* of the old Tallisee or *Tame King, taken at the battle of Autosee. The friendly Indians observe, that it was the pipe of the greatest man in their nation, and who was for many years their king; but he had grown old and foolish—had forsaken them—that he was now dead, and as none of his successors had acquired sufficient dignity to be entitled to it, requested that I should send it to my king, meaning your excellency.

It is valuable for its antiquity! This once respected and venerable Chief, used this pipe at the treaty of †Shoulderbone, and how long before unknown.

I have the honor to be, with much respect and esteem, your excellency's most obedient servant,

JOHN FLOYD.

* Killed in the battle of Autossee.
† The treaty of Shoulderbone was held in '86.

FROM NIAGARA.

CANANDAIGUA, Dec. 28.

A friend has obtained and handed us the following account of the invasion of the Niagara frontier by the British and Indians, the capture of our fort, and the atrocities committed upon our territory. It appears to us the most probable of any we have heard. It comes from a soldier, who deserted from the British at Lewistown on Sunday evening, after the events which he relates took place:

General Drummond, with between ten and eleven hundred regular troops, two hundred Canadian militia, and two hundred and fifty Indians landed soon after midnight at the five mile meadow, from 7 boats which they had brought from Burlington Heights. The regular troops consisted of a part of the 100th regiment, part of a regiment of Scotch Royals and a few of the 49th. After they had landed, orders were given and preparations made for attacking fort Niagara, with the first appearance of day-light, and in the mean time col. Murray, with 5 or 600 regulars was sent towards the fort to reconnoitre. Instead of returning with intelligence, as was expected by day light in the morning colonel Murray sent word to general Drummond that he had taken the fort—that two of the Scotch Royals had surprised our outmost centinel, and compelled him to communicate the countersign, with which he had been able to enter the gate of the fort without opposition; that after he had entered the gate he had little difficulty in possessing himself of the place: that not much American blood was spilt—and that the assailants had not a man killed; the colonel himself was wounded in the right arm. The deserter further says, that a stone house and two other are saved at Lewistown; that the British army, have in their possession a considerable number of men, women and children, as prisoners, whom they have placed in a building near the fort, around which they had placed a guard of regular troops. He says that some of our people were murdered by the Indians, but he thinks not near so many as we have supposed.

Major general Hall reached Batavia on Thursday last. It is understood he will place himself at the head of the militia that are going on to the lines. The promptitude and activity of the major general, on this occasion, is highly praise worthy. A large number of militia had assembled in that direction, but there was a great deficiency of arms and ammunition.

Brigadier general M'Clure has left the frontier. He was at Batavia on Thursday, and intended to organize the militia assembled there. It is apparent that the unfortunate man has been actually *hissed off the stage*, by the militia he undert ok to *command*. The general has published an exculpatory address.

Capt. Parish, who passed thro' this village yesterday, from Canandaigua, informs, that large numbers of militia, supposed to be 8 or 10,000, were on their march towards the frontiers. They were, however, without organization, without provisions, camp equipage, arms or ammunition.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.

Extract of a letter, dated Batavia, December 25, 1813, to a gentleman in this city.

I hasten to give you a correct statement of the movements of the enemy on the Niagara frontier, received here by expresses and by people that have removed to this place in consequence of their houses having been destroyed by the enemy. The first express arrived here on Sunday evening, he left Lewistown in the morning, at which time the British were crossing at the five mile meadows; their force was estimated at seven hundred regulars and the same number of Indians. They immediately marched for Lewistown, which was commanded by Maj. Bennet; the force under his command is stated to have been forty Tuscarora Indians. The Major, after having given the enemy a few shots, set fire to the buildings that contained the public property, and retreated, leaving them in full possession of Lewistown; after having burned the village, and, as is supposed, murdered a great number of families who could not make their escape, they proceeded 8 miles into the country, plundering and burning every house. It is stated that many women and children were inhumanly murdered by the Indians. After those outrages, they proceeded to attack Niagara Fort; the various reports relative to the circumstances of this attack, rendered it almost impossible to obtain any correct information of the manner in which it was made; but it appears the Indians rushed into the Fort before our troops had time to discharge a single gun; the commander Capt. Leonard, it is said was four miles distant when it was taken by the enemy. After they had taken possesion, and murdered several persons after they had surrendered, they sent out a party to Schlosser and burned that place together with Porter's Mills, and probably ere this, they have plundered and laid waste the country for 15 or 20 miles around. By the last accounts they were at the mouth of Tonawanta Creek 29 miles from this place and 10 from Buffalo; the militia of this place have all been ordered to repair to the frontiers without delay; there is 1500 or 2000 assembled in this village all ready to march except the want of arms which are coming on as fast as possible; I have no doubt there will be 5000 on the march in 24 hours from this time.

January 3.

An Express arrived last evening with despatches for the Governor, from whom we have received the distressing intelligence, that the villages of Buffaloe and Black Rock were destroyed by the British on Thursday, the 30th ult. that Mrs. Lovejoy, whose husband was serving in the militia, was murdered by the Indians or British; that Colonel Charles was taken prisoner; that Maj. Gen. Hall had retreated, and had his head quarters at Eleven Mile Creek; that Gen. M'Clure had retired to his residence, accompanied by about 150 regulars, as a safe guard to cover his retreat from an exasperated populace. The enemy after burning and plundering Buffaloe, again returned to Black Rock with the intention as was supposed of re-crossing the river.

Our informant also adds, that there were four small schooners at Buffaloe Creek, which had been used as gun boats, had fallen into the hands of the enemy, and were destroyed. *Reg.*

From the Albany Argus of Jan. 4.

Copy of a letter from Major Gen. Hall, commanding on the Niagara Frontier, to his Excellency Governor Tompkins, dated

Head quarters, Niagara Frontier, Dec. 30, 1813, 7 o'clock P. M.

RECEIVED BY EXPRESS.

SIR—I have only time to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th inst. and to add that this frontier is wholly desolate. The British crossed over, supported by a strong party of Indians, at a little before day this morning, near Black Rock—they were met by the militia under my command with spirit; but overpowered with numbers and discipline of the enemy, the militia gave way and fled on every side; every attempt to rally them was ineffectual.

The enemy's purpose was obtained, and the flourishing village of *Buffaloe is laid in ruins.* The Niagara frontier now lies open and naked to our enemies.

Your judgment will direct what is most proper in this emergency; I am exhausted with fatigue and must defer particulars until to-morrow—many valuable lives are lost.

A. HALL, *Maj. Gen.*

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Albany Argus, dated Buffalo, Dec. 26.

"On Sunday morning last the British troops crossed the river about four miles above Fort Niagara. Two companies of regulars proceeded and took possession of the fort, by surprize or treachery, without opposition. The Indians began their hellish work by burning the buildings, and plundering, killing and scalping the inhabitants; on the river and from 6 to 8 miles on the ridge road, they have not left a building standing from the Fort to Schlosser, except one owned by Mr. Fairbanks, a Federalist of the Boston stamp. On Friday I proceeded with 30 mounted volunteers to Lewistown. The sight we there witnessed, was shocking beyond description: Our neighbors were seen lying dead in the fields and roads, horridly cut and mangled with tomahawks, others eaten by the hogs, which were probably left for the purpose, as they were almost the only animal found alive. It is not yet ascertained how many were killed, as most of their bodies were thrown into the burning houses & consumed. We found the bodies of Wm. Gardner, deputy sheriff, Jno. M. Low and Ezra St. John (whose families cannot be found,) Attornies, Dr. Alvord, and six others whose names I have forgotten.

"We now have about 3000 militia with some Indians; and in three days we shall be 5000 strong, and all determined to cross."

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.

Latest from Sackett's Harbor.—Com. Chauncey arrived in this city, and proceeded this morning on his way to the seat of government. A gentleman who accompanied him from Sackett's Harbor to this city, informs us, that the troops lately stationed there, were ordered immediately to join Gen. Wilkinson's army at the French Mills. The order was grounded on the expectation of an immediate attack from the enemy.

The gentleman also mentions, that the largest frigate building at Kingston is launched.

One hundred waggons have been put in requisition at Albany and its neighborhood, to convey naval stores to Sackett's Harbor.

Washington City, January 7.

FROM BRITAIN.

The following highly important Message and Documents were on yesterday transmitted by the President of the U. States to both Houses of Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled.

I transmit for the information of Congress copies of a letter from the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the Secretary of State, with the answer of the latter. In appreciating the accepted proposal of the government of Great Britain for instituting negociations for peace, Congress will not fail to keep in mind that vigorous preparations for carrying on the war can in no respect impede the progress to a favorable result, whilst a relaxation of such preparations, should the wishes of the United States for a speedy restoration of the blessings of peace be disappointed, would necessarily have the most injurious consequences.

JAMES MADISON.

January 6, 1814.

Lord Castlereagh to the Secretary of State.

Foreign-Office, November 4, 1813.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose to you for the information, of the President of the United States, a copy of a note which his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg was directed to present to the Russian Government, as soon as his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was informed that Plenipotentiaries had been nominated on the part of the American government for the purpose of negociating for peace with Great Britain under the mediation of His Imperial Majesty.

His Lordship having by the last Courier from the Imperial Head-Quarters, acquainted me that the American Commissioners now at St. Petersburg have intimated, in reply to this overture, that they had no objection to a negociation at London, and were equally desirous, as the British government had declared itself to be, that this business should not be mixed with the affairs of the continent of Europe, but that their powers were limited to negociate under the mediation of Russia.

Under these circumstances, and in order to avoid an unnecessary continuance of the calamities of war, the Prince Regent commands me to transmit, by a flag of truce, to an American port nearest to the seat of government, the official note above mentioned, in order that the President, if he should feel disposed to enter upon a direct negociation for the restoration of peace between the two states, may give his directions accordingly.

In making this communication, I can assure you that the British government is willing to enter into discussion with the government of America for the conciliatory adjustment of the differences subsisting between the two states, with an earnest desire on their part to bring them to a favorable issue, upon principles of perfect reciprocity not inconsistent with the established maxims of public law, and with the maritime rights of the British empire.

The Admiral commanding the British squadron on the American station will be directed to give the necessary protection to any persons proceeding to Europe, on the part of the government of the United States in furtherance of this overture; or should the American government have occasion to forward orders to their commission at St. Petersburg, to give the requisite facilities, by cartel or otherwise, to the transmission of the same.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

(ENCLOSURE ALLUDED TO ABOVE.)

Translation of a note from Lord Cathcart, to the count de Nesselrode, dated

TOPLITZ, 1st SEPT. 1813.

The undersigned ambassador of his Britannic majesty, to the emperor of all the Russias desiring to avail himself of the first occasion to renew the subject respecting America, which was brought into discussion in a conferrence at the moment of departure from Reichenbach, has the honor to address this note to his excellency the count de Nesselrode.

Although the prince regent, for reasons which have been already made known, has not found himself in a situation to accept the mediation of his imperial majesty for terminating the discussions with the U. States of America, his royal highness desires, nevertheless to give effect to the beneficient wishes, which H. I. majesty has expressed of seeing the war between Great Britain and America soon terminated, to the mutual satisfaction of the two governments.

With this view, His Royal Highness having learned that the Envoys Plenipotentiary of the United States for negociating a peace with Great Britain, under the mediation of His Imperial Majesty, have arrived in Russia, notwithshauding that he finds himself under the necessity of not accepting the interposition of any friendly power, in the question, which forms the principal object in dispute between the two states, he is nevertheless ready to nominate plenip tentiaries to treat directly with the American plenipotentiaries.

His Royal Highness sincerely wishes that the conferences of these plenipotentiaries may result in re-establishing, between the two nations, the blessings and the reciprocal advantages of peace.

If, through the good offices of His Imperial Majesty, this proposition should be accepted, the Prince Regent would prefer that the conferences should be held at London, on account of the facilities which it would give to the discussions.

But if this choice should meet with insuperable obstacles, His Royal Highness would consent to substitute Gottenburg as the place nearest to England.

The undersigned, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

The Secretary of State to Lord Castlereagh.

Department of State,
January 1814.

MY LORD—I have had the honor to receive by a flag of truce, your Lordship's letter of the 4th of November last, and a copy of a note, which his Britannic Majesty's ambassador at the court of St. Petersburg, presented to the Russian government on the first of September preceding.

By this communication it appears that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent rejected the mediation offered by his Imperial Majesty, to promote peace between the U. States and Great Britain, but proposed to treat directly with the U. S. at Gottenburg or London, and that he had requested the interposition of the good offices of the Emperor in favor of such an arrangement.

Having laid your Lordship's communication before the President, I am instructed to state for the information of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that the President has seen with regret this new obstacle to the commencement of a negociation for the accommodation of differences between the United States and Great Britain. As the emperor of Russia was distinguished for his rectitude and impartiality, and was moreover engaged in a war, as an ally of England, whereby it was his interest to promote peace between the United States and Great Britain, the President could not doubt that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent would accept the mediation, which his Imperial Majesty had offered to them. It was the confidence with which the high character of the Emperor inspired the President, that induced him, disregarding considerations, which a more cautious policy might have suggested, to accept the overture with promptitude, and to send ministers to St. Petersburg, to take advantage of it—It would have been very satisfactory to the President, if his Royal Highness the Prince Regent had found it compatible with the views of G. Britain, to adopt a similar measure, as much delay might have been avoided, in accomplishing an object, which, it is admitted, is of high importance to both nations.

The course proposed as a substitute for negociations at St. Petersburgh, under the auspices of the Emperor of Russia, could not, I must remark to your Lordship, have been required for the purpose of keeping the United States unconnected against Great Britain, with any affairs of the Continent. There was nothing in the proposed mediation tending to such a result. The terms of the overture indicated the contrary. In offering to bring the parties together, not as an umpire, but as a common friend, to discuss and settle their differences and respective claims, in a manner satisfactory to themselves, His Imperial Majesty shewed the interest which he took in the welfare of both parties.

Wherever the United States may treat, they will treat with the sincere desire, they have repeatedly manifested, of terminating the present contest with Great Britain, on conditions of reciprocity, consistent with the rights of both parties, as sovereign and independent nations; and calculated, not only to establish present harmony, but to provide, as far as possible, against future collusions which might interrupt it.

Before giving an answer to the proposition communicated by your Lordship, to treat with the United States, independently of the Russian Mediation, it would have been agreeable to the President to have heard from the plenipotentiaries of the U. S. sent to St. Petersburg. The offer of a Mediation by one power, and the acceptance of it by another, forms a relation between them, the delicacy of which cannot but be felt. From the known character, however, of the Emperor, and the benevolent views with which his mediation was offered, the President cannot doubt that he will see with satisfaction, a concurrence of the United States in an alternative, which, under existing circumstances, affords the best prospect of obtaining speedily what was the object of his interposition. I am accordingly instructed to make known to your lordship, for the information of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that the President accedes to his proposition, and will take the measures depending on him for carrying it into effect at Gottenburg, with as little delay as possible; it being presumed, that his Majesty the king of Sweden, as the friend of both parties, will readily acquiesce in the choice of a place for their pacific negotiations, within his dominions.

The President is duly sensible of the attention of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in giving the orders to the Admiral commanding the British squadron on this coast, which your Lordship has communicated.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JAMES MONROE.

LATEST FROM HALIFAX.

Boston, January 1.

The U. S. cartel brig Analostan, Smith, 6 days from Halifax, with 140 prisoners, arrived at Holmes' Hole on Tuesday last. Among the prisoners are Midshipman Curtis, Russell, Thayer and Higginbotham, late of the Chesapeake frigate; Mid. Duncan, of the President frigate; Dr. Dix, of the Chesapeake, and several officers of privateers, &c. Several of them inform that 140 men were on board the Magnet prison ship, at Melville Island, detained as hostages; and from 40 to 50 officers on board the Malabar prison ship, also detained as hostages.—The cartel ship Bostwick was to sail in four or five days, with from 400 to 500 prisoners. Nothing new at Halifax. No prizes sent in since the Hussaron sailed. Spoke nothing. Saw no cruisers.

Lieut. Budd, late of the Chesapeake, remained at Halifax. No other vessels at the Vineyard on Thursday.

Salem, Mass. Jan. 1.

Ten of the petty officers of the Chesapeake frigate, kaving been released from close confinement at Halifax, the ten British officers who have been closely confined in Ipswich Jail, in retaliation, have been likewise released.

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, JANUARY 13.

Gen. Thomas Parker is appointed to take the command of the troops at Norfolk, in the place of Gen Taylor, resigned.

General M'Clure has written an address to the public, in which he stat s that he burnt Newark by order of Gen. Armstrong.

The United States frigate Constitution, Captain Stewart, went to sea from Boston, on the 30th ult. with a fine N. W. wind.

The United States barracks at Derby, Vermont, were burnt on the 16th ult. by a small party of British, there being no troops in that quarter to oppose the marauders. Their contents, consisting, it is stated, of about 1000 cartridges, 39 or 40 camp kettles, several axes, saws, &c. and about 300 pounds of lead, were carried off by the enemy. *N. Y. Columbian.*

The Champlain squadron, under commodore M'Donough, have put into the mouth of Otter Creek, Vergennes, Vt. for winter quarters. *ib.*

By letters received at this office from Pittsburg, we learn that Major Gen. HARRISON left that place on the 1st inst. for Cincinnati, on his way to Detroit; where, our correspondent adds "his presence is much wanted, as the Indians once more begin to assume a hostile attitude." We shall rejoice to hear that the winter has passed away without giving the government cause to regret the lenity of its conduct towards those treacherous savages since their recent subjugation.

Nat. Intel.

A letter received in this city from Washington, (M. T.) of date Dec. 14, says, 'Information was received last 'evening, that a British force of 2000 'troops had arrived at Pensacola, and 'that a British squadron had swept all the 'American property afloat on the coast 'between Orleans and Pensacola.'

[*National Intelligencer.*

Flour was in great demand in Jamaica, and selling at thirty two dollars per barrel, on the 25th of November: A faithful observance and a rigid execution of the embargo for one year, will reduce that and the other islands of the enemy to extreme distress; and we hope, with some degree of confidence, that the additional pressure which that measure must cause upon the enemy, will hasten the return of peace.

[Baltimore Whig.

Extract of a letter from Gen. M'Clure to the Secretary of War, dated Batavia, Dec. 25, 1813.

It is a notorious fact that the night on which Fort Niagara was captured, Capt. Leonard left the Fort about 11 o'clock, P. M. I am assured that he has since given himself up to the enemy, and that he and his family are now on the Canada side of the Strait.

Extract of a letter from major general James Wilkinson to the secretary of war, dated French Mills, Nov. 20, 1813.

"I consider it an act of justice to inform you, that colonel Walbach was most conspicuously and actively engaged in the affair of the 11th inst. from the beginning to the end of the action: his duties being general and performed on horseback, he was from right to left exposed to great danger, but fortunately escaped without a scratch—and at a critical turn of the action, contributed most essentially, I am assured, to save five pieces of artillery, by leading the dragoons to a partial charge."

MR. PICKENS'S MOTION

To amend the Constitution, so as to establish an uniform mode of election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United states, we are very sorry to say, has received its quietus in the House of Representatives. We had entertained a lively hope that it would have received the sanction of that body, as it has heretofore had that of the Senate. The report of the committee of the whole against it has not yet received the sanction of the House; but there is no hope of such a change of sentiment in that body as to render its adoption probable.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.

The resolutions from the Senate, expressive of the sense of Congress, of the exploits of PERRY and M'CALL, &c. and their crews, and the merits of the deceased Lt. BURROWS, as well as one which originated in the House, respecting the lamented LAWRENCE, and the crew of the Hornet, have received the unanimous approbation of the House of Representatives. This is well. National gratitude is a debt, justly paid to these brave defenders of their country. But why is a like tribute denied to the names of PIKE, COVINGTON, and those kindred spirits, who have, on a different element, nobly fallen in the lap of honor—who have gallantly shed their blood, and sacrificed their lives in support of their country's rights?—[*Nat. Intel.*

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 5.

SPIES!

Two persons have been detected in Fort Trumbull, New-London, as spies, (one of them dressed in woman's apparel, by a private in that fort. They had been on board of the American squadon and in Fort Griswold—They were sent on board the frigate United States, Commodore Decatur. The one in woman's clothes proves to be the second Lt. of the Ramilies.

BOSTON, JAN. 3.

HIGH TREASON!

Last evening two persons were committed to the jail in this town, on a charge of HIGH TREASON. They were apprehended in Berwick, in pursuance of a warrant from the honorable Judge STORY, *by Mr. Thaxter, deputy marshal, and conducted by him to this place. We understand the charge alledged against them, is supplying the British ships off Cape Harbor with cattle.*

NOTICE.

THE Collector of the Revenue for the ninth Collection District of Virginia, composed of the counties of Frederick, Berkeley and Jefferson, will attend at the following places for the purpose of receiving applications for, and granting licenses to owners and occupiers of Carriages for the conveyance of persons, under an act of Congress, passed on the 24th of July, 1813.

At his Office in Winchester until the 20th Jan. next.

At Kercheval's tavern, in Newtown, on Friday the 21st of January from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 3 o'clock, P. M.

At Lane's tavern in Berryville, on Saturday, the 22d of January from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 3 o'clock, P. M.

At Graham's tavern, in Martinsburg, on Monday the 24th of January from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 2 P. M.

At Shepherd's town, at James's Tavern, on Tuesday the 25th of January from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 3 o'clock, P. M.

At Fulton's tavern in Charles-Town, on Wednesday, the 26th of January, from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 3 o'clock, P. M. and during the remainder of the month of January at his office, in Winchester.

Any other business relative to the Collection of the Internal duties will be attended to.

WILLIAM DAVISON, *Collector of the Revenue, for the 9th Collection District of Virginia.*

Collector's office, Winchester, Virginia.
January 8

FOR SALE,

A likely Negro Girl,

About 13 years of age, very promising and healthy. Enquire of the Printer of this paper. 3t.

January 13.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the Subscriber are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, no longer indulgence can or will be given.

ROGER HUMPHREYS.

The Subscribers have on hand 500 lbs. prime Flax.

HUMPHREYS & WARK.

Harper's Ferry, Jan. 13, 1814. 4t.

Encyclopædia.

THE subscriber has for sale a few numbers of the American edition, of the new Edinburgh Encyclopædia.

CHARLES BROWN.

Harper's-Ferrry, Jan. 13, 1814.

A CARD.

THE subscriber finding it necessary once more to remind his old customers that they are still forget ul—he is sorry that so many of them can be said to be short of memory. Finding it necessary from his engagements to call on them for the balance of their accounts, those particularly indebted to him—but those indebted to Moses Wilson and Son, have over run the time of credit. Persons indebted, particularly old customers, will do well to call and settle their respective balances.

MOSES WILSON, sen.

Jan. 6.

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the lot of land on which he at present resides, near Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. This lot contains about 30 acres of first rate limestone land, is well improved, and in a high state of cultivation. It lies immediately adjoining said town, on the road leading from thence to Harper's Ferry, and is admirably calculated as a stand for a tavern. Also a valuable lot adjoining the above, upon which there is a comfortable small dwelling house, and an excellent brick yard. Also several valuable unimproved lots in said town, the most of which are in good situations on the main street. An additional quantity of from 3 to 60 acres of land adjoining the above mentioned lot of 30 acres, with a proportion of timber convenient thereto may be had should a purchaser require it. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to the editor of the Farmer's Repository, or to the subscriber, on the premises.

JAMES ANDERSON.

Jan. 6.

FOR SALE,
A valuable tract of Land,

lying at the west side of Charlestown, and adjoining the lands of Robert Worthington and Matthew Ranson, This tract contains about 76 acres, 22 of which is in timber—the soil is equal to any in Jefferson county. One third of the purchase money will be required in hand, the balance in two equal annual payments. For further information apply to the subscriber on the premises.

THOMAS BRECKENRIDGE.

Jan. 6.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold on Saturday the 15th inst. at the subscriber's store, in Charlestown, a number of books, a trunk, some wearing apparel, and several other articles, the property of Daniel Cookus, deceased. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

All persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to bring them in properly attested.

MOSES WILSON, sen. Adm'or.

Jan. 6, 1814.

At a court continued and held for Jefferson county, December 27, 1813.

Patience Shirley and Mary Shirley, infants under the age of twenty one years, by John Shirley their father and next friend, Plfs.

vs.

Walter Shirley, Robert Shirley, John Shirley, jr. Cyrus Hibbin and Elizabeth his wife, and Patience Shirley, widow of Robert Shirley, deceased, Dfts.

IN CHANCERY.

This day came the plaintiffs by their counsel, and the defendant Robert Shirley 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 this court that the said Robert Shirley is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their Counsel, it is ordered that the said Robert Shirley do appear here on the fourth Monday in February next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs, 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 the said County.

A Copy—Teste.

GEORGE HITE, C. J. C.

January 6.

At a court continued and held for Jefferson county, on the 28th day of December, 1813.

John Sheeley, Plaintiff,

vs.

Edward Ridgway and Willam Tate, Dfts.

IN CHANCERY.

This day came the Plaintiff by his Counsel and the Defendant Edward Ridgway 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 Plaintiff by his Counsel it is ordered that the said defendant Edward Ridgway do appear here on the fourth Monday in February next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff, 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 the said County. And it is ordered that the defendant William Tate, be restrained from paying away any money due, or effects in his hands belonging to the defendant Edward Ridgway until the further order of this court.

A Copy—Teste.

GEORGE HITE, C. J. C.

January 6.

Look Here Farmers.

12 *or* 15000 *bushels of Wheat wanted.*

THE subscriber can grind the above quantity of wheat at the Rock's Mill, Jefferson County, Va. He will grind or exchange flour for wheat, he will give twenty-one bbls. for every hundred bushels delivered, or twenty bbls. and haul the wheat from one to five miles—he will purchase at the market price; he will also Warrant all flour manufactured by him to pass the inspection at any port in the United States; he will also deliver flour in Baltimore, Alexandria or George-Town, upon the lowest terms. Farmers will do well to call on the Subscriber.

GEORGE W. BOND.

N. B. The Saw-Mill is also in good order, and can saw a large quantity of timber. G. W. B.

December 30. 5w.

Blank Attachments
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the Subscriber are earnestly requested to make immediate payment—as necessity compells the measure it is hoped all will attend to this reasonable request.

EPHRAIM SHIRLEY.

January 6, 1814. 3w.

LIST OF LETTERS

In the Post-Office, Charlestown, Va. on the 31st December, 1813.

A.	Elizabeth Lee, 2
Lidia Alexander	Thomas Loudon
James W. Athey	John P. Little
James Anderson	Richard Llwellin
B.	James Lock, 2
William Brickle	Robert Lucas
Eliza Blackburn, 3	M.
Joseph Bell, sen.	Jesse Marmaduke
W. & T. Brown	Cavelier Martin
John Buckmaster	James W. M'Curdy
J. & D. Brown	Nancy Miser
Zach. Buckmaster	Woodson Martin
Elizabeth Butler	William Morgan, 3
Patrick Blancy	George Morrison
George Berkley	James M'Makin
C.	Jesse Moore
William Coyle, 2	Alex. M'Kenzie
Samuel J. Cramer	N.
Robert Caldwell, 2	Mary Neill
Stephen Church	O.
Elijah Chamberlin	C. Oston
William Clark, 2	P.
Joseph Climer	John Peake, 2
John Carlile	John Perry
Jesse Cleveland	Baley Powell
David Conklyn	Simeon Putnam
D.	R.
John Donovan	George Reynolds
Felicia Dennison	John Rodgers
William Davenport	Jacob Rodrick
William Downing	Miles Richardson
F.	John Randolph
Joseph Frye	Mathew Ranson
D. & G. Fetter	S.
Samuel Farra	Walter Shirley
Joseph Farr	Smith Slaughter
G.	Catharine Slaughter
Thomas Griggs, sen.	Jonathan Sutton
Thomas Grady	Th. V. Swearingen
Amos Green	John Shirley
Henry Gantt	Henry Strider
H.	Jacob Statin
Joseph Howell	Mary B. Saunders, 3
John Hull	Moses Smithey
William Henthom	John Smith
Benjamin Huffman	Abraham Smith
Eleanor Harven	William Summers
Major Hite	Nicholas Starry
Susannah Henderson	William Steward
Peter Hull	T.
Mary Headman	Jesse Taylor
Henry Haines	Thomas B. Taws
Comfort Hops	William Templeton
James Hogan	John, Throckmorton
J.	John Thompson
Henry Jackson	W.
Judith Jefferson	R. H. L. Washington
Rebecca Jones	Major Walker
William Jones	Margaret Worthington
K.	Jane & Andrew Woods
Ann Kindle, 2	Catharine Wimmer
William Karney	James Wallenford
James kirchevall	Nicholas Wallingford
L.	Jane Woods, 2
Robert C. Lee, 3	Susan Whiting
Charles Lowndes	Greenberry Williams
Edward Lucas	Francis B. Whiting
Wm. T. Lock	James Wisong

H. KEYES, P. M.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining on hand in the Shepherd's-Town Post-Office, on the 31st December, 1813.

A.	James Moore
William Adams	Josiah Miller
B.	Jacob Middlekauff
John Byers	John M'Garry
Mark Burns	John Miller
George Bishop	Henry Nicely
William Brison	P.
C.	John Perry, 2
Daniel Cook	John Parrott
William Crell	R.
Henry Cookus	John Roher,
D	William Ruyan,
John Douglass	John Robinson,
Michael Denover	S.
E.	John Stone,
Philip Engle, sen.	Anthony Sprinkle,
Lidia Elphinstone	Rebecca Shell, 2
F.	Elizabeth Shehel,
Joseph Frye	Jacob Snider,
H.	Robert Stephens,
Jonathan Hill	John Spangler,
John Hostler	T.
John Hewett	John Tess
Ruth Hay	Alexander Thompson
Jacob Hains	Robert Tabb
K.	V.
John Kenneer	Daniel Volk, 2 (supposed to be Daniel Folk)
Michael Kidwiler	W.
L.	John Wigley
Mary Loveix	George Wolf
James Lemon	Y.
M.	Philip Young.
Bazel Murray, 2	

JAMES BROWN, P. M.

Shepherd's-Town Post Office, Jan 1.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Harper's Ferry, on the 31st December 1813.

Cecelia G Davis, 2; Elizabeth Fouke, Laddis Walling, Edmond Jinness, Michael Z mmerman, John Neer, David Neer, John Strickland, Samuel Palmer, John James, John Hollingshead, David Kraft, Stephen Root, John Byers, Joseph Climer, William Strider, capt. Michael Everhart, Matthias Smadley, John Upperman, Isaac Shunk, Michael Cook, Charles Perry, Philip Strider, John A. Loujeay, David Grove, Benjamin Rodgers, Joseph Gorney, Charles Shubridge.

R. HUMPHREYS, P. M.

FOR SALE,

TWO FARMS,

well watered and wooded, containing upwards of *fourteen hundred acres*, either farm is susceptible of division into smaller farms, allotting wood and water to each. The above land is situated near the turnpike, leading from Snickers' ferry, on the Shenandoah, to Alexandria. Enquire of the Printer.

December 16, 1813.

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.

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.

Berryville Academy.

THE Trustees of Berryville Academy give notice that they have succeeded in their attempts to obtain a suitable person to preside over the Institution under their care. The Reverend Charles Henry Kennon, late Vice-President of Hampden Sydney College, Prince Edward County, Va. is to take charge of the Academy for the future, and will enter upon the duties of his office on Monday 22d instant.

The English, Latin and Greek languages, and the usual academical course of science will be taught by, and under the direction and superintendance of Mr. Kennon. The Latin and Greek languages and the higher branches of science will be taught by Mr. Kennon himself. English, Arithmetic, the Mathematics, &c. by a teacher of Mr. Kennon's selecting. The respectability of this Gentleman's character, the sacred office he sustains, his well known reputation as a teacher, and the high and important trust heretofore reposed in him, where he was best known, by the very respectable board of Trustees of Hampden Sydney College, are securities amply sufficient of his being well qualified for his present office. And the Trustees pledge themselves to the public to use every exertion in their power to assist in superintending the conduct and morals of the students, and in suppressing vice and impiety in the village in which the Academy is situated.

The price of tuition will continue till next new-year's day, as heretofore—when it is probable some alterations may take place, of which timely notice shall be given.

By order of the TRUSTEES.

November 20. 2m.

To the citizens of Charles-Town and its vicinity.

THE subscriber takes this method, to return his sincere respects to his friends and the citizens of Charles-Town generally, for their kind patronage towards him in his line of business, and respectfully informs them that he has again commenced the Baking business, where he will carry it on in all its various branches, he hopes to the general satisfaction of all who may think proper to call on him.

SAMUEL O. OFFUTT.

December 30, 1813.

N. B. He has for sale between 13 and 14 acres of land in high cultivation, about a quarter of a mile from Charles-Town. S. O. O.

RIFLE POWDER,

OF A VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY,

For sale by the Subscriber at his store in Shepherd's-Town.

Any person purchasing has liberty to return it—if on trial they should not be pleased with the *quickness* and *strength* of the powder.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-Town, Dec. 23, 1813.

STRAY STEER.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber as a Stray, a *red mully Steer*, supposed to be two years old—no particular marks. Appraised to six dollars. The owner is requested to come, pay charges, and take him away.

GEORGE PULTS.

Jefferson County, Dec. 29, 1813.

CARD.

All those indebted to the subscriber are earnestly requested to discharge their respective balances "*before the first day of the New-Year!*"—He hopes there will be but few, if any, so forgetful of "*their own true interest*," as not to comply with this just and reasonable request!—He tenders his grateful thanks to his punctual customers, and informs them that he has a very large stock of Seasonable PRIME GOODS on hands—bought before the late *immense rise*, and shall feel pleasure in serving them at all times, with such articles as they may want, on the best terms. At this time *most articles* are selling too *high* in the *Seaport Towns* to bring to the Country.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-Town, Dec. 9, 1813.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between Neill and Tucker, was dissolved this day by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm by note, bond or book account, are requested to make payment in the course of January next, as longer indulgence cannot be given, and those having claims are requested to bring them in for payment.

NEILL & TUCKER.

December, 30. 1813.

10 Cents Reward.

RAN away from the Subscriber on Monday the 20th inst. an apprentice to the Weaving business, named JOHN M'KINEY, about 14 years of age—he is supposed to be at Mr. Davis', near the Old Furnace, in Jefferson County. All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring him. Any person taking up said apprentice and delivering him to me, shall receive the above reward.

DAN. M'LAUGHLIN.

Jefferson County, Dec. 30.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received and are just now opening,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

FANCY GOODS;

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

CONSISTING IN PART, OF

ELEGANT damask silk SHAWLS, Levantine Silks, Fancy Ribbons, Black and Changeable Lutestrings, White 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.

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.

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.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VI.] THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1814. [No. 304.

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.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The late descent of the enemy on our frontier, and the horrid outrages committed on our defenceless inhabitants by the British allies, being laid to my misconduct as a commanding officer of the American forces on this frontier, and although my conduct has been approved by the secretary at war, the commander in chief of this state, and by major gen. Harrison before his departure, still I deem it a duty which I owe to my own reputation, in order to put a stop to the evil reports which are propagated against me, without knowing my orders, or the means which I had in my power to execute them, to give a brief statement of my most prominent acts since I have had the honor of so important a command. On my arrival at Fort George, and previous to the departure of general Wilkinson with his army from that post, I suggested to the general the necessity of marching out against the enemy at Cross Roads and Four Mile Creek; that his army with addition of my militia, were sufficient to take or destroy all the British forces in that neighborhood, which would leave nothing more for the militia to do than to protect and keep in order the inhabitants of that part of the province, as otherwise our frontier would be liable to be invaded. This proposition, however, was not agreed to, as the general's instructions were of a different nature. The general left with me, col. Scott and 800 regulars, who were to remain until I considered my force sufficient to hold the fort without them, when they were to march to Sackett's Harbor.

About the 12th of October the British army commenced their retreat towards the head of the lake. I issued orders for my militia to pursue, which was promptly obeyed. We advanced as far as the Twelve Mile Creek, and within a short distance of the enemy's rear guard, when col. Scott sent an express requesting me to return, and said that he would abandon the fort the next day, and march with his troops to Sackett's Harbor, and at the same time he detained my provision and ammunition waggons, which compelled me to abandon the further pursuit of the enemy, and induced them to make a stand on the heights of Burlington. I was then left with about 1000 effective militia in Fort George, and 250 Indians, a force not more than sufficient to garrison that post. On the arrival of general Harrison's army, I was elated with the prospect of uniting our forces, of driving the enemy from Burlington, taking possession of that post, and giving peace to the upper province and our frontier. We were prepared to march in 24 hours, when the arrival of commodore Chauncey, with the orders for that excellent officer, gen. Harrison, to repair immediately with his army to Sackett's Harbor. I remonstrated against his going off, as will be seen in a correspondence between the general and myself—but in vain. By which movement all my expectations were blasted, and I foresaw the consequences, unless a reinforcement was immediately sent to supply the place of the drafted militia whose term of service would shortly expire. I considered my force which had become unpopularvernable, as then insufficient to go against the enemy. The object of the last expedition to the Twenty Mile Creek is fully explained in the general order which I issued on my return.

For six weeks before the militia were discharged I wrote, and continued writing to the secretary at war the necessity of sending on a detachment of militia or regular troops; that I found it impossible to retain the militia in service one day beyond their term; I also stated, from the best information, the enemy's forces. I offered a bounty of two dollars per month, for one or two months, but without effect. Some few of colonel Bloom's regiment took the bounty and immediately disappeared, and I was compelled to grant a discharge to the militia and volunteers, which left me with about sixty effective regulars of the 25th U. S. infantry under captain Rodgers, to garrison Fort George. I summoned a council of the officers, and put the question—"Is this fort tenable with the present number of men?" They unanimously gave it as their opinion that it would be madness in the extreme to pretend to hold it, and recommended its evacuation immediately, as the enemy's advance was then within eight miles. I accordingly gave orders for all the arms, ammunition and public stores of every description to be sent across the river, which was principally effected, though the enemy advanced so rapidly that ten of my men were made prisoners, and ordered the town of Newark to be burnt. This act, however distressing to the inhabitants and to my feelings, was by an order of the secretary at war, and I believe at the same time proper. The inhabitants had twelve hours notice to remove their effects, and such as chose to come across the river were provided with all the necessaries of life.

I left capt. Leonard in the command of Fort Niagara with about 160 effective regulars, and pointed out verbally and particularly in a general order, how he should prepare for an attack, which would certainly take place. I stationed col. Grives' artillerists, consisting of about 80 men, with two pieces of artillery, at Lewistown under the command of major Bennet, and made them a present of four hundred dollars for volunteering their services three weeks; but before that place was attacked they nearly all deserted, except the officers, who bravely defended themselves and cut their way thro' the savages. The Canadian volunteers, about 40 in number, under major Mallory, an officer of great merit, I stationed at Schlosser, and went myself to Buffalo, to provide for the safety of that place and Black Rock, which I trust is out of danger, having called out the militia of Niagara en masse.

The public are now in possession of some of the leading facts which have governed my conduct in discharge of the trust assigned me, and I appeal to the candor of every dispassionate man to determine with what justice my feelings as a citizen, and pride as a soldier, have been wounded, and my character aspersed. If insubordination to the orders of superiors are justifiable, then possibly I may have failed in my defence. If to have suppressed the risings of mutiny is reprehensible, then also am I not justified. If to have enforced the disciplinary laws of a camp is a proceeding unwarranted, then have I been in error.—But, fellow citizens, I do not think so meanly of you, as to credit the monstrous supposition, that you will deliberately advocate such strange hypotheses. Your prejudices against me have been the result of feelings misled by the acts of my enemies, and not the result of your sober judgment, operating upon facts and principles.—Those facts are now before you. On those facts, judge me in your candor, and I will abide the decision.

GEO. M'CLURE.

Copy of a letter from Gen. M'Clure, of the New York state troops, to the Secretary of War.

Head-quarters, Buffalo,
Dec. 22d, 1813.

SIR—I regret to be under the necessity of announcing to you the mortifying intelligence of the loss of Fort Niagara.—On the morning of the 19th inst. about 4 o'clock, the enemy crossed the river at the Five mile Meadows in great force, consisting of regulars and Indians, who made their way undiscovered to the garrison, which from the most correct information I can collect, was completely surprised. Our men were nearly all asleep in their tents; the enemy rushed in and commenced a most horrid slaughter.—Such as escaped the fury of the first onset, retired to the old mess-house, where they kept up a destructive fire on the enemy, until a want of ammunition compelled them to surrender. Although our force was very inferior and comparatively small indeed, I am induced to think that the disaster is not attributable to any *want of troops*, but to *gross neglect* in the *commanding officer of the fort*, Capt. Leonard, in not preparing, being ready, and looking out for the expected attack.

I have not been able to ascertain correctly the number of killed and wounded. About twenty regulars have escaped out of the fort—some badly wounded.—Lt. Peck, 24th regt. is killed, and it is said three others.

You will perceive, sir, by the enclosed General Orders, that I apprehended an attack, and made the necessary arrangements to meet it, but have reason to believe, from information received by those who have made their escape, that the commandant did not in any respect comply with those orders.

On the same morning a detachment of militia, under Major Bennet, stationed at Lewistown Heights, was attacked by a party of savages; but the Major and his little corps, by making a desperate charge, effected their retreat after being surrounded by several hundred; with the loss of six or eight, who doubtless were killed; among whom were two sons of Capt. Jones, Indian interpreter. The villages of Youngstown, Lewistown, Manchester, and the Indian Tuscarora village, were reduced to ashes, and the inoffensive inhabitants who could not escape, were, without regard to age or sex, inhumanly butchered by savages headed by British officers *painted*. A British officer who is taken prisoner avows that many small children were murdered by their Indians. Maj. Mallory, who was stationed at Schlosser, with about 40 Canadian volunteers, advanced to Lewistown Heights, and compelled the advanced guard of the enemy to fall back to the foot of the mountain. The Major is a meritorious officer—he fought the enemy two days, and contended every inch of ground to the Tautawanty Creek. In these actions Lt. Lowe, 23d regt. U. S. army, and 8 of the Canadian volunteers were killed. I had myself three days previous to the attack on the Niagara, left it with a view of providing for the defence of this place, Black Rock, and the other villages on this frontier. I came here without troops, and have called out the militia of Gennessee, Niagara and Chatauge counties *en masse*.

This place was then thought to be in most imminent danger, as well as the shipping, but I have no doubt is now perfectly secure. Volunteers are coming in in great numbers; they are, however, a species of troops that cannot be expected to continue in service for a long time.—In a few days, one thousand detached militia, lately drafted, will be on.

I have the honor to be, &c.

GEO. M'CLURE,
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Fort Niagara,
Dec. 12, 1813.

Captain Leonard will, as soon as possible, have a proportion of hand-grenades in the different Block-houses, and give directions to the officers of the infantry where they should be posted with their men, in case of an attack—and should they not be able to maintain the outworks, to repair to the Block and mess houses; and have every thing arranged in such a manner as though he expected an immediate attack.

Much is expected of Capt. Leonard, from his long experience and knowledge of duty; and the General feels confident he will be well supported by Captain Loomas of the Artillery, as well as the officers of the infantry.

By order of Brig Gen. George M'Clure,
DONALD FRASER, Lt. 15th U. S. Inf. and Vol. A. de Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Fort Niagara,
Dec. 13, 1813.

The Contractor will deposit in Fort Niagara immediately one month's provision for three hundred men, and keep good that deposit. He will provide and issue at the following places:

At Lewiston, say for	300 men,
At Schlosser,	300 men,
At Buffalo,	1000 men for one month.

The Commanding Officers at the different stations will sign returns.

By order of Gen. M'Clure.
JOHN A. RODGERS, Capt.
24th Inf. act. Aid de Camp.

FROM THE BORDERS OF ERIE.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 5.

ALARMING INTELLIGENCE!

With feelings of agony we present our readers with the following alarming intelligence, received by a gentleman who arrived here yesterday from Erie, which place he left on Friday last. It is unhappily entitled to the fullest credit.

If there is any hope left in the present case, it is, that, we understand the fleet is so moored in the harbor of Erie, as to present a battery of from fifteen to twenty guns from whatever point it may be attacked—that the ice is not efficient to bear should the enemy attempt to board, and that it is completely cut away around the shipping. We also learn that Gen. Mead had issued circulars to all the Colonels of his brigade, by express, ordering them immediately to march their respective regiments to the defence of Erie. May their patriotic efforts be successful! and the enemy be checked in his incendiary career.

A number of patriotic young men of Pittsburgh having volunteered their services, and the troops at Fort Fayette, will march this day for Erie.—*Mercury.*

From the Western Press.

TO ARMS!

Mercer, Penn. Jan 3.

Our country is invaded. The enemy, whose course is marked by every species of depredation calculated to distress our fellow citizens, is progressing towards Erie, laying waste every thing that comes in their way. Already has Buffalo, Fort Schlosser, Manchester, Lewistown, and Fort Niagara, been swept from the earth by conflagration: the cries of infants, women, the aged and infirm, call loudly for protection and redress, and every man having a single drop of American blood flowing in his veins, will not refuse to repair to the protection of Erie, and shipping at that place.

MONTREAL, Dec. 28.

Extract of a letter from an officer of high rank in the army, to his friend in this city, dated Queenston, Dec. 19, 1813.

"I have the happiness to acquaint you that Fort Niagara was taken by assault an hour before day light this morning.—Colonel Murray commanded the storming party, which consisted of the 100th regiment, (the prince regent's own Irish heroes) the grenadiers, the 9th royal, and flank companies of the 41st. Our loss has been but trifling—Lieut. Newland, of the 100th grenadiers, killed: colonel Murray wounded through the wrist, and perhaps half a dozen other casualties: the quantity of ordnance, stores, ammunition, provisions, &c. found in the place is very great: 3000 stands of arms, and 50,000*l.* worth of clothing are among the articles: the remainder of the troops, with the whole of the western Indians, who had been passed over to support the attack, immediately after ascertaining the success of Col. Murray's column, moved towards Lewistown to attack the heights, on which the enemy had planted some heavy guns, avowedly for the purpose of laying Queenston in ashes: both heights and Queenston were however, precipitately abandoned on the advance of gen. Rial's column: a war whoop from 500 of the most savage Indians (which they gave just at day light, on hearing of the success of the attack on Fort Niagara) made the enemy take to their heels and our troops are in pursuit—we shall not stop until we have cleared the whole frontier. The Indians are retaliating the conflagration of Newark—not a house within my sight but is in flames—this is a melancholy but *just* retaliation.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Copies of the following letters have been politely communicated to us for publication, by an officer of general Harrison's staff, who has the originals in his possession. *Nat. Intel.*

FROM GEN. PROCTOR TO GEN HARRISON.

October 8th, 1813.

SIR—The fortune of war having placed the private property of the officers and several families of the right division of the British army in Upper Canada, in your power; as also letters, papers and vouchers of the greatest consequence to individuals, without being of any to the cause of the captors; I do myself the honor of applying to you in their behalf, hoping that agreeably to the custom of war, you will avail yourself of this favorable opportunity to alleviate private feelings, by causing the said property and documents to be restored. I must also intreat that every consideration in your power be shewn for private families, not of the army. I trust that with the same view you will permit the bearer hereof to ascertain the fate of individuals, and that you will facilitate the retreat of any families that may unfortunately have been interrupted in the attempt.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) HENRY PROCTOR,
Maj. Gen. in H. B M's service.

Major General HARRISON, or officer commanding the army in the service of the U. States, at Moravian Towns.

FROM GEN. HARRISON TO GEN VINCENT.

Head Quarters, Fort George 3d Nov. 1813.

SIR—Lieutenant Le Breton, an officer in your service, arrived at Detroit on the 15th ult. bearing a flag and a letter to me from General Proctor, requesting humane treatment for the prisoners in my possession, and the restoration of private property and papers. This letter was directed to me at the Moravian Towns; and as the subject was not of the importance to authorise the lieutenant's pursuing me to Detroit, I was somewhat surprised at his doing so. It did not appear to me proper to permit him to return in that way, and as I was upon the point of setting out for this frontier by water, I conceived that no mode of conveyance would be full as agreeable to him, and would enable him to meet general Proctor as expeditiously as by the land route. I regret that the badness of the weather and other causes which he will explain, have detained him until this time.

Understanding that you are the senior officer, I have determined to address my answer to you. With respect to the subject of gen. Proctor's letter; those which I have the honor to enclose you from the British officers, who were taken on the 5th ult. to their friends, and the report of Mr. Le Breton, will satisfy you that no indulgence which humanity could claim in their favor, or the usages of war sanction, has been withheld. The disposition of the property taken on the field of action or near it, was left to the commanding officer at Detroit. The instructions given to that gentleman and the well known generosity of his character, will insure to the claimants the utmost justice and liberality in his decisions. In making this statement, I wish it however to be distinctly understood, that my conduct with regard to the prisoners and property taken, has been dictated solely by motives of humanity, and not by a belief that it could be claimed upon the