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.
Lidia Alexander
James W. Athey
James Anderson
B.
William Brickle
Eliza Blackburn, 3
Joseph Bell, sen.
W. & T. Brown
John Buckmaster
J. & D. Brown
Zach. Buckmaster
Elizabeth Butler
Patrick Blancy
George Berkley
C.
William Coyle, 2
Samuel J. Cramer
Robert Caldwell, 2
Stephen Church
Elijah Chamberlin
William Clark, 2
Joseph Climer
John Carlile
Jesse Cleveland
David Conklyn
D.
John Donovan
Felicia Dennison
William Davenport
William Downing
F.
Joseph Frye
D. & G. Fetter
Samuel Farra
Joseph Farr
G.
Thomas Griggs, sen.
Thomas Grady
Amos Green
Henry Gantt
H.
Joseph Howell
John Hull
William Henthom
Benjamin Huffman
Eleanor Harven
Major Hite
Susannah Henderson
Peter Hull
Mary Headman
Henry Haines
Comfort Hops
James Hogan
J.
Henry Jackson
Judith Jefferson
Rebecca Jones
William Jones
K.
Ann Kindle, 2
William Karney
James Kirchevall
L.
Robert C. Lee, 3
Charles Lowndes
Edward Lucas
Wm. T. Lock
Elizabeth Lee, 2
Thomas Loudon
John P. Little
Richard Llwellin
James Lock, 2
Robert Lucas
M.
Jesse Marmaduke
Cavelier Martin
James W. M'Curdy
Nancy Miser
Woodson Martin
William Morgan, 3
George Morrison
James M'Makin
Jesse Moore
Alex. M'Kenzie
N.
Mary Neill
O.
C. Oston
P.
John Peake, 2
John Perry
Baley Powell
Simeon Putnam
R.
George Reynolds
John Rodgers
Jacob Rodrick
Miles Richardson
John Randolph
Mathew Ranson
S.
Walter Shirley
Smith Slaughter
Catharine Slaughter
Jonathan Sutton
Th. V. Swearingen
John Shirley
Henry Strider
Jacob Statin
Mary B. Saunders, 3
Moses Smithey
John Smith
Abraham Smith
William Summers
Nicholas Starry
William Steward
T.
Jesse Taylor
Thomas B. Taws
William Templeton
John Throckmorton
John Thompson
W.
R. H. L. Washington
Major Walker
Margaret Worthington
Jane & Andrew Woods
Catharine Wimmer
James Wallenford
Nicholas Wallingford
Jane Woods, 2
Susan Whiting
Greenberry Williams
Francis B. Whiting
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.
William Adams
B.
John Byers
Mark Burns
George Bishop
William Brison
C.
Daniel Cook
William Crell
Henry Cookus
D
John Douglass
Michael Denover
E.
Philip Engle, sen.
Lidia Elphinstone
F.
Joseph Frye
H.
Jonathan Hill
John Hostler
John Hewett
Ruth Hay
Jacob Hains
K.
John Kenneer
Michael Kidwiler
L.
Mary Loveix
James Lemon
M.
Bazel Murray, 2
James Moore
Josiah Miller
Jacob Middlickauff
John M'Garry
John Miller
Henry Nicely
P.
John Perry, 2
John Parrott
R.
John Roher,
William Ruyan,
John Robinson,
S.
John Stone,
Anthony Sprinkle,
Rebecca Shell, 2
Elizabeth Shehel,
Jacob Snider,
Robert Stephens,
John Spangler,
T.
John Tess
Alexander Thompson
Robert Tabb
V.
Daniel Volk, 2 (supposed to be Daniel Folk)
W.
John Wigley
George Wolf
Y.
Philip Young.

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 Neilland 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.

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

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VI.] THURSDAY, 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, 200 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. ROGERS, 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 sufficient 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

score of reciprocity of treatment towards the American prisoners who have fallen into the hands of Gen. Proctor. The unhappy description of persons who have escaped from the tomahawk of the savages in the employment of the British government, who fought under the immediate orders of that officer, have suffered all the indignities and deprivations which human nature is capable of supporting. There is no single instance that I have heard of, in which the property of the officers has been respected. But I am far from believing that the conduct of gen. Proctor has been thought an example worthy of imitation by the greater part of the British officers; and in the character of gen. Vincent, I have a pledge that he will unite his exertions with mine to soften as much as possible the fate of those whom the fortune of war may reciprocally place in our power.

But, sir, there is another subject upon which I wish an explicit declaration.—Will the Indians who still adhere to the cause of his Britannic majesty, be suffered to continue that horrible species of warfare which they have heretofore practised against our troops, and those still more horrible depredations upon the peaceable inhabitants of our frontiers? I have sufficient evidence to show that even the latter have not always been perpetrated by small parties of vagrant Indians, acting at a distance from the British army. Some of the most atrocious instances have occured under the eyes of the British commander and the head of the Indian department. I shall pass by the tragedy of the river Raisin, and that equally well known which was acted on the Miami river after the defeat of col. Dudley—and select three other instances of savage barbarity committed under the auspices of general Proctor:—In the beginning of June, a small party of Indians, conducted by an Ottawa chief, who I believe is now with the British army under your command, left Malden in bark canoes, in which they coasted Lake Erie to the mouth of Portage river; the canoes were taken across the Portage to the Sandusky bay, over which the party proceeded to the mouth of Cold Creek, and from thence by land to the settlements upon that river, where they captured three families, consisting of one man and twelve women and children. After taking the prisoners some distance, one of the women was discovered to be unable to keep up with them, in consequence of her advanced state of pregnancy. She was immediately tomahawked, stripped naked, her womb ripped open, and the child taken out. Three or four of the children were successively butchered as they discovered their inability to keep up with the party. Upon the arrival of the Indians at Malden, two or three of the prisoners were ransomed by col. Elliott, and the others by the citizens of Detroit, where they remained until they were taken off by their friends upon the recovery of that place by our army. I have been informed that the savage chief received from col. Elliott a *reprimand* for his cruelty.

On the 29th or 30th of the same month, a large party of Indians were sent from Malden on a war expedition to Lower Sandusky. At a farm house near that place, they murdered the whole family, consisting of a man, his wife, son and daughter.

During the last attack upon Fort Meigs by general Proctor, a party headed by a Seneca, an intimate friend of Tecumseh's, was sent to endeavor to detach from our interest the Shawanese of Wapockanata. In their way hither they murdered several men, and one woman who was working in her cornfield.

I have selected, sir, the above from a long list of similar instances of barbarity, which the history of the last 15 months could furnish; because they were perpetrated if not in the view of the British commander, by parties who came immediately from his camp and returned to it—who even received their daily support from the king's stores, who in fact, (as the documents in my possession will show) form part of his army.

To retaliate then upon the subjects of the king would have been justifiable by the laws of war and the usages of the most civilized nations. To do so has been amply in my power. The tide of fortune has changed in our favor, and an extensive and flourishing province opened to our arms. Nor have the instruments of vengeance been wanting. The savages who sued to us for mercy would gladly have shewn their claims to it, by reacting upon Thames the bloody scenes of Sandusky and Cold Creek. A single sign of approbation would have been sufficient to pour upon the subjects of the king their whole fury—The future conduct of the British officers will determine the correctness of mine in withholding it. If the savages should be again let loose upon our settlements, I shall with justice be accused of having sacrificed the interests and honor of my country, and the lives of our fellow citizens, to feelings of false and mistaken humanity. You are a soldier, sir, and, as I sincerely believe, possess all the honorable sentiments which ought always to be found in men who follow the profession of arms.—Use then, I pray you, your authority to stop the dreadful effusion of innocent blood which proceeds from the employment of those savage monsters whose aid (as must now be discovered) is so little to be depended upon when it is most wanted, and which can have so trifling an effect upon the issue of the war. The effect of their barbarities will not be confined to the present generation. Ages yet to come will feel the deep rooted hatred and enmity which they must produce between the two nations.

I deprecate most sincerely the dreadful alternative which will be offered to me should they be continued, but I solemnly declare, that if the Indians that remain under the influence of the British government are suffered to commit any depredations upon the citizens within the district that is committed to my protection, I will remove the restrictions which have hitherto been imposed upon those who have offered their services to the U. States, and direct them to carry on the war in their own way. I have never heard a single excuse for the employment of the savages by your government, unless we can credit the story of some British officer having dared to assert, that "as we employed the Kentuckians, you had a right to make use of the Indians." If such injurious sentiments have really prevailed, to the prejudice of a brave, well informed and virtuous people, it will be removed by the representations of your officers who were lately taken upon the river Thames. They will inform you, sir, that so far from offering any violence to the persons of their prisoners, *these savages* would not permit a word to escape them which was calculated to wound or insult their feelings, and this too with the sufferings of their friends and relatives at the river Raisin and Miami, fresh upon their recollection.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) WM. H. HARRISON.

P. S. I pledge myself for the truth of the above statement in relation to the murders committed by the Indians.

W. H. H.

FROM GEN. VINCENT TO GEN. HARRISON.

Head-Quarters, Burlington Heights, 10th Nov. 1813.

SIR—Lieut. Le Breton having delivered your letter of the 3d inst. I have directed captain Merritt of the Provincial Dragoons to proceed with a flag to Fort George, as the bearer of this acknowledgment of your obliging communication.

The account given of the British officers, whom the fortune of war has lately placed at the disposal of the U. States, is such, as cannot fail of affording very consoling reflections to this army and their anxious friends.

Though you must be sensible there are several points in your letter, respecting which it is wholly beyond my power to afford you the satisfaction of an "explicit declaration," yet be assured sir, I shall never feel the smallest degree of hesitation in joining you in any pledge, that it will ever be my anxious wish and endeavor to alleviate as much as possible the fate of those who may fall into my power by the chances of war.

Believe me, sir, I deprecate as strongly as yourself the perpetration of acts of cruelty committed under any pretext; and shall lament equally with yourself that any state of things should produce them. No efforts of mine will be ever wanting to diminish the evils of a state of warfare, as far as may be consistent with the duties which are due to my king and country.

The Indians when acting in conjunction with the troops under my command, have been invariably exhorted to mercy, and have never been deaf to my anxious entreaties on this interesting subject.

I shall not fail to transmit the original of your letter to the lower province, for the consideration of his excellency the commander of the forces.

I feel particularly anxious to be made acquainted with your instructions relative to the disposal of the gallant and truly unfortunate captain Barclay, whose wounds I lament to hear are such as to preclude all hope of his being ever again able to resume the honorable duties of his station. Under these circumstances I am induced to rely on your liberality and generous interference to obtain a release or parole, that he may be allowed the indulgence of immediately proceeding to the lower province.

(Signed) JNO. VINCENT, maj. gen.

His excellency maj. gen. Harrison.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11.

Report of a great French Victory.—The brig Ino, 66 days from Dantzic, with a full cargo, has arrived at Portland. She brings information that Bonaparte has gained a complete victory over the allies, and again entered Dresden.

The examination before his honor Judge Davis of the District Court of the U. States of John Hussey and Ebenezer Hussey, of Berwick (District of Maine) for supplying the Majestic and other British ships of war in Cape Harbor, with live cattle on Christmas day last, terminated this day, when they were ordered to be committed to take their trial, for Treason, at the next Circuit Court of the U. S. to be holden in this town in April next, and in the mean time were ordered to be lodged in Ipswich gaol for safe keeping.

From our Correspondent in Albany, January 9.

Extract of a letter from my correspondent in Canandaigua, dated January 5, 1814.

We have intelligence from the west later than that in the paper of yesterday, and it will relieve the great anxiety every where excited by the horrid transactions on the lines commencing by the burning of Newark.

Major general Hall arrived at his house at Bloomfield yesterday. The enemy re-crossed the Niagara, after destroying Buffalo, without making any further incursions. Three vessels lying at Buffalo Creek were destroyed, and the enemy yet hold Fort Niagara. The people of Batavia had evacuated the place but are now returning to their homes, as are those who fled from the other exposed towns west.

The following I give as *report*. Gen. Drummond was apprised that our intention was to burn Newark, & swore that if such an act was perpetrated he would retaliate it *with interest*, however irksome and abhorrent to his feelings—"I have done it, (says he) and hope this abominable work is now at an end."

I think it probable the next object of the enemy will be Detroit, and it is feared our vessels at Erie are not safe.

N. Y. Gaz.

CANANDAIGUA, Jan. 4.

Battle at Black Rock—Buffaloe destroyed.

The following information is obtained from major H. Norton, (an aid to maj. gen. Hall) who was in the battle.

On Wednesday night last, about 11 o'clock, our parole guard was fired upon by a small party of the enemy, about a mile below Jockety creek. This was the first notice of the enemy approaching our shore. The alarm was instantly communicated to maj. Gen. Hall, who was at Buffalo with 1200 men—the residue of our force, 200, being at Black Rock, and all were soon under arms.

Col. Chapin with 400 men, marched against the enemy, who were supposed to be landing between Grand and Squaw islands, and met their advance at Conjockety creek, and in possession of the sailor's battery. They had repulsed our troops at Black Rock, after exchanging a single shot, which so alarmed the militia under colonel Chapin, that all, save about 30, fled, and he in vain endeavored to rally them to face the foe.—Col. Blakeley's regt. of Ontario volunteers, with captain R. M'Kay's company from Caledonia, marched to relieve col. Chapin and his brave few; but before they reached the spot, they received orders to repair to Black Rock, to which point a division of the enemy's boats were now discovered to be steering. The order was promptly obeyed, and as the boats made the shore, they received a most destructive fire.—In one of the boats every man, save one, was killed, and this one taken prisoner. The enemy now commenced throwing shells and hot shot from the opposite shore, to annoy a reinforcement going down the rock—while at the same moment their regulars attacked from below, and their Indians commenced a cross fire from the adjacent fields and woods. In this situation our troops sustained the action in a most gallant manner for 20 or 30 minutes, when they were compelled to retreat, which was made in great disorder, and exposed to the fire from the pursuing Indians.

Our loss is not known; but is believed not to exceed 30. The names of officers who are missing, as far as we can learn, are—Col. P. Gardner, of W. Bloomfield; colonel Boughton, of Avon; capt. Rowley and lieut. Lusk, of Victor; captain Tyler, of Honcoye; lieut. Harris, of E. Bloomfield, and captain W. Hull, of Buffalo. Some of them, it is ascertained, were killed. Colonel Chapin, of Buffalo, was taken prisoner. The activity and bravery of the major general, and of most of his officers was conspicuous throughout the affair. And had the whole militia been firm, the issue of the battle would have been very doubtful, and perhaps very different.

The loss of the enemy, as near as can be ascertained, is at least twice as great as ours. We took 5 prisoners. Their force, on the day previous was estimated at 1500 regulars, 500 militia and 800 or 1000 Indians—under command of major general Reall.

Major general Hall had been but three days at Buffalo previous to the action; his force 1500, of which about 300 were on guard and patrole duty, and engaged in making cartridges. In the engagement the average number of cartridges was only about 12 to a man. The British soldiers had 60!

The enemy followed up their success, and soon after entered the village of Buffalo. Here all was confusion, alarm, distress—the inhabitants who had remained in the village were got off as well as possible: and we have heard of but one outrage on the defenceless—Mrs. Lovejoy, wife of Mr. J. Lovejoy, was killed in her house by an Indian. The reader must picture to himself, for language cannot describe, the horror which prevailed.—The fate of the place was known to be fixed! Buffalo was to be sacrificed to the vengeance of the foe! *And the whole of this pleasant flourishing village has been laid in ruins!!!*

Such is the horrid character which this war has assumed—a war of PLUNDER and BURNING!

We lost the following pieces of cannon—one 32 pounder; four 9 do.; one 6 do.; also, 1500 barrels of flour, with some pork, &c.

Our force is at Eleven Mile Creek, that is, 11 miles this side of Buffalo.—Detached militia and volunteers are joining them. Col. Calab Hopkins' regiment in the northwest part of this country are assembling on the Ridge Road.

Every house from Buffalo to this side of Batavia, is evacuated.

No vessel lay at Black Rock at the time. Private losses in property are numerous and heavy. Many enterprising men are entirely ruined.

A meeting was held in this town last evening, and a committee appointed to do such things as the present alarming situation of the country requires for the general safety.

PROVIDENCE, (R. I.) Jan. 4.

Arrived at this port on Sunday last, the Swedish sloop Stockholm, 26 days from St. Bartholomews.

Mr. Pike, who came passenger, has favored us with the following extracts from the Barbadoes Times of the 1st of December, and a memorandum of vessels remaining at St. Barts.

"His majesty's frigates La Ring and La Pique, from a six months cruise, on the coast of South America, to intercept the Frigate Essex, on her return home, arrived at Barbadoes about the 1st of December. They report the Essex had captured 16 sail, and had sent them into some of the Spanish patriot ports, and had disposed of them. The La Ring reports having touched at Montevideo a *few* hours after the Congress frigate had watered and sailed.

"The privateer Fox, captured the November packet within 4 miles of Barbadoes, after a running fight of several hours.

"The privateer Carolina was cruising off St. Barts, the first of December. She had taken and manned several prizes and ransomed a number of vessels.

"British papers accuse captain Porter of seducing their sailors from allegiance, and say he carries a white flag at mast head, on which is written in large letters "FREEDOM AND SAILOR'S RIGHTS," by which means he gets his men."

RICHMOND, Jan. 6.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Richmond Compiler, dated Burlington, Dec. 26.

The British are collecting their forces, and fortifying on the north bank of the St. Lawrence, opposite to Salmon river, the winter rendezvous of Wilkinson's army; and have also strongly fortified the Cedars, a narrow passage in the St. Lawrence, which fort must be taken before we can pass to Montreal. In consequence of this step of the enemy, Gen. Wilkinson has refused any further furloughs, & has recalled all those of his army on furlough. General Izard is fast declining; and his recovery is disparred of. The command of his division is given to Col. Purdy. Our fleet moored for the winter in Otter Creek, a few miles from Vergennes, on Monday last, 20th inst.—Our county goal was broken open a few nights since, by an armed force, and several soldiers committed for theft, were liberated. This outrage, which had been committed by an inferior officer, was, however, redressed by the surrender of the culprits, by a superior officer.

Extract of a letter from a private of capt. Graham's company (from Wythe) in service at Norfolk, dated 31st Dec. 1813.

"Yesterday a schooner from Baltimore bound to this place, ran a ground near the Pleasure House, 200 yards from shore. As soon as the British discovered it they came with two small barges, which Captains Graham's and Shelton's companies drove off. They then sent another barge with two pieces of cannon, which they fired from 9 o'clock in the morning, until 2 o'clock in the evening, which compelled them to retreat behind sand banks with their small arms. Their 18 pound balls overshot considerably, but their cannister and grape shot came very near without injuring a man. A captain who was driven ashore some time since and had a load of flour and butter, or a part of it on the beach, informed captain Koontz that he looked with a spy glass and saw 10 or 12 of the British tall, which were put into a small barge and taken to the seventy four."

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, JANUARY 20.

Married, on Thursday last, Mr. THOMAS HAMMOND, jun. to Miss MARIA CONRAD, of Winchester.

The Legislature of Virginia have assumed the payment of its quota of the direct tax, approved to it under the late act of Congress.

The bill for suspending Executions, &c. &c. was lost in the House of Delegates by a majority of 12.

A bill has passed the house of Representatives of the U. S. for encouraging the recruiting service, by increasing the bounties, &c. The bill allows a bounty of 124 dollars and 320 acres of land to all able bodied men who shall enlist into the service for five years, or during the war.—The bill is now before the Senate for their decision.

It is reported, and we believe correctly, the President of the U. States yesterday nominated to the Senate HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky (now Speaker of the House of Representatives) & JONATHAN RUSSEL, of Rhode Island, as commissioners, jointly with Mr. Bayard and Mr. Adams (now at St. Petersburg) to conduct the negotiations on behalf of the U. States at Gottenburg; and also nominated Mr. Russell as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Sweden. Nat. Intel. of Jan. 15.

THE INDIANS.

Our scruples are at an end. The man, who charges us with thirsting for the blood of man, knows us not—we have long deprecated a recourse to the tomahawk but in extremest necessity. We have thought and continue to think that the voluntary use of it by our enemy has left a stain upon his honor which years will not wipe out. But it is forced upon us.—It was in vain that we declined the aid of the Indians in the first instance.

It is in vain that after the action on the Thames, we told them that we wanted them not—It was in vain that Harrison solemnly declared to Gen. Vincent, "if the Indians that remain under the influence of the British government are suffered to commit any depredations" upon our citizens, *he* would remove the restrictions upon those who have tendered him their services, and "direct them to carry on the war in their own way."

Now, turn to General M'Clure's letter. We are told that no age or sex could save the inoffensive inhabitants from being inhumanly butchered by savages headed by British officers *painted*.

Private accounts add, that some of the inhabitants were scalped, their limbs cut to pieces, the entrails of one cut out and his heart missing. What then! If the British will have it so, be it so. Let Harrison immediately put arms and ammunition into the hands of 6 or 8 thousand Indians—let him give notice of the storm that is coming—and then let them sweep the whole of Upper Canada in their own way. He that sows the wind, must reap the whirlwind.—[*Enquirer.*

☞ The quota of 100,000 men (from this State) is exhausted. A *few* men are just called under the *three months* law of '95.—Why does not Congress extend the 100,000 law?—[*Ibid.*

Spies.—A gentleman who left New London on Friday evening last informs that on that day there had been two men arrested as spies. They were first observed in New London as strangers of genteel demeanor—one a well dressed man, the other in woman's cloathing, apparently man and wife; in this character they went on board our frigates lying there, and were, like other strangers, well treated, and departed without being suspected. They then proceeded to visit Fort Griswold, and after a thorough inspection of the Fort, were about to leave it, when a woman belonging in the fort observed to an officer, that she did not believe the stranger dressed in women's clothes was a female.—This excited further suspicion, and the proper officer ordered their arrest and examination, when it was found that they were both men—they were unable to give a good account of themselves. One of them was recognised as a Lieutenant from the Valiant 74. They were put in irons, and must share the fate due to their crime.

Further.—On the same day a person purchased a large quantity of poultry in New-London, which was supposed to be intended for the British squadron—a good look out was kept up by our boats in the harbor; the poultry was however missing next morning, and undoubtedly found its way to the British.

A whale boat attached to our gun boats off N. London, a few days since, landed 20 men on Fisher's Island, and went in pursuit of a British lieut. who with difficulty made his escape; they however succeeded in securing 18 dozen of his linen, which he had brought on shore.

The British off New-London are drawn up in such a situation as to render it impossible for commodore Decatur to make his escape to sea.

[*New-Haven Register.*

The British account of the capture of Fort Niagara is given in a Montreal paper of the 30th ult. It states that it was assaulted an hour before day light, and after a short but severe contest, it was carried with a very slight loss on their part—the American was 65 killed and 15 wounded, *all by the bayonet!* The remainder of the garrison, to the number of 350 regulars and artillery, were made prisoners—and 27 pieces of ordnance were found in the fort.—[*Bost. Chron.*

FROM ERIE.

By private letters which have been received from Erie, dated on the 4th inst. we learn that the fears of the immediate approach of the enemy had in a great measure subsided. By the last information received at that place, from persons sent out to reconnoitre, it appears the enemy do not design to attempt to approach that harbor before the ice on the Lake becomes hard enough to bear them. It is the opinion of every person there, that the fleet is perfectly safe; and in addition to the obstacles to their proceeding to Presqu'isle, the enemy, if they attempt to destroy the town, according to their late incendiary mode of warfare, will find it defended by a large body of militia, who have repaired thither in a spirited manner for its defence. Many volunteers were on the point of proceeding from Ohio, but were turned back, their services being deemed unnecessary. It is our opinion that both the town and fleet are safe. *Nat. Intel.*

Washington City, Jan 15.

The following publication from Maj. Gen. *Hall* of the New-York militia, was received in this city yesterday in a handbill, and comprises the latest information we have from the Niagara frontiers.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It is a painful circumstance, that the inhabitants of Batavia and its vicinity should be so panic struck as to abandon their dwellings, and be fleeing from them with their effects—I assure the public, that I do not apprehend any, the least danger, impending over the inhabitants of Genessee County, and accordingly advise them to return to their dwellings and ordinary occupations.—Information to be depended on shews that the enemy have chiefly re-crossed the Niagara river; and troops are now moving continually on to the frontiers. It is rather to be desired that the enemy will remain a few days to receive that retributive justice due to their temerity and barbarity. The inhabitants are assured that should there be any danger, they will receive timely information, of which I cannot be deceived.

A. HALL, Maj. Gen. Com'g.

Batavia, Jan. 3, 1814.

THE COURT MARTIAL.

"*Albany, 6th Jan.* 1814.

"Contrary to our calculation, the court martial, I find, had been organized before I arrived here, two days—the whole of the members were present on the 3d, excepting Col. Carberry, and I passed him a week ago on the road.

"The prisoner made no objections to any member of the court, and after being organised, it seems, adjourned to yesterday. Gen. Hull brought his sword and delivered it to the President of the court, and addressed him in a neat speech, in which he set forth his public services from the revolution to the present time.

"The court assembled yesterday in the senate chamber of the capitol, and the charges were read, when the prisoner was asked if he was ready to plead—to which he answered in the affirmative; but on calling over the names of the witnesses, there were only four present; and those of subordinate importance; the court was consequently obliged to adjourn. The judge advocate required a week to prepare and arrange the manner of taking the evidence. From conversation, I find the opinion prevails that it will be hard to bring witnesses to this place at this season, a great number of them being from Ohio, S. Carolina, and much the greater part from the western country. From what I hear, some members of the court suggest there is a disposition to adjourn to some more convenient position: but this you must take as I get it; I shall follow them wherever they go, and remain while they admit a visitor.

"The appearance of the court is very impressive, and every officer seems perfectly at home in his station."—*Aurora.*

Extract of a letter from an officer at French Mills, to his friend in Washington City.

"Gens. Winder, Winchester, Chandler, and all our officers, prisoners in Canada, are in close jail.

"The 49th British regt. had upwards of 200 men killed and wounded on the 11th ult. and are now in Montreal, reduced the last year, from 1100, to 300.—They buried 187 men after the late affair. The number of their wounded is concealed."

Extract of a letter, dated Postsdam, St. Lawrence county, Dec. 30.

"Our army continues at French Mills, (40 miles from this place) gradually diminishing by discharge, desertion and death. They are not yet molested by the enemy, but I think will certainly be, as soon as the ice makes."

Extract of a letter from a real Farmer in Maine.

"The Embargo is universally popular in Maine. Farmers and merchants unite equally to applaud it. There is no opposition, no gainsaying. The Boston tories whine for nothing; they can get no advocates here. The tax will be collected without difficulty."

Accounts from Carthagena state, that the *Panfan*, a French privateer, had taken a vessel under the flag of Ferdinand 7th, with $300,000 in specie, on board, 250,000 of which were in doubloons.

INTERESTING.

An extract of a letter from the Hon. JOHN Q. ADAMS, *to his friend in Cambridge, dated the middle of August.*

"I lament the weakness, which our internal divisions spread over the nation; but I trust that our cause will ultimately prove successful; and that the day will come, when no *Legislature* or *Governor* in the United States, will enquire HOW MANY VICTIMS to the most degrading, as well as the most oppressive foreign thraldom, must be abandoned to the *Tyrant of the Ocean*, before their country shall assert her rights of Independence, and *perform her duty of protecting them by war.*"

When speaking of the faction that has ruled, without controul, several years in Boston, he says—

"The British government has shewn a disposition to tamper with this *spirit of disaffection to the Union*, and to deal more mercifully with the States which sympathize most with them. But I doubt whether this forbearance will be of long duration. The bitterness of their malice against the Yankees, will prove too powerful for their insidious policy; their hatred will get the better of their cunning." Respecting peace, he says—

"I have had for some weeks a strong hope that a negociation for a general peace in Europe was about to take place; and that it would contribute to make our particular peace more easily attainable; but the course of events has altogether disappointed this hope; an armistice of nearly three months in the North of Europe, instead of leading to peace is only a prelude to a blaze of war more universal over the face of Europe than ever. At this moment the storm is on the eve of bursting, and where its ravages will end is known only to him who stills the raging of the sea, and calms the tumults of the people. In all the calamities of the times, I dwell with confidence on this conclusion, that what He willis is for the best; and that whatever may be defective in the retributive justice of this world's events, will be duly compensated in another."

New-Orleans, Dec. 4.

The reports from Mobile Bay and Pensacola are very contradictory. A gentleman immediately from the last mentioned place states, that the whole force of the British that has appeared near Mobile Bay consists of the Herald sloop of war, the brig Forester, the brig Contest, and one or two schooners—the brigs are badly maimed. No British troops are on board, nor have any landed.

NORFOLK, January 11.

The enemy landed at New-Point-Comfort on the 29th ult. and destroyed the oil used for the Light House; they also nearly demolished the dwelling house of the Keeper, and fixed the British flag on the top of the Light House.

☞ A meeting of the citizens of Charlestown and its vicinity, is requested at the court house on Thursday the 27th inst. for the purpose of adopting measures for repairing the stone church in this town.

☞ All persons indebted to the Editor of this paper, either for subscriptions or advertisements, are requested to make payment.—As the great necessity for CASH in conducting a business of this kind must be obvious to every reflecting mind, it is hoped that this reasonable request will not be treated with indifference.

NOTICE.

NEARLY one year has elapsed since the dissolution of the partnership of *Thomas S. Bennett, & Co.* and still there remains many accounts due them; to enable me to discharge debts due from said concern, I entreat those indebted, to call and settle their respective accounts before the first day of next March, as it will have a tendency to prevent what will be extremely disagreeable to me, and unprofitable to them.

I must also request those who have contracted debts with me since the first of last March to attend to the above notice.

To my old and punctual customers I tender my sincere thanks, and hope for a continuance of their favors.

T. S BENNETT.

Harper's-Ferry, January 20, 1814.

SULPHUR SPRINGS FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber having become the proprietor of the SULPHUR SPRINGS, occupied for some time by Mr. Minghini, will rent them for the year commencing on the first of April. Should any applicant prefer taking the Tenement with a few acres of Land in preference to the whole farm, it may be had in that manner.

H. St. G. TUCKER.

N B I will sell the House and ten acres of Land should any person be disposed to purchase in preference to renting. H. S. G. T.

Winchester, Jan'y 20, 1814. [6w.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Chancery District Court holden at Winchester, in the case of Alexander White, Robert White, jun. and others, plaintiffs, and Rebecca Swayne, widow and relict of Joshua Swayne, deceased, Samuel Swayne, Joshua Swayne, Noah Swayne, John Swayne, and Thomas Swayne, children and heirs of the said Joshua Swayne, dec'd, the subscribers, named as commissioners in said decree, will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, on the 21st day of February next, a certain *THIRD OF LAND* in Jefferson county, the property of the late Joshua Swayne, containing four hundred and sixteen acres, which said tract of land was mortgaged by the said Joshua to Alex. White, and by said decree will be sold to satisfy the debt specified in the said mortgage to be due to the said plaintiffs, and costs. The sale will commence at the dwelling house on said tract of Land at the hour of 12 o'clock.

WILLIAM P. CRAGHILL,
WILLIAM LITTLE,
SAMUEL BROWN.

January 20, 1814

MONEY FOUND

And deposited at the Post Office, Shepherd's-Town. The owner by calling, describing the same, and paying the expence of this advertisement, can have it again.

Shepherd'stown Post Office, Jan. 17.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against taking an assignment of a bond given by the subscriber to Matthew Whiting, for the sum of forty dollars, payable on the 25th of December 1814, as I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law.

JOHN CARTER.

January 14.

A CARD.

THE subscriber finding it necessary once more to remind his old customers that they are still forget us—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.

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.

BLANK BONDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FROM THE BRITISH.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Montreal, 12th Dec. 1813.

GENERAL ORDER.

His excellency the governor in chief and commander of the forces has to announce to the troops under his command, that he has received a communication from major general Wilkinson, commanding a division of the army of the U. S. of America, by order of his government of which the following is an extract:

"The government of the United States adhering unalterably to the principle and purpose declared in the communication of General Dearborn to you, on the subject of the Twenty three American soldiers, prisoners of war, sent to England to be tried as criminals; and the confinement of a like number of British soldiers, prisoners of war, selected to abide the fate of the former, has, in consequence of the step taken by the British government, as now communicated, ordered Forty-six British officers into close confinement, and that they will not be discharged from their confinement until it shall be known that the Forty-six American officers and non-commissioned officers in question are no longer confined."

It would be superfluous to use any argument to refute an assumption so extravigant, unjust, and unprecedented, as to deny the right of a free nation to bring to legal trial, in a due course of law, her own natural born subjects taken in the actual commission of the most heinious offence that man can commit against his king, his country and his God, that of raising his parricide arm against his allegiance to his countrymen, by leaguing with their enemies, a crime held in such abhorrence by every civilized nation in Europe, that summary death by the law martial, is its avowed reward, and is inflicted with unrelenting severity by France, the ally of the United States.—This pretension must appear to every unprejudiced and upright mind, as iniquitous and unjust, as is the retaliation which the government of the United States has adopted, by placing in close confinement three and twenty British soldiers, as hostages for an equal number of infamous wretches, the unworthy offspring of G. Britain; who, when drawn from the ranks of the enemy, solicited to be suffered to expiate their treason, by turning their arms against their recent employers. These rebels have, (with the contempt they merit) been consigned to the infamy and punishment that awaits them from the just laws of their offended country; while the government of the U. States does not blush to claim these out-cast traitors as their own, and outrage the custom of civilized war, in the persons of honorable men, by placing them on a par with rebels and deserters.

No alternative remains to the commander of the forces, in the discharge of his duty to his king, his country and his fellow-soldiers, but to consider all the American officers, prisoners of war, without exception of rank, to be immediately placed in close confinement, as hostages for the Forty-six British officers so confined, by the express commands of the supreme authority in that country, until the number of Forty-six be completed, over and above those now in confinement.

His Excellency directs that this general order together with that issued on the 27th October, be read to the troops; that the British soldier may be sensible of the terms, on which America has determined to wage this war; confident, that he will meet them with proper spirit and indignation; for should he become the prisoner of a foe so regardless of those laws, which for ages have governed civilized nations in war, he would be doomed to a rigorous confinement, and that perhaps only preparatory to a more savage scene.

(Signed) EDWARD S. BAYNES,
Adjutant General B. N. A.

DECATUR AND CARDEN.

The following anecdote of these two gentlemen is in circulation. After the capture of the Macedonian, com. Decatur is said to have employd the band of music which had belonged to capt. Carden. One day after dinner, Carden politely begged for privilege of calling for a tune, and called "God Save the King"—"And now, sir, (says the *honorable* capt. after its conclusion) it is your time to call.—"Well, sir, (said Decatur, with a good deal of saug froid) let us have" *Britannia rules the waves!!!*"

The citizens of Petersburgh, Va. have had a meeting, and recommended to the inhabitants generally, to desist as far as possible, from the use of Teas, Sugar, Coffee, &c. unless they can be procured at moderate prices, specified. They declare also, that they will not purchase of monopolizers, who are speculating on the misfortunes of their fellow citizens.

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 30 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 75 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.

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.

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, Plffs.

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 Sheerley, 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.

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.

LIST OF LETTERS

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

A.
Lidia Alexander
James W. Athey
James Anderson
B
William Brickle
Eliza Blackburn, 3
Joseph Bell, sen.
W. & T. Brown
John Buckmaster
J. & D. Brown
Zach. Buckmaster
Elizabeth Butler
Patrick Birney
George Berkley
C.
William Coyle, 2
Samuel J. Cramer
Robert Caldwell, 2
Stephen Church
Elijah Chamberlin
William Clark, 2
Joseph Climer
John Carlile
Jesse Cleveland
David Conklyn
D.
John Donovan
Pelicia Dennison
William Davenport
William Downing
F.
Joseph Frye
D. & G. Fetter
Samuel Farra
Joseph Farr
G.
Thomas Griggs, sen.
Thomas Grady
Amos Green
Henry Gantt
H.
Joseph Howell
John Hull
William Henthorn
Benjamin Huffman
Eleanor Harven
Major Hite
Susannah Henderson
Peter Hull
Mary Headman
Henry Haines
Comfort Hops
James Hogan
J.
Henry Jackson
Judith Jefferson
Rebecca Jones
William Jones
K.
Ann Kindle, 2
William Kerney
James Kirchevall
L.
Robert C. Lee, 3
Charles Lowndes
Edward Lucas
Wm. T. Lock
Elizabeth Lee, 2
Thomas London
John P. Little
Richard Llwellin
James Lock, 2
Robert Lucas
M.
Jesse Marmaduke
Cavelier Martin
James W. M'Curdy
Nancy Miser
Woodson Martin
William Morgan, 3
George Morrison
James M'Makin
Jesse Moore
Alex. M'Kenzie.
N.
Mary Neill
O.
C. Oston
P.
John Peake, 2
John Perry
Baley Powell
Simeon Putnam
R.
George Reynolds
John Rodgers
Jacob Rodrick
Miles Richardson
John Randolph
Mathew Ranson
S.
Walter Shirley
Smith Slaughter
Catharine Slaughter
Jonathan Sutton
Th. V. Swearingen
John Shirley
Henry Snider
Jacob Statin
Mary B. Saunders, 3
Moses Smithey
John Smith
Abraham Smith
William Summers
Nicholas Starry
William Steward
T.
Jesse Taylor
Thomas B. Taws
William Templeton
John Throckmorton
John Thompson
W.
R. H. L. Washington
Major Walker
Margaret Worthington
Jane & Andrew Woods
Catharine Wimmer
James Wallenford
Nicholas Wallingford
Jane Woods, 2
Susan Winting
Greenberry Williams
Francis B. Whiting
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.
William Adams
B.
John Byers
Mark Burns
George Bishop
William Brison
C.
Daniel Cook
William Crell
Henry Cookus
D
John Douglass
Michael Darover
E.
Philip Engle, sen.
Lidia Elphinstone
F.
Joseph Frye
H.
Jonathan Hill
John Hostler
John Hewett
Ruth Hay
Jacob Hains
K.
John Kenneer
Michael Kidwiler
L.
Mary Loveix
James Lemon
M.
Bazel Murray, 2
James Moore
Josiah Miller
Jacob Middlekauff
John M'Garry
John Miller
Henry Nicely
P.
Sohn Perry, 2
John Parrott
R.
John Roher,
William Ruyan,
John Robinson,
S.
John Stone,
Anthony Sprinkle,
Rebecca Shell, 2
Elizabeth Shetiel,
Jacob Snider,
Robert Stephens,
John Spangler,
T.
John Teas
Alexander Thompson
Robert Tabb
V.
Daniel Volk, 2 (supposed to be Daniel Folk)
W.
John Wipley
George Wolf
Y.
Philip Young.

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 Zimmerman, 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.

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.

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 500lbs. 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-Ferry, Jan. 13, 1814.

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.

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.

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.

Blank Attachments
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VI.] THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1814. [No. 305.

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.

☞ All persons indebted to the Editor of this paper, either for subscriptions or advertisements, are requested to make payment.—As the great necessity for CASH in conducting a business of this kind must be obvious to every reflecting mind, it is hoped that this reasonable request will not be treated with indifference.

NOTICE.

NEARLY one year has elapsed since the dissolution of the partnership of *Thomas S. Bennett, & Co.* and still there remains many accounts due them; to enable me to discharge debts due from said concern, I entreat those indebted, to call and settle their respective accounts before the first day of next March, as it will have a tendency to prevent what will be extremely disagreeable to me, and unprofitable to them.

I must also request those who have contracted debts with me since the first of last March to attend to the above notice.

To my old and punctual customers I tender my sincere thanks, and hope for a continuance of their favors.

T. S BENNETT.

Harper's Ferry, January 20, 1814.

SULPHUR SPRINGS
FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber having become the proprietor of the SULPHUR SPRINGS, occupied for some time by Mr. Maughn, will rent them for the year commencing on the first of April. Should any applicant prefer taking the Tenement with a few acres of Land in preference to the whole farm, it may be had in that manner.

H. St. G. TUCKER.

N. B. I will sell the House and ten acres of Land should any person be disposed to purchase in preference to renting. H. St. G. T.

Winchester, Jan'y 20, 1814 [6w.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Chancery District Court holden at Winchester, in the case of Alexander White, Robert White, jun. and others, plaintiffs, and Rebecca Swayne, widow and relict of Joshua Swayne, deceased, Samuel Swayne, Joshua Swayne, Noah Swayne, John Swayne, and Thomas Swayne, children and heirs of the said Joshua Swayne, dec'd, the subscribers, named as commissioners in said decree, will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, on the the 21st day of February next, a certain *TRACT OF LAND* in Jefferson County, the property of the late Joshua Swayne, containing four hundred and sixteen acres, which said tract of land was mortgaged by the said Joshua to Alex. White, and by said decree will be sold to satisfy the debt specified in the said mortgage to be due to the said plaintiffs, and costs. The sale will commence at the dwelling house on said tract of Land at the hour of 12 o'clock.

WILLIAM P. CRAGHILL,
WILLIAM LITTLE,
SAMUEL BROWN.

January 20, 1814

MONEY FOUND

And deposited at the Post Office, Shepherd's Town. The owner by calling, describing the same, and paying the expence of this advertisement, can have it again.

Shepherd's-town Post Office, Jan 17.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against taking an assignment of a bond given by the subscriber to Mathew Whiting, for the sum of forty dollars, payable on the 25th of December 1814, as I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law.

JOHN CARTER.

January 14.

☞ A CARD.

THE subscriber finding it necessary once more to remind his old customers that they are still forgetful—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.

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.

BLANK BONDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW-YORK, January 17.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Confirmation of the defeat and retreat of the French army, and the arrival of the Emperor Napoleon, in Paris, &c.

On Saturday evening arrived at this port, the fine fast sailing letter of marque schr. General Armstrong, capt. Champlain, in 52 days from Nantz, which port he left on the 24th of November.

Capt. Champlain informed us, that the French army was defeated by the Allies in the battles of the 16th and 18th of October, and had retreated to the Lower Rhine, where they halted, and entrenched themselves—that the Emperor of France arrived in Paris early in November—convoked the Senate—ordered a new conscription for 220,000 men, and received and accredited Mr. Crawford, our Ambassador, from whom Capt. C. is the bearer of dispatches for government, which were forwarded by yesterday's southern mail.

Capt. C. further informed us, that he was embargoed for 36 days by the frigates which sailed in company with him.

Capt. C. also informed us, it was reported in Nantz, that Napoleon had left Paris for Italy; but we find by the Moniteur of the 17th Nov. that the Emperor had not left France.

Capt. Champlain has politely favored the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of the Paris Moniteur to the 17th of November inclusive. [*Mer. Adv.*

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

By the arrival of the *General Armstrong*, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser, have received from capt. Champlain, a file of the Paris Moniteur to the 17th Nov. which contain, besides other matter of importance, the official bulletins of the operations of the French armies, from the 4th October to the latest dates. Of these we shall give as early a translation as possible; their great length compels us at present to confine ourselves in giving a summary translation of the principal events, which upon perusal, appear not to differ very materially from the English accounts already published, excepting that the French claim a victory in all the battles; that they make their losses far below that of the allied armies; and assign plausible reasons as the cause of their retreat, though victorious.

They state that the emperor set off from Dresden on the 7th Oct. slept at Wurzen the 8th; at Eulenger the 9th; and at Duben the 10th. That the several divisions of his army having possessed themselves of all the bridges of the enemy; the project of the emperor was to cross the Elbe, and to manœuvre on the right bank from Hamburg to Dresden; to threaten Postdam and Berlin, taking Madgeburg for the centre of operations; that every thing was in readinesss for the execution of this plan, when on the 15th the emperor was informed at Deiben, of the Bavarian army having gone over to the enemy, and threatened the Lower Rhine. That the emperor foreseeing that this inconceivable defection would be followed by the defection of other Princes, took the resolution to fall back on the Rhine, and accordingly transfixed his head quarters to Leipzic. That the result of the French army's movements during the six last days, was 5000 prisoners, several pieces of cannon, and other injury done the enemy.

That on the 15th, prince Schwartzenberg, commanding the enemy's army, having given out as the order of the day, that on the morrow, there would be a general and decisive battle; at 9 o'clock in the morning of the 16th the grand allied army advanced in three columns, preceded by 200 pieces of cannon—at 10, the cannonading was very hot—at 11, both armies were engaged at the villages of Dœlitz, Waibua, and Liberwolkowitz, which were attacked six or seven times. That the means of attack and defence became very active on both sides, but that the terrible contest terminated in favor of the French, who remained peaceable masters of the field of battle, and whose loss is estimated at 2500 in killed and wounded, making that of the allies amount to 25,000.

That on the 18th the Emperor made his army retrograde two leagues towards Leipzic, in order to draw the allies from the strong position they had taken after their retreat, in which he succeeded, and a great battle took place. That at three o'clock, P. M. victory had declared in favor of the French on the left, against the army of Silesia, and on the centre, where the emperor was, against the grand army; but, at that moment, the Saxon army, infantry, cavalry and artillery, as likewise the Wurtemburgesse cavalry, went over to the enemy. That this treason not only left an empty space in the French lines, but put the enemy in possession of the important defile intrusted to the Saxon army, which had the infamy to turn instantly its 40 pieces of cannon against the division Durnatte. That notwithstanding which, the field of battle remained wholly in the power of the French, whose army remained victorious in the fields of Leipzic, as it had been at the fields of Waibau.

That at 6 P. M. the Emperor ordered the dispositions for the next day, but at 7 he was informed, that there remained in reserve only 16,000 cannon shot; 95,000 having been fired that day—upwards of 220,000 in the last five days; and that a new supply could only be obtained either at Magdeburg or Erfurth. That this state of things, requiring a prompt movement upon one of these grand depots, the Emperor decided upon Erfurth, for the same reason that had determined him to come to Leipsic, in order to be enabled to appreciate the influence of the defection of Bavaria. That in order to protect the passage of the army through the defiles of Lindenau, 6000 men, with 60 pieces of cannon, were left to occupy Leipsic, as tete of defile. That the Emperor had given orders to have combustibles placed under the bridge, between Leipsic and Lindenau, so as to blow it up at the last moment. The person charged with this mission, mistaking the time, blew up the bridge, whilst a part of the army was still on the other side, with a park of 80 cannon and some hundred waggons. The Duke of Tarantum swam over; Count Lauriston, in attempting the same, was drowned; Prince Poniatowski, mounted on a fiery horse, plunged into the water, and has not appeared since. That the loss occasioned by this unfortunate event, cannot yet be ascertained, but it is thought not to exceed 12,000. That there is no news from Gen. Regnier—it is not known whether he has been killed or taken prisoner.—That the enemy, who had been discomfitted at the battles of the 16th and 18th, has re-assumed, by the disaster of the 19th, the courage and ascendancy of victory; that the French army, after such brilliant successes, has lost a victorious attitude. On the 23d the Emperor arrived at Erfurth with the army.

The last bulletin of the 7th Nov. represents the French army as having effected its retreat to the Rhine, where the Emperor left it, after having signed its reorganization and the appointments to the several vacancies. He left Mentz on the 8th, and arrived at St. Cloud on the 9th; and on the 16th he was still there, having that day been hunting on foot several hours.

By a Senatus Consultum of the 15th of November, 300,000 conscripts, taken from the classes of the years 11, 12, 13, 14, 1806, 1807, and following years to 1814 inclusive, are put at the disposal of the Minister of War—150,000 of which are to be put into immediate service.

EXTRACT FROM THE MONITEUR.

This day, Nov. 14th, Mr. Crawford, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Envoy Extraordinary from the United States of America, has had the honor to be admitted to an audience of the Emperor, and presented his credentials to his Majesty. He was conducted to this audience by a master and aid of ceremonies; introduced in the cabinet by his excellency the grand master of ceremonies, and presented by his serene highness the Prince Arch Chancellor of state.

After the audience, his Majesty held a Council of Commerce.

His Majesty the King of Naples [Murat] arrived at his Capitol on the 5th November.

HELIGOLAND, Nov. 1.—The Russians, in consequence of the victory of Leipsic, occupied Oldenburg on the 28th at night. Count Walmoden at the same time entered Hanover.

FROM ENGLAND AND HALIFAX.

☞ We were yesterday favored, (says the Boston Palladium of the 14th) with a Halifax paper of the 1st inst. and London papers to Nov. 6, from which the subsequent articles are copied:—

THE Francis Freeling packet arrived at Halifax on the 31st ult. in 37 days from Falmouth, with the Oct. and Nov. Mails.

LONDON, Nov. 3, 1813.

The Shannon, Sir, Philip Broke, is arrived from Halifax. Sir Philip is not quite recovered from his wound in his head.

Nov. 6.—A German bulletin, relative to the late glorious successes, is arrived, dated from Verden. It brings down events to the evening of the 20th ult. a day later than the despatches from Sir Charles Stewart. It informs us, that at day-break on the 19th, the king of Saxony, who was with Bonaparte, sent a flag of truce to the Emperor of Russia to spare the town; but the Emperor considering it very properly as one of Bonaparte's feints to gain time, ordered an immediate assault. The result is known, Ney is said to have been wounded, and Angereau killed. The remnant of the enemy's army is retreating by Mersberg and Weissenfels, closely pursued by the indefatigable Blucher, and, probably, also by the equally active Platow and his cassacks. Between 50 and 60,000 men are all that remain to Bonaparte of an army of nearly 200,000 men!! But where is Bonaparte? One report says he has reached Paris; another that he has gone to Cassel; another, to Magdeburgh.—Nothing certain is known relative to him, except that his power has received an irrecoverable blow.

The King of Saxony stood at his balcony at Leipsic, bowing to the three sovereigns as they entered, and wishing to be considered as old acquaintance and friend—none saw or spoke to him.

Nov. 10.—Accounts of the most important and favorable kind were in circulation late last night and this morning. It was asserted, that on the 21st, Gen. Blucher, who had been detached in pursuit of the retreating enemy, had come up with them at Cossen, and defeated them, taking a great number of prisoners, and pieces of cannon—that Gen. D'Yorck had pursued another corps of the enemy on the Merseburg road, and routed it with great slaughter.

That the King of Wirtemburg had declared in favor of the allies, and was marching with 15,000 men, to take possession of Frankfort.

That Switzerland had declared in favor of the allies, and taken up arms.

That the Tyrol having been restored to Austria, the Tyrolians had immediately embodied themselves into a large army, and were descending from their mountains into Italy, to take Beauharnois in the rear.

Finally, that Denmark, opening her eyes at length to all the dangers and degradation of her sistuation, had expressed a wish to be admitted into the alliance against France,

Such were the accounts which obtained considerable credit, probably upon the old adage that "good luck never comes by halves," and that "it never rains but it pours."

The Treaties between Great Britain, Russia and Prussia, were on Monday evening, laid before Parliament. Russia has stipulated, in the treaty of June the 15th, to bring 160,000 men into the field; and Prussia, in that of June the 14th, to bring in 80,000; and the money subsidies are in proportion, viz.—to Russia, 1,333,333*l*, and to Prussia, 666,666*l*; besides which the Federative Paper guaranteed by all the three powers, is to be 5 millions sterling of which 2 1-2 millions are to be ultimately discharged by this country. There is a separate Convention on the 6th of July, for taking the Russian German Legion *pro tempore*, into British pay. These latter troops of course are only to be paid according to their effective strength.

It is in report, that the coming of age, (the completion of her 18th year) of the Princess Charlotte, on the 7th of January next, will be celebrated in the navy by