A Valuable Farm
FOR SALE,
CONTAINING TWO HUNDRED ACRES,

Situated on the east side of the Short Hill, in Loudoun County, Va. distant five miles from the Potomac river, eight from Harper's Ferry, three from Hillsborough, five from Waterford, twelve from Leesburgh, fifty from George-Town, fifty five from Alexandria, and sixty-six from Baltimore. About 150 acres of this farm is in a rich state of improvement, laid off in convenient fields, all inclosed with good fences; the balance is very heavily timbered with locust, walnut, hickory, &c. &c. The improvements are a log dwelling House, with three rooms below and two above, with an excellent celler under one half, a new log barn, with stone sheds, all under a shingle roof, large enough to hold 30 head of horses, with a complete threshing floor in the middle; near the House is a spring of the best water in the county, also an orchard of choice fruit trees.—As persons previous to purchasing such property will no doubt view it, any further description is deemed unnecessary.

PETER MILLER, junior.

January 27, 1814. 6w.

NOTICE.

THERE has a misunderstanding taken place with many respectable farmers of Jefferson and Frederick counties, relative to terms offered for manufacturing wheat at the Rock's Mill, Jefferson county, that it was the subscriber who made these proposals. This is to inform the public that he gives twenty barrels of superfine flour for every hundred bushels of merchantable wheat, delivered at Muse's Mill, and delivers flour to market at the market price for freight, and the highest price for wheat in cash.

ROBERT BOND.

Muse's Mill, January 27.

Fulling and Dying.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public that he intends to quit the employ of Mr. Wickersham, with whom he has been for three seasons, and has rented Mr. Benjamin Beeler's Fulling Mill, at Mill's Grove, three miles from Charlestown, where he intends carrying on the Fulling and Dying Business in all its various branches. He hopes by his strict and steady attention, and the knowledge he has of the business, to be able to render general satisfaction to all who may please to favour him with their custom.

Those who are necessitated for their cloth can have it dressed on the shortest notice.

Persons having undressed cloth at the Fulling Mill will please to call and have it measured, and give directions for dressing it

JAMES L. MORRIS.

January 27.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs the public that James L. Morris has left my employ by consent of both parties. Those that still send me their cloth may depend on having it well coloured, and finished with as quick dispatch as possible.

JONA. WICKERSHAM.

January 27.

BOATING.

THE Subscribers have rented the Ware House formerly occupied by Messrs. *Wager & Hall*, and are now ready to receive and transport flour to George-Town or Alexandria, at the customary price.

ANNIN & BECKHAM.

Harper's-Ferry, Jan. 27. 4w.

30 *Dollars Reward.*

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Charles-Town, Jefferson County, Va. on Sunday the 23d instant, a negro man named

JERRY,

formerly the property of John Wager, at Harper's Ferry. He is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, very black, can speak Dutch, and is very talkative. Had on when he went away new pantaloons, wristcoat and roundabout of mixed black and white linsey, new shoes with double soals full of nails, yarn stockings footed with a different colour from the leg, and an old fur hat pretty much worn; he is an excellent boatman, and may endeavor to get employment in that way.—All boatmen and others are cautioned against employing him at their peril. 10 Dollars will be given for apprehending said negro in jail, so that I get him again, if taken 15 miles from home; 20 dollars if 30 miles, or the above reward if any further distance.

HENRY GARNHART.

January 27, 1814.

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.

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.

NEW FANCY STORE.

THE undersigned fall upon this expedient to inform the public that they have now opened, and ready for sale, at their Store, (corner to the Globe Tavern) in Shepherd's-Town,

A large and elegant Assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Superfine & common cloths	Elegant Silk Buttons
Cassimeres, Bedford and	and Trimmings,
Prince's Cords,	Silk & Straw Bonnets,
Stockinets & Manchestry,	Ginghams, Calicoes and
English and India Nan-	Cashmires,
keens,	Ladies' Long & Short
Marseilles Quiltings,	Kid and Silk Gloves,
White Jeans and Cords,	Men's Silk and Leather
together with a variety	ditto,
of other vestings,	Ladies' Silk and Cot-
Irish, German, British and	ton Stockings, Misses
American Linens, Bag-	ditto, Men's do. do.
gings, &c. &c.	Elegant Silk & Cotton
American Chambrays,	Shawls,
Plaids, Stripes, counter-	Handkerchiefs fully as-
panes, Towelings and	sorted,
Table Cloths,	A complete assortment
Muslins and Spun Cottons	of Ribbons,
assorted,	Home made and im-
White, Black, Drab, Yel-	ported Threads,
low, Green, Twilled &	Cotton Balls, White &
Figured Cambricks,	Coloured,
Figured, Striped, Seeded,	Sewing Silks & Twists
Knotted & Leno Muslins	Ladies' Kid and Mo-
Linen Cambrick, Long	rocco Shoes, Misses
Lawns,	and Children's ditto,
Linen Cambrick Handker-	Men's and Boys' Coarse
chiefs, and Renting for	and Fine Leather do.
Handkerchiefs,	Cotton Cards and Spin-
White, Black, Pink, Green,	ning Cotton,
Orange, and Lead co-	Books and Stationery,
loured, with a variety	Hard Ware,
of other fancifully figur-	China, Queen's and
ed silk for dresses and	Glass Ware.
bounets,	Groceries and Liquors,
Cambrick and Common	Best large twist Chew-
Dimities,	ing Tobacco, Com-
French, Italian and Canton	mon ditto,
Crapes,	Snuff and Spanish Ci-
Black and White Paraso-	gars, &c. &c. &c.
ettes and figured Gauze,	

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

JAMES BROWN, & Co.

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.

Encyclopædia.

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

CHARLES BROWN.

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

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.

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.

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 none, 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, Pltfs.

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 bols. and have 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 3w.

NOTICE.

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

ROGER HUMPHREYS.

The Subscribers have on hand 500 lbs. prime Flax.

HUMPHREYS & WARK.

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

To Millers & Millwrights.

The subscriber has just received a complete assortment of

BOLTING CLOTHS,

warranted first quality, at his store by the Market House, in Shepherd's-town.

JAMES S. LANE.

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

November 18.

NOTICE.

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 ensuing year commencing on the first of April. Should an 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 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 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.

Januaay 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.

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.

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.

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 June next, as longer indulgence cannot be given, and those having claims are requested to bring them in for payment.

NEILL & TUCKER.

December, 30. 1813.

BLANK BONDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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, FEBRUARY 10, 1814. [No. 307.

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 letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid.*

☞ 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.

FROM THE MARYLAND REPUBLICAN.

THE RUSSIAN CELEBRATION,
OR,
Modern Toryism in Maryland exposed.

Agreeably to public notice, on Thursday last about an hundred bravatoes and desperadoes from different parts of the state, and *Tory*-town in the district of Columbia,* assembled in this city to celebrate, by a public procession and an oration, the late reported victories of the allies in Germany, over Bonaparte. Great preparations had been made by the preservators, and we are credibly informed that upwards of five hundred special invitations were sent out with a view of having it "fully attended." All, however, would not do. The federalists generally did not come into the measure, and of course refused to join in the unpardonable iniquity of rejoicing at the victories of our implicable enemy. In the whole state, and the district of Columbia, there was but about *one hundred* capital villains to be found, who possess the consummate impudence, publicly to avow their attachment to the British government, and disaffection to their own. A number of these fellows arrived in the city the preceding evening, and so conscious were they of their diabolical purposes, that with a cowardice characteristic of villainy, they absolutely refused to sleep in separate rooms, (although in a federal boarding house) and we are informed, had *none* beds put in one apartment for their accommodation. We only mention this circumstance to prove, that many who were concerned in the celebration, sensibly felt the compunctions of their own consciences, and feared the revenge of an insulted populace.

The procession, (headed by the committee of arrangement, Levin Winder, three of his council, and a number of the federal members of the house of delegates) was formed at the federal hotel about half-past eleven o'clock, and arranged and conducted by *two noted Englishmen*, one of them *actually a TORY during the American Revolution.* Such were the principal actors in the arrangement of their procession. From the hotel they marched to the *church of England*, (all in character) where the oration was to be delivered by Robert G. Harper, (not in his shirt tail as on a former occasion) The service was opened and closed by parson Weems, (who had been prevailed upon to officiate, after the refusal of all the rest of the ministers in the city) in two short prayers, the latter of which only, we had an opportunity of hearing.—To the honor of this gentleman we must say that he acquitted himself on this occasion as every American ought, but in a style not very palatable we presume, to the Cossack gentry. His prayers for the President of the United States, and the heads of departments; for a speedy and honorable peace upon terms advantageous to the American people, and in which a due regard should be paid to our national and individual rights, was not what they wished or expected. Denunciations from the pulpit against the government and people, and in praise of Russian valor and British magnanimity, would have been more congenial to their ideas. The orator, we are told, as on all other occasions, indulged in the grossest ribaldry, and opprobrious invective against the general government and measures of administration. In short, we may safely say of this oration, and the hearers, what Pompret said of col. Kirk's noted regiment of soldiers:

"Here nothing but the blackest demon's dwell,
The refuse of the damn'd and dregs of hell;
Here every breath, here every atom's curs'd,
There's no degrees in it for all is worst."

Here our narrative must necessarily be interrupted. We know nothing more of their proceedings until the evening. A scene was then present ed, equally disgraceful to the actors and disgusting to all who witnessed it. Broke from their Pandemonium, they sallied in a body into the street; with frightful yells and frantic dance, furiously they ran like painted devils from their midnight orgies, (*with torches carried by a parcel of negroes*) uttering curses against the government and all its advocates; some of them as we are credibly told, huzzaing for the prince regent!!! this is a doleful sample of modern federalism in Maryland. Oh! venerable shades of our departed fathers; spirit of the immortal Washington, (whose sacred name has been made a cloak to shield the iniquities of a band of traitors) look down in pity upon your degraded country, and blast with your *indignant frowns*, the wretches who have wronged you, who would this day destroy, if they dared, the fair fabric which was reared by your virtue and patriotism, "in the days that tried men's souls."

* *We understand several attended from the neighborhood of Shepherd's-Town.* ED. REP.

A BRITISH PROCLAMATION.

A proclamation has been issued by the Governor General of the British Provinces, dated Quebec, January 12, in which he attempts to justify the barbarity and the depredations on private property committed by the troops under his command on the north western and northern frontiers. Conceiving this proclamation to be filled with falsehoods and misrepresentations, as the publications of Sir George Prevost always are, we cannot think of staining our columns with it.—True to the base trust reposed in him by his goverment, the British governor has not only encouraged the systematic commission of every species of unlawful violence and brutality on the Americans of all ages and sexes, but, after having caused these infernal outrages to be perpetrated, he has the audacity and cruelty to affect to be very sorry for them, and to extenuate their criminality by charges the most false against our government. Sir George, on the present occasion, says we commenced the system of plunder and conflagration; nay, to prove the accusation, he reverts to the invasion of Canada by General Hull, whose troops he charges with having committed excesses at Sandwich. This is the first time we have heard of these excesses. We have always understood that lenity to a fault was exhibited by those troops towards the enemy. Sir George then states, that he might have retaliated on the people of Michigan for these pretended excesses; but that private property and persons were there sacredly respected by the British! A more unblushing misrepresentation of the facts was never uttered.—Judge Woodward and a host of other witnesses have testified to the depredation and cruelties committed by the British and their Indian allies in the Michigan territory and thereabout. But there is no occasion to make a particular reply to all the assertions of this profligate tool of a profligate ministry. The massacres at Raisin, the violations and murders at Hampton, the conflagrations at Havre and elsewhere, and the outrages practised wherever British soldiers have appeared, would have justified the Americans in not only burning Newark, but in putting to death every British soldier and Indian captured by General Harrison.—More than 18 months have elapsed, and we now for the first time hear of excesses committed under Gen. Hull, as an apology for the nefarious barbarities of the enemy. The British governor promises to forbear from repeating his acts of pillage and massacre in future. Kind soul! for this act of condescention and humanity, he will no doubt be eulogised by most of the federal prints on the continent; & his proclamation will run through all these prints without a disapproving comment.

Whig.

Norfolk. Feb. 1.

THE ADAMS AT SEA!

Arrived yesterday, pilot boat schn'r B. Underwood; left Baltimore on Tuesday last, and put into St. Mary's river the next day; learnt that the U. S. corvette *Adams*, and the private armed sch'r *Chassier*, left the Potomac three days before, and stood down the bay, since when nothing has been heard of them; and it was the general belief they had succeeded in getting out to sea.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Plattsburgh, Jan. 18.

Night before last a party of the British came over to Swanton, Vt. and surprised and took 10 men and 14 horses of the U. S. dragoons; three men escaped, but were wounded. These dragoons were on the lines, to prevent smuggling provisions into Canada. Notice was given to the enemy, by the smugglers, of the dragoons being near the lines and where they were, which enabled the British to surprise and take them. Night before last cornet Braken, to retaliate went over the lines with a party of United States dragoons, to Odletown, where an enemy militia picket guard was stationed; surprised and took 9 men and killed 3; none of the dragoons were either killed or wounded, but one of their horses was wounded, and two were not well tied, or held, and took fright in the fray and ran away. Smuggling goes on at a great rate from Vermont, and the enemy favors it, as much as possible, by keeping the country clear of our troops. So much is smuggled in, that it is said provisions are as cheap in Montreal as they are in Vermont.

Columbian.

From Burlington, Vt. we have a letter of the 17th, which confirms the account of the defeat of our patrole (of 13 volunteers) by the British on the 15th. Our party was composed of non-commissioned officers, mounted and armed with swords and pistols; and were undoubtedly betrayed by some of our own countrymen—who ought to be put out of the way of repeating their friendly offices, by just such means as their conduct merits.

ib.

From the Burlington Centinel of Jan. 21.

On Friday of last week, a detachment of thirteen mounted infantry were ordered on the lines near Highgate, to intercept some property about to be smuggled over to the enemy. After crossing and recrossing the line and finding no property, thinking all was safe, they called for a supper at Mr. Dibbles; after being refreshed and prepared to mount, they were met at the door by a party of smugglers, about 30, armed with muskets, who commenced a fire, which was returned with spirit until the enemy charged, and then the door was defended until seven made their escape, the rest were taken, except sergeant Butler commanding, who was so badly wounded, the enemy left him. (Since dead.)

How long shall the sword sleep in the scabbard, and traitors, who are feeding and abetting our foe, be protected by legal forms, and our judiciary violating the principles of law, under the pretext of being guided by its letters.

Since writing the above we have received the more pleasing information that a party of dragoons commanded by cornet Bracken, on Monday night last surprised the enemy's piquet in Odletown, and took a sergeant-major and eight men. On Tuesday a major Goodhue with one private and a bugle horn, was taken at Champlain. The major we understand says that he came out with a flag of truce, but had *lost it!!!* Let a Yankee officer be taken within their lines and make the same excuse, would he escape being hung. We believe his least punishment would be to become a tenant of the damp cells of Quebec, in company with others who have been unfortunate enough to fall into their *merciful* hands.

Chillicothe, Jan. 26.

His Excellency the Governor has politely furnished us with the following information:

About 1000 Indians of the Miamis have arrived at Fort Wayne, one third warriors, the residue women and children, all in so impoverished state. The warriors are furnished with small quantities of ammunition to hunt; and drawn half rations of meat and flour—The women and children one quarter rations.—The Pottawattamies were a few days since coming on to Fort Wayne with all their families, in a state of starvation—they have eaten most of their poor horses—every day they halt and bury some of their party—and the delays occasioned by their funeral ceremonies have retarded their arrival at the Fort.

In consequence of instructions from the War Department, the Governor has issued orders for detailing, organizing and holding in readiness to march at a moment's warning, 1400 of the Ohio militia, proportioned from each of the five divisions of the state.

MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.

Richmond, Feb. 1.

A fine company of this description, from the county of Orange, under the command of Capt. Stevens, arrived in town yesterday, and made a handsome display with the regularity and neatness of their hunting shirt uniform. They have received orders, we understand to proceed to the district of York and Hampton, to join the force stationed there for the defence of our river and bay coast.

During the last month, a number of different corps have passed through Richmond for the protection of our Eastern frontier. We are informed by Major Wheaton, U. States' A. D. Q. M. G. that to Norfolk alone, during the last three or four weeks, there have been transported by water, or marched in detachments of companies and troops of horse, 112 Cavalry, 52 Artillery and 700 Infantry of Virginia Militia, all zealous to "do their duty," as defenders of their native soil, and asserters of their country's rights.

Compiler.

FOREIGN NEWS.

[*By the General Pike, captain Bolton, arrived at New-Castle, from St. Barts, London dates are received to the 25th of November.*]

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Dresden surrendered with St. Cyr, and 16000 men—The crown prince marching into Holland—The allies already in force in that country—Other states throwing off the yoke of Bonaparte, and joining the common cause.

Mr. Daniels, the messenger, arrived at the foreign office this morning with dispatches, the substance of which were immediately published in the following bulletin. It is understood that another gazette extraordinary will be issued in the afternoon. No words can do justice to this accession of glory—we give it in splendid plainness.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

"*Foreign Office, Nov. 23.*

"Dispatches have been received this morning from the earl of Aberdeen, lord Cathcart, sir C. W. Stewart, and Mr. Thornton.

"The dispatches from the earl of Aberdeen and lord Cathcart, are of the 10th and 11th, from Frankfort; from sir Charles Stewart, of the 16th, from Hanover; and from Mr. Thornton, of the 19th, from Bremen.

"The emperor Alexander made his entry into Frankfort on the 5th, attended by artillery and cavalry, and the guards, amidst the loudest acclamations.

"On the following day the emperor Francis entered, and both sovereigns proceeded to the cathedral.

"Bonaparte was supposed to have escaped over the Rhine with about 50,000 men.

"The main army was assembled at Frankfort, and would soon be ready for ulterior operations. The king of Prussia was expected immediately at Frankfort. The grand duke of Hesse Darmstadt has formally renounced his alliance with France—Nassau and Baden the same.

"On the 9th, prince Schwartzenburg ordered an attack on the enemy's lines at Hockhelm, which protected the *tete-de pont*, at Cassel, They were carried with a loss to the enemy of several hundred prisoners and four guns.

"Sir R. Wilson was in one of the storming parties.

"Part of the army of the north of Germany continues its march on Munster and Bremen, and the prince royal was moving on Luneburg.

"Gen. St. Cry has surrendered the garrison of Dresden, 16,000 strong, as prisoners of war, having in vain demanded a capitulation from general Klenau.

"Mr. Thornton writes from Bremen, on the 16th Nov. that Wintzingerode had marched into Groeningen, and as far as Isel, occupying Zwal Zutphen, and in the neighborhood of Deventer. Bulow was marching on Aruheim from Munster.

"The prince royal on this, determined to go into Holland in person, leaving Davoust and Hamburg to gen. Walmoden, gen. Adtercranz and the Swedes, and Benningsen.

"Gen Winsingerode had sent down a corps sufficient to reduce the forts at the mouth of the Weser as well as Stade Cuxhaven, and those between the Elbe and Weser."

Let us annex to the above other accounts, though not official, yet scarcely less deserving of being hailed with shouts of exultation. It is said on high authority, that Beauharnois has made his peace with Austria, and given up his army to the general cause!! We have also good reason to believe that Switzerland has resumed its old form of government, and declared its independence.

We this day insert two Extraordinary Gazettes, if documents deserve that

name, which are now so common that few days pass over our heads without the felicity of perusing one or more of them. The first of these glorious publications contains, in despatches from sir C. Stewart and various other papers, the details of the pursuit of the enemy from Leipsic to the Rhine, which he crossed in ignominy with a miserable remnant of his once mighty force, of the victorious advance of the allies thro' every point of the cidevant kingdom of Wesphalia, till they approach Holland with their front, and with their right wing encircle Davoust beyond the possibility of escape. Into Holland, Winzingerode and Bulow are marching, on the frontiers of which the only force opposed to them is a corps under Molitor, whose concentration enabled the patriots to hoist the Orange, and recover their liberties.

With these behind him, and the allied conquerors before, this Frenchman is not in a more enviable condition than his fellows in the service of the usurper. A part of Regnier's corps, in the general dispersion, got to the right of the Elbe at Torgau; those were mistaken for St. Cyr with his Dresden garrison—neither of them have any chance of reaching the Rhine. They must share the fate of the thousands of stragglers who are hourly sacrificed in the forest of Thuringia, and throughout delivered Germany.

The emperor of Germany has, it is said, resumed his ancient titles, and entered Frankfort in state. We have no room for further particularization, and speculation would be absurd, when even now there are other messengers arrived with other and equally splendid intelligence.

The second gazette relates to another famous triumph achieved by our own Wellington, who in the race of heroes still asserts his title to a foremost place. But even on this gratifying news we have no time to dwell. On the 10th inst. (the day we have before specified as that on which a general attack on the enemy's lines would be made) Soult was assailed by the troops of three allied nations, and after a whole days arduous struggle, forced from positions which it had taken him three months to strenghen, for the purpose of covering the south of France from invasion. No defences could resist the impetuous valor of our arms—the foe was driven from every point—and the victors on the 13th, the date of the dispatch, threatened him with similar overthrow in his second row of entrenchments before Bayonne. The marquis of Worcester was the bearer of these accounts, in honor of which the park and tower guns were fired at 9 o'clock this morning.

The following is an abstract of the British and Portuguese loss in the battle:

British—277 killed, 1777 wounded, 58 missing.
Portuguese—66 killed, 501 wounded, 15 missing

Total 343 killed, 2278 wounded, 78 missing.

With this comparatively small loss, the enemy, posted as he was with bastions and redoubts to protect him, was utterly overcome with the loss of 6000 men (we state it on good authority) of whom nearly 2000 are prisoners. Fifty-one pieces of cannon were taken in the field on the 10th, and many subsequently, so that the loss of the foe in this branch may be fairly estimated at about 100.

In addition to this, we have to state the reports current, and firmly relied on in the city. It is said, that after communicating with our fleet off St. Jean de Luz, lord Wellington pushed on a light division to Bordeaux, in co-operation with our gallant tars, which city has been taken possession of, together with upwards of *one hundred and twenty sail of vessels*, chiefly Americans!

A vessel has arrived from the Ems with the interesting news that the whole of the East Finland has been evacuated by the French, and is now in the occupation of the Russians and Prussians.

On Monday the 14th, when the rising in Holland was determined upon, one of the leading patriots proceeded to the residence of Le Brun, the duke of Placentia, the governor of Holland. He had the Orange cockade in his hat, and on his breast, and he addressed Le Brun as follows:—"You may easily guess by these colors for what purpose I am come, and what events are about to take place.—You, who are now the weakest, know that we are the strongest. We, who are now the strongest, know that you are the weakest. You will do wisely and prudently to take your departure with all possible speed, and the sooner you do it the less you will expose yourself to insult, and possibly to danger." To this address Le Brun replied—"I have, sir, for some time expected such a message, and I very willingly accede to your proposition, to take my departure immediately." "In that case," said the patriot, "I will see you in your coach without loss of time." This was accordingly done—but by this time the people had assembled surrounded the coach, with loud cries of *Orange Boven*—Up ORANGE—Down BONAPARTE. The patriot accompanied him in the coach out of the town, and no violence was offered him, except that he was obliged by the people to cry out—*Long life to the prince of Orange*, and to wear the Orange cockade—too happy, no doubt, to get of so well. Having thus sent him off, the people laid hold of all the French douaniers, and threw them into the river. All the watch houses of the douaniers and three of their vessels were burnt. We have not heard of any bloodshed in any other place except Utrecht. There the garrison made some resistance to the patriots. But the latter fired upon them and some 10 or 12 were killed on each side. The garrison then laid down their arms, and were permitted to depart.

It was on Friday last, at 4 in the afternoon that the Orange flag was hoisted with great solemnity at Rotterdam.—There was a vast concourse of people of all ranks, who greeted the ensign of liberty with unanimous and heart-felt acclamations. The preceding day, about noon, the French general Bouvet marched out of the Hague, at the head of 300 soldiers, most Germans, in consequence of a sort of capitulation with the inhabitants. No sooner, however, had he reached Ysselmonde, about twelve miles from Hague, than his troops hoisted the Orange cockade, dispatched him, and joined the patriots. At Leyden, a provincial government was appointed, consisting of the baron Von Boeckaer, J. Van Bommel, and W. Van Kluit. At Rotterdam the patriots nominated Messrs. Von Hogendorp and D'Ecurcy, to the chief command. Such was the alarm of the French, that they evacuated every strong place except Goreum. Bergen-op-Zoom, Breda and Nimeguen, were occupied by the patriots, but the gates of Maestricht have been shut by the burghers, who had declined to admit any strangers whether of the Orange party or French.

His serene highness is expected to set off to-day. He was at the foreign and colonial offices with Mr. Fagel, the commissioner, making arrangements for his departure.

Mr. Gevers, the deputy from Rotterdam, is a member of the ancient government. Soon after his arrival he paid his respects to the prince of Orange (the stadtholder we now call him) and had also interviews with lords Castlereagh and Mellville; and in the evening he again took his departure, charged with an important mission to his countrymen.

On Monday the government agents gave orders for 50,000 suits of Orange regimentals, to be done in ten days.

The Stadtholder leaves town to-day after the levee, for Harwich, whence he will sail to-morrow in the Grampus, which has gone round to receive him.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

APPOINTMENTS.

Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. it is said, is appointed to succeed Sir John Warren; but as heretofore, the command will be limited to the N. American coast—the Jamaica and Barbadoes stations to be separate commands. Admiral Brown will continue to hold that at Jamaica; and Admiral Durham will succeed Sir Francis Laforey, at the Leeward Islands. He hoists his flag on board the Grampus 50, at Portsmouth.

General Ebrington goes out in the queen to take the command at Barbadoes.

The marquis of Wellington has been honored by the emperor of Austria with the Grand Cross of Maria Teresa.

FROM THE NASSAU GAZETTE, DEC. 9.

By the Spanish brig El Soldado Espagnol, from Malaga, we have received a file of Madrid Gazettes to the 16th of Oct. which contain much interesting intelligence.

Translated from the Madrid Gazette of October 14.

We have the satisfaction to announce to the public, that by a British man of war arrived from the Mediterranean squadron, the following intelligence is received from the Adriatic.

"The provinces of Illyria and Croatia are in a state of complete insurrection against the Tyrant. The ports of Fiume, Port Royal, and nearly all the Islands of the Adriatic are again under the standard of Austria. At Lissa a French ship of the line, a frigate and a brig were captured; and it was expected that three ships and four frigates, then in the port of Venice, would also be immediately taken.

"The Austrian General Nuegent with 2000 men and a few Croats, has defeated upwards of 4000 French, who would attempt to attack him near Trieste—but by a march of 40 miles he succeeded to beat them in detail, took a cannon, much ammunition and 800 prisoners.

"It is confidently stated, that the Bavarians, to the number of 23,000 men, have united themselves with the allies—and that the British Admiral, commanding in the Baltic has intimated to the Danish government, that unless they should within three days take the side of the good cause, Copenhagen would be reduced to ashes.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31.

A gentleman who arrived here yesterday from New-London, states, that Com. Decatur had determined to move his squadron up the River, in consequence of the large force of the enemy.

Our army at French Mills, we under, stand, are leaving their encampment, having destroyed their boats, and are making the best of their way, by forced marches, to Sackett's Harbor. The British troops on the opposite side of the river, it is said, are also moving towards Kingston. This movement of our troops is made, we are informed, from an apprehension of an attack by the British at the Harbor.

We are happy to learn that the donations and contributions in this and the neighboring villages for the relief of the sufferers on the Niagara frontier, have been unprecedently liberal, and afford ample testimony of a beneficience that is a credit to human nature.—[*Utica Patriot.*

New York, Feb. 1.

Yesterday appeared before his honor Judge Livingston, at his chambers, Judge Ford having been arrested by a Marshal of the United States, at his house at Ogdensburg and brought to New York, a distance of more than 400 miles, on a charge of High Treason, preferred, as it is said, by two British deserters. The Judge without hearing counsel or even receiving any counter affidavits, declared at once he should bail on the depositions laid before him on the part of government, and on which he had granted the warrant. Bail was accordingly given, and Judge Ford discharged.

Counsel for the U. States, Mr. Baldwin.

Counsel for the accused, Messrs. Harrison, Emmet and Hoffman.

Eve. Post.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Albany, Jan. 27.

Gen. Hull's trial.—The court martial has been occupied in examining gen. Cass to-day [Thursday.] I am told that his testimony is not as strong against general Hull, as his former letters. He states the main facts with a considerable degree of qualification. [*N. Y. Col.*

A BRITISH 74 ASHORE.

New York, Feb. 22.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

"*New London, Jan.* 31.

"There is an English 74 ashore on the south side of Fisher's Island, a mile or a mile and a half east of Race Point. She struck yesterday, (Sunday) afternoon, about 3 o'clock. The wind has blown hard from N. W. (off shore) ever since; and though her sails were set till dark to back her off, she still sticks, and this morning has her upper masts and yards struck, and is much stripped of her sails and rigging.

"*Evening, 7 o'clock.*

"Since writing the above, I have learned from two sailors who deserted from the Ramilies yesterday, and reached here early this morning, that the ship on shore is presumed to be the *Victorious* 74, *Capt. Talbot*, which had been expected some time from Halifax, to relieve the Ramilies. She still remains in the same dangerous situation, [as seen from the streets of our city.] From the extremity of the weather, the crew must have suffered greatly. Seven barges were discovered going to her assistance last evening.

"Admiral Cockburn shifted his flag to the Albion yesterday, on account of his own ship (the Sceptre) being hogged.

"Should it be true that the *Sceptre* is *broken* and the *Victorious lost*, if it may not be considered as ominous to the British power in general, I hope it will prove so to her maritime assumptions and naval force on our coast.

"8 o'clock.

"The ship lies on her beam ends—rocky bottom—a frigate at anchor near her."

FROM THE FRONTIER.

Canandaigua, N. Y. *Jan.* 18.

From the West—We have no very important news to communicate. The enemy has a large force at fort Niagara, and the residue it is supposed have moved towards Malden. We have a strong force at eleven mile creek, commanded by Gen. Hopkins. Gen. Hull is at Batavia. The veteran Gen. John Swift with Col. Caleb Hopkins, is some where in the vicinity of Fort Niagara. They lately very handsomely surprized one of the enemy's pickets, killed four and took eight prisoners. The late draft of 1600 men is nearly completed; they will soon move under the command, we are informed of brigadier-gen. Wm. Burnet. The spirit of our citizens is highly excited, and party animosities are absorbed in one general burst of indignation at the atrocious cruelties of the enemy, and an equally general wish, by one mighty effort to put an end to the war on our frontier, and drive the enemy from our borders forever.

A gentleman direct from Pittsburgh gives us the pleasing intelligence, that the whole of Meaid's division of Pennsylvania militia repaired en masse to Erie to defend the shipping there, but their assistance was not needed. He states the number of our troops at Detroit to be abundantly sufficient; that the Fort was completed, except gates, and prepared with the guns taken at Detroit and Maiden, to give the enemy a warm reception if they should venture there.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3.

The cartel Fair American.—The sailing of this vessel, last week, excited so much interest the public curiosity, requires the mention of some of the circumstances which attended her departure. On her getting under way, from suspicions of illicit practices on board, the ship was searched by the revenue officers, and eleven men without passports, found concealed with great pains and cost in her hold. These were taken out, with a large quantity of letters and papers in their possession. Some loose papers were torn in pieces during the examination by the officers, but their fragments were collected and preserved, and report speaks of an interesting document being made up of the pieces, but with too little certainty to designate. Of the persons taken out, some are aliens, and some are citizens, a part of them from the eastward, and possibly from Worcester. And among those who have gone out as common hands among the crew, we understand, are some whose standing, property and former avocations, would render them the last to be suspected of being found in the garb of an ordinary seaman. Their business to England, or the quantity of bills on London they took out, is not our province to inquire. The pressing importance of the dispatches carried by Mr. Strong in the vessel, alone prevented her detention, and a proper scrutiny into the various preparations, public and secret, made for her voyage. The general opinion is so unanimous on the subject, that we expect she will be the last private vessel suffered to depart from our waters, on any similar pretence or occasion, to the dominions of the enemy.

We further learn that two prisoners of war are among the men taken out, and a large quantity of letters were found in the baggage (some say 500 and others more) containing draughts, bills, orders, &c. for supplying the enemy on our coast, in Canada, and in the West Indies, &c. &c. promising the developement of a most nefarious and long continued system of smuggling, victualling the British and contravening the most imperious laws and highest interests of the country.—[*Columbian.*

ALBANY, January 25.

We are authorised to say, that Maj. Gen. Wilkinson's late visit to Waterford, was not only for exercise to favor the restoration of his shattered health, but also to take prompt measures for the safety of Sacket's Harbor, which he received advice was menaced by the enemy; to this end, we understand that 500 men will move from Greenbush, in sleighs to-morrow or next day, which will encrease our force at the harbor to three thousand! and place our squadron in safety against all the VIXOS & RAMS in Upper Canada. The General has suddenly set out for the French Mills, in consequence, we understand, of advice received by express, of a meditated attack upon that place, by the enemy under Col. Scott of the 13th British regiment, who has been stationed at *Coteau de Lac* with five companies of his own regiment, 100 artillerists and 50 rocket men, making a force of about 650 men. Col. Pearson and Lt. Col. Cockburn, brother to the admiral, are at Cornwall, with a battalion of marines, four companies of Glengaries, some militia and about 400 Indians, making in the whole a force of about one thousand.

Argus.

NATCHEZ, Dec. 29.

U. S. gun-vessel Sea Dog, No. 162,
Navy Cove, Dec. 24, 1813.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that I have received certain information of the arrival of a British expedition at Pensacola. Seven vessels of war had arrived, and others were expected—two ships, four brigs, two of which are bomb vessels, the rest schooners—one of the brigs which had arrived had 200 men on board, the others said to have an equal division. They have taken all the vessels they have met with even to Spanish.—Large numbers of Indians had arrived in Pensacola. There being only three guns mounted at Mobile Point fit for service, I wrote up to col. Bowyer, at Mobile, advising an immediate evacuation of that place. No doubt their object is Mobile—and we may reasonably expect an attack here the first favorable opportunity. Should this be the case, we will do all that can reasonably be expected.

Commodore *John Shaw.*

FROM AN ORLEANS PAPER.

"An enemy is at the Balize! The mouth of the Mississippi is blockaded! Fort St. Philip is menaced!"—and Fort St. Charles too, for what we know; but as we have no *authority*, for the fact, we will not vouch for its correctness. Of one thing, however, we are assured—, Two boats came ashore at the Balize a few days ago and destroyed all the public property there, except the Blockhouse, & took possession of the ship Jane which lay ready to sail for New York.—In this affair we lost no men, as we had none there; a few pilots being the whole force at the place.

The most serious consequence to be apprehended from this hostile visit is that it may induce the commander in Chief to order two or three additional militia musters in each week.

Pittsburg, Jan. 26.

We have seen a letter from an officer of the volunteer company which left this place for Erie, January 21, 1814. The writer states that volunteers were preparing to march to Long Point for the purpose of destroying 300 sleds, which the enemy had prepared for the purpose of transporting troops to Erie, in order to destroy our squadron.

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, FEBRUARY 10.

The Legislature of Virginia have passed a law laying a tax of one dollar on all dogs exceeding two, belonging to the owner or occupier of a plantation, and on all exceeding one belonging to each housekeeper, not residing on a plantation. This act is to be in force from the 15th of March next.

The Legislature of Maryland adjourned on the first inst. The Senate passed a bill to prevent the growth of tobacco; the House of Delegates of course rejected it.

HENRY CLAY, Esq. left Washington on Wednesday the 2d inst. for New York, from whence he will depart with his colleague, Mr. RUSSELL, in the corvette John Adams, for Gottenburg.

Brigadier GENERAL WINDER has arrived at Baltimore from Quebec. This gentleman, we understand, is on parole, and is to return to Quebec. *Balt. Patriot.*

The republicans of *Massachusetts* have nominated SAMUEL DEXTER, of Boston, a gentleman of federal politics, but patriotic in principle and conduct, as their candidate for the Gubernatorial chair, at the ensuing election; and the Republicans of *New Hampshire* have determined again to support the patriotic WILLIAM PLUMER, late Governor, for the same office in that state.

"MORAL AND RELIGIOUS" LIARS.

The following is a specimen of the arts of toryism to prevent the army from recruiting. Neither the "gentleman" who forged the story, nor the honest man who cooked it for the paper, nor Benjamin Russell, who printed it, believe it to be any more or less than a villanous falsehood. Yet the fabricators of these lies talk about the "judgment of God" against the war, as though they never heard or feared any punishment for wilful and malicious lying!

"*Dreadful Mortality.* A letter from a neighboring town, says, 'a gentleman lately returned from a tour through Vermont, state, the following melancholy facts: that out of a regiment of 800 Virginians, who joined the northern army a few months since in fine health and spirits, only 200, according to the most favorable accounts, survived; other accounts said only 70. Scarcely a single officer remained. The last captain died while my informant was at Burlington.

"'On this fact several remarks occur;

"'1dly. In this fact and in the dreadful destruction of the Kentucky troops at the beginning of the war, we may see the just judgment of God upon the parts of the country, which have been most instrumental in plunging us into the wicked contest!'"

BEAUTIES OF ANGLICISM.

From a Halifax paper of Jan. 8.

"In contemplating the effects that are likely to result from the overthrow of Napoleon—the inhabitants of this and our sister provinces cannot fail to be gratified at the predicament in which his pander Madison is placed; that monster with all the vices which blacken the character of the French Ruler, without a scruple of the shaddow even of virtue to throw into the opposite scales, is now at the mercy (thanks to Almighty justice) of the nation he vainly and impiously endeavored to destroy and with it the freedom & happiness if the world—That G. Britain is entitled to every *assistance* she may deem it proper to demand from her allies is undeniable; that they will grant all she wishes is equally certain—what then has America to hope? rather what has she not to dread! Destitute as she is of a single excuse to extenuate her monstrous guilt, of a single claim to mitigate the punishment that awaits her manifold crimes; greatly have we cause to rejoice, but not without a mixture of fear, judging from former events, that this opportunity of humbling an unnatural and unprincipled enemy, and preventing a repetition of his base designs, may also be lost. It is not the wish, perhaps would not be the interest of Great Britain, *to repossess her rebellious colonies*, but a *portion given to her allies* would at once secure those she wishes to retain, and do good to the Americans in spite of themselves, BY GIVING THEM A GOVERNMENT!!!

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.

BOMBARDMENT OF FALMOUTH.

Copy of a letter from Falmouth, Cape Cod, to the Editors of the Palladium, dated January 20.

I desire you to notice in your paper, that yesterday morning the Nimrod, Br. brig, came under easy sail from Tarpaulin Cove, and at 10 o'clock anchored near this town.—Shortly after she sent on shore a flag, and demanded the two field pieces, and a sloop lying at the wharf and in case of non-compliance threatened to bombard the town. Their demand being refused, the Captain then gave notice that at 12 o'clock, (noon) he should begin the bombardment. During the interim the flag frequently passed; the militia were fast collecting; the town in the utmost confusion; the inhabitants removing the sick, the women, children, and furniture. About the time set the cannonading began, and continued, with very little intermission, till night, and several guns in the night, making in all about three hundred from their thirty-two pounders, besides smaller ones.

This morning, at sun-rise, she sailed westward, supposed to join a ship of war said to be in Tarpaulin Cove. Fortunately no lives were lost and no person hurt.

The damage done to houses, out buildings and salt works, has been considerable, the amount of which is not now known. The greatest sufferer was myself, having eight thirty-two pound shot through my house, some through my out buildings, and many through my salt works. The greatest part of the furniture in the house was destroyed.

The other principal sufferers were Elijah Swift, Silas James, Thomas Bourn, Jehabad Hatch, Rev'd Henry Lincoln, Shubael Hatch, Jun. &c. in damage done houses, salt-works, &c.

Yours, &c. JOHN CROCKER.

The Nimrod ceased firing without obtaining her object. On Sunday an alarm revived at Falmouth, by the appearance of a 74 coming down the sound, but it subsided on her anchoring off Tarpaulin Cove; and the militia of Barnstable and Sandwich principally returned to their homes. The militia had assembled with muskets to prevent the enemy from landing. They had no pieces of artillery, except two four pounders. We understand they have forwarded to the Governor a request that two or three 24 pounders may be sent to them.

Gentlemen from *Falmouth* state, that 250 round shot had been picked up, fired from the Nimrod. It was said several shells were thrown, one of which came near killing Mr. Crocker—Several other persons narrowly escaped injury. The militia were protected from the fire of the brig by entrenchments previously thrown up. The brig anchored within one mile and a quarter of the town, and within one quarter of a mile of the wharf. About 50 houses were more or less injured—the fences, &c: in range of the shot, were all cut down.

A gentleman from Falmouth considers the damage done to smount to about 2000 dollars.

NEW-YORK, *Feb.* 3.

FROM FRANCE.

Last evening the Whig letter of marque of Baltimore arrived here in 49 days from Nantz—Capt. *Clark* has despatches for government from our minister, Mr. Crawford; but, we do not learn by him that any material change had taken place on the continent between the contending armies. Capt. C. understood that the French still held Hamburg—that the French army remained on the Rhine—and that Bonaparte himself remained in Paris, exerting himself in raising another army for another campaign. Business was at a complete stand, & markets dull.

The people of France had somewhat recovered from the panic occasioned by the defeat of Bonaparte's armies by the allies. The funds had advanced a trifle. Neither letters nor papers confirm the intelligence of an approaching congress at Manheim, to negociate for a general peace.

INDEPENDENCE OF HOLLAND.

FOR THE WHIG

Newspapers of 20th and 24th November, from the Hague, contain the proclamation of the New-Government, signed by Marsdam and Van Hagendorf, announcing the independence of Holland, and that they are charged with the reins of government, in the name of the *Prince of Orange!* Municipal nominations had been made in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Leyden, Haarlem and the Hague in the name of the Prince of Orange.

4000 of the allies had marched on Amersfort. 400 Cossacks were dispatched and had entered the city, as no French gafrison was left at Amsterdam. The Orange flag flies trumphant in all the outports of North Holland. The requisitions required by the French had been refused, and they were driven from several inland places where they had attempted to enforce them.

On the Study of the Mathematics.

I know not a more useful, and at the same time a more neglected branch of literature than Mathematics. Placed in a world abounding with lines and superfices, to know nothing of them, is like being constantly in a croud whose language is unknown to us, and whose manners are foreign to our own. To turn a wheel from morn till night without knowing the difference between the diameter, and the circumference, or run parallel lines the live long day without knowing their difference from inclining ones, is, in this enlightened age entirely inexcusable. The farmer who deals so much in lines & angles would surely find a knowledge of Geometry quite to his purpose, and it is equally evident that a knowledge of magnitude and numbers is indispensible in most mechanical professions! It may not indeed appear necessary that those who are intended for the learned professions should enter into the minutiæ of Mathematics, yet it is notorious that few have arrived at eminente without some acquaintance with these things. I would not, says Dr. Watts, have mathematics studied, so much to make us mathematicians, as to make us reasonable creatures. There is nothing says the celebrated Dr. Johnson, which amuses us more harmlessly than computation, and nothing is oftener more applicable to the real purposes of life. It is the opinion of one of the best teachers in the state of Maryland, that a thorough knowledge of Euclid is preferable to the best system of logic ever yet taught. I have been informed that President Edwards was in the habit of spending a part of his time in the investigation of mathematical theorems, the consequence of which was, that he became one of the most logical writers America can boast of.—That equanimity of mind which was so conspicuous in the character of our beloved Washington, was, in the opinion of the Rev. Samuel S. Smith of Princeton, grounded in him by an early attention to mathematics. Mathematics says the Dr. fixed the mind! Some pretend that a too nice attention to mathematical enquiries makes a man stiff, and disagreeable. The same may be said of almost every pursuit of life. We should fill up the measure of our days usefully whether we are, or are not agreeable to the giddy multitude. Archimedes no doubt was disagreeable to all but those of his own taste, yet the Syracuseans were no less benefitted by his machinery on that account. The great Euclid himself, it may be, appeared stiff to the Petit Maitres of that day, yet the world has derived more real advantage from his labours, than from those of all the masters of ceremonies from the days of Alcibiades to the present. Fashions change with the changing moon, and what is the rage one month is old fashioned, and disgusting the next. Customs and manners differ in different regions, yea even in the same place they vary with the varying times. All sublunary things partake of the imperfection of this imperfect world. Even heaven-born religion itself has experienced decay through the weakness of earth-born man! One generation succeeds another, the earth itself grows old, and will finally fall a prey to all devouring time. One thing and one only was brought forth in a state of perfection, and stands unchanged amid a changing universe. The Elements of Euclid have stood the test of more than two thousand years, uncontroverted, unimpaired! Is not this enough to invite all to the embraces of this amiable, this unchangeable daughter of the skies? Riches are as fleeting as the wind. Titles but noisy breath—Beauty fades like the fading rose; but Geometry is ever the same, and will stand by us in the trying hour of disappointment and vexation! Is it not to be lamented that we should spend our moments in pursuit of that which availeth us nothing, and neglect those things which are so generally useful in life? We often hear men complaining of the heaviness of time, & men too who have much to learn. Go idle wretch, thou who canst not find employment even in a winter's day, go and study Mathematics, and I'll forfeit my reputation if thou have not employment, shouldst thou live to the age of Methuselah! It would indeed be enthusiasm, it would be madness itself to think of making all men mathematicians. We have not all of us leisure, nor have we genius to become adepts in this science, yet sure I am, that the most of us could learn enough of the principles of Geometry to serve the common purposes of life. It is notorious that our mechanics, who by the bye are among our most useful citizens, are often totally ignorant of the first principles of Geometry, the consequence of which is, that they design badly, and execute clumsily. We find indeed many whose professions are founded on mathematics, quite ignorant of that science. I would recommend the study of mathematics particularly to those Mechanics who work in wood & stone, viz. Carpenters, Joiners, Coopers, Masons and Bricklayers: indeed I would recommend it to all, even the idle and the profligate! What an excellent substitute would the study of mathematics be for drinking, gaming, racing, fighting, &c. And would it not be of importance to the gallant?—To find the solid contents of a lady's pincushion, or to determine what angle her nose makes with the plane of her face would at least be as useful as ogling and talking soft nonsense! Mathematical enquiries too may lead us to devotion! An undevout astronomer says Dr. Young is mad! Who that has viewed the upper world can be an infidel? Can he who traces yon luminaries thro' their orbits doubt of the existence of a God? No! In the language of Addison he must exclaim,

'In reasons ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice,
For ever singing as they shine,
The hand that made us is divine.'

While the common herd view the works of creation with a "brute unconscious gaze" the contemplative philosopher bursts forth in the glowing strains of Milton, and devoutly says,

"These are thy glorious works! Parent of good!
Almighty! thine this universal frame,
Thus wondrous fair! myself how wondrous then.

Time says Franklin, is the stuff of which life is made! Ought we not therefore to employ it usefully? We ought to learn when young those things which will be useful to us thro' life. Mathematics will be useful thro' life; we ought therefore to learn Mathematics.

P*****.

We learn that Brigadier Generals George Izard & Jacob Brown have been promoted to the rank of Major Generals in the army of the United States; and that Cols. Alexander Macomb & Thomas A. Smith have been promoted to the rank of Brigadier Generals. *Nat. Intel.*

We learn by private letters from the North that the health of Gen. Wilkinson is now perfectly re-established, and that he left Waterford on the 20th inst. on his return to the camp at French Mills. *Ibid.*

EDUCATION.

MR. PEIRCE proposes to give a private course of lessons on the use of the Globes, &c. three evenings in a week, for thirteen weeks;—those who wish to join the class will be pleased to leave their names with Mr. William Brown.

Mr. P. avails himself of this opportunity of returning his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal patronage he has experienced in Charles Town, and informs his patrons particularly, and the public generally, that he has engaged a young lady of unquestionable abilities to assist him in his School; she teaches every kind of needle work, painting, &c.

February 10. [3 w.

DANCING SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber submits to the patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Charles-Town and its vicinity, his intention of opening a DANCING SCHOOL—from the encouragement he has heretofore received, he is flattered with the hope of success—the most fashionable steps and dances will be taught and the greatest attention paid to the deportment of the scholars.

Practising Balls will from time to time be given for the further improvement of the pupils. The school will commence as soon as twenty scholars shall have subscribed—Price of tuition 10 dollars.

A subscription paper is left at Fulton's Hotel.

J. A. XAUPI.

February 10.

JOHN CARLILE,

HAS ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT HIS STORE IN CHARLES-TOWN,

DRY GOODS, CHEESE, COFFEE,
SUGAR, TEA, HERRINGS, SHAD,
SPIRITS, WINES, AND WHISKEY,

TOGETHER
with a good assortment of
HARD WARE,

and many other articles in demand at present, all of which is offered to the public at the lowest prices they possibly can be sold for.

He returns his sincere acknowledgments to the generous public for the many favors he has received, and will feel happy in supplying them at present with any kind of Goods that he has, on the lowest terms.

February 10.

PUBLIC SALE.

UNDER the authority of a deed of trust executed to the subscribers by James Hite and wife, on the 6th of Sept. 1802, to secure the payment of a sum of money therein stated to be due to Daniel Bedinger, they will sell on the 16th day of April next, at public sale, to the highest bidder for cash, before the door of the house in Charles Town, Jefferson County, at present occupied as a Tavern by Robert Fulton, a tract of land, lying in said county, on the drains of Hope Well run, containing 105 acres (except one and a half acres thereof which had been leased by said Hite to James Morris, prior to the execution of said deed of trust) A particular description of said land, its boundaries, &c. is set forth in said deed, and the same land which on the 13th of August 1795 was conveyed by John Hite, & Elizabeth his wife to the said James by deed, of record in the county court of Berkeley. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock and the subscribers to convey to the purchaser in character of trustees.

JOS. W. DAVIS, } *Trustees.*
JAMES BROWN. }

February 10, 1814.

GUN POWDER

For sale by the Subscriber near Lee Town, Jefferson County. Dr. Ewell's best Eagle gun powder, manufactured in the district of Columbia, may be had by the quarter cask, or any larger quantity—by applying to

CHARLES LOWNDES.

February 10.

Walnut Plank Wanted.

I will give a liberal price for well seasoned *Walnut Plank* of a good quality.

ANDREW WOODS.

Charles-Town, Feb. 10.

AN ACT

Making further provisions for filling the ranks of the regular army, encouraging enlistments, and authorizing the re-enlistment, for longer periods, of men whose terms of service are about to expire.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in order to complete the present military establishment to the full number authorized by law, with the greatest possible despatch, there shall be paid to each effective able bodied man who shall after the first day of February next be enlisted into the army of the United States, to serve for the term of five years or during the war, at his election, in lieu of the bounty in money and of the three months pay at the expiration of the service, now allowed by law, the sum of one hundred and twenty four dollars; fifty dollars of which to be paid at the time the recruit is enlisted, fifty dollars when he shall be mustered and have joined some military corps for service; and twenty-four dollars when he shall be discharged from service; and the wife and children, and, if he leave no wife or children, the parents of such non-commissioned officer and soldier enlisted as herein before stated, who may be killed in action or die in the service of the United States, shall be allowed and paid the said sum of twenty-four dollars; and after the said first day of February next, so much of the fourth section of the act, entitled "An act for the more perfect organization of the army of the United States," passed the twentieth day of January one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, as allows to each able bodied man enlisted into the service of the United States in the manner therein stated, an advance of twenty-four dollars on account of his pay, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of eight dollars shall be paid to any non-commissioned officer, soldier or citizen, who shall, after the first day of February next, furnish and procure to be enlisted according to law, an able bodied man to serve for the term of five years or during the war.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every non-commissioned officer, musician and private, who has been recruited in the regular army of the United States, under the authority of the act of the eighth of April, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, entitled, "An act in addition to the act, entitled 'An act to raise an additional military force,' passed January eleventh one thousand eight hundred and twelve," may be re-enlisted for the term of five years, or during the war, and that every con commissioned officer, musician and private, recruited under authority of the act of the twenty ninth of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, entitled 'An act in addition to the act, entitled "An act to raise an additional military force, and for other purposes," may be re-enlisted for five years, or during the war.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, re-enlisted under the authority of the preceding section, shall be entitled to the bounty allowed by this act to recruits for five years or for the war.

LANGDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. B. VARNUM,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
January 27, 1814—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorising the President of the United States to cause certain Regiments therein mentioned to be enlisted for five years or during the War.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorised and empowered to cause to be enlisted for the term of five years, or during the war, the fourteen regiments of infantry which are now by law authorised to be enlisted for the term of one year, or such number of them, or of the troops composing the same, as in his opinion will best promote the public service.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That each man entitled under the authority of this act, shall be allowed the same bounty in money and land as is now by law allowed to men enlisted for five years or during the war, and that the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, & privates, shall receive the same pay, clothing, subsistence, and forage, be entitled to the same benefits, be subject to the same rules and regulations, and be placed in every respect on the same footing as the other regular troops of the U. States.

LANGDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. B. VARNUM,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
January 28, 1814.
APPROVED.—JAS. MADISON.

A CARD.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are requested to come forward and pay their respective sums immediately. The necessity of this must be obvious to every person interested—It is well known that business cannot be done without money; he hopes that none will be so unmindful of their own true interests as not to comply with this generous request—As paying our debts is of as much necessity as to sleep, and more pleasing to those anxious to do so, he hopes that all will evince a willingness to comply with a request of so much importance to both parties, and the neglect of which is advantageous to none.

JOHN CARLILE.

Charlestown, February 3.

Lands, &c. for Sale.

PURSUANT to the last will of Isaac Strider, senior, will be sold on the 22d inst. at the late dwelling of Christiana Strider, dec'd, several adjoining tracts of land containing about six hundred acres; some negroes, horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, one new strong road waggon, ploughs, harrows, a set of Smith's tools including a nail machine, household and kitchen furniture of various kinds.

Terms will be exhibited on the day of sale by

JOHN STRIDER, *Adm'or de bonis non.*

February 3. [3 w.

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.

100 *Dollars Reward.*

WHEREAS some infamous fellow has maliciously and industriously circulated a false report, intended to injure my reputation with those to whom I am not well known; I do therefore hereby offer, and will with great pleasure immediately pay the above reward to such person or persons as will communicate to me the name of the propagator of such reports.

WILLIAM BODENHAMER.

Baltimore County, Jan. 24, 1814.

A Valuable Farm
FOR SALE,
CONTAINING TWO HUNDRED ACRES,

Situated on the east side of the Short Hill, in Loudoun County, Va. distant five miles from the Potomac river, eight from Harper's Ferry, three from Hillsborough, five from Waterford, twelve from Leesburgh, fifty from George-Town, fifty five from Alexandria, and sixty-six from Baltimore. About 150 acres of this farm is in a rich state of improvement, laid off in convenient fields, all inclosed with good fences; the balance is very heavily timbered with locust, walnut, hickory, &c. &c. The improvements are a log dwelling House, with three rooms below and two above, with an excellent celler under one half, a new log barn, with stone sheds, all under a shingle roof, large enough to hold 30 head of horses, with a complete threshing floor in the middle; near the House is a spring of the best water in the county, also an orchard of choice fruit trees.—As persons previous to purchasing such property will no doubt view it, any further description is deemed unnecessary.

PETER MILLER, junior.

January 27, 1814. 6w.

NOTICE.

THERE has a misunderstanding taken place with many respectable farmers of Jefferson and Frederick counties, relative to terms offered for manufacturing wheat at the Rock's Mill, Jefferson county, that it was the subscriber who made these proposals. This is to inform the public that he gives twenty barrels of superfine flour for every hundred bushels of merchantable wheat, delivered at Muse's Mill, and delivers flour to market at the market price for freight, and the highest price for wheat in cash.

ROBERT BOND.

Muse's Mill, January 27.

Fulling and Dying.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public that he intends to quit the employ of Mr. Wickersham, with whom he has been for three seasons, and has rented Mr. Benjamin Beeler's Fulling Mill, at Mill's Grove, three miles from Charlestown, where he intends carrying on the Fulling and Dying Business in all its various branches. He hopes by his strict and steady attention, and the knowledge he has of the business, to be able to render general satisfaction to all who may please to favour him with their custom.

Those who are necessitated for their cloth can have it dressed on the shortest notice.

Persons having undressed cloth at the Fulling Mill will please to call and have it measured, and give directions for dressing it.

JAMES L. MORRIS.

January 27.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs the public that James L. Morris has left my employ by consent of both parties. Those that still send me their cloth may depend on having it well coloured, and finished with as quick dispatch as possible.

JONA. WICKERSHAM.

January 27.

BLANK BONDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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. St. G. T.

Winchester, January 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

☞ 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.

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.

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.

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.

30 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Charles-Town, Jefferson County, Va. on Sunday the 23d instant, a negro man named

JERRY,

formerly the property of John Wager, at Harper's Ferry. He is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, very black, can speak Dutch, and is very talkative. Had on when he went away new pantaloons, waistcoat and roundabout of mixed black and white linsey, new shoes with double soals full of nails, yarn stockings footed with a different colour from the leg, and an old fur hat pretty much worn; he is an excellent boatman, and may endeavor to get employment in that way.—All boatmen and others are cautioned against employing him at their peril. 10 Dollars will be given for apprehending said negro in jail, so that I get him again, if taken 15 miles from home; 20 dollars if 30 miles, or the above reward if any further distance.

HENRY GARNHART.

January 27, 1814.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber for Black Smith's work, are requested to come forward immediately and settle their respective accounts. We will take wheat, rye, or corn, if delivered in the month of February at Henry Miller's, for the above mentioned accounts.

HENRY MILLER,
WM. MILLER.

February 3.

BOATING.

THE Subscribers have rented the Ware House formerly occupied by Messrs. *Wager & Hall*, and are now ready to receive and transport flour to George-Town or Alexandria, at the customary price.

ANNIN & BECKHAM.

Harper's-Ferry, Jan. 27. 4w.

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.

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.

Blank Attachments
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VI.] THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1814. [No. 308.

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 letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid.*

☞ 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.

From the Washington City Gazette.

MANUFACTURES OF OUR COUNTRY.

In our last we promised to give a brief statement of the different manufactures in our country; we will now endeavour to comply with that promise as far as our limits will permit. The improvements we have made in the several branches of manufactures since the American revolution, are almost inconceivable. In no nation have they advanced with equal rapidity, particularly since the system of restriction was adopted. Necessity, it has been said, is the mother of invention, and necessity has compelled our countrymen to resort to this mode of acquiring wealth, by supplying the wants and adding to the comforts of society. It is an undeniable fact, that prior to the revolution we were dependent on Great Britain, even for the bricks and stones of which our houses were built, and the most trifling articles of domestic use. How different now is our situation? How rapidly have we advanced from this state of pupilage and dependence, and what degree of national elevation may we yet anticipate? We cannot promise our readers a detailed statement of all the different branches of manufactures in this country, it will suffice barely to mention the principal ones, which are all our limits will allow.—Of cotton manufacturing establishments, there are in the United States 269, which make annually 146,974 yards; from hempen cloth manufacturing establishments, there are made 3,025 pieces of sail duck & 36,814 yards of cloth; from woollen manufacturing establishments there are made 71,026 yards. Of cotton goods in families, &c. there are made 16,581,299 yards; of flaxen cloth in families, 21,211,262 yards; of woollen cloth in families, &c. 9,528,266 yards; of mixed cloth and hempen do. chiefly mixed, 1,821,193 yards; of mixed cloths and flaxen do. chiefly mixed, 12,512 yards; of blended and unnamed cloths & stuffs, 22,131,553 yards; of mixed goods and cotton do. chiefly mixed, 2,464,451 yards; of silk, 1,800 yards; of web lace and fringe 743,090 yards; of woollen blankets 278; of carpeting and coverlets, 9,934 yards; of bagging for cotton of hemp, 463,213 yards; of stocking, 481,399 pairs; of sewing silk and raw silk, 103 lbs.

Of carding machines there are 1,776; of fulling mills 1,682; of wire card manufactories 5; of hand cards made 2,400; one floor cloth stamping establishment, which stamps 1,500 yards; 88 blast furnaces, and 32 air furnaces. In the manufactories of iron and steel, there are made 25,000 planes, 1,316 door locks, 24,000 augurs and bits; for cutlery 111 shops; 2 mills for grinding flatirons; and one manufactory of files; 11 brass founderies; 111 copper, brass and tin manufactories; 3 type founderies; 2 plating manufactories; and 10 bell founderies; 14,191 distilleries; and 132 breweries; 10,918 waggons made; and 2,413 carriages; 179 paper mills, making 425,551 reams; 22 glass works, which make 4,967,000 square feet of glass and 14,600 bottles.

There are many other manufactures and manufacturing establishments, which we have not inserted, and which, if we had, would still have been much short of the actual number in existence at the time the report was made. Since that, these establishments, from the difficulty of procuring foreign articles, and their absolute necessity, have been almost doubly increased.

We have omitted the recent establishments for the manufacturing of pins, andirons, shovels and tongs, &c. because we have not been able to ascertain the actual number. But what we have enumerated, will, we trust, be sufficient to show the enterprize of our countrymen, the resources of our nation, the independence we are capable of reaching, and the comparative prosperity we now enjoy. On the subject of manufactures, as adding to the wealth of a nation, we will hereafter enlarge. For the present, we shall only observe, that no nation can be perfectly independent or prosperous without the aid of the manufacturing class of society, which forms a third, distinct and powerful interest, in the community of all other countries.

FROM THE BUFFALO GAZETTE.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS OF THE FALL OF FORT NIAGARA

Robert Lee, Esq. late of Fort Niagara, has just returned from the Province of Upper Canada, where he had been taken as a prisoner, on the surrender of Fort Niagara. Not having seen any thing like a correct account of the loss of our Fort—of the slaughter of our brave soldiers, or of the enemy's treatment to them and our fellow citizens that they had taken prisoners; we feel a melancholy satisfaction in now having it in our power to give the particulars of that tragical event from a gentleman so intelligent and so well acquainted with the situation of Fort Niagara, and of the subsequent conduct of the enemy.

The Fort was attacked or rather entered by the enemy about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 19th ult. So silently was this done that the garrison was not alarmed, when the enemy entered the gates of the Fort. On their entering, some firing took place between the guard at the south east Block-House, and the sick in the red barracks, on the part of the Americans, and the enemy that had and were entering the gate. The whole American force in the Fort at that time, was at least 400, including of all descriptions. 350 of those were able and willing to defend the Fort to the last extremity, in the way the impotent and convalescent were able to do, to wit: firing on the enemy from the block-house, barracks, &c. The principal and in fact the only resistance the enemy met with, was from the sick in the red barracks, and the guard at the south east block house. From the order of congratulation that was issued by the enemy the same morning, it appeared we had lost 65 in killed, and 15 wounded; the wounds as the order said were by the bayonet; but this order was issued very soon after they had got possession of the Fort, and did not include 15 of our poor fellows that were afterwards bayonetted in the cellars of the houses. Our whole number killed was at least 80. The British force that took possession was about 400, commanded by Colonel Murray, who was wounded in the arm, in entering the gate—the command then devolved upon Col. Hamilton.

The private property in the Fort was given up to plunder. He does not believe that any individual saved any thing except the clothes he had on. Capt. Leonard, the American commander, was at his house about two miles distant from the Fort, and hearing the attack, rode towards the Fort, and was made prisoner, and kept in close confinement two days and an half, how much longer the informant does not know. A non-commissioned officer and about 20 privates made their escape about the time of the attack, by scaling the pickets. Our soldiers were kept two days in close confinement in the Fort, without the use of provisions, and with a very scanty supply of wood and water, at the expiration of which, both the citizens and soldiers were crossed over the river and lodged in a part of what had been the British magazine at Fort George, and in open plank and board huts; in either situation it was impossible to lay down. The magazine was so filthy that many of the prisoners became infested with vermin.—They remained there seven days, the citizens were then removed to a brick building near Queenstown, where they were so much crowded that it was impossible to take any kind of comfort, either by day or night. The supply of provisions was not only scanty, but of the worst kind. Meat of the most inferior and repulsive quality, and bread that cannot be described, both at this place and at the magazine, &c. What water the prisoners used they had to purchase. The informant believes that through the influence of a gentleman resident in Upper Canada, himself, together with ten other citizens, were permitted to cross to the U. States. On the 13th ult. the residue of the citizens, to the amount of 70, were marched, under a strong guard, to Burlington Heights, and from thence it was said and believed, they would be sent to Kingston. It was a matter of frequent conversation and exultation between the British non-commissioned officers and their privates, while the informant was a prisoner under guard, that the Americans cried out and begged for quarters, but that they bayonetted, or rather in their language, skivered them, notwithstanding. The women, and children that were taken at or near Lewiston, were stripped of the principal part of their clothing, shoes, &c. and taken across the river.—After the informant was permitted to cross, he applied for some kind of protection from the British commander from their parties of Indians and others, scouting on the American side of the river; but was answered he could have none—he and the rest must make the best of their way to the American line.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
Cincinnati, Jan. 19

Major General Harrison assumes the command of the eighth military district, as it is designated by the arrangement of the war department of the first of May last.

The officers commanding corps, posts and recruiting districts, will forward their returns as directed by the military regulations, to the assistant adjutant general's office at this place. The utmost punctuality is expected.

Brigadier general Howard is appointed to the brigade lately commanded by brigadier general Cass. Gen. Howard will proceed immediately to Detroit, and assume the command of that post and its dependencies. Colonel Russell, of the 7th regt. infantry, will command the troops within the Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri territories, excepting the post of Fort Wayne: the officer commanding the latter, will report immediately to head-quarters; and all the posts south of the Miami-of-the-Lake, that are garrisoned by the Ohio militia, including those stationed at Put-in-Bay, will be under the orders of gen. Gano.

Lieut. Colonel Croghan is appointed to do the duties of assistant adjutant general, until the arrival of major Butler, of that department.

By order of the general.

JOHN O'FALLON, Aid-de-Camp.

WASHINGTON, *February 10.*

Copy of a letter from Brig. Gen. Claiborne, of Volunteers, to the Secretary of War, dated

FORT CLAIBORNE, East Bank of Alabama, 35 miles above Fort Stoddert, January 1st, 1814.

SIR—On the 11th ult. I marched a detachment from this post with the view of destroying the towns of the inimical Creek Indians, on the Alabama, above the mouth of Cahaba. After having marched about eighty miles, from the best information I could obtain, I was within thirty miles of a town newly erected on the ground called Holy, occupied by a large body of the enemy, under the command of Witherford, the Half Breed Chief, who was one of those who commanded the Indians that destroyed the garrison at Mims in August last, and who has committed many depredations on the frontier inhabitants. I immediately caused a stockade to be erected for the security of the heavy baggage and sick. On the morning of the 22d the troops resumed their line of march, chiefly thro' woods without a track to guide them.—When near the town on the morning of the 23d, my disposition for attack was made. The troops advanced in three columns. With the centre column I advanced myself, ordering Lester's Guards and Well's troop of dragoons to act as a corps of reserve. About noon the right column, composed of twelve months' volunteers, commanded by Col. Joseph Carson, came in view of the town called Eccannachaca (or Holy Ground) and was immediately vigorously attacked by the enemy, who were apprized of our approach, and had chosen their field of action.

Before the centre, commanded by Lt. Col. Russell, with a part of the 3d regt. of United States' infantry and mounted militia riflemen, or the left column, which was composed of militia and a party of Choctaws under Pushamuttaha, commanded by Major Smoot of militia, who were ordered to charge, could come generally into action, the enemy were repulsed and were flying in all directions, many of them casting away their arms.

Thirty of the enemy were killed, and judging from every appearance many were wounded. The loss on our part was one Corporal killed, and one Ensign, two Sergeants, one Corporal and two privates wounded.

A pursuit was immediately ordered; but from the nature of the country, nothing was effected. The town was nearly surrounded by swamps and deep ravines, which rendered our approach difficult, and made easy the escape of the enemy. In the town we found a large quantity of provisions and immense property of various kinds, which the enemy flying precipitately, were obliged to leave behind, and which, together with two hundred houses, were destroyed. They had barely time to remove their women and children across the Alabama, which runs near where the town stood. The next day was occupied in destroying a town consisting of sixty houses, eight miles higher up the river, and in taking and destroying the enemy's boats. At the town last destroyed were killed three Indians of some distinction. The town first destroyed was built since the commencement of hostilities, and was established as a place of security for the inhabitants of several villages. The leader Witherford, Francis, and the Choctaw Sinquister's son, who were principal prophets, resided here. Three Shawnese were among the slain.

Col. Carson of the volunteers, Lt. Col. Russell of the 3d regiment United States infantry, and Major Smoot of the militia, greatly distinguished themselves.—The activity and zeal of the Assistants Dep. Quarter Master General, Capt. Wert, and of my Brigade Major, Kennedy, merit the approbation of government. I was much indebted to my Aid de Camp Lieut. Calvit of volunteers, to Lieut. Robeson of the 3d regiment, and Major Caller of militia, who acted as my Aids on that day, for the promptness and ability with which they performed their several duties. The officers of the different corps behaved handsomely, and are entitled to distinction. Courage animated every countenance, and each vied with the other in rendering service. I have taken the liberty of communicating to you directly, in consequence of the distant station of the General commanding the district, and also for the purpose of forwarding to you the enclosed original document which was found in the house of Witherford. It shews partially the conduct of the Spaniards towards the American government.

The third regiment has returned to this place, and volunteers are on their march to Mount Vernon near Fort Stoddert for the purpose of being paid off & discharged, their terms of service having generally expired.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your Excellency's most obedient servant,

FERD. L. CLAIBORNE,
Brig. Gen. of Vols.

His Excellency John Armstrong.

Copy of a letter from Brig. Gen FLOYD, *to Maj. Gen.* PINCKNEY, *dated*

Camp Defiance, 48 miles West of Chatabouchee, January 27th, 1814.

Maj. Gen. PINCKNEY,

SIR—I have the honor to acquaint your excellency, that this morning at 20 minutes past 5 o'clock, a very large body of hostile Indians, made a desperate attack upon the army under my command.